Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, any acid hydroxyl derivative of naphthoic acid. The oxynaphthoic acid used as an antiseptic is a white powder melting at 185–186° C.

ox'y-ni'trate (ŏk'sĭ-nī'trāt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *nitrate.*] *Chem.* A nitrate with more than the normal proportion of oxygen; a basic nitrate; as, bismuth *oxynitrate*, $Bi(OH)_2NO_3$.

ox-yn'tic (ŏk-sĭn'tĭk), *a* [Gr. ὀξύνειν to make acid.] Secreting acid; — applied to the parietal cells of the gastric glands, or to the entire glands. See CARDIAC GLANDS **a.**

ox'y-o'pi-a (ŏk'sĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *oxyopia;* 1st *oxy-* +
ox'y-o'py (ŏk'sĭ-ō'pĭ) } *-opia.*] *Med.* Excessive acuteness of sight.

ox'y-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *phosphate.*] *Chem.* **a** A higher phosphate. *Obs.* **b** A basic phosphate, specif. one of zinc used by dentists as a filling.

ox'y-quin'o-line (-kwĭn'ō-lĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [2d *oxy-* + *quinoline.*] *Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of quinoline; specif., carbostyril.

Ox'yr-rhyn'cha (-rĭŋ'kȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Oxyrhyncha.** [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily or other division of crabs having typically a globose or subtriangular carapace with a conspicuously projecting rostrum, nine pairs of gills, and the male genital apertures in the basal segments of the last pair of legs. It includes many species mostly known as spider crabs. *Maioidea* is a synonym. — **ox'yr-rhyn'chid, ox'y-rhyn'chid** (-kĭd), *a.*

ox'y-salt' (ŏk'sĭ-sôlt'), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *salt.*] *Chem.* A salt of an oxacid, as a sulphate.

ox'y-sul'phide (-sŭl'fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid, -fide, -fid.** *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and sulphur. Oxysulphides may be regarded as sulphides in which part of the sulphur is replaced by oxygen.

ox'y-to'ci-a (-tō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Quick childbirth. — **ox-yt'o-cous** (ŏk-sĭt'ō-kŭs), *a.*

ox'y-toc'ic (-tŏs'ĭk), *a.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. τόκος birth.] *Med.* Promoting uterine contractions, or parturition. — *n.* An oxytocic medicine or agent.

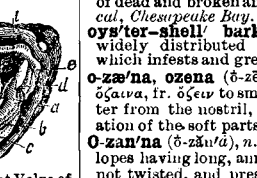
ox'y-tone (ŏk'sĭ-tōn), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύτονος; ὀξύς sharp + τόνος tone.] *Gram.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. — *n.* An oxytone word.

o'yer (ō'yĕr; oi'ĕr), *n.* [AF., a hearing, infin. as n., fr. OF. *oïr* to hear, F. *ouïr*, L. *audire.* See AUDIBLE.] *Law.* **a** Short for OYER AND TERMINER. **b** *Common-law Pleading.* A hearing or an inspection in open court which a party might demand of any instrument of which the opposite party was bound to make profert; also, the demand for such hearing or inspection. In England and most of the United States oyer is abolished.

oyer and terminer, lit., to hear and determine; hence, a hearing and determining; — used in England in **commission,** or **writ, of oyer and terminer,** a commission formerly issued to the royal judges, sergeants, and others, empowering them to hear and determine treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors at the assizes or on special occasions. In the United States the phrase is used with reference to various superior courts of similar jurisdiction.

o'yez' (ō'yĕs'; 277), *interj.* Also **o'yes'.** [AF. *oyez* hear ye. See OYER.] Hear; attend; — a cry used by criers of courts to secure silence before a proclamation. It is usually repeated three times. — *n.* The cry of "oyez!"

oys'ter (ois'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *oistre*, OF. *oistre*, F. *huître*, L. *ostrea, ostreum*, Gr. ὄστρεον; prob. akin to ὀστέον bone, the oyster being so named from its shell. Cf. OSSEOUS, OSTRACIZE.] **1.** Any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus *Ostrea* or family Ostreidæ. They have a rough, irregular shell, which is closed by a single abductor muscle. The foot is small or wanting, and there is no siphon. They are found lying on the bottom, or adhering to stones or other objects, in shallow water along the seacoasts or in brackish water in the mouths of rivers, their food consisting of minute plants and animals carried to them by the current. The American oyster (*Ostrea virginica*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, the European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), and the native oyster (*Ostrea lurida*) of the Pacific coast of North America are the most important as food, the first two being extensively cultivated.



Oyster with the right Valve of the Shell and the right Mantle Lobe removed. *a* Muscle; *b* Gills; *c c'* Mantle; *d* Palpi; *e* Mouth; *h* Anus; *i* Intestine; *l* Liver.

Why, then the world's mine *oyster,*
Which I with sword will open. *Shak.*

2. Any of various other bivalve mollusks more or less resembling the true oyster, as the pearl oyster (*Avicula margaritifera*), or the Bermuda oyster (*Margaritophora radiata*), which is used as food in Bermuda.

3. The delicate morsel contained in a concavity of the bone on each side of the lower part of the back of a fowl.

4. An extremely taciturn or reserved person. *Slang.*

oys'ter (ois'tĕr), *v. i.* To gather or dredge oysters.

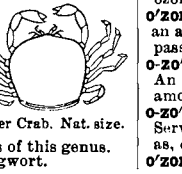
Oyster Bay pine. One of the cypress pines (*Callitris rhomboidea*). *Tasmania.*

oyster bed. A place where oysters grow or are cultivated.

oyster catcher. Any of certain wading birds of the widely distributed genus *Hæmatopus.* They are from 16 to 20 inches in length, and the stout legs and heavy wedge-shaped bill are usually pinkish or bright red. The common species of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa (*H. ostralegus*) and that of the American Atlantic coast (*H. palliatus*) have the plumage chiefly or entirely black and white. The black oyster catcher (*H. bachmani*) of both coasts of the North Pacific is entirely brownish black.

Oyster Catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*).

oyster crab. A crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*) which lives as a commensal in the gill cavity of the oyster.


Oyster Crab. Nat. size.

oys'ter-ing, *n.* The act or business of taking oysters for the market.

oyster mushroom. An edible agaricaceous fungus or mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) growing in shelving masses on dead wood. The thallus has somewhat the form of an oyster shell. Also, any of several related species of this genus.

oyster plant. **a** Salsify. **b** The sea lungwort.

oyster rock. An area of solid bottom upon which oysters grow; a natural oyster bed. It usually consists of a mass of dead and broken and more or less compacted shells. *Local, Chesapeake Bay.*

oys'ter-shell' bark louse. A very abundant and widely distributed scale insect (*Mytilaspis pomorum*) which infests and greatly injures various trees and shrubs.

o-zæ'na, ozena (ō-zē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ozæna*, Gr. ὄζαινα, fr. ὄζειν to smell.] *Med.* A discharge of fetid matter from the nostril, particularly if associated with ulceration of the soft parts and disease of the bones of the nose.

O-zan'na (ō-zăn'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large antelopes having long, annulated horns backwardly curved but not twisted, and present in both sexes. It includes the sable antelope, roan antelope, and the extinct blaubok. *Hippotragus* is a synonym.

o'zo-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A compound, $C_6H_6O_3$, formed as a white amorphous mass by the union of ozone and benzene.

o'zo-ce'rite (ō'zō-sē'rĭt; ō-zŏs'ēr-ĭt), *n.* [Gr. ὄζειν to smell + κηρός wax.] *Min.* A waxlike mineral, colorless or white when pure, but often greenish, yellowish, or brown. Some varieties have an unpleasant odor. Ozocerite is a mixture of hydrocarbons. It is used in making ceresin, candles, etc.

o'zo-na'tion (ō'zō-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act of converting into, treating with, or producing, ozone; ozonization.

o'zone (ō'zōn), *n.* [Gr. ὄζειν to smell. See ODOR.] *Chem.* A faintly blue gaseous substance obtained (usually much diluted) by the silent discharge of electricity in air or oxygen, and by other methods; — so called from its peculiar odor, which recalls that of weak chlorine. It is an allotropic form of oxygen, being one and one half times as dense as ordinary oxygen gas and having assigned to it the molecular formula O_3. It is a much more powerful oxidizer than oxygen gas, and comparatively unstable. It may be condensed to a deep blue magnetic liquid boiling at −119° C. Ozone is used commercially for sterilizing water, bleaching oils, etc. Its existence in the atmosphere (except very locally and temporarily, as about an electric machine) has never been conclusively proved.

ozone paper. *Chem.* Paper coated with starch and potassium iodide. It turns blue when exposed to oxidizers.

o-zon'ic (ō-zŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, like, or containing, ozone. **ozonic ether,** a solution of hydrogen dioxide in ether.

o'zo-nide (ō'zō-nīd), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A compound of ozone. Such compounds are formed with various organic compounds containing double bonds. Cf. OZOBENZENE.

o'zo-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*ozone* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing ozone.

o'zon-ize (ō'zō-nīz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-nīzd); -IZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). *Chem.* **a** To convert into ozone, as oxygen. **b** To treat or impregnate with ozone. — *v. i.* To become converted into ozone. — **o'zo-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

o'zon-iz'er (ō'zō-nīz'ĕr), *n.* *Chem.* One that ozonizes; esp., an apparatus for converting oxygen into ozone, usually by passing a silent electric discharge through a current of air.

o-zo'no-scope (ō-zō'nō-skōp), *n.* [*ozone* + *-scope.*] *Chem.* An instrument employed to indicate the presence or the amount of ozone, as by ozone paper.

o-zo'no-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*ozone* + *-scopic.*] *Chem.* Serving to indicate the presence or the amount of ozone; as, *ozonoscopic* paper (ozone paper).

o'zon-ous (ō'zō-nŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, ozone.

P

P (pē). **1.** The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiceless bilabial stopped consonant, the voiced correlative of which is *b.* Its form and value come from the Latin, into which the letter was brought, through the ancient Greek, from the Phœnician, its ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically P is most closely related to *b, f,* and *v;* as, *hobble, hopple; father, paternal; recipient, receive.* See B, F, and M. P is sometimes silent, esp. initially in the combinations *pn, ps, pt,* as in *pneumatic, pseudo, pterygoid,* etc. With *h* it unites to form the digraph *ph,* the regular phonetic value of which is *f.* See *Guide to Pron.,* § 217.

2. As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate: **a** The fifteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the sixteenth in a series; fifteenth (or sixteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral fifteen (or sixteen); as, *P* Battery. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Phosphorus. **c** [*cap.*] *Elec.* Power. **d** [*cap.*] *Mech.* Pressure.

3. As a medieval Roman *numeral,* P stands for 400, and $\bar{P}$ for 400,000.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **P.:** Various proper names, as Paul, Peter, Priscilla, etc.; Papa (L., Pope); Paris; Pasch (L., Easter Term [*Law*]); pastor; pater (L., father); père (F., father); pontifex; populus (L., people); post; president; priest; prince; probate (court); proconsul; prompter; — used to indicate the right or

ox'y-os-phre'si-a (-ŏs-frē'sĭ-ȧ; -frē'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. ὀσφρησις sense of smell.] *Med.* Great acuteness of smell.

ox'y-phæ'nic (-fē'nĭk), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Designating a so-called acid now known as *pyrocatechin.* See PYROCATECHIN.

ox'y-phe'nol (-fē'nōl), *n.* *Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of phenol; specif., pyrocatechin.

ox'y-phile (ŏk'sĭ-fīl; -fĭl), **ox'y-phil** (-fĭl), *a.* [1st *oxy-* + *-phile, -phil.*] *Biol.* Staining readily with acid stains, as eosin; hence, often, eosinophile. — *n.* A leucocyte containing oxyphile granules

ox'y-pho'ni-a (ŏk'sĭ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), **ox-yph'o-ny** (ŏk-sĭf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [NL. *oxyphonia,* fr. Gr. ὀξυφωνία; ὀξύς shrill + φωνή voice.] *Med.* Shrillness of voice.

ox'y-phyl'lous (ŏk'sĭ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύφυλλος; ὀξύς sharp + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Having sharp-pointed leaves. *Rare.*

ox'y-pic'ric, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *picric.*] = STYPHNIC.

ox'y-pro-te'ic, *a.* [See 1st OXY-; PROTEIN.] *Chem.* Designating a nitrogenous acid containing sulphur, occurring in urine.

ox'y-pyc'nos (ŏk'sĭ-pĭk'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. ὀξύπυκνος, a.; ὀξύς sharp, high + πυκνόν a small interval.] *Gr. & Medieval Music.* **a** A tetrachord having the short step or semitone at its upper end. **b** A mode composed of such tetrachords.

ox'y-rhine (ŏk'sĭ-rīn; -rĭn), *a.* 1st *oxy-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a sharp-pointed rostrum, or snout. **b** Having an acute sense of smell. [yrhine.]

ox'y-rhi'nous (-rĭ'nŭs), *a.* Ox-

ox'y-rhynch (ŏk'sĭ-rĭŋk), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* **a** A crab having a pointed rostrum; one of the Oxyrrhyncha or Maioidea. **b** The sacred fish *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus.*

Ox'y-rhyn'cha (-rĭŋ'kȧ). Var. of OXYRRHYNCHA.

ox'y-rhyn'chous (-rĭŋ'kŭs), *a.* Sharp-snouted; sharp-billed.

ox'y-rhyn'chus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL. See OXYRHYNCH.] The sacred fish *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus.*

ox-yr'rho-dine (ŏk-sĭr'ō-dĭn), *n.* [From Gr. ὀξυρρόδινον (sc. ἔλαιον); ὀξύς acid + ῥόδινος made of roses, ῥόδον rose.] *Med.* A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.

ox'y-sac'cha-rum (ŏk'sĭ-săk'ȧ-rŭm), *n.* [L., fr. LGr. ὀξυσάκχαρον; ὀξύς sharp, acid + σάκχαρον sugar.] *Med.* A mixture of sugar and vinegar.

ox'y-spir'it light See OXYHYDROGEN LIGHT.

Ox'y-sto'ma-ta (ŏk'sĭ-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. στόμα, στόματος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A small superfamily or other division of crabs having the buccal area produced anteriorly and more or less acutely triangular, and almost no rostrum. Cf. CALAPPA. — **ox'y-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-), *a.* — **ox'y-s tome** (ŏk'sĭ-stōm), *a. & n.*

ox'y-sul'phate, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *sulphate.*] *Chem.* A higher sulphate; as, *oxysulphate* of iron (ferric sulphate). *Obs.*

ox'y-sul'phu-ret, *n.* *Chem.* An oxysulphide. *Obsoles.*

ox'y-sul-phu'ric, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *sulphuric.*] *Chem.* Designating the acid known as *Caro's acid.*

ox'y-tol'u-ene, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *toluene.*] = CRESOL.

ox'y-to-lu'ic, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *toluic.*] = CRESOTIC.

ox'y-ton. Var of OXYTONE.

ox'y-tone, *v. t.* To pronounce or mark as an oxytone.

ox'y-to-ne'sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀξυτόνησις marking with an acute accent.] Pronunciation as an oxytone.

ox'y-ton'i-cal (ŏk'sĭ-tŏn'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* *Gr. Gram.* Oxytone.

ox'y-ton-ize (ŏk'sĭ-tŏn-īz), *v. t.* To pronounce or mark as an oxytone.

ox'y-tri-phil'lon, *n.* Also **ox'y-tri-phil'lum.** [L. *oxytriphyllon,* Gr. ὀξυτρίφυλλον.] Sharp-leaved trefoil. *Obs.*

Ox-yt'ro-pis (ŏk-sĭt'rō-pĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. τρόπις keel.] *Bot.* Syn. of ARAGALLUS.

ox-yt'y-lote (ŏk-sĭt'ĭ-lōt), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. τύλος knot, knob.] *Zoöl.* A sponge spicule shaped like a common pin. — **ox-yt'y-lo-tate** (-lō-tāt), *a.*

ox'y-u'ri-cide (ŏk'sĭ-ū'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [*Oxyuris* + *-cide.*] *Med.* A medicine that kills worms of the genus *Oxyuris.*

Ox'y-u'ris (-ū'rĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small parasitic nematode worms, including the pinworm of man [tailed. *R.*

ox'y-u'rous (-rŭs), *a.* Sharp-

oy, oye (oi), *n.* [Gael. *ogha, oidha,* grandchild.] *Scot.* **1.** A grandchild.

2. A nephew or niece. *Obs.*

o'ya-pock, *n.* A yapock.

oyas. † OYEZ

oye, *interj. & n.* = OYEZ. *Obs.*

oyer. † OTHER.

o'yes'. Var. of OYEZ.

o'yes'ses, *n., pl.* of OYEZ.

oy'let. † OILLET.

oyne. † OVEN.

oynion, oynoun. † ONION.

oyre. † OYER.

oyse. † OOZE, USE.

oyser. † OSIER.

oyst. † HOST. [ROOM.

oyster agaric. = OYSTER MUSH-

oys'ter-age (ois'tĕr-ăj), *n.* An oyster bed. [catcher.

oys'ter-bird', *n.* An oyster-

oyster cocktail. See COCKTAIL, 5.

oys'ter-er, *n.* A gatherer or seller of oysters; a boat used in oyster fishing

oyster fish. **a** The tautog. **b** The toadfish *Opsanus tau.*

oyster fork. A small silver or plated fork, usually two-tined, used in eating raw oysters.

oyster grass. *U. S.* **a** Kelp. **b** Sea lettuce.

oys'ter-green', *n.* Oyster grass.

oys'ter-hood, *n.* State of an oyster: *Slang,* taciturnity, reserve.

oys'ter-house', *n.* A restaurant that makes a specialty of serving oysters. [ter-ish-ness. *n.*

oys'ter-ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **oys'-**

oys'ter-lay', oys'ter-lay'ing, *n.* An oyster bed. *Obs.*

oys'ter-ling, *n.* A young or small oyster.

oysterloit, *n.* Bistort. *Obs.*

oys'ter-man, *n.* A gatherer, breeder, or seller of oysters.

oys'ter-ous (ois'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* Full of or like oysters.

oyster plover. Oyster catcher

oyster rake. A long-handled rake, usually curved, for gathering oysters in deep water.

oyster-shell scale. The oyster-shell bark louse.

oys'ter shuck'ers' ker'a-ti'tis *Med.* A severe form of keratitis common in those engaged in shucking, or shelling, oysters, and due to entrance of particles of shell into the cornea.

oyster tree. The mangrove.

oyster wench, oyster wife. A girl or woman who deals in oysters. *Obs.*

oystrige. † OSTRICH.

oyther. † OTHER.

oz. *Abbr.* Ounce; ounces.

o-zan'na. † HOSANNA.

O-zar'ki-an (ō-zär'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the *Ozark* Mountains, Arkansas.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, an epoch, the early part of the Pleistocene period, following the considerable deformation and elevation of land in North America at the close of the Tertiary. — **O-zar'ki-an,** *n.*

o'zark-ite, *n.* [See OZARKIAN.] *Min.* A white massive variety of thomsonite.

Ozark series. *Geol.* A series including Cambrian and Ordovician formations in Missouri.

Oz'a-zi'u (ŏz'ȧ-zī'ū). *D. Bib.*

oze. † OOZE.

O'zem (ō'zĕm). *Bib.*

o-ze'na. Var. of OZÆNA. [*Bib.*

O'zen-sa'ra (ō'zĕn-sā'rȧ). *D.*

O-zi'a (ō-zī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

O-zi'al (-zĭl). *D. Bib.*

O-zi'as (ō-zī'ȧs), *n.* [L. *Ozias* or Gr. Ὀζίας, fr. Heb. *'Uzziyāh* Uzziah.] Lit., strength of the Lord; — masc. prop name.

O'zi-a'u (ō'zĭ-ā'ū). *D. Bib.*

O'zi-el (ō'zĭ-ĕl). *Bib*

O'zi-el-ites (ō'zĭ-ĕl-īts; ō-zĭ'-), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*

ozier. † OSIER. [*Obs.*

oz'i-mus, *n.* Probably, osmund.

oz'na-brig. Var. of OSNABURG.

Oz'ni (ŏz'nĭ). *Bib.*

Oz'nites (ŏz'nĭts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

o-zœ'na. Error for OZÆNA.

o'zo-ke'rite (ō'zō ō-kē'rĭt; ō-zŏk'ē-rĭt), **o-zok'e-rit** (ō-zŏk'ē-rĭt). Vars. of OZOCERITE.

o'zoned (ō'zōnd), *a.* Provided with, or having, ozone.

o-zo'ni-fy (ō-zō'nĭ-fī) *v. t.* [*ozone* + *-fy.*] = OZONIZE. — **o-zo'ni-fica'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

o-zo'no-graph (ō-zō'nō-grăf), *n.* [*ozone* + *-graph.*] *Chem.* A self-acting ozonoscope. — **o'zo-nog'raph-er** (ō'zō-nŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.*

o'zo-nom'e-ter (ō'zō-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*ozone* + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the ozone in the atmosphere, or in any gaseous mixture.

o'zo-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Chem.* Determination of the quantity of ozone, esp. in the air. — **o'zo-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

O-zo'ra (ō-zō'rȧ; 201). *Bib.*

o'zos-to'mi-a (ō'zŏs-tō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀζόστομος having foul breath.] *Med.* Foulness of breath.

o'zo-type (ō'zō-tīp), *n.* [Prob. fr. *ozone* + *type.*] *Photog.* A modified carbon process, in which transfer is obviated.

Oz'ri-el (ŏz'rĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

prompter's side of the stage (*Theat.*). Also, *O. T. Criticism:* (1) The Priestly Code. (2) Any matter of the Old Testament by priestly writers. P[1] often designates the Law of Holiness; P[2], the Priestly Code proper; P[3], P[s], P*, later additions to the Priestly Code. **b** In the form **p.** or **P.**: page or pages; part; participle; partim (L., in part); passé (F., past); in the log book, passing showers (*Naut.*); past; pawn (*Chess*); pectoral; penny; per; perch; perpetuus (L., uninterrupted); piano (It., softly [*Music*]); pie (money of India); pied (F., foot); pint; pipe; pitcher (*Baseball*); pius (L., holy); poco (It., little); pole; pondere (L., by weight); population; post (L., after); pouce (F., inch); pour (F., for); in dental formulæ, premolar (*Zoöl.*); primus (L., first); pro (L., for); professional. **c** In the form **p-**: para- (*Chem.*).

P, *or* **p** (pē), *n.; pl.* P's or Ps (pēz). **1.** The letter P, p, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter P.

P, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter P.

pab'u-lum (păb'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., akin to *pascere* to pasture. See PASTOR.] The means of nutriment to animals or plants; food; nourishment; hence, that which feeds or sustains, as fuel for a fire; that on which the mind or soul is nourished; as, intellectual *pabulum*.
Syn. — Food, nourishment, sustenance, support. — PABULUM, ALIMENT, NUTRIMENT are here compared in their fig. senses. PABULUM denotes mental diet or food for the mind; ALIMENT suggests esp. sustenance or support; that is NUTRIMENT which nourishes, or which promotes growth; as, "The new celestial manna . . . this thrice-refined *pabulum* of transcendental moonshine" (*Carlyle*); "For the sustentation and *aliment* of the natural body . . . God hath given meat; . . . for the sustentation and reparation of the world God hath given marriage; . . . the world is one body, and marriage the *aliment*" (*Donne*); "If the spark with which Heaven lit my spirit had been with purer *nutriment* supplied" (*Shelley*). See FOOD.

pac, **pack** (păk), *n.* A moccasin, with the sole turned up and sewed to the upper; also, a heavy felt half-boot worn in winter by loggers, etc

1/16
Paca (*Agouti paca*).

pa'ca (pä'kȧ; păk'ȧ), *n.* [Pg., from the native name.] A large South and Central American rodent of the genus *Agouti* (syn. *Cœlogenys*) allied to the guinea pig; esp., *A. paca*. It is reddish or chocolate brown, spotted with white. A smaller species (*A. taczanowskii*) inhabits the Andes of Ecuador.

Pac'chi-o'ni-an (păk'ĭ-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or described by the Italian anatomist Pacchioni (1665-1726). — **Pacchionian bodies** *or* **glands**, *Anat.*, small whitish bodies, consisting of enlarged villi of the arachnoid membrane of the brain. Near the superior longitudinal sinus they project above the surface of the brain and are lodged in depressions in the bone, the **Pacchionian depressions** or **fossæ**.

pace (pās), *n.* [ME. *pas*, F. *pas*, fr. L. *passus* a step, pace, orig., a stretching out of the feet in walking; cf. *pandere*, *passum*, to spread, stretch; perh. akin to E. *patent*. Cf. PAS, PASS.] **1.** A movement from one foot to the other in walking, running, or dancing; a step.
2. The length of a step in walking, measured usually from the heel of one foot to the heel of the other; the distance covered in one step; — used as a vague, or as a definite but varying, unit in measuring lengths or distances; as, he advanced fifty *paces*. Ordinarily the *pace* is estimated at 2.5 feet; but in measuring distances by stepping, the *pace* is extended to three feet (one yard) or to 3.3 feet (one fifth of a rod). The **geometrical pace**, or **great pace**, is five feet. The regulation marching *pace* in the British and United States armies is 30 inches for quick time, and 36 inches for double time. The **Roman pace** (*passus*) was from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when it next touched the ground, five Roman feet. See MEASURE.
3. Manner of stepping or moving; gait; walk; as, the walk, trot, canter, gallop, and amble are *paces* of the horse; a swaggering *pace;* a quick *pace*. *Chaucer.*

> To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
> Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day. *Shak.*

4. Specif., a gait of the horse and some other quadrupeds in which the legs move in lateral pairs, the animal being supported alternately on the right and left legs; one of the gaits sometimes called *rack*. See AMBLE, *n.*, 1; GAIT, *n.*, 2.
5. Rate of movement: speed; as, to set the *pace*.
6. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Course; way; as, he went his *pace*. **b** Walking; a footpace. **c** A narrow channel or way; a pass; a strait. **d** *Eccles.* The passageway running the length of a church between seats. Anciently, a longitudinal division of a church. Specif.: The middle *pace*, i. e., the nave. **e** A section or division of something written; a passage; a chapter, canto, or the like.
7. *Arch.* A broad step or platform; any raised part of a floor, as around an altar.
8. *Weaving.* A device in a loom, to maintain tension on the warp in pacing the web.
to go the pace. See under GO. — **to keep**, *or*, *Obs.*, **hold**, **p. with**, to keep up with; to go as fast as.

pace (pās), *v. i.;* PACED (pāst); PAC'ING (pās'ĭng). **1.** To move with slow, regular, or measured steps; to step; walk.
2. In speech or action, to proceed; to pass on. *Obs. or R.*
3. To move at a pace, as a horse. See PACE, *n.*, 4.

pace, *v. t.* **1.** To walk over with measured tread; to move slowly over or upon; as, the guard *paces* his round. "*Pacing* light the velvet plain." *T. Warton.*
2. To measure by paces; as, to *pace* a piece of ground.
3. To develop, guide, or control the pace of; to teach the pace to; to exercise in the pace.

> If you can, *pace* your wisdom
> In that good path that I would wish it go. *Shak.*

4. *Racing.* To set the pace for.
to pace the web, *Weaving*, to wind up the cloth on the beam, at regular intervals, as it is woven in a loom.

pace'board' (pās'bōrd'; 201), *n.* *Eccl.* The footboard of an altar. See PACE, *n.*, 7.

paced (pāst), *a.* **1.** Having, or trained in, a certain pace; — used in composition; as, slow-*paced*.
2. Gone over or through in a slow or measured pace; measured by pacing.
3. *Racing.* Having the pace set by a pacemaker; made with a pacemaker's assistance; as, a *paced* mile.

pace'mak'er (pās'māk'ẽr), *n.* *Racing.* One who makes or sets the pace for another; hence, one in the lead. — **pace'-mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *n.*

pac'er (pās'ẽr), *n.* One that paces; esp., a horse that paces; also, one that acts as pacemaker.

Pa'cha-ca-mac' (pä'chä-kä-mäk'), *n.* The supreme deity of the ancient Peruvians. According to Garcilaso de la Vega the name is composed of *Pacha*, the world, and *camac*, a derivative of *camar*, to animate, the whole word signifying the "soul of the universe," "the one who gives life to the universe and causes it to subsist." De la Vega states that temples were not built nor sacrifices offered to this deity, but that he was adored in the heart.

pa-chi'si (pä-chē'sĭ; -zĭ; 277), *n.* [Hind. *pachīsī*, fr. *pachīs* twenty-five, the highest throw in the game.] **1.** A game, somewhat resembling backgammon, much played in India, usually by four persons. It is played on a cross-shaped board or cloth with **six** cowry shells for dice. Each player has four cones of a distinguishing color, and the game consists in getting these pieces through the spaces of each rectangle to the center.
2. Commonly spelt **par-che'si**, **par-chi'si** (pär-chē'sĭ; pä-; -zĭ). A game adopted from the above, using disks, as of pasteboard, and dice. *U. S. & Eng.*

pach'y- (păk'ĭ-). [Gr. παχύς thick.] A combining form meaning *thick;* as, *pachy*derm, *pachy*dactyl.

pach'y-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pachyderme*.] One of the Pachydermata; fig., one who is insensitive.

Pach'y-der'ma-ta (-dûr'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. παχύδερμος thick-skinned; παχύς thick + δέρμα skin.] *Zoöl.* A group (now abandoned as unnatural) of nonruminant hoofed mammals usually having a thick skin. It included the elephants, hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, tapirs, horses, pigs, and others.

pach'y-der'ma-tous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the pachyderms.
2. *Bot.* = PACHYDERMOUS.
3. Thick-skinned; also, fig., not sensitive to ridicule.

pach'y-der'mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παχυδερμία. See PACHYDERMATA.] *Med.* Abnormal thickness of the skin; elephantiasis. — ‖ **pach'y-der'mi-a la-ryn'gis** (lȧ-rĭn'jĭs), thickening of the mucous membrane of the larynx and the vocal cords occurring in chronic laryngitis.

pach'y-der'mous (-dûr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. παχύδερμος.] Thick-skinned; pachydermatous; specif., *Bot.*, thick-walled, as the cells of certain mosses.

pach'y-men'in-gi'tis (-mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + *meningitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the dura mater. — **pach'y-men'in-git'ic** (-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pa-chym'e-ter (pȧ-kĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pachy-* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring thickness, as of paper, glass, etc., correct to about one thousandth of an inch.

Pach'y-san'dra (păk'ĭ-săn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. See PACHY-; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of buxaceous plants, consisting of two species, one of the eastern United States and one Japanese. They are herbaceous perennials with alternate petioled leaves and spicate monœcious flowers. *P. procumbens* is the Allegheny Mountain spurge.

pac'i-fi'a-ble (păs'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

pa-cif'ic (pȧ-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pacificus:* cf. F. *pacifique*. See PACIFY.] **1.** Making or tending to make peace; of or pert. to peace; suited to make or restore peace; of a peaceful character; peaceable; not warlike; not quarrelsome; conciliatory; characterized by peace; calm; tranquil; as, *pacific* words or acts; a *pacific* nature or condition.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Pacific Ocean.
Syn. — PACIFIC, PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL. That is PACIFIC which tends to make peace or conciliate strife; that is PEACEABLE which is inclined to keep peace or avoid strife; that is PEACEFUL which is at peace or free from strife; as, "He paused, and these *pacific* words ensue" (*Pope*); "What do these worthies . . . but enslave *peaceable* nations?" (*Milton*); "If it be possible . . . live *peaceably* with all men" (*Rom.* xii. 18); "Be mine the blessings of a *peaceful* reign" (*Pope*); "I am grown *peaceful* as old age to-night" (*R. Browning*). See PACIFY, CALM.
pacific blockade, *Internat. Law*, a blockade by one state of the ports of another state, without recourse to a state of war, as in the blockade of the island of Crete by the Great Powers in 1897 and of Venezuela in 1902 by Great Britain and Germany. In most cases the pacific blockade has been made applicable to neutrals, but it is not settled that ships of neutrals can be confiscated for violation of it, except upon the assumption that a state of war exists. — **P. cod**, the Alaskan cod. See 3d COD. — **p. iron**, *Naut.*, a metal band or fixture about the end of a yard used to support the boom iron and the outboard end of a Flemish horse. — **p. letters**, letters pacifical. See under LETTER. *Obs.* — **P. Ocean**, the ocean between America and Asia, so called by Magellan, its first European navigator, on account of the exemption from violent tempests which he enjoyed while sailing over it; — called also, simply, the *Pacific*, and, formerly, the *South Sea*. — **P. rattlesnake**, the common rattlesnake (*Crotalus lucifer*) of the Pacific slope. — **P. salmon**, any salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*. See SALMON. — **P. slope**, that part of North America, and especially that part of the United States, lying west of the continental divide. — **P. type**. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* — **P. yew**, a large yew of western North America (*Taxus brevifolia*), with hard and heavy wood.

pa-cif'ic (pȧ-sĭf'ĭk), *n.* **1. a** *pl.* Peace offerings. **b** An irenicon. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] The Pacific Ocean.

pa-cif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to peace; pacific; peaceable. — **pa-cif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pa-cif'i-cate (pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *pacificatus*, p. p. of *pacificare*.] To render peaceable; to pacify. *Carlyle.*

pac'i-fi-ca'tion (păs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kā'-; 277), *n.* [L. *pacificatio:* cf. F. *pacification*. See PACIFY.] **1.** Act or process of pacifying, or state of being pacified or appeased; reconciliation. "An embassy of *pacification*." *Bacon.*
2. A treaty of peace.

pa-cif'i-ca'tor (pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that pacifies; a peacemaker.

pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pacificatorius*.] Tending to make peace; conciliatory.
pacificatory letters, letters pacifical. See under LETTER.

‖ **pa-ci'fi-co** (pä-sē'fē-kō; 138), *n.; pl.* -cos (*Sp.* -kōs). [Sp. *pacífico*. See PACIFIC.] A peaceable person; — applied specif. by the Spaniards to the natives in Cuba and the Philippine Islands who did not oppose the Spanish arms.

pac'i-fy (păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* PAC'I-FIED (-fīd); PAC'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *pacifier*, L. *pacificare; pax, pacis*, peace + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See PEACE; -FY.] To make to be at peace; to appease; calm; still; quiet; to allay the agitation, excitement, or resentment of; to tranquilize; as, to *pacify* an angry man; to *pacify* pride, appetite, or importunity. "Pray ye, *pacify* yourself." *Shak.*
Syn. — Assuage, allay, alleviate, mitigate, soften, soothe, abate; reconcile, win over. — PACIFY, APPEASE, PLACATE, PROPITIATE, CONCILIATE, MOLLIFY. To PACIFY is esp. to allay anger, agitation, or resentment; to APPEASE is to pacify by satisfying cravings or demands; as, "Soon she *pacified* the wrathful prince" (*Spenser*); "He will not now be *pacified:* Fabian can scarce hold him yonder" (*Shak.*); "This transient glance served rather to irritate than to *appease* my curiosity" (*Gibbon*). But *appease*, together with PLACATE and PROPITIATE, applies esp. to the satisfaction of one who is offended or hostile, *appease* implying rather the allaying of hostile feeling, *placate* and *propitiate* suggesting more positively the act of rendering favorable or propitious; as, "by prayer the offended Deity to *appease*" (*Milton*); an attempt to *placate* an opposing faction; "He *propitiated* her with a present of a comb, a fan, and a black mantle" (*Thackeray*). To CONCILIATE is to win over from a state of unfriendliness or distrust; to MOLLIFY is to soften or soothe (esp.) wounded feelings, as, "Nothing so *conciliates* many . . . as to ask and receive instruction from them" (*Landor*); "He endeavors rather to *conciliate* your opinion than conquer it by force" (*Scott*); "His careworn look . . . *mollified* my wife toward him" (*Thackeray*); "in hope to *mollify* the sullen bridegroom" (*Dryden*); he was somewhat *mollified* by the attention. See ALLEVIATE, PROPITIATION, PALLIATE.

pac'i-fy, *v. i.* To become peaceful, quiet, or tranquil.

Pa-cin'i-an (pȧ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Of or discovered by the Italian physician Filippo Pacini (1812-83). — **Pacinian bodies** *or* **corpuscles**, *Anat.*, oval bodies terminating some of the sensory nerve fibers in the skin of the hands, feet, etc., and in other parts of the body. They consist of numerous concentric lamellæ of connective tissue surrounding an almost homogeneous substance in which the nerve ends.

pack (păk), *v. t.;* PACKED (păkt); PACK'ING. [Perh. a dif-

P

pa. † PALL, cloth.
pa. Var. of PAH. *New Zealand.*
pa (pä), *n.* Short for PAPA.
Pa. *Abbr.* Pennsylvania.
p. a. *Abbr.* Participial adjective; per annum (L., by the year); pro anno (L., for the year).
P. A. *Abbr.* Prothonotary Apostolic.
P/A. *Abbr.* Power of attorney; private account (*Bookkeeping*).
paa. † PO.
paace. † PACE.
paa'ga (pä'gȧ). Var. of PAGA.
paage. Var. of PEAGE.
paal. † PALE, *n.* & *a.*
paal'stab' (pôl'stäp'). Var. of PALSTAVE.
paame. † PALM.
paan. † PANE.
Pa'a-rai (pā'ȧ-rī). *Bib.*
paard. † PARD, leopard.
paark. † PARK.
paart (*dial.* pärt, pät). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PART.
paas. † PASS.
paas. † PACE, a step.
Paas (pās, pôs). Obs. or local U. S. var. of PACE, Easter.
paast. † PASTE.
paa'uw (pä'o͞o; pou), *n.* [D., peacock.] A bustard. *S. Africa.*
pab (păb). Var. of POB. *Scot.*
pab'ble (-'l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a bubbling noise. *Scot.*
pa-bouch' (pȧ-bo͞osh'), *n.* = BABOOSH.
pab'u-lar (păb'ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *pabularis*.] Of or pertaining to pabulum. *Rare.*
pab'u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pabularius*.] Pabular. *Rare.*
pab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pabulatio*, fr. *pabulari* to feed.] Act of feeding; also, pabulum. *Rare.* — **pab'u-la-to-ry** (păb'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Rare.*
pab'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pabulosus*.] Affording pabulum. *R.*
pa'ca-ble (pā'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *pacare* to pacify.] Placable.
pa'cal, *a.* [L. *pacalis* peaceful.] Peaceful. *Obs.*
pa-cane' (pȧ-kăn'). † PECAN.
pa'cate, *a.* [L. *pacatus*, p. p. of *pacare* to pacify.] Appeased; pacified. — **pa'cate-ly**, *adv.* — **pa'cate-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
pa'cate (pā'kāt), *v. t.* To calm or appease. — **pa-ca'tion** (pȧ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **pa'ca-tive** (pā'kȧ-tĭv), *a.* *All R.* [pacate. *Obs.*]
pa'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd), *p. a.* Made
pa-cay' (pȧ-kī'; -kā'), *n.* [Quichua *pakay*.] **a** A Peruvian mimosaceous tree (*Inga feuillei*) cultivated for ornament and for the edible pulp of its pods. **b** The mesquite.
paccan. † PECAN.
pac'ca-na'rist (păk'ȧ-nä'rĭst). Var. of BACCANARIST.
pacche. † PATCH.
pac-cio'li (pät-chō'lē). Var. of PATCHOULI, the perfume.
paccion. † PACTION.
pace. † PASS, PEACE.
pace (pās). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEISE.
pace. Obs. corrupt. of PARSE.
‖**pa'ce** (pā'sē), *adv. & prep.* [L., abl. of *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] By or with the favor, or leave (of); — usually to express polite disagreement.
Pace (pās), *n.* [Cf. D. *paasch*. See PASCH.] Easter; Pasch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pace'guard'. † PASSEGARDE.
‖ **pa'ce tan'ti vi'ri.** [L.] By the favor, or leave, of so great a man. [leave.]
‖ **pa'ce tu'a.** [L.] By your
pach. Patch. *Ref. Sp.*
pa-cha'. Var. of PASHA.
pa-chak' (pȧ-chŭk'), *n.* [Hind.] Costus root. [PASHALIC.]
pa-cha'lic (pȧ-shä'lĭk). Var. of
pache. † PATCH.
Pache. † PASCH.
pa-che'mi-a (-kē'mĭ-ȧ). Var. of PACHYÆMIA. [= PACHYMETER.]
pa-chom'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.*
pa-chon'ta (pȧ-chŏn'tȧ), *n.* [Malayalam *pāchūnti*, *pashonti*.] A substance resembling gutta-percha, and used to adulterate it, got from the East Indian tree *Isonandra acuminata*.
pa-chou'li. Var. of PATCHOULI.
pacht. Patched. *Ref. Sp.*
Pacht, **Pakht** (päkt), **Pasht** (päsht), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* Vars. of BAST; or possibly forms of the name of another goddess similar to Bast in form and function.
pach'y-ac'ri-a (păk'ĭ-ăk'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + Gr. ἄκρον end, extremity.] *Med.* = ACROMEGALY.
pach'y-æ'mi-a, *or* **-e'mi-a** (-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + *-æmia*.] *Med.* Abnormal thickness of the blood.
pach'y-car'pous, *a.* [*pachy-* + *-carpous*.] Thick-fruited. *Rare.*
pach'y-ce-pha'li-a (-sē-fā'lĭ-ȧ), **pach'y-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *pachycephalia; pachy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Med.* Abnormal or unusual thickness of the skull. — **pach'y-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), **pach'y-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.*
pach'y-dac'tyl, **pach'y-dac'tylous**, *a.* [*pachy-* + *dactyl*.] *Zoöl.* Having thick toes.
pach'y-der'mal (-dûr'măl), *a.* Pachydermatous
pach'y-der-mat'o-cele (-dẽr-măt'ō-sēl), *n.* [*pachy-* + *dermato-* + *-cele*.] Dermatolysis
pach'y-der'ma-toid (-dûr'mȧ-toid), *a.* Pachydermoid.
pach'y-der'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Pachydermatous.
pach'y-der'moid (-moid), *a.* [*pachyderm* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Resembling the pachyderms.
pach'y-e'mi-a. Var. of PACHYÆMIA.
pach'y-glos'sal (păk'ĭ-glŏs'ăl), **pach'y-glos'sate** (glŏs'āt), *a.* [*pachy-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* Having a thick tongue, as certain lizards.
pach'y-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. παχυλός thick + *-osis*.] *Med.* Condition marked by abnormal thickening and dryness of the skin.
pach'y-me'ni-a (-mē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PACHY-; 1st HYMEN.] *Med.* Thickening of skin or membrane. — **pach'y-me'nic** (-mē'nĭk; -mĕn'ĭk), *a.*
pa-chyn'sis (pȧ-kĭn'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. πάχυνσις.] *Med.* Thickening; esp., abnormal thickening. — **pa-chyn'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*
pach'y-phyl'lous, *a.* [*pachy-* + *-phyllous*.] Thick-leaved. *Rare.*
Pach'y-rhi'zus (păk'ĭ-rī'zŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παχύρριζος, a.; παχύς thick + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* Syn. of CACARA.
pa-chys'ti-chous (pȧ-kĭs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*pachy-* + Gr. στίχος row, line.] *Bot.* Thick-sided. *R.*
Pa-chyt'y-lus (pȧ-kĭt'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + Gr. τύλος knob, knot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of locusts including several destructive migratory Old World species.
paci. † PASS, *v.*
pacience, **pacient**, etc. † PATIENCE, PATIENT, etc.
pa-cif'er-ous (pȧ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pacifer*.] Bringing peace *Obs.* — **pa-cif'er-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
pa-cif'i-ca-ble, *a.* Pacifiable. *Obs.*
pac'i-fic'i-ty (păs'ĭ-fĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pacific quality. *Rare.*
pa-cif'i-cous, *a.* Pacific. *Obs.* See HELVIDIUS.
pac'i-fi'er (păs'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that pacifies [*ing*, p. pr.]
pac'i-fy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *pacify-*
pac'ing (pās'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PACE.
Pa'ci-not'ti's ring (pä'chē-nŏt'tĭz). [See GRAMME RING.] *Elec.* A Gramme ring with teeth or projections between which the coils are wound. Hence: **Pacinotti's inductor** (one having a Pacinotti's ring), **projections**, **teeth**, etc.

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ferent word fr. *pack* to make into a bundle ; cf. PACT.] **1**. To bring into a plot or conspiracy ; to make (a person) a confederate or accomplice in a plot. *Obs.*
2. To contrive unfairly or fraudulently ; to plot. *Obs.*
He lost his life . . . upon a nice point subtilely devised and *packed* by his enemies. *Fuller.*
3. To bring together or make up unfairly or fraudulently, to secure a certain result ; as, to *pack* a jury or a caucus.
4. To sort and arrange (the cards in a pack) so as to cheat or secure an unfair advantage; to stack. *Obs. or Archaic.*
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*
to pack cards with (a person), to make a fraudulent arrangement with. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pack (păk), *v. i.* [See PACK, *v. t.*, to plot.] To unite or confederate for ill purposes ; to join in collusion ; to plot ; to intrigue. *Obs.* "Go *pack* with him." *Shak.*

pack, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. or LG. ; cf. D. *pak*, G. *pack*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw. *packa*, Icel. *pakki*. Cf. PACKET.] **1**. A bundle prepared to be carried ; esp., a bundle to be carried on the back ; a load for an animal or a man ; a bale, as of goods.
2. A number or quantity equal to the contents of a pack.
In England, by a *pack* of meal is meant 280 lbs. ; of wool, 240 lbs. *McElrath.*
3. A low or worthless person ; — usually with *naughty*. Cf. BAGGAGE, 5. *Archaic.* "A lot of naughty *packs*." *C. Kingsley.*
4. A number or quantity of associated or similar persons or things ; as : **a** A number or set (of persons) associated or leagued, esp. in a bad design or practice ; a gang ; as, a *pack* of thieves or knaves. **b** A great collection or group (of things) ; multitude ; "lot" "A *pack* of blessings." *Shak.* **c** A number of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together. **d** A number of wild animals of the same kind, as wolves, naturally associating, as for seeking food. **e** A number of sheep belonging to a shepherd but given free grazing with the master's sheep in return for services ; also, one of these. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **f** A full set of playing cards ; also, the assortment used in a particular game ; as, a euchre *pack*. **g** A shook of cask staves. **h** A bundle of sheet-iron plates for rolling simultaneously.
5. Also *ice pack*. A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely. *Kane.*
6. *Med.* In hydropathic practice, a wrapping of blankets or sheets called *dry pack*, *wet pack*, *cold pack*, etc., according to the condition of the blankets or sheets used, put about a patient to give him treatment ; also, the fact or condition of being so treated.
7. *Coal Mining.* A supporting wall or pillar built of goaf.
8. Act of packing.
9. Amount packed, as of fish or fruit in a year.
10. Short for PACK ANIMAL, PACK CLOTH, etc.
11. *Rugby Football.* The forwards who compose one half of the scrummage ; also, the scrummage.
pack and prime road *or* **way**, a pack road or bridle way. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See BUNDLE, FLOCK.

pack (păk), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *pakken*, G. *packen*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw. *packa*, Icel. *pakka*. See PACK, *n.*] **1**. To make a pack of ; to arrange closely and securely in a pack ; to put in a pack ; hence, to place and arrange compactly as in a pack ; to prepare and put up for preservation or transportation ; as, to *pack* goods in a box ; to *pack* meat, fruit, or fish.
Where . . . the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are *packed*. *Shak.*
2. To crowd together ; to mass compactly ; as, to *pack* down snow ; to *pack* passengers into a car.
3. To fill (a receptacle or space) with something, in the manner of a pack, that is, compactly and securely, as for transportation ; hence, to fill closely or to repletion ; to cause to be full ; to crowd ; cram ; as, to *pack* a trunk ; a play, or an audience, *packs* the theater.
4. *Mech.* To render impervious, as by filling or surrounding with suitable material, or to fit or adjust so as to move without giving passage to air, water, or steam ; as, to *pack* a joint ; to *pack* the piston of a steam engine.
5. *Mining.* To fill in (mine stopes, old workings, etc.) with waste rock to support the roof.
6. To load with a pack ; hence, to load ; encumber.
Our thighs *packed* with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shak.*
7. To form into a pack, as hounds, cards, or ice.
8. To cover, envelop, or protect tightly with something ; specif., *Hydropathy*, to envelop in a wet or dry sheet, within numerous coverings. See PACK, *n.*, 6.
9. To transport in a pack, or in the manner of a pack (i. e., on the backs of men or beasts) ; hence, to carry ; as, to *pack* a watch ; to *pack* water *Chiefly Western U. S.*
10. To cause to go or depart ; to send away with baggage or belongings ; esp., to send away peremptorily or suddenly ; — often with *off* ; as, to *pack* a boy off to school.
He . . . must not die
Till George be *packed* with post horse up to heaven. *Shak.*
to pack, *or* **pack on, sail**, *Naut.*, to carry all the sail possible, considering the wind ; — also abbreviated to *to pack on*.

pack, *v. i.* **1**. To make up packs, bales, or bundles ; to stow articles securely for transportation.
2. To gather or collect into packs ; to form a pack ; to assemble ; to crowd together ; as, the grouse begin to *pack*.
3. To admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage ; to become compressed, or to settle together, so as to form a compact mass ; as, the goods *pack* conveniently ; wet snow *packs* well.
4. To depart, esp. in haste ; — generally with *off* or *away*.
Poor Stella must *pack* off to town. *Swift.*

pack'age (păk'āj), *n.* **1**. Act, process, or manner of packing.
2. A collection of things packed together ; a cargo. *Obs.*
3. A bundle made up for transportation ; a packet ; a bale ; a parcel ; as, a *package* of goods.
4. Means for packings ; receptacles in which to pack. *Obs.*
5. That in which anything is packed ; a box, case, barrel, crate, etc., in which goods are packed.
Syn. — See BUNDLE.

pack animal. An animal used in carrying packs.

pack'er (păk'ẽr), *n.* A person who packs, or manipulates, as juries or cards ; *Obs.*, a conspirator or plotter.

pack'er, *n.* **1**. One who packs ; a person who makes up bundles or puts things in bundles or receptacles ; specif. : **a** An officer of a port having the care or supervision of the packing of dutiable exports. *Obs. Eng.* **b** A person whose business is to pack goods ; esp., *Chiefly U. S.*, a wholesale dealer in provisions who prepares and packs his wares for transportation and for market ; as, the pork *packers* of Chicago.
2. A person who transports goods by pack animals ; a carrier. *Western U. S. & Australia.*
3. A pack animal. *Australia.*
4. A device or machine for packing.
5. A ring of packing or a special device to render gas-tight and water-tight the space between the tubing and bore of an oil well. *U. S.*

pack'et (păk'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [Cf. F. *paquet*, prob. fr. the E. word. See PACK.] **1**. A small pack or package ; a little bundle or parcel ; as, a *packet* of letters. *Shak.*
2. A small collection, group, or lot of things or, rarely, persons.
3. *Naut.* Orig., a vessel employed by government to convey dispatches or mails ; hence, a vessel conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed sailing days ; a mail boat ; — originally called *packet boat*.

pack'et, *v. t.* ; -ET-ED ; -ET-ING. [Cf. F. *paqueter*. See PACKET, *n.*] **1**. To make up into, or wrap or put up in, a packet.
2. To send in a packet or dispatch vessel. *Obs.* *Ford.*

pack horse. A horse used for transporting packs of goods.

pack ice. Ice which forms packs. See PACK, *n.*, 5.

pack'ing, *n.* [See PACK to plot.] **1**. Secret or clandestine arrangement ; corrupt dealing ; plotting. *Obs.*
2. Making up or manipulating by corrupt action ; as, the *packing* of juries.

pack'ing, *n.* **1**. Act or process of one that packs ; esp., the putting up of meat, fruit, etc., for future sale.
2. Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close. Specif., *Mach.* : **a** A thin layer, or sheet, of yielding or elastic material inserted between the surfaces of a flange joint to make it impervious. **b** The substance in a stuffing box through which a piston rod slides. **c** A yielding ring, as of metal, which surrounds a piston and maintains a tight fit, as inside a cylinder, etc. **d** Material, as sheets of paper, fastened on the cylinder of a printing press to improve impression. **e** *Masonry.* Filling, as of mortar containing small stones. **f** *Arch.* Furring. **g** *Chem. Manuf.* The filling of a coke tower or other condenser used in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid. **h** Material, as felt, wool, or rope, placed in the saw way of a circular saw to prevent vibration and absorb heat.

packing box. **a** A box in which to pack goods. **b** A stuffing box.

pack'man (păk'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who bears a pack ; a peddler.

pack moth. A small moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*). Its larva is very destructive to wool and woolen fabrics.

pack needle. A needle for sewing with packthread.

pack'sad'dle (păk'săd''l), *n.* A saddle made for supporting the load on a pack animal.

pack'staff' (-stăf'), *n.* ; *pl.* -STAVES' (-stāvz'). A staff for supporting a pack ; a peddler's staff ; — used also attributively to express contempt (*Obs.*) ; as, a *packstaff* salutation.

pack'thread' (-thrĕd'), *n.* Strong thread or small twine used for sewing or tying packs or parcels.

pack train. A train of pack animals.

pack twine. Packthread.

Pac'o-let (păk'ō-lĕt), *n.* An ingenious dwarf in the old romance of "Valentine and Orson." He owned an enchanted steed able to transport its owner with great speed ; hence, a swift steed or magic messenger.

pact (păkt), *n.* [L. *pactum*, fr. *paciscere* to make a bargain or contract, fr. *pacere* to settle, or agree upon ; cf. *pangere* to fasten, Gr. πηγνύναι, Skr. *pāça* bond, and E. *fang*, *fay* to fit. Cf. PEACE.] An agreement between two or more persons ; a compact. Specif., *Rom. Law*, an informal agreement which (with some exceptions made in later times) was not enforceable by action, but which the law might recognize as a valid defense ; — distinguished from *contract* and *quasi contract*. A pact not enforceable by action was called a ‖ **nudum pactum**, or **nude pact** ; an enforceable pact, ‖ **pac'tum ves-ti'tum**. The pacta vestita were classified as ‖ **pac'tum præ-to'ri-um**, or one made enforceably by the prætor, comprising the *hypotheca* (see HYPOTHEC) and the ‖ **pac'tum de con'sti-tu'to** (an agreement to pay another's debt in consideration of forbearance in suing him), and ‖ **pac'tum le-git'i-mum** (lē-gĭt'ĭ-mŭm), or any of those made enforceable by imperial constitutions (of which the chief were ‖ **pac'tum de con-sti'tu-en'da do'te** (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ĕn'dȧ), or a pact to give a dos, and ‖ **pac'tum do-na'ti-o'nis**, a pact to give something to another) ; and ‖ **pac'tum ad-jec'tum**, a pact accessory to a contract and enforceable if made simultaneously with it.
pact constituent, *Polit. Sci.*, a constitution by whose adoption a state is created or seriously modified.

pac'tion (păk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pactio* : cf. F. *paction*. See PACT.] An agreement ; a compact ; a bargain. *Chiefly Scot.* *Scott.* — **pac'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Pac-to'lus (păk-tō'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πακτωλός.] A river of ancient Lydia famous for the gold found in its bed.

pad (păd), *n.* [D. *pad* path. See PATH.] **1**. A path ; the road or way ; hence, act or career of highway robbery. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
He gravely suggested at last, as a kind of climax, that he and Pierre should go out on the *pad* together. *Sir G. Parker.*
2. A highway robber ; a highwayman ; footpad. *Obs. or R.*
3. An easy-paced horse ; a padnag. *Addison.*
An abbot on an ambling *pad*. *Tennyson.*

pad, *v. i.* ; PAD'DED ; PAD'DING. [Partly imitative ; cf. also PAD path.] **1**. To travel on foot ; to walk or tramp along ; to trudge. *Bunyan.*
2. To pace ; — said of a horse. *Obs.*
3. To walk or run with steady dull footfalls ; — said esp. of animals.
He . . . turned and *padded* furtively away. *C. G. D. Roberts.*
4. To be or act as a footpad. *Cotton Mather.*

pad, *v. t.* **1**. To travel upon foot ; to tread.
If it should please me *pad* the path this eve. *R. Browning.*
2. To tread or trample down by foot travel ; as, to *pad* snow or ground. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* *R. Browning.*
3. To wear (a path) by walking. *Dial. Eng.*
to pad the hoof, to travel on foot ; to tramp. *Slang.*

pad (păd), *n.* [Imitative.] The dull sound made by repeated footfalls or impacts of a staff ; also, the footfall or footstep making this sound.

pad (păd), *n.* [Orig. uncert. ; perh. akin to *pod*.] **1**. In general, a cushion ; a mass of anything soft ; stuffing.
2. A cushion used as a saddle without a tree or frame ; a cushion used on an elephant's back, esp. under the howdah.
3. A harness saddle.
4. Something of the nature of a cushion used to lessen or prevent the effect of jarring, impact, pressure, or friction ; stuffing used to fill out, to increase the size or height, to alter the natural form, etc. ; as : **a** A cushion or stuffing used under a saddle or gigtree or at the top of a surcingle to prevent galling. **b** A stuffed guard for a bodily part, as the leg. **c** A protective cap for the leg of a horse ; a boot. **d** *Med.* A soft bag or cushion to relieve pressure, support a part, etc. **e** Padding, as in a literary work. *Rare.*
5. A kind of cushion for writing or drawing upon, or for blotting ; esp., one formed of many flat sheets of writing or drawing paper, or layers of blotting paper, which are removed as used ; a block of paper.
6. *Zoöl.* **a** A cushionlike thickening of the skin on the soles or under side of the toes of certain animals. **b** The pulvillus of an insect's foot.
7. The foot of certain animals, as the fox, hare, wolf, otter.
8. *Mech.* In a bitstock or brace, the socket for the insertion of the bit ; a tool handle into which tools of various sizes or kinds may be inserted.
9. A bundle or package, esp. of wool or yarn.
10. *Horol.* A pallet.
11. *Shipbuilding.* A piece of timber fixed on a beam to fill out the curve of a deck.
12. A floating leaf of a water plant, esp. a water lily. *U. S.*
13. Usually *pl.* Thick, watered ribbon for watch guards.

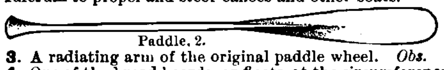
pad, *v. t.* **1**. To stuff ; to furnish with a pad or padding.
2. To expand (a writing or speech) with needless matter.
3. *Calico Printing.* To imbue uniformly with a mordant.
4. To glue (sheets of paper) into a pad.
5. *Hunting.* To put or fasten for transportation, as a dead tiger, on the pad on an elephant's back. *East Indies.*
6. To follow, as game, by the footprints ; to track.

pad, *v. i.* To be padded ; to wear or use padding.

pad'ding (păd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAD, to tramp, etc. Specif. : *vb. n.* Act of one that pads (see PAD, to travel) ; highway robbery ; tramping, etc.
The light *padding* of moccasined feet. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

pad'ding, *n.* **1**. Act or process of one that pads (see PAD, to stuff) ; insertion of a pad or of stuffing.
2. *Calico Printing.* Impregnation of cloth with a mordant.
3. The material with which anything is padded.
4. Material of inferior or no value, added to or incorporated with a literary composition, painting, book, etc., merely to fill space or to catch the eye.
padding machine, *Dyeing*, a machine for impregnating cloth with a colored solution and drying it, used esp. for dyeing light colors on cotton cloth.

pad'dle (păd''l), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1**. A kind of long-handled spud for rooting up weeds, cleaning a plowshare, etc. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.* *Deut.* xxiii. 13 (*R. V.*).
2. An implement with a broad blade, used without a fixed fulcrum to propel and steer canoes and other boats.



Paddle, 2.

3. A radiating arm of the original paddle wheel. *Obs.*
4. One of the broad boards, or floats, at the circumference of a water wheel, or paddle wheel ; a paddle board.
5. Short for PADDLE WHEEL, PADDLE BOAT, etc.
6. *Zoöl.* A paddle-shaped limb or appendage ; a flipper.
7. A small gate in a sluice or lock gate to let water in or out.
8. A sliding panel which regulates the quantity of grain delivered from a hopper to the mill.
9. A more or less paddle-shaped implement for stirring or mixing, as in puddling iron or in tempering clay.

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pack. *n.* [Cf. PACK to plot, or PACT.] A compact or plot. *Obs.*
pack, *a.* [Cf. PACK a compact.] Intimate ; also, tame. — **pack'ly**, *adv.* — **pack'ness**, *n.* *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pack'a-ble (păk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pack'ag-ing (-ā-jĭng), *n.* A making up into a package.
pack'ald, *n.* [Cf. PACK a bundle.] A load or packet. *Obs.*
pack-all' (păk-ôl'). Var. of PEGALL.
pack cloth. A coarse cloth, as duck, used in covering packs or bales ; also, a piece of it.
pack drill. *Mil.* **a** Drill with pack animals and packsaddles for carrying guns, ammunition, food supplies, etc. **b** A punishment for minor offenses consisting of marching up and down a beat with full marching equipment.
pack duck. See PACK CLOTH.
pack'en, *n.* [G., a bale.] See WEIGHT.
pack'er-y (păk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A packing room or establishment ; also, a collection of packed things or packages.
pack'et, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch boat. *Obs.*
packet boat, **ship**, *or* **vessel**. See PACKET, *n.*, 3.
packet day. The day for mailing letters to go by packet ; also, the sailing day.
pack'fong. Corrupt. of PAKTONG.
pack'house', *n.* A building for storing goods ; a warehouse.
packing needle. A pack needle.
packing penny. A penny given at dismissing or parting. *Obs.*
packing ring. *Mach.* A spring ring, or any of a set of such rings, for packing a piston.
packing sheet. **a** A large cloth for packing goods. **b** A sheet prepared for packing hydropathic patients.
pack'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
packmantie. ✝ POCKMANTEAU.
pack'paunch', *n.* A potbellied person. *Obs.*
pack rat. A wood rat of the genus *Neotoma* ; esp., a large bushy-tailed species (*N. cinerea*) in western North America.
pack road. A road suitable for pack animals.
pack sheet. A packing sheet.
packt. Var. or ref. sp. of *packed*, pret. & p. p. of PACK.
pack'-thred'. Packthread. *Ref. Sp.*
[a pack. Also fig.
pack'ware', *n.* Ware carried in
pack'wax'. Var. of PAXWAX.
pack'way', *n.* A pack road.
pa'co (pä'kō), *n.* ; *pl.* -COS (-kōz ; *Sp.* -kōs). [Sp. *paco*, fr. Peruv. *paco*. Cf. ALPACA.] **1**. The alpaca.
2. [Peruv. *paco*, *pacu*, red, reddish, reddish ore containing silver ; perh. a different word.] *Min.* An earthy-looking ore, consisting of brown oxide of iron with minute particles of native silver.
Pac. Oc. *Abbr.* Pacific Ocean
pacok. ✝ PEACOCK.
pa-co'ta. ✝ PICOTAH.
pa-cou'ry-u'va (pȧ-kōō'rĭ-ōō'vȧ), *n.* [Galibi *pakuri*, name of the tree + *rué* tree.] The pleasant fruit of a Brazilian clusiaceous tree (*Platonia insignis*) ; also, the tree.
[*Rare.*
pac'quet. Var. of PACKET. *Now*
pact. Obs. p. p. of PACK.
pact, *v. t. & i.* To make a pact with : to agree to ; bargain. *Obs.*
pac'tion, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *pactioner*.] To agree to ; to make a paction. *Scot.*
[AL.
pac'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of PACTION-
pac-ti'tious (păk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pacticius*.] Settled by a pact, or agreement. *Obs.*
Pac-to'li-an (-tō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the Pactolus ; golden.
‖ **pac'tum** (păk'tŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A pact (which see). — **pac'tum de non pe-ten'do** [L.], *Law*, an agreement not to sue. — **pac'tum il-li'ci-tum** (ĭ-lĭs'ĭ-tŭm) [L.], *Law*, an unlawful agreement.
pa'cu (pä'kōō), *n.* [Tupi *pacu*, name of certain fishes.] A South American characinoid food fish (*Myletes pacu*).
pad, *n.* [Cf. PED.] An open pannier, as of peeled osiers, used as a measure for fish, fruit, etc., varying with the commodity ; as, sixty mackerel go to a *pad* ; a *pad* of soles. *Dial. Eng.*
pad, *n.* [See PADDOCK a toad, frog.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A toad or frog. **b** A starfish.
Pa'dan (pā'dăn). *Bib.*
Pa dan-a'ram (-ā'răm ; -âr'ăm). *Bib.*
[or meal. *Obs.*
padar, *n.* Groats ; coarse flour
pa'da-sha. ✝ PADISHAH.
pad cloth. A saddlecloth ; a housing.
pad crimp. *Leather Trade.* A press for molding leather while damp into forms.
pad'da (păd'ȧ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PADDOCK, toad.
Pad'da (păd'ȧ), *n.* [Jav.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MUNIA.
padde. ✝ PAD.
pad'ded (păd'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of PAD, to tread.
pad'ded, *pret. & p. p.* of PAD, to furnish with padding, etc. — **padded soap**, filled soap.
[pads.
pad'der (păd'ẽr), *n.* One who
pad'der, *n.* [See PAD path.] Highwayman ; footpad. *Archaic.*
pad'der, *v. t.* [Freq. of *pad* to tread.] To tread. *Obs.* *Scot.*
pad'dist, *n.* Footpad. *Obs.* *Scot.*
pad'dle, *n.* The lumpfish.

10. A paddle-shaped instrument for beating clothes in washing them in running water, or such an instrument for inflicting punishment, as on prisoners, formerly on slaves, etc.; hence, a blow with or as with a paddle.

pad′dle (păd′'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [See PADDLE, *n.*] **1**. To use a paddle, or something that serves as a paddle, for propelling one on or through the water; to move on, through, or in, the water by paddles, paddle wheels, etc.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Estrange.*

2. To row easily or gently.

pad′dle, *v. t.* **1**. To propel or move with or as with a paddle or paddles; to transport by paddling.
2. To beat or punish with a paddle; to spank.
3. To cut, cut off, root up, or scrape with a paddle; to hoe; as, to *paddle* (or *paddle* up) thistles. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
to paddle one's own canoe, to do one's work unassisted; to rely entirely upon one's own abilities or exertions. *Colloq.*

pad′dle, *n.* Act of paddling.

pad′dle (păd′'l), *v. i.* [Cf. E. *pad* to tread, G. dial. *paddeln*, *padden*, to walk with short steps, to paddle.] **1**. To move the feet or wade about in shallow water or the like; to dabble in water with the feet or the hands and feet.
2. To use the hands or fingers in toying or caressing. *Shak.*
3. To trifle; to play foolishly. *Obs.*
4. To toddle.
5. To dish; — said of a horse.

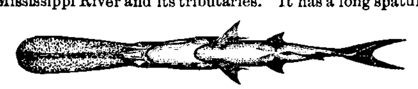
pad′dle, *v. t.* **1**. To pat or stroke with the fingers amorously, or gently. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To waste; to squander. *Obs.*
3. *Dial. Eng.* **a** To pad; to tread upon; to trample. **b** To assist, support, or lead in walking, as a child.

paddle beam. *Shipbuilding.* One of two bracket-shaped beams projecting one before and one abaft the paddle wheel, which help to support the paddle box.

paddle box. The structure inclosing the upper part of a paddle wheel of a vessel.

pad′dled (păd′'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of PADDLE. Specif.: *p. a.* Of the eyelid, having a slight swelling along the border.

pad′dle-fish′ (păd′'l-fĭsh′), *n.* A large ganoid fish (*Polyodon spathula*), related to the sturgeons, found in the Mississippi River and its tributaries. It has a long spatula-



Ventral view of Paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*). ($\frac{1}{24}$)

shaped snout, smooth skin, heterocercal tail, and long gill rakers. The paddlefish attains a length of four feet or more, and is used as food. Its roe is made into caviar. A related fish (*Psephurus gladius*) having a narrower snout occurs in Chinese rivers.

paddle wheel. *Naut.* A wheel used to propel a steam vessel, originally having long paddles arranged about a hub or shaft end, but later having floats or boards on its circumference, and revolving in a vertical plane parallel to the vessel's length. Paddle-wheel steamers on shallow or narrow rivers often have one paddle wheel only, at the stern.

pad′dle-wood′ (păd′'l-wo͝od′), *n.* The tough elastic wood of an apocynaceous tree of Guiana (*Macaglia excelsa*), of whose fluted trunk paddles, rollers, etc., are made.

pad′dock (păd′ŭk), *n.* [ME. *paddok*; *padde* toad + *-ock*; akin to D. *pad*, *padde*, toad, Icel. & Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*.] **1**. A frog (animal). *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A toad; — also used in contempt of a person. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Loathed *paddocks*." *Spenser.*
3. A kind of sledge for carrying large stones. *Scot.*

pad′dock, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *parrock*. See PARROCK.] **1**. A small field or inclosure, esp. one for pasture, adjoining a stable or house
2. A small inclosure in a park, for sports. *Obs.*
3. An inclosure near the stables, esp. at a race course, in which horses are exercised, etc.; by extension, a similar inclosure for automobiles at an automobile race track.
4. In Australia, any field or subdivision of arable or grass land, however extensive, whether inclosed or not. Cf. CULTIVATION PADDOCK.
5. *Mining.* **a** A space or platform near the mouth of a shaft or excavation for temporary storage of ore or wash dirt. **b** An excavation for wash dirt in shallow alluvium. *Australia.*

pad′dock, *v. t.*; PAD′DOCKED (-ŭkt); PAD′DOCK-ING. **1**. To divide into paddocks. *Australia.*
2. To confine in or as in a paddock.
3. *Mining.* To store (ore) in a paddock; to make a paddock in. *Australia.*

pad′dy (păd′ĭ), *n.* [Malay *pādī*.] In commerce, unhusked rice, whether growing or cut; by extension, esp. in adjective use, rice in general; as, a *paddy* crop or field.

pad′dy, *n.*; *pl.* PADDIES (-ĭz). [Corrupted fr. St. *Patrick*, Ir. *Padraig*, the tutelar saint of Ireland.] **1**. [*cap.*] An Irishman; — used esp. as a nickname.
2. A hod carrier for masons. *Dial. Eng.*
3. An unlicensed almanac; — for *paddywhack almanac* or *paddywatch*.
4. Short for *paddywhack*, a rage or passion. *Dial. Eng.*

paddy lucern. A tropical malvaceous weed (*Sida rhombifolia*) introduced into Australia, where it is a pest in some localities. It yields a coarse fiber. Also, erroneously, **Paddy's lucern**.

Pad′dy's hur′ri-cane (păd′ĭz). A calm, when the wind is said to blow "straight up and down." *Naut. Slang.*

pad elephant. An elephant which is furnished with a pad for carrying burdens instead of with a howdah for carrying passengers.

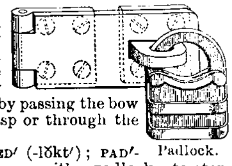
pa-del′la (pȧ-dĕl′ȧ), *n.* [It., prop., a pan, a frying pan, fr. L. *patella* a pan.] In Italy, a shallow dish used to contain fatty matter or oil, in which a wick is placed for burning, esp. for public illumination.

pad eye. *Shipbuilding.* An eyebolt with a plate at the end to distribute the strain over a larger area.

pad hook. **a** A fishhook having a flattened and enlarged shank instead of an eye. *U. S.* **b** *Harness.* A hook on the pad to receive the checkrein.

pa′di-shah (pä′dē-shä), *n.* [Per. *pādshāh*, lit., protecting lord.] Chief ruler; great king; emperor; — a title esp. of the Sultan of Turkey, of the Shah of Persia, and, in India, formerly of the Great Mogul and now [*often cap.*] of the sovereign of Great Britain as Emperor of India.

pad′lock′ (păd′lŏk′), *n.* [*pad* (of uncertain meaning, perh. orig. a basket or pannier) + *lock*.] A portable lock with a bow which is usually jointed or pivoted at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt, used for fastening by passing the bow through a staple over a hasp or through the links of a chain, etc.



Padlock.

pad′lock′, *v. t.*; PAD′LOCKED′ (-lŏkt′); PAD′LOCK′ING. To fasten with or as with a padlock; to stop, shut, or keep closed as by a padlock. *Milton.*

pad′nag′ (păd′năg′), *n.* [*pad* a path + *nag*.] An ambling nag; a pad. "An easy *padnag*." *Macaulay.*

pa′dre (pä′drā), *n.*; *pl.* Sp. & Pg. PADRES; It. PADRI. [Sp., Pg., & It., fr. L. *pater* father. See FATHER.] **1**. A Christian priest or monk; — used in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America.
2. In India (from the Portuguese), any Christian minister; also, a priest of the native religion. *Kipling.*

‖ **pa-dro′ne** (pä-drō′nā), *n.*; *pl.* It. -NI (-nē), E. PADRONES (-nāz). [It. Cf. PATRON.] A patron; a master; specif.: **a** The prime minister of the Papal Curia. *Obs.* **b** The master of a small coaster in the Mediterranean. **c** In Italy, an innkeeper or landlord. **d** An Italian employment agent, as in America, who also acts as banker and commissary for the unskilled Italian laborers, etc., for whom he secures employment, and thus finds it easy to control and exploit them. Importation of laborers under contract and exploitation of child labor are no essential parts of the system, though often combined with it. — **pa-dro′nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

pad tree. *Harness Making.* A piece of wood or metal which gives rigidity and shape to a harness pad.

Pad′u-an (păd′ū-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Padua.
Paduan school, *Sculpture*, a school at Padua, chiefly in the 15th century, represented by Ballano and Riccio.

Pad′u-an, *n.* **1**. A native or inhabitant of Padua.
2. One of the bronze or silver coins or medallions, imitating ancient pieces, made at Padua in the 16th century.

pad′u-a-soy (păd′ū-ȧ-soi), *n.* [F. *pou-de-soie*, influenced by *Padua*, the town in Italy.] A rich and heavy corded silk stuff. Cf. POULT-DE-SOIE. *Obs.*

pæ′an (pē′ăn), *n.* Also **pe′an**. [L. *paean*, Gr. παιάν, fr. Παιάν the physician of the gods, later, Apollo. Cf. PÆON, PEONY.] **1**. *Gr. Antiq.* A hymn or solemn song in honor of Apollo or Artemis as a deity of deliverance; later, a song of triumph addressed to Apollo or a song addressed to other deities, as a war song to Ares.
2. A song of joy, praise, triumph, thanksgiving, or the like. "Public *pæans* of congratulation." *De Quincey.*

pæ′do- (pē′dō-). Var. of *pedo-*, combining form meaning *boy*, *child*. See PEDO-.

pæ′do-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pædo-* + *-genesis*.] *Zoöl.* Reproduction by young or larval animals; esp., the parthenogenetic reproduction occurring in the larvæ of certain gall flies. — **pæ′do-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

pæ′do-nym′ic (-nĭm′ĭk), *n.* [*pædo-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] A name derived from one's child. — **pæ-don′y-my** (pē-dŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.*

pæ′nu-la (pē′nū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* A long sleeveless cloak or mantle of thick dark-colored frieze or leather, usually with a hood, worn by the lower classes and in bad weather by the higher classes.
2. *Eccl.* A similar mantle, an early form of the chasuble.

pæ′on (pē′ŏn), *n.* [L. *paeon*, Gr. παιών a solemn song, also, a pæon, equiv. to παιάν. See PÆAN.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of four syllables, one long and three short, called *first*, *second*, *third*, or *fourth pæon*, according as the long syllable stood first, second, etc.

Pæ-o′ni-a (pē-ō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., peony. See PEONY.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbaceous or somewhat woody plants, the peonies, with divided leaves and large handsome flowers, often double in cultivation, the fruit consisting of several many-seeded follicles. The species are natives of Europe and Asia, a single one (*P. brownii*) being found on the Pacific coast of the United States. See PEONY.

pæ-on′ic (pē-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *paeonicus*, Gr. παιωνικός.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** Of or pertaining to a pæon or pæons. **b** Having the proportion between arsis and thesis of a pæon; hemiolic. See RHYTHM. — *n.* A pæonic foot or verse.

pæ′o-nin (pē′ō-nĭn), *n.* [See PEONY.] Red corallin. See CORALLIN **b**.

pa′gan (pā′găn), *n.* [L. *paganus* a countryman, a pagan, fr. *paganus* rustic, pagan, fr. *pagus* a district, the country, perh. orig., a district with fixed boundaries: cf. *pangere* to fasten. Cf. PAYNIM, PEASANT, PACT; also HEATHEN.] **1**. One who worships false gods, or one of a nation or community that does not worship the true God; a heathen; one who is neither a Christian, a Mohammedan, nor a Jew; formerly, one not of a Christian people.

Neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, *pagan*, nor man. *Shak.*

2. An irreligious person; a heathen; a person whose attitude or position in respect to any system, etc., is analogous to that of a heathen in respect to Christianity.
3. A prostitute; a harlot. *Obs.* *Shak.*

pa′gan, *a.* [L. *paganus* of or pertaining to the country, pagan. See PAGAN, *n.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to pagans; relating to the worship or the worshipers of false gods; heathen; idolatrous; as, *pagan* tribes or superstitions.

And all the rites of *pagan* honor paid. *Dryden.*

2. Irreligious; heathenish; heathen.

Syn. — PAGAN, HEATHEN. In modern usage, that is PAGAN which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan; the word refers esp. to past customs, sentiments, beliefs, or their survivals, and frequently implies contrast with Christianity rather than opposition to it; it often suggests a more detached or disinterested point of view than *heathen*; HEATHEN commonly suggests adherence to polytheism or the practice of idolatry, esp. among rude or uncivilized peoples; as, "The idea of Fate — a *pagan* Fate, uncontrolled by any Christian deity. . . . moving indissuadably in the affairs of Christian men" (*Stevenson*); "the life-giving and joy-giving power of nature, so fondly cherished by the *pagan* world" (*M. Arnold*); "the standpoint of a cultivated *pagan* of the Empire" (*M. Hewlett*); "I 'd rather be a *pagan* suckled in a creed outworn; so might I . . . hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn" (*Wordsworth*); "He did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, after the abominations of the *heathen*" (1 *Kings* xxi. 2); "that I might preach [Christ] among the *heathen*" (*Gal.* i. 16); "Then were they [the bad angels] known to men by various names and various idols through the *heathen* world" (*Milton*); "The *heathen*, in his blindness, bows down to wood and stone" (*Heber*).

pa′ga-na′li-a (pā′gȧ-nā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *pagus* district, the country.] *Rom. Antiq.* An annual festival, in January, of the rural communities. — **pa′ga-na′li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pa′gan-ish (pā′găn-ĭsh), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to pagans; pagan. *Obs.* "The old *paganish* idolatry." *Sharp.*
2. Like or befitting a pagan. — **pa′gan-ish-ly**, *adv.*

pa′gan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *paganismus*. See PAGAN; cf. PAYNIM.] **1**. State of being pagan; pagan characteristics; esp., the religion and worship of pagans; heathenism.
2. Pagandom; heathendom.
3. Pagan character, morals, or æsthetic quality, esp. those of classical antiquity.
4. A pagan characteristic or trait.

pa-gan′i-ty (pȧ-găn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paganitas*.] Quality or state of being a pagan; paganism. *Rare.*

pa′gan-ize (pā′găn-īz), *v. t.*; PA′GAN-IZED (-īzd); PA′GAN-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *paganiser*.] To render pagan or heathenish; to convert to paganism.

pa′gan-ize, *v. i.* To behave like pagans; to become pagan.

pa-ga′no-Chris′tian (pȧ-gā′nō-krĭs′chăn), *a.* [*pagano-*, for L. *paganus* pagan + *Christian*.] Christian with pagan characteristics or features. — *n.* — **pa-ga′no-Chris′tian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pa-ga′no-Chris′tian-ize** (-īz), *v.*

page (pāj), *n.* [F., of uncert. origin; cf. It. *paggio*.] **1**. A boy; a youth. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A man of humble birth or status or of rude manners; a menial; — often contemptuous, sometimes opprobrious. *Obs.*
3. A serving boy in general (*Obs.*); specif., formerly, a youth undergoing training for knighthood, who acted as the personal attendant of his master and mistress, and after seven or eight years of service and instruction became a squire, or a youth attending a person of high degree, esp. at courts, as a service of honor and education;

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paddle board. See PADDLE, *n.*, 4. [PADDLE STEAMER.]
paddle boat, **ship**, etc. See
pad′dle-cock′, *n.* The lumpfish. *Dial. Eng.*
pad′dled (păd′'ld), *a.* Furnished with paddles.
padd′e ho′e. = PADDLE, *n.*, 7.
pad′dler (păd′lẽr), *n.* One that paddles.
paddle shaft. The shaft carrying the paddle wheel or wheels of a vessel. [*Dial. Eng.*]
paddle staff. = 1st PADDLE, *n.*, 1.
paddle steamer. A steam vessel propelled by paddle wheels.
paddle tumbler. *Leather Manuf.* A pit in which leather is stirred by a paddle wheel.
pad′do (păd′ŭ). Var. of PADDOCK, toad, frog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pad′dock-ing, *n.* **a** Act of one that paddocks. **b** Provision or room for paddocks.
paddock pipe. The horsetail (*Equisetum*). *Dial. Eng.*
pad′dock-ride′, **-rod′**, **-rud′**, *n.* Frog or toad spawn. *Dial. Eng.*
paddock stone. = TOADSTONE.
pad′dock-stool′ (*Scot.* păd′ŭk-), *n.* Toadstool. *Obs. or Scot.*
pad′dow (păd′ŭ), **pad′dy** (-ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of PADDOCK, toad.
pad′dy (păd′ĭ), *a.* See BADDY.
pad′dy, *a.* Padlike; cushiony; soft.
pad′dy, *n.*, *or* **paddy bird**. **a** The Java sparrow. **b** Any of several small herons *India* **c** A sheathbill. **d** The ruddy duck. *North Carolina.*
Pad′dy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
pad′dy-mel′on (păd′ĭ-mĕl′ŭn). Var. of PADEMELON. [*n.*, 3.]
pad′dy-watch′, *n.* See PADDY,
pad′dy-whack′ (-hwăk′), **pad′dy-wack′** (-wăk′), *n.* *Colloq.* **1**. [*cap.*] An Irishman; — used also as a nickname.
2. See PADDY, *n.*, 3.
3 *Dial. Eng* **a** A rage, pet, passion, or temper. **b** A severe thrashing. *Eng. Dial. Dict*
4. The ruddy duck *North Carolina.*
pade. † PAD, toad.
pad′e-li′on (păd′ē-lī′ŭn; păd′ē-lī′ŭn), *n.* [F. *pied de lion* lion's foot.] The lady's-mantle. *Obs.*
pad′e-mel′on (-mĕl′ŭn), *n.* [From a native name.] **a** An Australian wallaby of the genus *Halmaturus*, esp. *H. thetidis*. **b** A nail-tailed wallaby.
padenshawe. † PADISHAH.
paderero. † PEDRERO.
pad′e-soy. † PADUASOY.
pad′foot′, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** A footpad. **b** The barghest.
padge (păj), *n.* Also **padge owl**. The barn owl. *Local, Eng.*
pad groom. *Hunting.* The groom who rides the hunter to cover, and brings back the hack.
pad horse A road horse. = 1st PAD, *n.*, 3. [dled. *Ref. Sp.*]
pad′l, **pad′ld**. Paddle; pad-
pa′dle (păd′'l; pā′d'l). Var. of PADDLE, the lumpfish.
pa′dle (pā′d'l), *n.* [Cf. PADDLE, the implement.] A hoe; a scraper. *Scot.*
pad′lette. *n.* *Art.* An erroneous form for PAILLETTE.
pad′lockt′. Padlocked. *Ref. Sp.*
pad′mel′on (păd′mĕl′ŭn). Var. of PADEMELON. [to amble.]
pad′nag′, *v. i.* To ride a padnag;
padock. † PADDOCK, toad.
Pa′don (pā′dŏn). *Bib.*
‖ **pa′dou′** (pä′do͞o′), *n.* [F., also *padoue*, fr. *Padoue* Padua.] A kind of silk ribbon or ferret.
pa-douk′ wood (pȧ-do͞ok′; -douk′). Andaman redwood.
padow. † PADDOCK. [PIPE.]
padow pipe. Var. of PADDOCK
pad piece. *Shipbuilding.* = 5th PAD, 11.
pa-dri′no (pä-drē′nō), *n.* [It. & Sp.] Godfather; assistant; second. *Obs.*
pa′dro-a′dist (pä′drō-ä′dĭst), *n.* [Pg. *padroado* patronage + *-ist*.] A Roman Catholic who favors or supports the *padroado*, or ecclesiastical patronage claimed by the King of Portugal in India. *Oxf. E. D.*
pad saddle. A padded saddle without a tree.
pad saw. A small compass saw having a pad, or slotted removable handle, to receive the blade when not in use.
pad′shah (päd′shä), **pad′shaw** (päd′shô). Vars. of PADISHAH.
pad′staff′, *n.* A paddle *Obs.*
pad stone. A stone template fixed in a wall to support the end of a girder or roof truss.
pad′stool′, *n.* A toadstool. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pad′u-an, *n.* = PAVAN.
Pad′u-an-ism (păd′ū-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Patavinity. [COMANCHE.]
Pa-du′cah (pȧ-dū′kȧ), *n.* =
padyane. † PAGEANT.
pae. † PO, peacock.
p. æ. *Abbr* Partes æquales (L., equal parts).
pæ′an. Var. of PÆON.
pæ′an-ism (pē′ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The singing or chanting of pæans.
pæ′da-gog′ic, **-i-cal**, etc. Vars. of PEDAGOGIC, etc.
pæ′darch-y (pē′där-kĭ), *n.* [*pædo-* + *-archy*.] Rule by children.
pæ′da-tro′phi-a, **pæ-dat′ro-phy** (pē-dăt′rō-fĭ), **pæ′der-ast**, **pæ′der-as′tic**, **pæ′der-as′ty**. Vars. of PEDATROPHIA, PEDERAST, etc.
pæ-deu′tics (pē-dū′tĭks). Var. of PAIDEUTICS.
pæ-di′a-tri′a, **pæ′di-at′ric**, **-at′rics**. Vars. of PEDIATRIA.
pæ-di′a-try (pē-dī′ȧ-trĭ), *n.* *Med.* = PEDIATRICS.
pæ′do-bap′tism, **pæ′do-bap′tist**, **pæ-dol′o-gy**, etc. Vars. of PEDOBAPTISM, etc.
pæ′do-psy-chol′o-gist, *n.* A specialist in the psychology of children.
pæ′do-tribe (pē′dō-trīb), *n.* [Gr. παιδοτρίβης.] One who teaches boys wrestling, etc.; a teacher of gymnastics.
pæ′do-troph′ic, **pæ-dot′ro-phist**, **pæ-dot′ro-phy**, etc. Vars of PEDOTROPHIC, etc.
Pægasean. † PEGASEAN.
Pæ-lig′ni-an (pē-lĭg′nĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Paeligni* a people of Italy.] A Sabellian dialect. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
paen. † PÆON, PAYEN.
pænitentiary. † PENITENTIARY.
Pæ-o′ni-an (pē-ō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Paeonius*, Gr. Παιόνιος, fr. Παιονία.] Of or pert. to Pæonia, ancient district north of Macedonia, incorporated into the Macedonian kingdom. — *n.* One of the people of Pæonia.
pæ′o-nol (pē′ō-nōl; -nŏl). *n.* [L. *paeonia* peony + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline ketonic substance, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, in the root of *Pæonia montana*.
pæ′o-ny (-nĭ). Var. of PEONY.
Pa′ez (pä′ās), *n.* [From *Páez*, province of Colombia.] An Indian of a group of tribes of the Cordilleras of Colombia forming a linguistic stock. They understand weaving and have skill in gold work.
pafelioun. † PAVILION. [*Scot.*]
paf′fle (păf′'l). Var. of POFFLE.
paf′ty (păf′tĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of PAUGHTY.
pa′ga (pä′gȧ), *n.* [Tag. *paaga*.] An inferior rice grown in the highlands in the Philippines. Cf. MACAN. [master. *Obs.*]
‖ **pa′ga-dor′**, *n.* [Sp.] Pay-
pa′ga-nals. *n. pl.* Paganalia. *Obs.*
pa′gan-dom (pā′găn-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
pa-gan′ic (pȧ-găn′ĭk), **pa-gan′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *paganicus*.] Heathenish; paganish. *Rare.* — **pa-gan′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
pa′gan-i-za′tion (pā′găn-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* A paganizing; state of being paganized.
pa′gan-iz′er (pā′găn-īz′ẽr), *n.* One who paganizes.
pa′gan-ly, *adv.* of PAGAN.
pa′gan-ry, *n.* Heathenry.
pa′gan-y, *n.* Pagandom. *Obs.*

hence, sometimes at weddings, fancy balls, or the like, a small boy in fancy dress who holds a lady's train or performs similar old-fashioned services; now, commonly, a youth employed for doing errands, waiting on the door, and similar service in households; also, in the United States, a boy employed to wait upon the members of a legislative body.

He had two *pages* of honor, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

4. a A boy or man attending a shepherd. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A foot soldier. *Obs.* **c** A soldier's servant. *Obs.*

5. A contrivance, as a band, pin, snap, or the like, to hold the skirt of a woman's dress from the ground. *Rare.*

6. *Brickmaking.* A track along which pallets carrying newly molded bricks are conveyed to the hack.

7. Any of several large-winged South American moths of the genus *Urania*, which resemble butterflies.

page (pāj), *v. t. & i.* To attend or follow (one) as a page; to act as page. *Shak.*

page, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pagina;* prob. akin to *pangere* to fasten, fix, make. Cf. PACT, PAGEANT, PAGINATION.] **1.** One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc.

Such was the book from whose *pages* she sang. *Longfellow.*

2. *Print.* The type set for printing a page, or any similar collection of type, as that for a founder's package.

3. Fig.: **a** A record; a writing; a book; as, the *page* of history. **b** An event, episode, or circumstance, which fills, or is capable of filling, a written page.

page, *v. t.;* PAGED (pājd); PAG'ING (pāj'ĭng). To mark or number the pages of; to furnish with folios.

Page, Mistress. A gentlewoman, one of the wives in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," to whom Sir John Falstaff makes love, and who with Mrs. Ford plots to dupe and disgrace him. She tries to marry her daughter, "sweet" Anne Page, to Dr. Caius; Anne's father favors Slender; but they are outwitted and Anne marries Fenton.

pag'eant (păj'ĕnt; pā'jĕnt; 277), *n.* [ME. *pagent, pagen,* a movable scaffold or stage, also what was exhibited on it, fr. LL. *pagina,* akin to *pangere* to fasten; cf. L. *pagina* page, leaf, slab, *compaginare* to join together, *compages* a joining together, structure. See PACT, PAGE of a book.] **1.** A theatrical exhibition; a play or a scene in a play; specif., a mystery play, or a scene or act of one. *Obs. or Hist.*

"A *pageant* truly played." *Shak.*

2. Fig.: A part played or acted; as, to play one's *pageant. Obs. or Archaic.*

3. A part played for deception; a trick. *Obs.*

4. A scene depicted on something, as on tapestry. *Obs.*

5. A structure, as a stage or platform, on which scenes were acted or exhibited; specif., one of a series of (usually) movable structures, on which the scenes or acts of the mysteries were performed in the open air. *Obs. or Hist.*

6. A mechanical contrivance, esp. for stage uses *Obs.*

7. Any show, tableau, or temporary decoration, on a fixed stage or a carriage in a public celebration. *Obs. or Hist.* Hence, a specious display; unsubstantial parade or pomp.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial *pageant* faded,
Leave not a rack behind. *Shak.*

8. An elaborate exhibition or spectacle, esp. a stately or showy parade, often with floats, devised for public entertainment and in celebration of an event or in honor of a person; also, a stately funeral procession.

Lead out the *pageant:* sad and slow. *Tennyson*

pag'eant, *a.* Of the nature of a pageant; spectacular; specious. "*Pageant* pomp." *Dryden.*

pag'eant, *v. t.* **1.** To imitate as in a pageant; to mimic. *Obs. & R.* "He *pageants* us." *Shak.*

2. To carry or move as a pageant, or show. *Obs.*

3. To honor with a pageant.

pag'eant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Pageants or scenic shows or spectacles, taken collectively; also, a pageant, or play.

2. Elaborate display; pomp; show, as of a specious insubstantial character; pageant; spectacular quality.

The *pageantry* of festival. *J. A. Symonds.*

Syn. — Pomp, parade, show, display, spectacle.

paged (pājd), *a.* **a** Having the pages numbered. **b** Furnished with (such or so many) pages.

Page effect (pāj). [After Charles G. *Page* (1812-68), American physicist.] *Physics.* The phenomenon of faint sounds, or "clicks," produced by magnetizing and demagnetizing iron.

pag'i-nal (păj'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *paginalis.*] Consisting of pages; of or pertaining to a page or pages; page for page. "*Paginal* books." *Sir T. Browne.*

pag'i-nate(-nāt),*v.t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *pagina* a page.] To page, as a book.

pag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See PAGE of a book.] Act or process of paging a book, etc.; the characters indicating the sequence of the pages; page numbering. *Lowndes.*

pag'ing (pāj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAGE. Hence: *n.* The numbering of the pages of a book, etc.; pagination.

pag'od (păg'ŏd; pā-gŏd'), *n.* [Cf. F. & Pg. *pagode.* See PAGODA.] *Archaic.* **1.** A pagoda.

2. An idol.

3. = PAGODA, 3, 4.

pa-go'da (pā-gō'dā), *n.* [Pg. *pagode,* perh. fr. Hind. & Per. *but-kadah* a house of idols, or abode of God; Per. *but* an idol + *kadah* a house, a temple.] **1.** A towerlike, storied structure, usually a temple or part of a temple, or a memorial, such as are frequent in India, China, Farther India, and Japan. Pagodas may be either isolated structures or adjuncts to temple architecture, the finest examples being the pyramidal stone towers of Indian temples. Chinese pagodas are ordinarily of brick with a verandalike roof surmounting each successive story. Cf. TOPE, with which the pagoda is sometimes confused.

Pagoda at Shanghai.

2. An idol. *Rare.*

3. [Prob. so named from the image of a pagoda or a deity (cf. Skr. *bhagavat* holy, divine) stamped on it.] A gold or silver coin, of various kinds and values, formerly current in India. The *star pagoda* of Madras (= 42 fanams or 336 cash) had an intrinsic value of $1.80-$1.93 (7s. 5d.-7s. 11½d.); it was so called from the figure of a star on one side.

4. Short for PAGODA SLEEVE.

pagoda sleeve. *Costume.* A funnel-shaped sleeve arranged to show the sleeve lining and an inner sleeve.

pagoda tree. Any of several trees having an erect habit and conical form suggesting a pagoda: **a** In China and Japan, a fabaceous tree (*Sophora japonica*), with drooping racemes of pale yellow flowers, often cultivated as an ornamental shade tree. **b** In India, the banyan; also, the apocynaceous tree *Plumeria acutifolia.* **c** In the West Indies, the nosegay tree *P. alba.*

pag'o-scope (păg'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. παγος frost + *-scope.*] A device for showing at a glance whether the prevailing dew point is below freezing, and facilitating prediction in case of the approach of severe frost; a hygrodeik.

Pa-gu'ri-dæ (pā-gū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pagurus* a kind of crab, Gr. παγουρος.] *Zoöl.* The family containing the typical hermit crabs (in older classifications all the hermit crabs). The purse crabs and the hermit crabs constitute a superfamily **Pag'u-rin'e-a** (păg'ū-rĭn'ē-ȧ), syn. **Pag'u-roi'de-a** (-roi'dē-ȧ). **Pa-gu'rus** (pā-gū'rŭs) is the type genus. — **pa-gu'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pa-gu'rid** (pā-gū'rĭd; păg'ū-rĭd), *n.* — **pa-gu'rine** (-rīn; -rĭn), **pa-gu'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

pah (pä), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust. See BAH. — *a.* In childish language, nasty; improper.

‖ **pah, pa** (pä), *n.* [From native name.] A stockaded native settlement; a native fort. *New Zealand.*

Pah'la-vi (pä'lȧ-vē), *n.* Also **Pehlevi.** [Per. *Pahlavī,* fr. OPer. *Parthava* Parthia.] The Persian language of the period from the 3d to about the 10th century A. D. It is preserved in a literature, chiefly religious, of some extent, but small intrinsic merit. See PERSIAN. Pahlavi employed a Semitic alphabet closely related to that of the Avesta. There are two varieties, the Chaldean Pahlavi, used only in two ancient inscriptions, and the Sassanian Pahlavi, which, somewhat modified, became the literary script. The correct forms of Pahlavi words are often problematical because of the inadequacy of the alphabet.

pa-ho'e-ho'e (pä-hō'ā-hō'ā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] *Geol.* Lava that is relatively smooth; — contrasted with *a-a. Hawaii.*

paid (pād), *pret. & p. p.* of PAY. Specif.: *p. a.* **1. a** Satisfied; content. *Obs.* "*Paid* of his poverty." *Chaucer.* **b** Drunk. *Obs. Slang.*

2. Receiving pay; hired; as, a *paid* attorney.

3. Given or handed over to discharge an obligation; discharged; that has been cashed, as a check.

paid up, paid in full, as a debt, capital stock, etc.

pail (pāl), *n.* [ME. *paile,* prob. fr. AS. *pægel* a wine vessel, a gill; akin to D. & G. *pegel* a watermark, a gauge rod, a measure of wine, Dan. *pægel* half a pint. Cf. PEG.] A vessel made of wooden staves bound with iron hoops, of sheet metal (usually iron galvanized, tinned, or enameled), or of some other material, commonly circular in section and widening uniformly towards the top, or cylindrical, having a bail for a handle and often fitted with a cover; as, a milk, slop, dinner, or lard *pail;* a *pail* of water. *Pail* and *bucket* (meaning a vessel to be carried by hand) are often used interchangeably, but local usage varies.

pail'ful (pāl'fŏŏl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). The quantity that a pail will hold. "By *pailfuls.*" *Shak.*

pail-lasse' (pāl-yăs'), *n.* [F., fr. *paille* straw. See PALLET a bed.] An under bed or mattress of straw.

pail-lette' (pāl-yĕt'; *F.* pȧ'yĕt'), *n.; pl.* -LETTES (-yĕts'; *F.* -yĕt'). [F., dim. of *paille* straw. Cf. 3d PALLET.] A spangle; specif., a piece of paillon. — **pail-let'ted** (-yĕt'ĕd), *a.*

‖ **pail'lon'** (pȧ'yŏn'), *n.; pl.* -LONS (*F.* -yŏn'). [F., fr. *paille* straw.] A thin leaf of metal, as for use in gilding or enameling, or to show through a translucent medium.

pain (pān), *n.* [ME. *peine,* F. *peine,* fr. L. *poena,* penalty, punishment, torment, pain, fr. Gr. ποινή penalty. Cf. PENAL, PINE to languish, PUNISH.] **1.** Punishment; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for crime, or connected with the commission of a crime; penalty; fine. *Obs.,* exc. in certain phrases. *Chaucer.*

We will, by way of mulct or *pain,* lay it upon him. *Bacon.*
None shall presume to fly, under *pain* of death. *Addison.*

2. A form of consciousness characterized by desire of escape or avoidance, and varying from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture; an affection or feeling proceeding from a derangement of functions, disease, or bodily injury. "The *pain* of Jesus Christ." *Chaucer.*

When I speak of bodily *pain* and pleasure, or of the *pain* and pleasure of sense, I do not, of course, mean to imply that such pain-pleasure is not mental. I only mean that we are unable to assign its mental conditions, except in a vague . . . way. *G. F. Stout.*

3. The torment of hell or purgatory; hell; purgatory. *Obs.*

4. *pl.* The throes or travail of childbirth; labor; — formerly used also in the *sing.*

She . . . travailed, for her *pains* came upon her. 1 *Sam.* iv. 19.

5. Distressing uneasiness of mind; mental suffering; grief; *Obs.,* solicitude, apprehension, or anxiety. *Chaucer.*

6. Labor; effort; trouble; also, difficulty. *Obs.*

7. *Vet. pl.* A scabby disease of horses' feet.

8. *pl.* Labor; toilsome effort; care or trouble; — also sometimes construed as a *sing.*

And all my *pains* is sorted to no proof. *Shak.*

The labored earth your *pains* have sowed and tilled. *Dryden.*

Syn. — PAIN, ACHE. PAIN denotes sharp, sometimes sudden, ACHE, continuous, often dull, bodily suffering; both words are used fig. of mental states; as, "They gnawed their tongues for *pain*" (*Rev.* xvi. 10); "a fellow that never had the *ache* in his shoulders" (*Shak.*); "Joy, . . . too intense, is turned to *pain*" (*Shelley*); "By a sleep to say we end the heart*ache*" (*Shak.*). See PANG, DISTRESS, EFFORT.

pain (pān), *v. t.;* PAINED (pānd); PAIN'ING. [ME. *peinen,* OF. *pener* (3d sing. pres. *peine*), F. *peiner* to fatigue. See PAIN, *n.*] **1.** To inflict suffering upon as a penalty; to punish, to fine; also, to enjoin under penalty. *Obs.*

2. To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; to afflict with uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity; to distress; torment; torture; as, his dinner or his wound *pained* him; his stomach *pained* him.

Excess of cold, as well as heat, *pains* us. *Locke.*

3. To render mentally distressed; to give pain to; to distress; grieve; as, a child's faults *pain* his parents.

4. To put to trouble or labor; — only in passive. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Disquiet, trouble, afflict, grieve, agonize, torture.

to pain one's self, to exert or trouble one's self; to take pains; to be solicitous; to strive. *Obs. or Archaic.* "She *pained her* to do all that she might." *Chaucer.*

pain, *v. i.* **1.** To give pain.

2. *Obs.* **a** To suffer pain; suffer. **b** To take pains; strive.

pain'ful (pān'fŏŏl), *a.* **1.** Full of pain; causing or inflicting pain or distress, either physical or mental; afflictive; disquieting; distressing; grievous. *Addison.*

2. Of the body or a bodily part, affected with pain.

3. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as, a *painful* service; a *painful* march.

4. Marked by painstaking; done or performed with pains; laborious; diligent; painstaking; careful; industrious; as, a *painful* reading; *painful* students. *Archaic.*

Syn. — Disquieting, troublesome, afflictive, distressing, grievous; laborious, toilsome, difficult, arduous.

— **pain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **pain'ful-ness,** *n.*

pain'less, *a.* Free from pain; without pain. — **pain'less-ly,** *adv.* — **pain'less-ness,** *n.*

pains'tak'ing (pānz'tāk'ĭng), *a.* Taking pains; careful in doing; diligent; assiduous; characterized by the taking of pains; as, *painstaking* men; a *painstaking* manner. — **pains'tak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pains'tak'ing, *n.* Act of taking pains; carefulness and fidelity in performance; assiduity.

paint (pānt), *v. t.;* PAINT'ED; PAINT'ING. [ME. *peinten,* fr. F. *peint,* p. p. of *peindre* to paint, fr. L. *pingere, pictum;* cf. Gr. ποικιλος many-colored, Skr. *pig* to adorn. Cf. DEPICT, PICTURE, PIGMENT.] **1. a** To form a representation of, as on a canvas, wall, or ceiling, by applying paints; to represent by means of colors or hues, or to portray with paints; as, to *paint* a portrait; to *paint* a dog. **b** To make or create (a picture or design) by means of pigments.

2. To ornament by painting; as, the ceiling was *painted* with Biblical scenes.

3. To represent or exhibit vividly to the mind as if by painting; to describe vividly; to delineate; image; depict.

If folly grow romantic, I must *paint* it *Pope.*

4. To cover with coloring matter; to apply paint to; to adorn with pigments or colors; to color; stain; rouge; as, to *paint* a house, a signboard, etc.

Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head. 2 *Kings* ix 30.

5. Fig.: To color, stain, or tinge; to adorn or beautify with or as with colors; to diversify with colors.

Cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do *paint* the meadows with delight *Shak.*

6. Fig. **a** To color falsely. *Obs. or R.* **b** To flatter. *Obs.*

7. To put on or apply like paint; to cover or treat by applying something like paint.

Syn. — Color, picture, portray, sketch, draw, describe.

to paint black, to represent as bad or wicked. — **to p. forth,** to depict or describe vividly. *Obs.* — **to p. out. a** To depict or display by or as if by painting. *Obs.*

Disloyal?
The word is too good to *paint out* her wickedness. *Shak.*

b To copy by painting. *Obs.* **c** To obliterate by painting. — **to p. the town red,** to raise a public commotion; to indulge in a lively or boisterous frolic or spree. *Slang.*

paint, *v. i.* **1.** To practice the art of painting; to paint pictures; as, the artist *paints* well. Also, to describe vividly.

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pag'eant-ed. *a.* Furnished with "pageants," or depicted scenes, as hangings. *Obs.* **b** Attended with pageantry.

pageant house. A storage house for the apparatus of medieval pageants. *Obs.*

page cord. *Print.* Cord used to tie up pages of type. [-DOM.]

page'dom (pā'jĭd ŭm), *n.* See

page'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

page'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pagen. + PAGINE.

pagent. + PAGEANT, PAGINE.

page proof. *Print.* A proof of a page or pages. [books, etc.]

pag'er (pāj'ẽr). One that pages

pag'er-y. *n.* Pageship. *Obs.*

page'ship. *n.* See -SHIP.

Pag'et's dis-ease' (păj'ĭts). [After Sir James *Paget.*] *Med.* Disease of the breast with eczema of the nipple and areola, usually ending in cancer.

pag'ge. *v. i.* To hang loosely; to bag. *Obs.* [Paginal. *Obs.*]

pag'i-cal, *a.* [*page* + *-ical.*]

Pa'gi-el (pā'gĭ-ĕl; pā'jĭ-; pā-gī'-). *Bib.*

pa'gil (pā'gĭl). Var. of PAIGLE. *Dial. Eng.*

pagin. + PAGEANT.

pag'i-na (păj'ĭ-nȧ), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., page.] *Bot.* The blade of a leaf; hence, any flat surface. *Rare.*

pag'i-na-ry (-nū-rĭ), *a.* Paginal.

pa'gine. *n.* [L. *pagina.*] A page; a book. *Obs.*

pa'gle (pā'g'l). Var. of PAIGLE.

pa'gled, *a.* [Cf. PAGGLE, *v.*] Pregnant. Cf. BAGGED. *Obs.*

‖ **pagne** (păn'y'), *n.* [F.] A cloth as an article of dress: specif., a loin cloth or short petticoat.

pagoda stone. Agalmatolite.

pagode. + PAGOD.

pag'o-dite (păg'ŏ-dīt; pȧ-gō'-dĭt). *n.* [Cf. F. *pagodite,* fr. *pagode* pagoda.] Agalmatolite.

pa-go'dy. *n.* [Cf. It. *pagode, pagoda.*] A pagoda. *Obs.*

pa-go'tha. + PAGODA.

pag'ri. + PUGGREE.

pagyn. + PAGEANT, PAGINE.

pa-ha' (pä-hä'), *n.* [Dakota Indian *pahā* hill.] *Geol.* A hill or ridge of glacial origin with a capping of loess, as in northeastern Iowa. [priest.]

pa'han. *n.* In India, a village

Pa-ha'reen (pȧ-hä'rēn), *n., fem.* of PAHARI.

Pa-ha'ri (-rē), *n.* [Hind. *pahārī* mountaineer, fr. *pahār* mountain.] A native of the hill country north of the Punjab; also, the language of the Paharis. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Pa-ha'ri-a (-ȧ), *n.* 1. = PAHARI. 2. = MAL PAHARIA. [hālō). *Bib.*

Pa'hath-mo'hab (pā'hăth-mō'-

pa'hi (pä'hē), *n.* A large war canoe of the Society Islands.

pa'ho (pä'hō), *n.* [Tag.] A kind of Philippine mango (*Mangifera altissima*); also, its fruit.

Pa-hou'in, *n.* = FAN (African tribe). [UTE.]

Pah'-Ute' (pä'ūt'). Var. of PI-

pai. + PAY. [India).

pai (pī). Var. of PIE (money of

Pa'i (pā'ĭ). *Bib.*

paian. + PAYEN.

paiaunt. + PAGEANT.

paice. + PACE.

pai-deu'tics (pā-dū'tĭks; pī-), *n. Rarely* **-tic.** [Gr. παιδευτική, fr. παιδεύειν to teach, fr. παις, παιδός, a boy.] Pedagogy. *Rare.*

pai'dle. Var. of PADLE, a hoe.

pai'dle (pā'd'l). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of PADDLE.

pai-dol'o-gy (pā-dŏl'ō-jĭ; pī-), *n.* [Gr. παις, παιδός, boy, child + *-logy.*] Child study. *R.*

pai'do-no-sol'o-gy (pā'dō-nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ; pī'-), *n.* [Gr. παις child + *nosology.*] Pediatrics.

paie. + PAY.

paiement. + PAYMENT.

paien. + PAYEN.

paienie. + PAYENY.

paier. + PAYER.

pai'gle (pā'g'l), *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** The cowslip, or the oxlip. **b** The cuckoo flower. **c** The stichwort. **d** Any of several crowfoots, as *Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus,* etc.

pai-ja'ma. Var. of PYJAMA.

paik. + PAWK, a trick.

paik (pāk), *n.* A stroke; a blow; a thump. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

paik. *v. t.* To strike; to beat; to pommel. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

paik'tha (pāk'thā), *n.* [Burmese *bat-tha.*] See WEIGHT.

pail + PALE.

pail (pāl), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *peler* to deprive of hair. OF. 3d sing. pres. *peile.*] To beat (barley); to thrash; to harass; also, to attack with a vim. *Dial. Eng.*

paile. + PEEL, a tower.

pailet. + PALLET, a bed.

paill. + PALE; PALL, cloth.

paillard, etc. + PALLIARD, etc.

paille. + PAIL.

paille maille. + PALL-MALL.

‖ **pa'illes** (pā'y'), *n. pl.* [F.] *Cookery.* Straws.

paillet. + PALLET, a bed.

pail'mail'. + PALL-MALL.

‖ **pai'-lou'** (pī'lō'), *n.* [Chin. *p'ai1 lou2.*] *Chin. Arch* A decorative gateway, often standing by itself as a memorial.

pailyeoun. + PAVILION.

paiment. + PAYMENT.

pain. + PANE, PAYEN. [*Obs.*]

pain. *n.* [F., fr. L. *panis.*] Bread.

‖ **pain bé'nit'** (păN bā'nē') [F. *bénit* blessed, consecrated.] *R. C. Ch* In France, unconsecrated bread, blessed and distributed to the faithful during Mass on Sundays and feasts of obligation. Cf. EULOGIA **c**; HOLY BREAD **b**.

painch (*dial.* pānsh). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of PAUNCH.

paind. Pained. *Ref. Sp.*

pain'de-maine', *n.* [OF. *pain* bread + *demaine* manorial, lordly, own, private. See PAIN; DOMAIN.] White bread of the finest quality; a loaf of it. *Obs.*

paine. + PAIN, PANE.

pained. + PANED, *p. a.*

painem, painim, etc. + PAYNIM.

pain'li-ness, *n.* State of feeling pain. *Obs.*

pain spot. *Physiol.* One of numerous points or spots in the skin characterized by exceptional sensitiveness to pain.

pains'tak'er (pānz'tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who takes pains.

pains'wor'thy (-wŭr'thĭ), *a.* Worth pains or effort. *Rare.*

2. To color one's face in an attempt to beautify it.

Let her *paint* an inch thick. *Shak.*

3. To become changed in facial color; to blush; as, to *paint* white or pale, to turn white or pale. *Obs.*
4. To talk smoothly or speciously; to gloze; feign. *Obs.*
5. To drink intoxicating liquor. *Obs. Slang.*

paint (pānt), *n.* **1.** Act of painting; a coloring.
2. A preparation of a pigment or coloring substance made by mixing with some suitable vehicle, as oil, water, or varnish, and forming, when applied to a surface, an adhesive coating; also, the pigment or solid coloring matter alone, or a cake of it; as, a box of *paints.* Paints are prepared variously, often containing driers, as japan, and thinners, as turpentine. Paints differ from dyes and stains in not being solutions, and in forming surface coatings which are commonly used to preserve as well as to color. Paint in which oil, esp. linseed oil, is the vehicle is called **oil paint.** Such a paint generally differs from a varnish in that it dries by oxidation and so increases in bulk, while a varnish generally dries by evaporation and diminishes in bulk.
3. Pigment, as rouge, etc., for the face or body.
4. *Med.* An application, as iodine, put on with a brush.
5. Color; superficial ornament or show.

paint'brush' (pānt'brŭsh'), *n.* A brush for painting. An artist's brush is usually of camel's hair or sable hair; an ordinary paintbrush is of hog bristles.

paint'ed (pān'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Portrayed or done in colors, as a picture or design.

As idle as a *painted* ship
Upon a *painted* ocean. *Coleridge.*

2. Coated with paint; as: decorated with pictures or designs in color; having the face rouged; etc.
3. Colored so as to appear different from the real character; artificial; feigned; disguised.
4 Marked or adorned with bright or varied colors; variegated; as, *painted* meadows; the *painted* bunting.

painted bat, a vespertilionine bat (*Kerivoula picta*) of the Indo-Malayan region having bright orange fur with black markings on the wings. — **p. beauty,** a handsome American butterfly (*Vanessa,* syn. *Pyrameis, huntera*), much like the thistle butterfly. — **p. bunting. a** The nonpareil (bird). **b** An American longspur (*Calcarius pictus*). — **P. Chamber,** *Eng. Hist.,* a room in the old palace of Westminster, destroyed by fire in 1834, sometimes used as the meeting place of Parliament; — so called from its mural paintings. — **p. cup. a** The plant *Bartsia viscosa. Obs. Eng.* **b** Any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Castilleja;* — so called from the showy bracts of the inflorescence. *C. coccinea* is the common painted cup of the eastern United States. — **p. duck. a** The mandarin duck. **b** The harlequin duck. — **p. finch,** the nonpareil. — **p. goose,** the emperor goose. — **p. grass,** ribbon grass. — **p. hyena,** the Cape hunting dog. — **p. lady. a** The thistle butterfly (*Vanessa cardui*). **b** The old-fashioned pink-and-white sweet pea. **c** A variegated garden pink. — **p. leaf,** poinsettia. — **p. partridge,** a francolin (*Francolinus pictus*) of India. — **p. quail,** any of several small, bright-plumaged quails of the genus *Excalfactoria* of Asia, Africa, and Australasia. — **p. snipe,** any of several highly colored limicoline birds of the genus *Rostratula,* widely distributed in the Southern Hemisphere. — **p. turtle,** a common fresh-water turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) of the eastern United States. It has a greenish black carapace with yellow bands bordering the shields and red markings on the marginal plates, and a yellow plastron. Also **p. terrapin, p. tortoise.**

paint'er (pān'tẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *panther.*] The cougar or puma.

paint'er, *n.* [Cf. ME. *pantere* a noose, snare, F. *pantière,* LL. *panthera,* L. *panther* a hunting net, fr. Gr. πανθήρα; πᾶς all + θήρ beast.] **1.** = SHANK PAINTER. *Obs.*
2. A rope, usually at the bow, for fastening a boat.

paint'er, *n.* [OF. *peintor,* acc. of *peintre,* F. *peintre.* See 1st PAINT.] One who paints; esp.: **a** An artist who represents objects or scenes in color on a surface; one who paints pictures. **b** One who covers buildings, ships, ironwork, or the like, with paint. **c** Fig.: One who depicts or describes something pictorially or vividly.

paint'er's cream (pān'tẽrz). A cream, of mastic, nut oil, lead acetate, and water, used to cover a partly finished painting, to preserve its freshness till work is resumed.

painter stainer. A painter (3d PAINTER **a** & **b**); specif., a member of a certain London livery company of painters.

paint'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAINT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of laying on, or adorning with, paints or colors; also, that which is painted.
2. Specif.: **a** That which is produced by laying on paint or color; coloring; decoration consisting of painted work. **b** *Fine Arts.* The work of the painter; representation or depiction of objects or scenes in color on a surface by means of pigments, generally applied with a brush; also, any work of art so produced. **c** A depicting by words; vivid representation in words. **d** Coloring of the face, etc., with paint for adornment. **e** Color laid on; paint. *Obs.*

paint'root' (pānt'rōōt'), *n.* A hæmodoraceous plant (*Gyrotheca capitata*) of the southern United States, the root of which yields a red pigment.

pain'ture (pān'ṭūr), *n.* [F. *peinture.* See PAINT, *v. t.;* cf. PICTURE.] Painting; a painting; also, a pigment. *Obs.*

paint'work' (pānt'wûrk'), *n.* Painter's work; painting.

paint'y (pān'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, or abounding in, paint.
2. Unskillfully painted, so that the painter's method of work is too obvious; also, having too much pigment applied.

pair (pâr), *n.; pl.* PAIRS; after a numeral, formerly, and now, sometimes, *Colloq.,* PAIR. [ME. *paire,* F. *paire,* LL. *paria,* L. *paria,* pl. of *par* pair, fr. *par,* adj., equal. Cf. APPAREL, PAR equality, PEER an equal.] **1.** Two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and intended to be used together; as, a *pair* of gloves, stockings, or shoes; a *pair* of eyes or legs.
2. A single thing composed of two corresponding pieces; as, a *pair* of scissors or bellows; a *pair* of trousers.
3. A man and a woman associated together; a set of two persons of opposite sexes, as two partners in a dance; a couple married or engaged. "A happy *pair.*" *Dryden.*
4. Two animals of opposite sexes associated together; a mated couple, as of birds.
5. Two of a sort; a set of two, usually of the same kind, but sometimes of a different kind associated together; a span; a yoke; a couple; a brace; as, a *pair* of horses; a *pair* of oxen; the horse and his rider were a fine *pair.*
6. Short for *pair of horses,* two horses harnessed together side by side; as, a carriage and *pair.*
7. *Kinematics.* A combination of two parts, called *elements,* which are so applied to each other as mutually to constrain relative motion. See CHAIN, *n.,* 8, *Illust.* Pairs are named in accordance with the kind of motion they permit; thus, a journal and its bearing form a **turning pair,** a cylinder and its piston a **sliding pair,** a screw and its nut a **twisting pair,** etc. Any pair in which the constraining contact is along lines or at points only (as a cam and roller acting together) is designated a **higher pair,** while a pair having surface contact (as a cylindrical pin and eye, a screw and its nut, etc.) is called a **lower pair.**
8. *Card Playing.* A set of two cards of the same value or denomination; two of a kind (often specified).
9. Two members of opposite parties or opinion in a deliberative body, who for their own convenience, as to enable one or both to be absent, mutually agree not to vote on a given question, or on issues of a party nature, during a specified time; also, the arrangement thus made; as, the vote showed two *pairs. Parliamentary Cant.*
10. Short for PAIR-OAR, PAIR OF SPECTACLES, etc.
11. A number of things resembling one another, or belonging together; a set; a suit, string, pack, group, etc.; as, a *pair* of virginals or organs; a *pair* or flight of stairs. "A *pair* of beads." *Chaucer. Obs. or Dial. Eng.,* except as to stairs or steps.

Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards. *Beau. & Fl.*

12. *Mining.* A party working together; gang. *Chiefly Cornwall.*

Syn. — See COUPLE.

pair of cancels, a punch for canceling tickets, as on a railway. *Eng.* — **p. of colors** *or* **colours.** *Mil.* **a** The two flags, one national and one regimental, carried by a regiment. **b** The position or commission of an ensign. *Obs.* — **P. of Compasses,** *Astron.,* the constellation Circinus. — **p. of oars,** a pair-oar. *Obs.* — **p. of spectacles,** spectacles or eyeglasses. In *Cricket,* a score of zero by a batsman in each innings of a two-innings match; — called also simply *pair,* or *spectacles. Slang.* — **p. royal,** three things of a sort; three of a kind; as: **a** *Playing Cards.* Three cards of the same value or denomination, as three kings, three "eight spots," etc. Four of a kind are called a **double pair royal. b** Three dice of the same value or denomination thrown at one time; a triplet. **c** A set of three. "That great *pair royal* of adamantine sisters [the Fates]." *Quarles.*

pair, *v. t.;* PAIRED (pârd); PAIR'ING. **1.** To unite or arrange in a pair or couple; to form a pair or pairs of; to bring or place together, as things which belong together, or which complement or are adapted to one another; to match so as to form a pair; to associate together in couples of opposite sexes, as guests at dinner, dancers, etc.; to unite in love or marriage; to mate.

Glossy jet is *paired* with shining white. *Pope.*

2. To unite in a pair; — usually in the passive. See PAIR, *n.,* 9. *Parliamentary Cant.*

to pair off, to arrange or segregate in pairs or a pair.

pair (pâr), *v. i.* **1.** To form a pair; to match; suit.

My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine. *Rowe.*

2. To unite in a pair, as those of opposite sexes; to become united in love or marriage; to be joined in a pair or pairs; to couple; to mate, as for breeding.
3. To agree with one of the opposite party or opinion to abstain from voting on specified questions or issues. See PAIR, *n.,* 9. *Parliamentary Cant.*

to pair off, to separate from a company in pairs or couples; *Parliamentary Cant,* to pair.

paired (pârd), *a.* Arranged in a pair or pairs; specif., *Zoöl.,* in corresponding positions on the right and left sides.

paired fins, *Zoöl.,* the pectoral and ventral fins (corresponding to the fore and hind limbs of the higher vertebrates) as disting. from the *median* (dorsal, anal, and caudal) fins.

pair'-oar', *n.* A boat rowed by two men, each pulling one oar and seated one behind the other.

pair'-oared', *a.* Of a boat, pulled or rigged as a pair-oar.

‖ **pa'is** (pä'ēs; pȧ'ē'), *n.* [OF. *païs,* F. *pays,* country.] *Law.* Lit., the country; — used in **per pais,** of a trial by the country (see COUNTRY, 7), and hence by a jury; and **in pais,** of the class of matters so triable. See also CONVEYANCE, 2.

pa'ja-huel'lo (pä'hä-hwĕl'yō; 189, 194), *n.* A venomous tick (*Ornithodoros turicata*) whose bite causes painful swellings in man and cattle. *Southern California & Mexico.*

Paj'on-ism (păj'ŏn-ĭz'm; pȧ'zhôɴ'ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The doctrine, esp. as to grace, of Claude Pajon (1626–85), a French Protestant theologian. The main peculiarity of

Pajon's theory . . . was his conception of regenerating grace. The Spirit uses the truth of the gospel as its instrument in effecting the antecedent intellectual change; but the Spirit also uses all the circumstances of the individual. *G. P. Fisher.*

pak'tong (păk'tŏng), *n.* [Dial. form of Chin. *pai² t'ung²,* white copper.] A Chinese alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, resembling German silver.

pal (păl), *n.* [Gypsy (in England) *pal* brother, mate, *pral* (on the Continent), fr. Skr. *bhrātṛ* brother. Cf. BROTHER.] A mate; a partner; a chum; esp., an accomplice. *Slang.*

pal, *v. i.;* PALLED (păld); PAL'LING. To be or become a pal (with another) or pals; to keep company; to chum. *Slang.*

pal'ace (păl'ās), *n.* [ME. *palais,* F. *palais,* fr. L. *palatium,* fr. *Palatium* one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence. Cf. PALADIN.] **1.** The official residence of a sovereign.
2. The official residence of an archbishop or bishop in his see city; also, any residence of an archbishop or bishop. *Eng.*
3. a A large and stately house; — translating the Italian *palazzo* and French *palais.* Hence: **b** A large public building, as for a legislature or superior court.
4. A building, establishment, or room fitted up attractively as a place of amusement, refreshment, etc.; as, a gin *palace;* a coffee *palace. Colloq.*
5. *Astrol.* A house. *Obs.*

pal'a-din (păl'ȧ-dĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paladino,* fr. L. *palatinus* an officer of the palace. See PALATINE.] In the Charlemagne romances, one of the douzepers; by extension, sometimes, one of the Knights of the Round Table; fig., a knight-errant; a distinguished champion. *Scott.*

palæ-. Var. of *palæo-,* combining form from Greek παλαιός, *ancient.* See PALEO-.

Pa'læ-arc'tic, Pa'le-arc'tic (pā'lē-ärk'tĭk; păl'ē-), *a.* [*palæ-* + *arctic.*] *Zoögeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a terrestrial division including Europe, Asia north of the Himalayas, northern Arabia, and Africa north of the Sahara; the Old World part of the Holarctic region.

Pa'læ-ech'i-noi'de-a (-ĕk'ĭ-noi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæ-* + *Echinoidea.*] *Paleon.* An extinct subclass or order of sea urchins almost exclusively confined to the Paleozoic. The test is usually composed of more than twenty meridional rows of plates, which are often overlapping. Jaws are always present. — **pa'læ-e-chi'noid** (-ē-kī'noid), **pa'læ-ech'i-noi'de-an** (-ĕk'ĭ-noi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

pa'læ-o- (pā'lē-ō-; păl'ē-ō-). Var. of *paleo-,* combining form from Greek παλαιός, *ancient.* See PALEO-.

Pa'læ-o-cri-noi'de-a (-krĭ-noi'dē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *Crinoidea.*] *Paleon.* An order of stalked crinoids of Paleozoic age. The disk is large, a number of interradial plates are present and often united with the disk, and the ventral surface is usually concealed by a vault of calcareous plates. — **pa'læ-o-cri'noid** (-krī'noid), *a. & n.*

pa'læ-o-crys'tic (-krĭs'tĭk), *a.* Also **pa'le-o-crys'tic.**

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paint. *Abbr.* Painting.
paint'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **paint'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
paint bridge. *Theat.* A platform that can be raised or lowered, used by scenery painters.
paint'er-ly, *a.* Like a painter's work; pert. to, or characteristic of, a painter: artistic. *Rare.* — *adv.* Artistically. *Rare.*
painter's colic. = LEAD COLIC.
Painter's Easel. *Astron.* The constellation Pictor.
paint'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
paint frame. *Theat.* A movable iron framework for moving scenes from the stage to the paint bridge. *Oxf. E. D.*
paint'-house'. † PENTHOUSE.
paint'i-ness (pān'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Painty quality.
paint'ing-ness, *n.* Pictorial character: vividness. *Rare.*
paint'less, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being painted or described. *Obs.* **2.** Destitute of paint.
paint'ment, *n.* Painting. *Obs.*
paintour. † PAINTER.
pa'intre. † PANTRY.
paint'ress, *n.* [F. *peintresse.*] A woman who paints: as: **a** One who paints (her face). *Obs.* **b** A female painter or artist. **c** One who decorates or colors pottery.
pain'trix, *n.* [*paint* + *-trix.*] Paintress. *Obs.*
paint room. a A room for storing paint. **b** *Theat.* A room where a scene painter works.
paint'ry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pointrie.*] Painture. *Obs.*
paint strake. *Naut.* The uppermost strake below the plank sheer. [*Obs.*]
pain'worth'y, *a.* Painsworthy.
pa'jocke (pā'jŏk; păj'ŏk), *n.* A word occurring once in Shakespeare's "Hamlet" (III. ii. 295), and taken by editors to be a misprint for some obs. var. of, or to be an obs. dial. form of, *peacock.* Modern editors usually print it *pajock.*
paip, paip'ly. Scot. vars. of POPE, POPELY.
paip, *n.* [Cf. PIP.] A stone of a fruit, esp. the cherry; a pip; also, usually in *pl.* with *the,* a children's game played with cherry stones. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pair, *n.* Impairment. *Obs. & R.*
pair † PARE. [*etc.* Even.]
‖ **pair** (pâr), *a.* [F.] *Roulette,*
pair, *v. t. & i.* [See IMPAIR.] To impair. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
paird. Paired. *Ref. Sp.*
paire. † PAIR, PARE.
pair'er, *n.* One who pairs
pair-i'al. † PAIR ROYAL.
pair'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAIR. [*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*]
pair'ment, *n.* Impairment.
pair'ment, *n.* [See PAIR to couple.] Association as a consort or leman. *Obs.*
pairt. † PERT. [var. of PART.]
pairt (pĕrt). Scot. & dial. Eng.
pairt-. For various terms in *pairt-,* see the forms in PART-.
pairtie † PARTY.
pair'trick (pĕr'trĭk). **pai'trick** (pā'trĭk). *n.* A partridge. *Scot*
pair'wise' (pâr'wīz'), *adv.* In or by pairs.
pais. † PACE, PEACE.
pais (*Scot.* pāz). Obs. or Scot. var. of PEISE. [dian money).]
pai'sa (pī'sȧ). Var. of PICE (Indian money).
paisage. † PAYSAGE.
paisan. † PEASANT.
paisand. † PEISANT.
‖ **pai-sa'no** (pī-sä'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (*Sp.* -nōs). [Sp.] **1.** Countryman; peasant. 2. The chaparral cock.
paisant. † PEASANT.
paise † PEASE.
paise (pāz). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEISE.
paish'cush. Var. of PESHKASH.
paishe. † PASHE.
paisible. † PEACEABLE.
Pais'ley (pāz'lĭ), *n.* [From *Paisley,* near Glasgow, Scotland.] **1.** A Clydesdale terrier. **2.** See 4th CHECKER, 2.
Paisley shawl. A kind of woolen shawl imitating a Cashmere shawl, formerly made at Paisley, Scotland.
paiss. † PACE, PEISE.
paissaunt. † PEASANT.
paist, etc. † PASTE, etc
pait. † PAID, *p. a.*
paitclayth, *n.* [Cf. PATLET, and Scot. *claith* for *cloth.*] Prob., a patlet *Obs. Scot.*
paith. † PATH.
paithment. † PATHMENT.
paitlat. † PATLET.
paitrel. † POITREL.
pai'trick (pā'trĭk). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of PARTRIDGE.
Pai'ute'. Var. of PIUTE.
Paix' des Dames' (pĕ' dā dȧm'). [F.] See LADIES' PEACE.
Paix'hans' gun (pĕk'sä ɴ'). *Mil.* One of the earliest guns firing shells with high power, invented by a French officer, H. J. Paixhans, about 1824. The caliber was 8⅝ inches.
paize (*dial.* pāz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEISE.
pa-jak' (pȧ-yŏk'), *n.* [Russ. *paek* a ration.] See MEASURE.
pa-ja'ma (pȧ-jä'mȧ), **pa-ja'mas** (-mȧz). Vars. of PYJAMA, PYJAMAS.
‖ **pa-je'ro** (pä-hā'rō; 189), *n.* [Sp., lit., dealer in straw, fr. *paja* straw.] The pampas cat.
pa'jo (pä'hō). Var. of PAHO.
pa'jock (pā'jŏk; păj'ŭk), *n.* See PAIOCKE.
pak. † PACK.
pakald. † PACKALD.
Pa'ka-wa' (pä'kä-wä'), *n.* See PINTO, *n.,* 1.
pak'choi' (păk'choi'). [Cantonese dial. form of Chin. *pai² ts'ai⁴,* lit., white vegetable.] See CHINESE CABBAGE **a.**
pake. † PACK.
pake. Var. of PAIK, *v.*
pa'ke-ha (pä'kā-hä; *colloq.* păk'ē-ȧ), *n.* [Maori, foreign.] A white man. *New Zealand.*
pakeha Maori. A white settler among the Maoris. *New Zealand.*
pak'fong' (păk'fŏng'), *n.* Erroneous form of PAKTONG.
Pakht, *n.* See PACHT.
pa-ki'ri-ki'ri (pä-kē'rē-kē'rē; *colloq.* pȧ-kĭr'ĭ-kĭr'ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] The blue cod of New Zealand.
pakke. † PACK.
pakkour. † PACKER.
pakneelde. † PACKNEEDLE.
pakok. † PEACOCK.
pal. † PALE; PALL, cloth.
pal (pŭl). Var. of PUL. See COIN.
Pal. *Abbr.* Palestine.
pa'la, *n.* [NL., fr. Kanarese *bāle;* cf. Malayalam *vāḷa.*] The plantain tree. *Obs.*
pa-la' (pä-lä'). Var. of PALAY.
‖ **pa-la'bra** (pä-lä'brä), *n.* [Sp.] A word; hence, palaver; talk.
pal'ace (păl'ās), *v. t.* To place or house in or as in a palace. *R.*
palace, *n.* [F. *palais.*] The palate. *Obs.*
pal'ace (păl'ȧs), *n.* [Cf. 2d PALIS.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A cellar for storing fish. esp. pilchards. **b** An inclosed unroofed landing place; an underground storehouse. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
palace car. = PARLOR CAR.
Palace Court. A court entitled in full "The Court of the Lord the King, at the Palace of the King at Westminster," created by several letters patent of James I., Charles I., and Charles II., representing the king's original justice, and having jurisdiction of personal actions arising within 12 miles of the palace at Whitehall, London excepted. The court was abolished in 1849 by Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.
pal'aced (păl'āst), *a.* Furnished with a palace or palaces; housed in a palace.
pa-la'ceous (pȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [From L. *pala* shovel.] *Bot.* Spade-shaped; — said of a leaf whose petiole has a decurrent margin.
pal'ace-ward (păl'ās-wẽrd), **pal'ace-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the palace. [latial. *Obs.*]
pa-la'cious (pȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* Palatial. *Obs.*
pal'a-dine. † PALATINE.
pa'læ-an-throp'ic (pā'lē-ăn-thrŏp'ĭk; păl'ē-). Var. of PALEOANTHROPIC.
Pa'læ-e-chi'ni (-ē-kī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Palæechinoidea.
pa'læ-eth-nog'ra-pher, pa'læ-eth'no-log'i-cal, pa'læ-eth-nol'o-gy, etc. Vars. of PALEËTHNOGRAPHER, etc.
Pa'læ-eu-dyp'tes (pā'lē-ū-dĭp'tēz; păl'ē-), *n.* [NL.; *palæ-* + *Eudyptes.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct penguins of the Eocene of New Zealand. *P. antarcticus* was nearly seven feet high.
Pa'læ-ich'thy-es (-ĭk'thĭ-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALÆO-; ICHTHYOLOGY.] *Zoöl.* Subclass of fishes consisting of the elasmobranchs and the ganoids. — **pa'læ-ich'thy-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pa'læ-ich'thy-ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
pa'læ-ich'thy-o-log'ic, pa'læ-ich'thy-ol'o-gy. Vars. of PALEICHTHYOLOGIC, -OLOGY.
Pa-læ'mon (pȧ-lē'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλαίμων.] **1.** A sea god. See MELICERTES, INO. **2.** [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical prawns, the type of a family **Pa'læ-mon'i-dæ** (pā'lē-mŏn'ĭ-dē; păl'ē-). — **pa-læ'mo-nid** (pȧ-lē'mō-nĭd), *n.* — **pa-læ'mo-noid** (-noid), *a.*
pa'læ-o-an-throp'ic, pa'læ-o-bo-tan'ic, pa'læ-o-bo-tan'i-cal, pa'læ-o-bot'a-nist, pa'læ-o-bot'a-ny, etc. Vars. of PALEOANTHROPIC, etc.
Pa'læ-o-car'i-da (pā'lē-ō-kăr'ĭ-dȧ; păl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. καρίς, καρίδος, a small crustacean.] The Gigantostraca.
pa-læ'o-cene, pa'læ-o-cli-mat'ic. Vars. of PALEOCENE, PALEOCLIMATIC.
pa'læ-o-crys-tal'lic, pa'le-o-crys-tal'lic, *a.* = PALÆOCRYSTIC.
pa'læ-o-den'dro-log'ic, pa'læ-o-den-drol'o-gy, etc. Vars. of PALEODENDROLOGIC, etc.

[*palæo-* + Gr. κρύσταλλος ice.] Designating, pert. to, or characterized by, ice of ancient origin; as, the *Palæocrystic* Sea, a name given to certain Arctic frozen waters.

Pa′læ-o-dic′ty-op′ter-a (pā′lē-ō-dĭk′tĭ-ŏp′tẽr-*ȧ*; păl′ē-ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *dictyo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Paleon.* A group of insects comprising all of Paleozoic age. They are known mostly from fragmentary remains, and cannot be certainly referred to orders of living insects, but are distributed into the orders Orthopteroidea, Neuropteroidea, Hemipteroidea, Coleopteroidea, etc., according to resemblance to the Orthoptera, Neuroptera, Hemiptera, Coleoptera, etc.— **pa′læ-o-dic′ty-op′ter-an** (-*ă*n), *a.* & *n.*

Pa′læ-o-nis′ci-dæ (-nĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. ὀνίσκος a gadoid fish.] *Paleon.* A family of primitive ganoid fishes which lived from the Devonian to the Lias. They have an elongate body covered usually with rhombic plates, small pectoral and ventral fins, a single dorsal and anal, and a heterocercal tail. The skull is covered with bony plates, and the jaws bear small teeth. The typical genus is **Pa′læ-o-nis′cum** (-nĭs′k*ŭ*m). — **pa′læ-o-nis′cid** (-nĭs′ĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **pa′læ-o-nis′coid** (-koid), *a.*

Pa′læ-o-spon′dy-lus (-spŏn′dĭ-l*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL. See PALÆO-; SPONDYL.] *Paleon.* A genus of vertebrates, constituting a group (Cycliæ), prob. allied to the cyclostomes, represented by a single species (*P. gunni*), usually about an inch long, from the Devonian of Scotland. It has a segmented vertebral column and a large skull, but no jaws or paired fins.

pa′læ-o-type′ (pā′lē-ō-tīp′; păl′ē-; *the second pron. was preferred by Ellis;* cf. PALÆO-), *n.* [*palæo-* + *type.*] *Phon.* A phonetic system devised by A. J. Ellis to represent all speech sounds by means of the printing types in common use. — **pa′læ-o-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), **pa′læ-o-typ′i-cal** (-ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* — **pa′læ-o-typ′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pa-læs′tra, **pa-les′tra** (p*ȧ*-lĕs′tr*ȧ*), *n.; pl.* L. -TRÆ (-trē), E. -TRAS (-tr*ȧ*z). [L. *palaestra*, Gr. παλαίστρα, fr. παλαίειν to wrestle.] **a** *Antiq.* A wrestling school; hence, a gymnasium, or place for athletic exercise in general. **b** Wrestling; athletic exercise or practice.

pa-læs′tral, **pa-les′tral** (-tr*ă*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to the palæstra or wrestling or athletics; athletic.

pa-læ′ti-ol′o-gy (p*ȧ*-lē′tĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*palæ-* + *etiology.*] Also **pa-le′ti-ol′o-gy**, etc. Explanation of past events by the laws of causation, as in geology. — **pa-læ′ti-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* — **pa-læ′ti-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n. Whewell.*

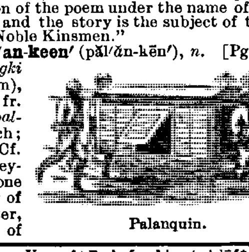
pal′a-fitte (păl′*ȧ*-fĭt; p*ȧ*′l*ȧ*′fēt′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *polafitta* pile work; cf. *palo* pole, and *fitto*, p. p. of *figgere* to fix.] *Archæol.* A pile-built lake dwelling. See LAKE DWELLING.

pa-lag′o-nite (p*ȧ*-lăg′ō-nīt), *n.* [From occurrence in *Palagonia*, Sicily.] *Petrog.* Basaltic glass in angular, varicolored fragments, more or less altered and devitrified, mixed with volcanic ash and forming a basaltic tuff (*palagonite tuff*). — **pa-lag′o-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Pal′a-me′des (păl′*ȧ*-mē′dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλαμήδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero of the Trojan war (mentioned only by post-Homeric poets) who was treacherously slain by the Greeks, or, according to one version, by Odysseus in revenge for Palamedes's detection of his feigned madness. His father, Nauplius, avenged his death by causing shipwreck of many Greek ships by false signals.

Pal′a-mon (păl′*ȧ*-mŏn), *n.* A noble Theban youth in Chaucer's "Knight's Tale" (derived from Boccaccio's "Teseide"). Palamon and his friend Arcite become rivals in love for the same lady, the fair Emelye (*Emilia* or *Emily* in Dryden). To decide the matter, a grand tournament is held, in which Arcite wins. But through divine agency Arcite's death is brought about, and Palamon weds Emelye. Dryden made a version of the poem under the name of "Palamon and Arcite," and the story is the subject of the play (1634) "The Two Noble Kinsmen."

pal′an-quin′, **pal′an-keen′** (păl′*ă*n-kēn′), *n.* [Pg. *palanquim*, Jav. *palangki* (or some Hind. form), through Prakrit fr. Skr. *paryaṅka*, *palyaṅka*, bed, couch; cf. F. *palanquin*. Cf. PALKEE.] A conveyance, usually for one person, consisting of an inclosed litter, commonly a kind of box about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high, and with wooden shutters, borne on the shoulders of men by means of projecting poles. It is used in India, China, etc.



Palanquin.

pal′an-quin′, **pal′an-keen′** (păl′*ă*n-kēn′), *v. i.;* -QUINED′, -KEENED′ (-kēnd′); -QUIN′ING, -KEEN′ING. To travel in a palanquin.

Pa-la′qui-um (p*ȧ*-lā′kwĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL., fr. Tag. *palac.*] *Bot.* A rather large genus of East Indian sapotaceous trees with abundant milky juice, shining coriaceous leaves, and small hexamerous flowers. *P. gutta* is the gutta-percha tree.

pal′at-a-ble (păl′ăt-*ȧ*-b′l), *a.* [From PALATE.] Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory; hence, acceptable; pleasing; as, *palatable* food; *palatable* advice. — **pal′at-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pal′at-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pal′at-a-bly**, *adv.*

pal′a-tal (păl′*ȧ*-t*ă*l), *a.* [Cf. F. *palatal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the palate; palatine; as, the *palatal* bones.
2. *Phon.* Formed or articulated between the tongue and the palate, esp. the hard palate; "front;" — said of certain speech sounds; as, *k* in *key* (sometimes distinguished from *k* as in *cow* (kou), formed farther back), *y* in *yes*, *ch* in German *ich* (contrasted with the guttural, or "back," *ch* in *ach*), *i* in *it*, *a* in *at*, etc.; also often the compound consonants *ch* in *chin*, *j* in *jug*, *ni* in *onion*. The *palatal* vowels are more commonly called *front* vowels. Applied to consonants the term *palatal* is loose, being made more or less inclusive by different writers, some including the sounds *sh* and *zh*. The sounds into which the palatal consonants, *c*, *ch*, *j*, *jh*, *ñ*, *y*, *ç*, of Sanskrit have passed in modern languages of India are often called palatals. — *n.* A palatal sound or its symbol. Cf. GUTTURAL, *n.*
palatal index, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the hard palate to its length, usually expressed in hundredths of the length. — **p. law**, *Philol.*, the law that explains the palatal consonant instead of a guttural consonant in the Indo-Iranian languages by the nature of the vowel that originally followed.

pal′a-tal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). *Phon.* To make palatal, or "front"; to change into a palatal, as by advancing the place of articulation, of a guttural, or "back," consonant, or by adding to or blending with a sound another that is palatal, as in giving to *n* the sound of *ni* in *onion*, to *l* the sound of *li* in *William*, etc. — **pal′a-tal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′sh*ŭ*n; -ī-zā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.*

pal′ate (păl′ăt), *n.* [L. *palatum.*] **1.** The roof of the mouth; the structures that separate the mouth from the nasal cavity. In man the portion supported by the maxillary and palatine bones is specifically called the **hard palate**, and the membranous and muscular fold suspended from the posterior margin of the hard palate, partly separating the mouth cavity from the pharynx, is called the **soft palate**, or *velum*.
2. Taste; — a sense originating in the mistaken notion that the palate is the organ of taste.

> Hard task! to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope*

3. Fig.: Mental relish; intellectual taste.
4. *Bot.* A projection in the throat of a personate corolla, as that of the snapdragon.
5. *Zoöl.* The epipharynx of an insect.

pal′ate, *v. t.* To perceive or try with the palate; to taste; to taste with pleasure; to relish. *Rare. Shak.*

pa-la′tial (p*ȧ*-lā′sh*ă*l), *a.* [L. *palatium* palace. See PALACE.] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a palace; suitable for or resembling a palace; magnificent; as, *palatial* structures. — **pa-la′tial-ly**, *adv.*

pa-lat′i-nate (p*ȧ*-lăt′ĭ-nāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *palatinat.* See 3d PALATINE.] **1.** The province or territory of a palatine or count palatine; a county palatine.
2. [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate.
the Palatinate, a state of the old German Empire, lying along the Rhine. Its ruler, when it was not connected with Bavaria, was a palsgrave or count palatine, who was one of the electors. It was sometimes divided into two parts, the **Lower, or Rhine, Palatinate** and the **Upper Palatinate**. Part of the former west of the Rhine was once a possession of France. The territory of the Palatinate has been absorbed by German states, chiefly Bavaria. The present Palatinate, or Rhine Palatinate, is a district of Bavaria. See *Gaz.*

pal′a-tine (păl′*ȧ*-tīn; -tĭn), *a.* [Cf. F. *palatin.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the palate.
palatine artery, *Anat.*, either of two arteries of each side of the face: **a** *Inferior*, or *ascending*, a branch of the facial artery that supplies the soft palate, palatine glands, and tonsils. **b** *Superior*, or *descending*, a branch of the internal maxillary that supplies the gums and the mucous membrane and glands of the hard palate. — **palatine bones**, *Anat.* a pair of bones situated behind and between the superior maxillaries and in front of the pterygoids. In man they are of an extremely irregular form, each consisting of a *horizontal plate* which, joining the bone of the opposite side, forms the back part of the hard palate, and a *vertical plate* which is extended into three processes (pterygoid, orbital, and sphenoidal) and helps to form the floor of the orbit, the outer wall of the nasal cavity, etc. In lower vertebrates they are much simpler, often merely small rodlike bones in the roof of the mouth. In primitive vertebrates they develop in cartilage, in higher forms in membrane. Cf. PALATOQUADRATE. — **p. canal**, *Anat.*, any of several small openings in the bony palate for the passage of vessels or nerves. The **anterior palatine canal** is situated just behind the incisor teeth; the **posterior palatine canals** are near the last molar teeth. — **p. glands**, *Anat.*, numerous small glands in the palate opening into the mouth. — **p. nerves**, *Anat.*, branches arising from the sphenopalatine ganglion and supplying the roof of the mouth, parts of the nose, etc.

pal′a-tine (păl′*ȧ*-tīn; -tĭn), *n.* *Anat.* A palatine bone.

pal′a-tine (păl′*ȧ*-tīn; -tĭn; 277), *a.* [F. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, fr. *palatium.* See PALACE; cf. PALADIN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a palace, esp. that of the Cæsars or that of the emperors of Germany; of the nature of, or befitting, any palace; palatial.
2. Possessing royal privileges; as, a count or earl *palatine;* a county *palatine;* of or pertaining to such a count, earl, or county. See under 4th COUNT, and COUNTY PALATINE.
3. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Palatinate or the Palatinates.
Palatine Confession, *Eccl.*, the Heidelberg Confession.

pal′a-tine (păl′*ȧ*-tīn; -tĭn; 277), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The Palatine Hill in Rome. See SEVEN HILLS.
2. An officer of an imperial palace; the chamberlain or mayor of the palace; an imperial chief minister; a lord having sovereign power in an imperial or royal province or dependency; a vassal invested with royal privileges and rights within his domains; a count or earl palatine. See *count palatine*, under 4th COUNT.
3. *Amer. Hist.* See FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONS.
4. *pl. Rom. Hist.* The palace troops; the prætorians.
5. A palatinate, or county palatine. *Obs.*
6. [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate; a Palatinate.
7. A style of fur for the neck and shoulders, in the form of a pelerine; — so called from the Princess Palatine, wife of the Duke of Orleans, who introduced it in 1676.

palatine orange. A dyestuff, the ammonium salt of a compound obtained by diazotizing benzidine and boiling the product with nitric acid.

pal′a-ti′tis (păl′*ȧ*-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *palato-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the palate.

pal′a-tize (păl′*ȧ*-tīz), *v. t.* *Phon.* To palatalize. — **pal′a-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′sh*ŭ*n; -tī-zā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* *J. Peile.*

pa-la′to- (p*ȧ*-lā′tō-; păl′*ȧ*-tō-). [From PALATE.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, *the palate.*

pa-la′to-den′tal (-dĕn′t*ă*l), *a.* Pert. to the palate and teeth; specif., *Phon.*, formed or articulated between the front of the tongue and the hard palate just back of the upper front teeth, as Eng. *t*, *d*, and *n* usually are, although commonly called dentals. — *n.* A palatodental consonant.

pa-la′to-quad′rate (-kwŏd′rāt), *a.* [*palato-* + *quadrate.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the palatine and quadrate bones or regions; specif., designating the **palatoquadrate arch or bar**, a series of bones on each side of the skull, comprising in typical cases the palatine, pterygoid, and quadrate bones, which, in most vertebrates except mammals, forms part of the upper jaw or roof of the mouth. It is developed from the upper part of the mandibular arch, and in primitive forms, and embryos of higher forms, is represented by a continuous cartilaginous rod. — **pa-la′to-quad′rate**, *n.*

pa-la′ver (p*ȧ*-lä′vẽr; p*ȧ*-lăv′ẽr), *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, or Pg. *palavra*, fr. L *parabola* a comparison, a parable, LL., a word. See PARABLE.] **1.** In Africa, a parley or conference, usually a long one, with the natives; a talk; hence, a conference; a debate.

> Epoch of parliaments and eloquent *palavers*. *Carlyle*

2. Talk; conversation; esp., profuse, idle, or beguiling talk; talk intended to deceive; flattery.

pa-la′ver, *v. i.;* PA-LA′VERED (-vẽrd; -ẽrd); PA-LA′VER-ING. To talk profusely or needlessly; to parley; to use palaver; to talk idly or beguilingly; to employ flattery.

Pa′læ-o-ech′i-noi′de-a Var. of PALÆECHINOIDEA

pa′læ-o-eth-nol′o-gy, **pa′læ-o-eth′no-log′i-cal**, **pa′læ-o-eth-nol′o-gist**. Vars. of PALEËTHNOLOGY, etc.

Pa′læ-o-gæ′a (pā′lē-ō-jē′*ȧ*; păl′ē-), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. γαῖα earth.] *Biogeog.* A primary division consisting of the Eastern Hemisphere; — opposed to *Neogæa*. — **Pa′læ-o-gæ′an** (-*ă*n), *a*

pa′læ-o-gene′. Var. of PALEOGENE.

pa′læ-o-ge-net′ic (pā′lē-ō-jē-nĕt′ĭk; păl′ē-), *a.* [*palæo-* + *-genetic.*] *Biol.* Denoting atavism in which the reversion is toward a development that normally appears and disappears in the embryo.

pa′læ-o-ge-og′ra-phy. Var. of PALEOGEOGRAPHY. [*Ref. Sp.*]

pa′læ-og′ra-fy. Palæography.

pa′læ-o-graph′. **pa′le-og′ra-pher**, **pa′læ-o-graph′ic**, **pa′læ-og′ra-phy**, **pa′læ-o-lith′**, **pa′læ-o-lith′ic**, **pa′læ-o-lith′i-cal**, etc. Vars. of PALEOGRAPH, etc.

Pa′læ-o-ne-mer′te-a (pā′lē-ō-nē-mûr′tē-*ȧ*; păl′ē-), **Pa′læ-nem′er-ti′ni** (-nĕm′ẽr-tī′nī), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of PALÆONEMERTINEA. — **pa′læ-o-ne-mer′te-an** (-nē-mûr′tē-*ă*n).

Pa′læ-o-nem′er-tin′e-a (-nĕm′ẽr-tĭn′ē-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *Nemertinea.*] *Zoöl.* A group of nemerteans without deep lateral grooves on the head or a stylet on the proboscis. — **pa-læ-o-ne-mer′tine** (-nē-mûr′tĭn; -tīn; 183), *a.* & *n.*

Pa′læ-o-nis′cus (-nĭs′k*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of PALÆONISCUM.

pa′læ-on′to-graph′ic, **pa′læ-on-tog′ra-phy**, **pa′læ-on′to-log′ic**, **pa′læ-on′to-log′i-cal**, **pa′læ-on-tol′o-gist**, **pa′læ-on-tol′o-gy**, etc. Vars. of PALEONTOGRAPHIC, etc.

Pa-læ′o-phis (p*ȧ*-lē′ō-fĭs), *n.* [NL; *palæo-* + Gr. ὄφις a serpent.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct serpents from the Lower Eocene of England, the earliest known ophidians

pa′læ-o-phyt′ic, **pa′læ-o-phy′to-log′i-cal**, **pa′læ-o-phy-tol′o-gy**, etc. Vars of PALEOPHYTIC, etc.

Pa′læ-or′nis (pā′lē-ôr′nĭs; păl′ē-), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. ὄρνις bird] *Zoöl.* A large genus of long-tailed parrakeets of Africa and southern Asia, type of a subfamily **Pa′læ-or′ni-thi′næ** (-nĭ-thī′nē). — **pa′læ-or′ni-thine** (-ôr′nĭ-thīn; -thĭn; 183), *a.*

pa′læ-or′ni-tho-log′ic, **pa′læ-or′ni-thol′o-gy**, etc. Vars of PALEORNITHOLOGIC, etc

Pa′læ-o-sau′rus (pā′lē-ō-sô′r*ŭ*s; păl′ē-), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of theropodous dinosaurs from the English Trias. — **pa′læ-o-saur′** (pā′lē-ō-sôr′; păl′ē-), *n.*

pa′læ-o-tech′nic Var. of PALEOTECHNIC.

Pa′læ-o-the-ri′i-dæ (pā′lē-ō-thē-rī′ĭ-dē; păl′ē-), *n. pl* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. θηρίον beast.] *Paleon.* A family of extinct tapirlike perissodactyl mammals of the Eocene and Miocene of Europe and America. The typical genus is **Pa′læ-o-the′ri-um** (-thē′rĭ-*ŭ*m), one species of which (*P. magnum* of France) was as large as a rhinoceros. — **pa′læ-o-there′** (pā′lē-ō-thēr′; păl′ē-), *n.* — **pa′læ-o-the′ri-an** (-thē′rĭ-*ă*n), **pa′læ-o-the′ri-oid** (-oid). **pa′læ-o-the′roid**, *a.*

pa′læ-o-the′ri-o-dont (-ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*palæotherium* + *-odont;* — from resemblance to the teeth of that animal.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, lophodont teeth with the external tubercles longitudinal and the inner united with them by transverse oblique crests. [LEOTROPICAL.]

Pa′læ-o-trop′i-cal. Var. of PA-

pa′læ-o-type′, *v. t.* To write in palæotypic characters.

pa′læ-o-ty-pog′ra-phy, *n.* [*palæo-* + *typography.*] Ancient or early typography. — **pa′læ-o-ty-pog′ra-phist**, *n.* [OVOLCANIC.]

pa′læ-o-vol-can′ic. Var. of PALE-

Pa′læ-o-zo′ic, **pa′læ-o-zo′ō-log′ic**, **pa′læ-o-zo-ol′o-gist**, **pa′læ-o-zo-ol′o-gy**, etc Vars of PALEOZOIC, etc.

pa-læs′tri-an, **pa-les′tri-an** (p*ȧ*-lĕs′trĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Palestral — *n.* A wrestler in the palæstra

pa-læs′tric, **pa-les′tric** (-trĭk), *a.* Palestral

pa-læs′tri-cal, **pa-les′tri-cal**, *a.* [L. *palaestricus*, Gr. παλαιστρικός.] Palestral *Obs.*

palaice ✝ PALACE.

Pa-laih′ni-han (p*ȧ*-lī′nĭ-h*ă*n), *a.* [Klamath *p′laikni* mountaineers, uplanders.] Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of Indians dwelling along the Pit River in California. They are among the lowest of the North American Indians.

palais. ✝ PALACE, PALIS.

‖**pa′lais′** (p*ȧ*′lĕ′), *n.* [F.] In France, a palace; specif., a public building or a court house, esp. when large and architecturally conspicuous. See PALACE.

palaisade. ✝ PALISADE.

palaisado. ✝ PALISADO.

Pa′lal (pā′l*ă*l). *Bib.*

pal′a-ma (păl′*ȧ*-m*ȧ*), *n.; L. pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. παλάμη the palm.] *Zoöl.* The webbing of the feet of aquatic birds.

pal′a-mate (-māt), *a.* [From PALAMA.] *Zoöl.* Web-footed.

pa-la′me (pä-lä′mē), *n.* [Gr. παλάμη the palm.] See MEASURE.

Pal′a-me′de-a (păl′*ȧ*-mē′dē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. PALAMEDES.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the horned screamer, type of a family **Pal′a-me-de′i-dæ** (-mē-dē′ĭ-dē) See SCREAMER. — **pal′a-me′de-an** (-*ă*n), *a.*

Pal′a-mite (păl′*ȧ*-mīt), *n.* A Hesychast; — so called from Gregorius Palamas, a 14th-century monk of Mount Athos, the principal defender of the doctrines of the sect. — **Pal′a-mit′ism** (-mīt′ĭz′m), *n*

pal′am-pore′ (păl′*ă*m-pōr′), *n.* A superior chintz made in India and used for bed coverings

pal′an-der (păl′*ă*n-dẽr), *n.* [Cf. It. *palandra*, F. *palandrie*, LL. *palandaria.*] **a** A flat-bottomed horse transport, used chiefly by Turks. *Hist.* **b** A fire boat or mortar boat. *Hist.*

pa-lan′ka (p*ȧ*-lăŋ′k*ȧ*), *n.* [Cf. It. *palanca*, F. *palanque*, Turk *palanqah*, L *palanga*, *phalanga*, pole, Gr. φάλαγξ.] *Mil.* A camp permanently intrenched, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses. [QUIN.]

pal′an-keen′. Var. of PALAN-

palantine ✝ PALATINE.

Pa-lap′ter-yx (p*ȧ*-lăp′tẽr-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *Apteryx.*] *Paleon.* Syn. of DINORNIS.

pa′lar (pā′l*ȧ*r), *a.* [L. *palaris*, fr. *palus* a stake.] **a** Of the nature of or like a pale or stake. *R.* **b** *Her.* Pert. to a pale; as, a *palar* line (dividing the shield vertically into halves).

palas. ✝ PALACE.

pa-las′ (p*ȧ*-läs′), *n.*, or **palas tree.** [Hind. *palāç*, Skr. *palāça.*] *Bot.* The dhak (*Butea frondosa*).

palasie. ✝ PALSY.

pal′a-sin′, *a.* [OF.] Pertaining to the palace. *Obs.*

palas kino. Kino from the palas tree. See BENGAL KINO.

pa-las′tre. ✝ PALÆSTRA.

pal′at-a-bl Palatable. *Ref. Sp.*

pal′a-tal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* *Phon.* Palatal quality or character.

pal′a-tal′i-ty (păl′*ȧ*-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n* *Phon.* Palatalism.

palate. ✝ PALLET, a bed.

palate bone. The palatine bone.

pal′at-ed (păl′ăt-ĕd), *a.* Provided with a palate or taste. *R.*

pal′ate-man, *n.* Epicure *Obs.*

pa-la′tial. ✝ PALATAL. *Obs.*

pa-la′tial-ly, *adv.* of PALATIAL

pa-la′tian (p*ȧ*-lā′sh*ă*n), *a.* Palatial. *Rare.*

pa-la′ti-ate, *a.* [L. *palatium* palace + *-ate.*] Palatial. *Obs.* — **pa-la′ti-ate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

pa-lat′ic (p*ȧ*-lăt′ĭk), *a.* & *n* Palatal. *Rare*

pal′a-tin. Palatine. *Ref. Sp.*

pa-lat′i-nal (p*ȧ*-lăt′ĭ-n*ă*l), *a.* Of or pertaining to a palatinate.

pa-lat′i-nate, *v. t.* To constitute as a palatinate. *Obs.*

pal′a-tine-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

pal′a-tin-ess′, *n.* A countess palatine. *Obs.*

pal′at-ist, *n.* An epicure. *R.*

pal′a-tive (păl′*ȧ*-tĭv), *a.* Palatable. *Rare.*

pal′a-to-glos′sal, *a.* [*palato-* + *glossal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the palate and tongue. — *n* The palatoglossus muscle.

pal′a-to-glos′sus (păl′*ȧ*-tō-glŏs′*ŭ*s), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sī). [NL.] *Anat.* A small muscle arising from the soft palate and inserted into the side and dorsum of the tongue, serving to constrict the fauces.

pal′a-tog′na-thous (-tŏg′n*ȧ*-th*ŭ*s), *a.* *Med.* Having a congenital fissure of the palate.

pa-la′to-gram (p*ȧ*-lā′tō-grăm; păl′*ȧ*-tō-), *n.* [*palato-* + *-gram.*] *Phon.* A diagram of the mouth showing the part or parts of the palate touched by the tongue in the formation of any sound.

pal′a-tog′ra-phy (păl′*ȧ*-tŏg′r*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [*palato-* + *-graphy.*] Art of making palatograms

pa-la′to-max′il-la-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the palatine and superior maxillary bones.

pal′a-tom′e-ter (păl′*ȧ*-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*palato-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the movements of the palate.

pa-la′to-na′sal (p*ȧ*-lā′tō-nā′z*ă*l; păl′*ȧ*-tō-), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the palate and nose.

pa-la′to-pha-ryn′ge-al (-f*ȧ*-rĭn′jē-*ă*l; -făr′ĭn-jē′*ă*l), *a.* [*palato-* + *pharyngeal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the palate and pharynx. — *n.* The palatopharyngeus.

pa-la′to-phar′yn-ge′us (-făr′ĭn-jē′*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A small muscle extending from the soft palate to the thyroid cartilage and side of the pharynx.

pal′a-to-plas′ty (păl′*ȧ*-tō-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*palato-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the palate.

pa-la′to-ple′gi-a (p*ȧ*-lā′tō-plē′jĭ-*ȧ*; păl′*ȧ*-tō-), *n.* [NL.; *palato-* + *-plegia.*] *Med* Paralysis of the palate.

pal′a-top-ter′y-goid (păl′*ȧ*-tŏp-tẽr′ĭ-goid), *a.* [*palato-* + *pterygoid.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the palatine and pterygoid region; composed of palatine and pterygoid elements.

pal′a-tor′rha-phy (păl′*ȧ*-tŏr′*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [*palato-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Operation for the closure of a cleft in the soft palate.

Pa-la′tu-a (p*ȧ*-lā′tū-*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] See PALES.

pa-lau′. ✝ PILAU.

Pa-la′uan (pä-lä′wän), *n.; pl.* PALAUANES (pä′lä-wä′nās). = TAGBANUA. [*Scot.*]

pa-lau′lays. Var. of PALLALL.

Pa-laung′ (pä-loung′), *n.* An Indo-Chinese language and people of the hill country of Burma.

pa-la'ver (pȧ-lä'vĕr; pȧ-lăv'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To talk or speak profusely.

Palavering the little language for her benefit. *C. Bronte.*

2. To affect in a specified way by palavering; as, he *palavered* himself into her good graces.

3. To use palaver to; to flatter; cajole.

pa-lay' (pȧ-lī'), *n.* [Tamil.] **a** An East Indian asclepiadaceous climbing shrub (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) yielding a caoutchouc and a flaxlike fiber. **b** An ivory tree (*Wrightia tinctoria*) affording an inferior quality of indigo.

pale (pāl), *a.*; PAL'ER (pāl'ĕr); PAL'EST (pāl'ĕst). [OF. *pale*, F. *pâle*, perh. fr. *pâlir* to turn pale; cf. L. *pallidus* pale, *pallere* to be or look pale. Cf. APPALL, FALLOW pale yellow, PALL, *v. i.*, PALLID.] **1.** Wanting in color or in intensity or depth of color; dusky white; ashen; pallid; wan; as, a *pale* face; a *pale* red; a *pale* blue. "*Pale* as a forpined ghost." *Chaucer.*

2. Not bright or brilliant; of a faint luster or hue; dim; as, the *pale* light of the moon.

3. Wanting in intensity or strength; weak; feeble; faint.

Syn. — White, whitish, ashy, ashen; haggard, sickly; dim, obscure. — PALE, PALLID, WAN. PALE suggests either absence of color (esp. with reference to the human face) or lack of depth or intensity of hue; PALLID implies deeper or more permanent pallor, and frequently connotes feebleness or faintness either of light or color; WAN heightens the implication of languor or even sickliness: as, "Of ashy semblance, meager, *pale*, and bloodless" (*Shak.*); "*pale* as his shirt" (*id.*); "Art thou *pale* for weariness?" (*Shelley*); "the *pale* primrose" (*Milton*); *pale* blue, green; "trembling limbs and *pallid* lips" (*Shelley*); "Out went the taper . . . Its little smoke, in *pallid* moonshine, died" (*Keats*); "blue eyes, more *pallid* than his brother's" (*M. Hewlett*); "Why so *pale* and *wan*, fond lover?" (*Suckling*); "The blasted stars looked *wan*" (*Milton*); "Her poor *wan* face with its wistful, pitiful little smile" (*M. Hewlett*). See GHASTLY, WHITEN; cf. THIN.

pale bark, *Pharm.*, a Peruvian bark got from *Cinchona officinalis*. Quinine constitutes nearly 70 per cent of its alkaloids. See PERUVIAN BARK.— **p. catechu,** gambier. — **p. elder,** an elder of the western United States (*Sambucus glauca*), having smooth coriaceous leaves and blue fruit with a pronounced white bloom. — **p. laurel,** swamp laurel. *U. S.*

pale, *v. i.*; PALED (pāld); PAL'ING (pāl'ĭng). [OF. *palir*, F. *pâlir*. See PALE, *a.*] To turn pale; to lose color or luster; as, she *paled* at the sight.

pale, *v. t.* To make pale; to diminish the brightness of.

The glowworm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire. *Shak*

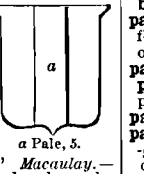
pale, *n.* [F. *pal*, fr. L. *palus*. See POLE a stake: cf. PEEL a castle.] **1.** A stake; a pointed slat, either driven into the ground or fastened to a rail at the top and bottom, for fencing or inclosing; a picket.

Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*

2. A fence or inclosure of or as of pales; a paling; a palisade; fence; barrier; boundary; defense. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. A space or field having bounds; an inclosed or limited region or place; an inclosure; also, limits; bounds; — often fig. "To walk the studious cloister's *pale*." *Milton.*

4. A territory or district within certain bounds or under a particular jurisdiction; as, the Jewish *Pale* in Russia. Specif., short for **English Pale**: The territory of England; the region under English control; as: **a** In France, the territory of Calais. *Hist.* **b** See *the Pale*, below. **c** In Scotland, a region under English jurisdiction for a time (1545–49). *Obs.*



a Pale, 5.

5. *Her.* One of the greater ordinaries, being a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges, and occupying one third of it; formerly, also, one of a number of vertical stripes or divisions in an escutcheon.

6. A vertical stripe, as on a coat. *Obs.*

beyond, outside, *or* **out of, the pale of,** beyond the limits, privileges, protection, or the like, of. "*Out of the pale* of civilization." *Macaulay.* — **in p.,** *Her.*, in the position of a pale; formerly, also, palewise; vertically. — **per p.,** *Her.*, vertically down the middle; as, a shield party (divided) *per pale*. — **the P.,** *or* **English P.,** the country around Dublin within which alone the English conquerors of Ireland held dominion before Cromwell's subjugation of the island. The boundaries of the Pale varied with the rise or fall of English power.

In 1535, although *the Pale* was supposed to contain the counties of Louth, Meath, Kildare, and Dublin, the Irish plundered at the very gates of Dublin. *N. Int. Encyc.*

— **to leap,** *or* **break, the p.,** to go beyond bounds; to be extravagant or to indulge in license. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pale, *v. t.* [OF. *paler*. See PALE a stake.] **1.** To inclose with or as with pales; to provide or bar with a fence; to encircle; encompass; fence.

[Your isle, which stands] ribbed and *paled* in
With rocks unscalable and roaring waters. *Shak.*

2. To furnish with vertical stripes by way of adornment; to stripe; — chiefly in *p. p.* as *p. a.* *Obs.*

3. [Perh. a different word.] To solder, as an embossed figure on a surface.

pa'le-a (pā'lē-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* PALEÆ (-ē). [L., chaff.] *Bot.* **a** One of the chaffy scales on the receptacle subtending the disk flowers in the heads of many composite plants, particularly in the Helianthoideæ. **b** A small, usually bicarinate scale situated opposite to and within the flowering plume in grasses, commonly investing the stamens and pistils. American writers call it *palet*. **c** = RAMENTUM.

pa'le-a'ceous (pā'lē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *palea* chaff.] *Bot.* Chaffy; resembling, or consisting of, paleæ, or chaff; furnished with chaff; as, a *paleaceous* receptacle.

pa'le-ate (pā'lē-ăt), *a.* [L. *paleatus*, fr. *palea* chaff.] *Bot.* Paleaceous.

paled (pāld), *a.* [See 5th PALE.] **1.** Having vertical stripes; striped; *Her.*, paly. *Obs.*

2. Inclosed with a paling; fenced. *Wycliffe.*

3. Made with pales, or pickets.

pa'le-ĕth-nog'ra-pher, *or* **pa'læ-** (pā'lē-ĕth-nŏg'rȧ-fĕr; pāl'ē-; cf. PALEO-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *ethnographer*.] A specialist in the ethnography of prehistoric times.

pa'le-ĕth-nol'o-gy, *or* **pa'læ-** (-ĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *ethnology*.] Ethnology of early prehistoric man. — **pa'le-ĕth'no-log'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-ĕth'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa'le-ē'th-nol'o-gist,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-ĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pale'face' (pāl'fās'), *n.* A white person; — so called, as alleged, by the American Indians.

pale'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a pale face; pale. *Shak.*

Pa-len'que (pä-lĕn'kā), *n.* An ancient Mayan city in Chiapas, Mexico, near the site of the modern village of Palenque. It is represented by a series of ruins of pyramidal structures, temples or palaces, a stone bridge, waterway, etc., adorned with painted stucco and the finest sculptures, in the form of bas-reliefs, found in the New World. Often used adjectively.

pa'le-o-, **pa'læ-o-** (pā'lē-ō-; pāl'ē-ō-; 277), **pale-, palæ-.** A combining form from Greek παλαιός, *old, ancient*; as, *paleo*ntology, *paleo*graphy, *Palæ*arctic.

pa'le-o-bot'a-ny, pa'læ-o-bot'a-ny (-bŏt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *botany*.] That branch of paleontology which treats of fossil plants, their remains, or impressions. — **pa'le-o-bo-tan'ic,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-bō-tăn'ĭk), *a.* — **pa'le-o-bo-tan'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa'le-o-bo-tan'i-cal-ly,** *or* **pa'læ-o-,** *adv.* — **pa'le-o-bot'a-nist,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-bŏt'ȧ-nĭst), *n.*

pa'le-o-cli-mat'ic, *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-klī-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *climatic*.] Of or pertaining to the climate of the earth in geological times before human history began.

pa'le-o-den-drol'o-gy, *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-dĕn-drŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *dendro-* + *-logy*.] The department of paleobotany that deals with fossil trees. — **pa'le-o-den'dro-log'ic,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-dĕn'drō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **pa'le-o-den'dro-log'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa'le-o-den'dro-log'i-cal-ly,** *or* **pa'læ-o-,** *adv.* — **pa'le-o-den-drol'o-gist,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-dĕn-drŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pa'le-o-eth'nic, pa'læ-o-eth'nic (-ĕth'nĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *ethnic*.] Pertaining to the earliest human races.

pa'le-o-ge-og'ra-phy, pa'læ-o-ge-og'ra-phy (-jē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *geography*.] The geography of some former geological epoch, or of former geological time in general.

pa'le-o-graph', **pa'læ-o-graph** (pā'lē-ō-grăf'; pāl'ē-), *n.* **a** An ancient manuscript. **b** [Cf. F. *paléographe*.] A paleographer.

pa'le-og'ra-pher, pa'læ-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* One skilled in or a student of paleography; a paleographist.

pa'le-o-graph'ic, *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **pa'le-o-graph'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to paleography. — **pa'le-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *or* **pa'læ-o-,** *adv.*

pa'le-og'ra-phist, *or* **pa'læ-** (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* Paleographer.

pa'le-og'ra-phy, pa'læ-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-graphy*; cf. F. *paléographie*.] **1.** An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings, collectively.

2. The study of ancient inscriptions and modes of writing; the art or science of deciphering ancient writings, determining their origin, period, etc.; diplomatics.

Paleoliths. 1 Leaf-shaped Flint Blade; 2 Spearhead; 3 Poniard; 4 Hammerstone for chipping flint.

pa'le-o-lith', **pa'læ-o-lith** (pā'lē-ō-lĭth'; pāl'ē-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-lith*.] A stone implement of the paleolithic period.

pa'le-o-lith'ic, pa'læ-o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *-lith* + *-ic*.] Of or pert. to the earliest known human culture, which is represented to us chiefly by unpolished stone implements; or, designating the period during which this culture was general in any given country. The term **paleolithic period was applied in** Europe to the earliest known culture period, which was apparently sharply separated from the succeeding and much shorter period, called the **neolithic period,** the two forming the **age of stone.** In general, however, the passage from the lower to the higher phases of stone art was gradual, and not synchronous over the world, so that for general application the term *paleolithic stage*, in the sense of primitive stage, and *neolithic stage*, in the sense of higher stage, would correctly express the distinction. Some have estimated the duration of the paleolithic period at as much as a half million years. It has been subdivided into periods or epochs as follows:

eolithic*, *or* **Chellean† ,** very rude flints with knifelike edge.
paleolithic*, *or* **Mousterian†,** typical implements such as spearheads, axes, scrapers, etc.
Solutrian†, finely chipped stone implements, bone and horn awls, etc.
mesolithic*, *or* **Magdalenian†,** scrapers, gravers, saws, knives, borers, needles, hooks, etc., of flint, bone, and ivory; also, artistic carvings in bone and ivory, representing the horse, mammoth, reindeer, man, etc

* By J. Allen Brown. † By G. de Mortillet

pa'le-ol'o-gy, pa'læ-ol'o-gy (pā'lē-ŏl'ō-jĭ; pāl'ē-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-logy*.] The study or knowledge of antiquities, esp. prehistoric antiquities. — **pa'le-o-log'i-cal, pa'læ-o-** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa'le-ol'o-gist, pa'læ-** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

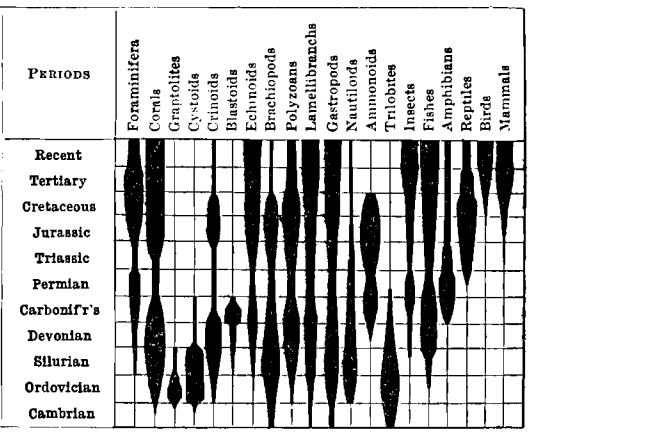
pa'le-on-tog'ra-phy, pa'læ-on-tog'ra-phy (-ŏn-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-graphy*.] The description of fossils. — **pa'le-on'to-graph'ic,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-tō-grăf'ĭk), **pa'le-on'to-graph'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pa'le-on'to-log'ic, *or* **pa'læ-** (-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Paleontological.

pa'le-on'to-log'i-cal, pa'læ-on'to-log'i-cal (-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to paleontology. — **pa'le-on'to-log'i-cal-ly,** *or* **pa'læ-,** *adv.*

pa'le-on-tol'o-gist, pa'læ-on-tol'o-gist (-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *paléontologiste*.] One versed in paleontology.

pa'le-on-tol'o-gy, pa'læ-on-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-logy*. Cf. ONTOLOGY.] **1.** The



Paleontology. Distribution in Geological Time of Important Groups of Fossils

science that deals with the life of past geological periods. It is based on the study of the fossil remains of organisms. Although fossils had been recognized as the remains of organisms by many earlier observers, Cuvier (1769–1832) and some of his contemporaries first began the study by scientific methods, and showed that the fossils of the lower and earlier formations differed from existing organisms more than those of the later or upper formations. It is now understood that paleontology gives a true though incomplete record of the evolution of the existing forms of life. As the forms of life characteristic of the various periods are fairly well known, formations are often identified by their fossils. See FOSSIL, *n.*, 2, GEOLOGY, PALEOBOTANY.

2. A treatise on this science.

pa'le-o-tech'nic, pa'læ-o-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *technic*.] Belonging or pertaining to ancient art.

pa'le-o-vol-can'ic, pa'læ-o-vol-can'ic (-vŏl-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *volcanic*.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, igneous rocks erupted earlier than the Tertiary age.

Pa'le-o-zo'ic, Pa'læ-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, a grand division of geological history including the entire interval from the beginning of the Cambrian to the close of the Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*; CAMBRIAN; ORDOVICIAN; SILURIAN; etc. — *n.* The Paleozoic era or group.

Pa'les (pā'lēz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of shepherds and herdsmen. Her festival, the **Parilia** or **Palilia,** celebrated on April 21, was the occasion of the lustration of the herds, and it included the building of bonfires over which men

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pa-la'ver-er, *n.* One who palavers.

pa-la'ver-ist. *n.* A palaverer.

pa-la'ver-ment. *n.* Palavering or an instance of it.

pa-la'ver-ous, *a.* Full of, or given to, palaver.

pa-lay' (pȧ-lī'), *n.* [Tag.] Rice in the husk. Cf. 1st PADDY. *Phil. I.*

‖ **pa-laz'zo** (pȧ-lät'sō), *n.*; *pl.* **-zi** (-sē). [It.] In Italy, a palace; esp., any building or private residence, as of a noble family, which has much pretension and is of large size. Renaissance palazzi are typically built around a court and have imposing neoclassic façades.

pal'ber-ry (pāl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Corrupted from the aboriginal name under the influence of *berry*.] The native currant of Australia.

palch (pālch; pālsh), *v. t.* To patch; mend. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To walk softly. *Dial. Eng.*

pale. ‡ PAIL, to beat.

pale. † PALL, cloth.

pale-. See PALEO-. [PAIL.]

pals. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

pale (pāl), *n.* *Bot.* = PALEA.

pale, *n.* Paleness; pallor. *Rare.*

pale, *n.* [L. *pala* shovel, peel. Cf. PEEL a kind of shovel.] **a** A cheese scoop. *Scot* **b** Var. of PEEL, baker's shovel. *Dial. Eng.*

pale, *v. t.* To scoop (cheese) with a pale, or scoop. *Scot.*

pale, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *pallier*. See PALLIATE.] *Med.* To relieve; palliate. *Obs. & R.*

Pa'le-arc'tic (pā'lē-ärk'tĭk; pāl'ē-), *a.* *Zoögeog.* = PALÆARCTIC.

pal'e-at'ed, *a.* Paleate. *Obs.*

pale'bel'ly, *n.* The young golden plover. *Massachusetts*

pale board. *Lumber Trade.* A board, properly 7 feet long, three of which go to the deal. *Eng.*

pale'breast', *n.* = PALEBELLY

pale'buck', *n.* The oribi.

palece † PALACE.

Pa-lech'i-noi'de-a (pȧ-lĕk'ĭ-noi'dē-ȧ: pāl-ĕk'-), *n. pl.* Var. of PALÆECHINOIDEA.—**pa'le-chi'noid** (pā'lē-kĭ'noid; pāl'ē-), *a.* & *n.*

paled. † PALLED.

paled, *pret.* & *p. p.* of PALE.

paled, *p. a.* Made pale. *Rare.*

— **pal'ed-ness** (pāl'ĕd-nĕs; pāl'ē-), *n.* *Rare.*

Pa'le-ĕch'i-noi'de-a (pā'lē-ĕk'ĭ-noi'dē-ȧ; pāl'ē-), *n. pl.* *Paleon.* Var. of PALÆECHINOIDEA.

palefral, palefrey. † PALFREY.

pale'fre-nier' (pāl'frē-nēr'). Var. of PALFRENIER. *Archaic.*

Pa'le-ich'thy-es, *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* Var. of PALEICHTHYES.

pa'le-ich'thy-ol'o-gy, **pa'læ-ich'thy-ol'o-gy** (pā'lē-ĭk'thĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ; pāl'ē-), *n.* [See PALEO-; ICHTHYOLOGY.] The study of fossil fishes — **pa'le-ich'thy-o-log'ic,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **pa'le-ich'thy-ol'o-gist,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pa'le-i-form' (pā'lē-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *palea* chaff + *-form*.] *Bot.* Having the form or appearance of chaff.

paleis. † PALACE, PALIS.

pale'ly, *adv.* of PALE.

Pale'man, *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** A dweller in the Pale.

pal'em-pore', **pal'em-pour'.** Vars. of PALAMPORE.

pal'en (pāl'ĕn), *v. t.* To make pale. *Obs.*

pal'en-dar. † PALANDER.

pale'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pal'en-keen'. † PALANQUIN.

palentine. † PALATINE.

pa'le-o-an-throp'ic (pā'lē-ō-ăn-thrŏp'ĭk; pāl'ē-), *a.* [*paleo-* + *anthropic*.] Pertaining to the earliest types of man.

Pa'le-o-ca'r'i-da (-k ĭ r'ĭ-d ȧ) Var. of PALÆOCARIDA.

Pa-le'o-cene (pā-lē'ō-sēn; pā'lē-ō-sēn'), *a.* [*paleo-* + Gr. καινός new, recent. Cf. EOCENE.] *Geol.* Designating the earlier part of the Tertiary, including Eocene and Oligocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — Also *n.*

Pa'le-o-con'cha (pā'lē-ō-kŏn'kȧ; pāl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALEO; CONCH.] *Paleon.* A group of early fossil bivalves, having thin shells and a primitive type of hinge.

Pa'le-o-cri-noi'de-a (-k r ĭ-n o i'dē-ȧ). Var. of PALÆOCRINOIDEA.

pa'le-o-crys'tic, pa'le-o-crystal'lic. Vars. of PALÆOCRYSTIC, -CRYSTALLIC.

pa-le'o-gene (pā-lē'ō-jēn; pā'lē-), *a.* & *n.* [*paleo-* + *-gene*.] = PALEOCENE.

pa'le-o-ich'thy-ol'o-gy. Var. of PALEICHTHYOLOGY.

pa-le'o-la (pȧ-lē'ō-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL., dim of L. *palea*.] *Bot.* A small or secondary palea.

pa'le-o-late (pā'lē-ō-lāt'; pāl'ē-), *a.* *Bot* Having paleolæ.

pa'le-o-lith'i-cal, pa'læ-o-lith'i-cal. *a.* Paleolithic.

paleon. *Abbr.* Paleontology.

pa'le-o-phyt'ic, pa'læ-o-phyt'ic (pā'lē-ō-fĭt'ĭk; pāl'ē-), *a.* [*paleo-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] Paleobotanical.

pa'le-o-phy-tol'o-gy, *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-fĭ-tŏl'ō-jĭ). *n.* [*paleo-* + *phytology*.] Paleobotany. — **pa'le-o-phy'to-log'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-fĭ'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa'le-o-phy-tol'o-gist,** *or* **pa'læ-o-,** *n*

pa'le-o-pic'rite, *n.* [*paleo-* + *picrite*.] *Petrog.* Picrite, esp. that in Paleozoic formations.

pa'le-o-plain' (pā'lē-ō-plān'; pāl'ē-), *n.* Also **pa'læ-o-plain'.** [*paleo-* + *plain*.] *Geol.* An ancient plain of degradation, now more or less buried beneath deposits of later times.

pa'le-or'ni-thol'o-gy, pa'læ-or'ni-thol'o-gy (-ôr'nĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ). *n.* [*paleo-* + *ornithology*.] The study of fossil birds. — **pa'le-or'ni-tho-log'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-thō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pa'le-o-there', **Pa'le-o-the'ri-um, pa'le-o-the'roid,** etc. Vars. of PALÆOTHERE, etc.

Pa'le-o-tr o p'i-cal, Pa'læ-o-trop'i-cal (pā'lē-ō-trŏp'ĭ-kăl; pāl'ē-ō-), *a.* [*paleo-* + *tropical*.] *Zoögeog.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World, including the Oriental and Ethiopian regions.

pa'le-o-type', Var. of PALÆOTYPE.

pa'le-ous. *a.* [L. *palea* chaff.] Paleaceous. *Obs.*

pa'le-o-zo-ci'o-gy, **pa'læ-o-zo-ol'o-gy.** *n.* [*paleo-* + *zoology*.] The paleontology of animals. — **pa'le-o-zo'ō-log'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-o-,** *a.* — **pa'le-o-zo-ol'o-gist,** *or* **pa'læ-o-,** *n.*

pal'er (pāl'ĕr), *n.* One who constructs or keeps in repair palings or fences. *Obs.*

Pa-ler'mi-tan (pȧ-lûr'mĭ-tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Palermo.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Palermo.

Pa-ler'mo (pȧ-lûr'mō; pȧ-lĕr'mō), *n.* The wine of Palermo, Sicily. *Obs. or R.*

paleron. † POULDRON.

pales. † PALACE, PALIS.

palesie. † PALSY.

jumped and through which the herds were driven (cf. NEED-FIRE, I). Later the Parilia were celebrated as the anniversary of the founding of Rome, probably from confusion of Pales with **Palatua**, the tutelary goddess of the Palatine, the legendary site of the city of Romulus (see SEVEN HILLS).

Pal'es-tin'i-an (păl'ĕs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Palestine. — **Palestinian Canon.** See 1st CANON, 4. — **P. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Pal'es-tin'i-an, *n.* A native of Palestine.

pa'les wee'vil (pā'lĕz). [NL. *pales*, the specific name, of uncertain origin.] A large brown weevil (*Hylobius pales*), whose larva bores into the bark of the stumps and roots of the white pine.

pal'e-tot (păl'ē-tō; păl'tō), *n.* [F. *paletot*, OF., also *paletoc.*] **a** A kind of loose outer garment or coat for men; an overcoat or particular style of overcoat. *Dickens.* **b** A woman's outer garment of varying fashion.

pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [F. See PALLET a thin board.] **1.** *Paint.* **a** A thin oval or square board or tablet, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments. **b** The set or assortment of colors put on the palette, as by a particular artist.

Palette, 1, with Brushes.

2. = PALLETTE.

3. *Mech.* A breastplate for a breast drill.

4. *Zoöl.* **a** An adhesive organ on the tarsi of certain aquatic beetles. **b** The pallet of a mollusk. See 4th PALLET, 4 **e**.

palette knife. A knife of varying forms and sizes, having a very flexible steel blade and no cutting edge, and rounded at the end, used by painters to mix colors on the palette or grinding slab, by printers for distributing ink, and for similar purposes; as spatula. See KNIFE, *Illust.*, 8.

pale'wise' (pāl'wīz'), *adv. Her.* In the manner or direction of a pale or pales; by perpendicular lines or divisions; vertically; as, to divide an escutcheon *palewise*.

pal'frey (pôl'frĭ; păl'-; 277), *n.* [ME. *palefrai*, OF. *palefrei*, F. *palefroi*, LL. *palafredus*, *parafredus*, fr. L. *paraveredus* a horse for extraordinary occasions, an extra post horse; Gr. παρά along, beside + L. *veredus* a post horse, of Celtic origin; cf. W. *gorwydd* horse.] **1.** A saddle horse for the road, or for state occasions, as distinguished from a war horse. *Chaucer.*

2. A small saddle horse for ladies. *Spenser.*

Pa'li (pä'lē), *n.* [Skr. *pāli* row, line, series, applied to the series of Buddhist sacred texts.] A dialect descended from Sanskrit, and, like that, a dead language, except as used in the sacred writings of the Buddhist religion in Ceylon and Farther India. See INDO-EUROPEAN; cf. PRAKRIT.

Pal'i-cou're-a (păl'ĭ-kōō'rē-ä), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of exclusively tropical American rubiaceous shrubs, having white or yellow flowers, the tube of the corolla distended within; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. Some of the species are poisonous; many are ornamental in cultivation.

pal'i-kar (păl'ĭ-kär), *n.* [NGr. παλληκάρι young man, dim. fr. Gr. πάλληξ, πάλαξ, a youth.] **a** A soldier of the Greek militia organized by the sultan of Turkey in the 15th century. **b** A soldier of the Greek militia in the war of independence (1821-28) against Turkey. — **pal'i-ka-rism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pal'imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* [L. *palimpsestus*, Gr. παλίμψηστος scratched or scraped again, παλίμψηστον a palimpsest; πάλιν again + ψῆν to rub, rub away: cf. F. *palimpseste.*] **1.** A kind or portion of writing material, as parchment or paper, so prepared that the writing could be rubbed out or erased. *Obs.*

2. A parchment, tablet, or other portion of writing material, which has been used twice or three times (*double palimpsest*), the earlier writing having been erased; a manuscript in which one or two earlier erased writings are found. This double or triple use in early times of the same writing material was chiefly due to scarcity of such material. Valuable texts or fragments have been recovered from *palimpsests* by the use of chemicals, etc. Also called *codex rescriptus.*

3. A memorial brass having earlier engraving on the side opposite to that which is now exposed.

pal'imp-sest, *a.* Rewritten or reëngraved; of a manuscript, having besides its present writing one or two earlier erased writings; of a memorial brass, having earlier engraving on the side opposite to that now exposed.

pal'imp-ses'tic (-sĕs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, or being, a palimpsest; making palimpsests.

pal'in-drome (păl'ĭn-drōm), *n.* [Gr. παλίνδρομος running back again; πάλιν again + δραμεῖν to run.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam; Hannah;* or *Lewd did I live, & evil I did dwel.* — **pa-lin'dro-mist** (pä-lĭn'drō-mĭst), *n.*

pal'in-drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of
pal'in-drom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the nature of, a palindrome. — **pal'in-drom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of ornamenting with pales, or vertical stripes, as cloth. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. Act of building a fence or inclosing with pales; fencing.

3. Wood for making pales; pales collectively; a fence formed with pales or pickets; a limit; an inclosure.

4. A pale; — usually in *pl.*

pal'in-gen'e-sis (păl'ĭn-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. πάλιν again + *-genesis;* cf. Gr. παλιγγενεσία.] **1.** A new birth; a recreation; a regeneration; resuscitation.

2. The doctrine of continued rebirths; metempsychosis. Schopenhauer's theory of *palingenesis* contemplates not birth after birth of specific individuals in new forms (that is, metempsychosis), but the continual rebirth or reincarnation of the blind will, or will to live, considered as a metaphysical entity.

3. *Biol.* **a** The reproduction of ancestral characters without change; — opposed to *cenogenesis* (which see). **b** Spontaneous generation of organisms from putrefying matter. *Obs.* **c** Abrupt metamorphosis.

— **pal'in-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **pal'in-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pal'i-node (păl'ĭ-nōd), *n.* [L. *palinodia*, fr. Gr. παλινῳδία; πάλιν again + ᾠδή a song. See ODE.] **1.** An ode or song recanting or retracting something in a former one.

2. A retraction; esp., a formal retraction.

pal'i-node, *v. t. & i.;* -NOD'ED (-nōd'ĕd); -NOD'ING (-nōd'ĭng). [Cf. Gr. παλινῳδεῖν.] To recant or retract.

pal'i-no'di-al (-nō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a palinode, or retraction. *Rare.*

pal'i-nod'ic (-nŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παλινῳδικός.] *Pros.* Pertaining to or designating a verse group in which two corresponding members, as a strophe and antistrophe, are separated by two different, also corresponding, members.

Pal'i-nu'rus (-nū'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλίνουρος.] **1.** In Vergil's "Æneid," Æneas's pilot, who fell asleep at the helm, and tumbled into the sea off the coast of Lucania, where he was murdered by the natives. From him is said to be derived the name of Cape Palinuro, near the spot.

2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of sea crawfishes. See LOBSTER, 1. It is the type of a family, **Pal'i-nu'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **pal'i-nu'rid** (-rĭd), *n.* — **pal'i-nu'roid** (-roid), *a.*

pal'i-sade' (păl'ĭ-sād'), *n.* [F. *palissade*, cf. Sp. *palizada*, It. *palizzata*, *palizzo*, LL. *palissata*, OF. *palis*, *paliz*, palisade; all fr. L. *palus* a stake, pale. See PALE a stake.]

1. A fence of pales or stakes, as for defense. Also fig.

2. An espalier, or that which is trained on one. *Obs.*

3. A long, strong stake, pointed at the top, a number of which are set in the ground vertically or obliquely in a close row as a means of defense.

4. A wire for sustaining the hair, used in a 17th-century style of headdress. *Obs.*

5. A line of bold cliffs, esp. one showing basaltic columns; — usually in *pl.* and orig. [*cap.*] the name of the cliffs on the west bank of the lower Hudson. See PALISADES in *Gaz.*

pal'i-sade', *v. t.;* -SAD'ED (-sād'ĕd); -SAD'ING (-sād'ĭng). To surround, furnish, inclose, or fortify, with palisades.

palisade cell. *Bot.* One of the columnar cells forming the tissue called **palisade parenchyma,** or **palisade tissue,** situated immediately below the upper epidermis of many foliage leaves. They are cylindrical cells rich in chloroplasts, and have very small intercellular spaces. See also LEAF, 1 **a**.

pal'i-sad'ing (pāl'ĭ-sād'ĭng), *n. Fort.* A row or rows of palisades set in the ground.

pal'i-sa'do (-sā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *palizada.* See PALISADE.] A palisade. *Rare.* *Shak.*

pal'i-sa'do, *v. t.;* -SA'DOED (-dōd); -SA'DO-ING. To palisade. *Rare.* "The tall *palisadoed* structure." *J. Fiske.*

pal'ish (pāl'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat or rather pale.

Pa'lis'sy' ware (pä'lē'sē'). A glazed pottery, having colored designs on a white ground, made by the French potter Bernard Palissy (16th century), esp. that having figures of fishes, reptiles, shells, leaves, etc., in high relief.

Pal'i-u'rus (păl'ĭ-ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *paliurus*, Gr. παλίουρος.] *Bot.* A genus of thorny rhamnaceous shrubs of two species, *P. ramosissimus* of China and Japan, and *P. aculeatus* of southern Europe and Asia Minor, one of the Christ's-thorns. They are characterized by the dry winged fruit; both are cultivated as hedge plants.

pall (pôl), *n.* [ME. *pal*, AS. *pæl*, fr. L. *pallium* cover, cloak, mantle, pall; cf. L. *palla* robe, mantle.] **1.** A kind of rich stuff used for garments. *Obs.*

2. A fine cloth spread over or on something (*Obs. or Archaic in general sense*); esp., a heavy cloth, as of black or purple velvet, thrown over a coffin, hearse, or tomb.

Warriors carry the warrior's *pall.* *Tennyson.*

3. Specif.: *Eccl.* **a** An altar cloth, as that spread lengthwise on the altar, a corporal, or a frontal. *Archaic.* **b** A linen cloth for covering the chalice; now, esp., a square piece of cardboard, covered with linen and usually embroidered on the upper side, which is sometimes of silk.

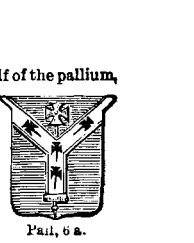
4. An outer garment; a cloak or mantle. *Archaic.*

His lion's skin changed to a *pall* of gold. *Spenser.*

5. *R. C. Ch.* = PALLIUM, 2 **a**.

About this time Pope Gregory sent two archbishop's *palls* into England, — the one for London, the other for York. *Fuller.*

6. *Her.* **a** A figure resembling the front half of the pallium, or pall, consisting of bands arranged in the form of the letter **Y** and charged with crosses, usually pattées, fitchées, sable, and five in number. **b** A **Y**-shaped charge or ordinary constituting the upper half of a saltier and the lower half of a pale.



Pall, 6 a.

7. Fig.: A covering or concealing thing; a mantle or cloak; esp., an overspreading mass or thing which produces a gloomy effect; as, a *pall* of smoke.

pall (pôl), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a pall; to cloak.

pall, *v. i.;* PALLED (pôld); PALL'ING. [Either shortened fr. *appall;* or fr. F. *pâlir* to grow pale. Cf. APPALL, PALE, *a.*] **1.** To pale; to faint. *Obs.*

2. To become vapid, tasteless, dull, or insipid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; as, the liquor *palls.* *Now Obs.*, as used of liquors or blood.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

3. To become satiated or cloyed, as the stomach.

pall, *v. t.* **1.** To pale or dim; to make faint or weak. *Obs.*

2. To make vapid or insipid; make spiritless; stale. *Rare.*

Reason and reflection . . . *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

3. To satiate; cloy; as, to *pall* the appetite.

pal'la (păl'ä), *n.; L. pl.* PALLÆ (-ē). [L. Cf. PALL a cloak.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of loose mantle or outer garment, consisting of a square piece of cloth, worn by women.

2. *Eccl.* **a** An altar cloth. **b** A chalice cloth; a pall.

pal-la'dam-mine (pă-lā'dăm-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *or* **-min,** *n.* Also **pal-la'da-mine,** *or* **-min.** [G. *palladamin; palladium* + *amin.*] *Chem.* Any of a number of compounds of palladium containing ammonia, analogous to platinammines.

Pal-la'di-an (pă-lā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Palladius*, fr. *Pallas*, *Palladis.*] Of or pert. to Pallas Athena, goddess of wisdom; hence, of or pert. to wisdom or learning.

Pal-la'di-an (-ăn), *a.* [*Palladio* + *-an.*] *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a variety of the revived classic style, founded on the works of Andrea Palladio, an Italian architect of the 16th century. — **Pal-la'di-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Palladian . . . is descriptive of that variety of neoclassic architecture distinguished for cold, inelastic, and unimaginative, but correct, elegant, and studied classicism. *Russell Sturgis.*

pal-la'dic (pă-lā'dĭk; -lăd'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium; — used specif. of quadrivalent compounds.

pal-la'di-o- (pă-lā'dĭ-ō-). Combining form for *palladium.*

pal-la'di-ous (-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium; — used specif. of bivalent compounds.

Pal-la'di-um (-ăm), *n.; L. pl.* -DIA (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάδιον, fr. Παλλάς, -άδος, Pallas.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* Any statue of the goddess Pallas Athena; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which was supposed to depend the safety of Troy, which fell only after Odysseus and Diomedes had carried the statue off.

The *Palladia* that guard the cities' heights are among the oldest idols of which Greek tradition tells. *L. R. Farnell.*

2. [*l. c.*] Hence: That which affords effectual protection or security; a safeguard; as, trial by jury has been called the *palladium* of our civil rights.

pal-la'di-um, *n.* [NL., fr. the asteroid *Pallas*, fr. *Pallas*, the goddess.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element of the platinum group, found native, and also alloyed with platinum and gold. Like platinum, it is silver-white, ductile, malleable, and permanent in the air, but is lighter (sp. gr., 11.8) and more easily fusible. Symbol, *Pd;* at. wt., 106.7. Palladium was discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, who named it from the newly discovered asteroid Pallas. It has a remarkable power of occluding gases, absorbing in the spongy form nearly a thousand volumes of hydrogen. It is used for graduated circles and verniers, for plating certain silver goods, and in dentistry. Chemically palladium resembles platinum, being chiefly bivalent or quadrivalent.

pal'lah (păl'ä), *n.* [Sechuana *phala.*] A large South African antelope (*Æpyceros melampus*) of a brownish bay color, white below, with a black crescentic stripe on the haunch. The male has slender annulated lyrate horns. Another species (*Æ. petersi*) inhabits West Africa.

Pal'las (păl'äs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάς, -άδος.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** An epithet of Athena (which see). **b** A giant slain by Athena in the Gigantomachy. **c** A Titan, husband of Styx.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

Pallas iron, *or* **Pal'las-ite** (-īt), *n. Min.* A celebrated meteorite (found in Siberia and brought to St. Petersburg by the Prussian naturalist P. S. Pallas in 1772) of iron with embedded chrysolite grains; hence, any such meteorite.

pall'bear'er (pôl'bâr'ĕr), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral; — so called from the corners and edges of the pall being formerly held up by them.

‖ **pal'le** (päl'lā), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *palla* ball.] Balls; esp., the six balls (such as were used in a game similar to tennis) employed as a cognizance and afterward as heraldic bearings by the Medici as early as the 15th century.

pal'let (păl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Dim. of *pale.* See PALE a stake.] *Her.* A perpendicular band upon an escutcheon, one half the breadth of the pale.

Pales'man (pālz'măn), *n.* = PALEMAN. *Rare.*

pa-les'tra, pa-les'tric, etc. Vars. of PALÆSTRA, etc.

pa-les'tre. † PALÆSTRA.

paley. † PALSY.

palet. † PALATE, PALLET.

pal'et (păl'ĕt), *n.* = PALEA b.

pa'leth-nol'o-gy (pā'lĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭ; păl'ĕth-). Var. of PALEETHNOLOGY.

pal'ew, *a.* Pale yellow. *Obs.*

pale'ways' (pā'lē'wāz'), *adv* Palewise. *Obs. or R.*

paleys. † PALACE.

pal'fre-nier (păl'frē-nēr'), *n.* [F. *palefrenier.*] A groom. *Rare.*

pal'freyed (pôl'frĭd; păl'-), *a.* Mounted on a palfrey.

palfreyour, *n.* [See PALFREY.] A groom. *Obs.* [PALSGRAVE.

pal'grave (pôl'grāv). Var. of

pa'lĭ, *n., L. pl.* of PALUS.

pa'lĭ (pä'lē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A precipice. *Hawaii.*

paliard. † PALLIARD.

pal'i-car. Var. of PALIKAR.

palice. † PALACE.

palid. † PALLID.

palie. † PALLY, *a.*

pal'i-fi-ca'tion (pă'lĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palus* a stake + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf F. *palification.*] Act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground to make it firm. *Rare.*

pa'li-form (pā'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*palus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a palus; as, the *paliform* lobes of the septa in corals.

pa-lī'la (pä-lē'lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian finchlike bird (*Chloridops kona*).

Pa-lil'i-a (pä-lĭl'ĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [L.] See PALES.

Pal'i-li'ci-um (păl'ĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Also **Par'i-li'ci-um** (păr'ĭ-). [L. (sc. *sidus*), neut. of *Palilicius* pertaining to *Palilia;* — because the star vanished during that festival.] *Astron.* Originally, the entire group of the Hyades; in Flamsteed's catalogues, Aldebaran.

pa-lil'o-gy (pä-lĭl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *palilogia*, Gr. παλιλλογία; πάλιν again + λέγειν to speak.] *Rhet.* The repetition, esp. the immediate repetition, of a word or words for emphasis; as, "The *living*, the *living*, he shall praise thee." *Is.* xxxviii. 19. — **pa-lil'o-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), *a.*

pa-lim'bac-chi'us (pä-lĭm'băk'ĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CHII (-ĭ). [L., fr. Gr. παλιμβάκχειος; πάλιν back + βακχεῖος bacchius (see BACCHIUS).] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An antibacchius. — **pal'im-bac'chic** (păl'ĭm-băk'ĭk), *a. & n.*

pal'imp-sest, *v. t.* To make a palimpsest of.

pal'i-nal (păl'ĭ-nal), *a.* [Gr πάλιν backward.] *Zoöl.* Designating mastication effected by a backward motion. Cf. ORTHAL, PROAL, PROPALINAL.

pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PALE. [A slab. *Eng.*

paling board. *Lumber Trade.*

pal'in-ge-ne'si-a (păl'ĭn-jē-nē'sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] Palingenesis.

pal'in-ge-ne'si-an (-ăn), *a.* Pert. to palingenesia or palingenesis.

pal'in-gen'e-sist (-jĕn'ē-sĭst), *n.* A believer in palingenesis.

pal'in-gen'e-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *palingénésie.*] = PALINGENESIS.

pa-lin'ge-nist (pä-lĭn'jē-nĭst), *n.* A palingenesist. [ingenesis.]

pa-lin'ge-ny (-nĭ), *n. Biol.* Pal-

pa'ling-man, *n.* [D. *paling* eel. *O. E. D.*] Dealer in eels. *Obs.*

pal'i-nod'i-cal, *a.* Palinoding; recanting. *Obs.*

pal'i-nod'ist (păl'ĭ-nōd'ĭst), *n.* One who writes a palinode

pal'i-no-dy (păl'ĭ-nō-dĭ), *n.* A palinode. *Obs. or R.*

Pal'i-nure, *n.* A pilot. *Obs.* See PALINURUS.

‖ **pa'lio** (päl'yō), *n.* [It.] A banner. — **Pa'li-o del'le Con-tra'de** (dĕl'lā kŏn-trä'dā), lit., banner of the contrade (quarter): — used of a public festival at Siena, held annually on July 2 and August 16 in the Piazza di Vittorio Emanuele (formerly Piazza del Campo). Since about 1650 horse races for the prize banner have replaced the races on buffaloes and the bullfights of the 15th and 16th centuries.

pa'li plague (pä'lē). [See PALI.] A malignant fever resembling bubonic plague.

palis. † PALACE.

palis, *n.* [OF. See PALISADE.] A paling or a space inclosed by a paling. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To fence in. *Obs.* [LARY CROWN.]

palisade crown. *Her.* = VAL-

palisade worm. A nematode worm which produces aneurisms, often fatal, in the blood vessels of the horse.

pal'i-san'der (păl'ĭ-săn'dĕr), **pal'is-san'der,** *n.* [Cf. F. *palissandre.*] **a** Violet wood. **b** Rosewood.

palise. † PALACE, PALIS.

‖ **pal'is-sé** (păl'ĭ-sā), *a.* [F., p. p. of *palisser* to make a palisade of.] *Her.* **a** Broken into vertical pointed projections like a palisading; — said of a dividing line. **b** Pily paly.

pal'i-ure, *n.* A thorny shrub of the genus *Paliurus. Obs.*

palizado. † PALISADO.

palke. Obs. corrupt. of PACK.

pal'kee, pal'ki (pä'lĭ'kē), *n.* [Hind. *pālkī*; of same origin as E. *palanquin.*] Palanquin *India*

palkee gharri *or* **gharry.** [Hind *pālkīgarī.*] A gharry shaped somewhat like a palkee, or palanquin.

pal'ki (päl'kē). Var. of PALKEE

pall (pôl) Var. of PAWL.

pall. † PAL.

palls, *n.* Nausea; qualm. *Rare.*

pall. *v. t. & i.* To strike or beat; to cut or thrust. *Obs.*

pal'la. Var. of PALLAH.

pal'lace. † PALACE.

pallad. † PALLET, a bed.

pal-la'di-a. *n., pl.* of PALLADIUM.

pal'la-dif'er-ous (păl'ä-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*palladium* + *-ferous.*] Bearing palladium.

palladine. † PALLADIN

pal-la'di-on (pă-lā'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* = PALLADIUM.

pal-la'di-um-ize (-ŭm-īz), *v. t.* To cover or coat with palladium.

pal'læ, *n., pl.* of PALLA.

pallaice. † PALACE.

pallaisade. † PALISADE.

pallakee. † PALKEE.

pal-lall' (pä-läl'), *n.* Hopscotch; also, the stone or the like used in it. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pal'lan-keen'. † PALANQUIN.

pal'lare. † PALLIARD.

pal'las. † PALACE.

Pal'las's sand grouse (păl'äs-IZ). See SAND GROUSE.

pal'lat. † PALATE, PALLET.

pal'la-tine † PALATINE.

palld. Palled *Ref. Sp.*

palle. † PALE; PALL, cloth; PALY. *Her.*

pal'led. † PALLET, headpiece.

palled (pôld), *pret. & p. p.* of PALL, to cloy, etc.

palled (pôld), *p. a.* Covered with or wearing a pall.

pal'le-kie. † PALKEE.

pal'en. *a.* [AS. *pællen.* See PALL, *n.*] Made of pall. *Obs.*

pal'len-keen', pal'len-kine'. † PALANQUIN.

pallentine. † PALATINE.

pal-les'cence (pă-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* A growing pale. *Rare.*

pal-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pallescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *pallescere* to grow pale.] Growing or becoming pale. *Rare.*

pallesie. † PALSY.

pal'let, *a.* [OF. *palet*, dim. of

pal'let (păl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *palette*, dim. of OF. *paele* a pan, L. *patella.*] A cup containing three ounces — formerly used by surgeons to receive blood in bloodletting. *Obs.*

pal'let, *n.* [ME. *paillet*, F. *paillet* a heap of straw, fr. *paille* straw, fr. L. *palea* chaff; cf. Skr. *pala* straw, *palāra* chaff. Cf. PALLASSE.] A small and mean bed; a bed of straw.

pal'let, *n.* [F. *palette;* cf. It. *paletta;* prop. and orig., a fire shovel, dim. of L. *pala* a shovel, spade. Cf PEEL a shovel, PALETTE.] **1.** A wooden implement consisting of a flat blade or plate with a handle, as a plasterer's hawk; specif., a wooden implement used by potters, crucible makers, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their works. It may be oval, round, or of other forms.
2. *Paint.* = PALETTE, 1 **a.** *Rare.*
3. A flat board, plate, or disk, as an oar blade. *Obs.*
4. In technical senses: **a** *Brickmaking.* A board upon which a brick molded in a sanded mold is turned and conveyed to the mold. Slop-molded bricks are also sometimes turned out on pallets. **b** *Masonry.* A flat piece of wood laid in a wall to furnish a means of securing more firmly any woodwork that is to be fastened to the wall. **c** Any of the disks or pistons in a chain pump. **d** *Gilding.* A flat brush used in manipulating gold leaves. **e** *Zoöl.* One of a pair of shelly plates borne on the siphon tubes of certain bivalves. See SHIPWORM, *Illust.* **f** *Mach.* A click or pawl driving or regulating a ratchet wheel; specif., *Horol.*, any of the clicks or detents connected with the rocking, vibrating, or reciprocating piece which transmits successive impulses from the escape wheel to the balance or pendulum, and checks the escape wheel until the return movement of the balance or pendulum. See ESCAPEMENT, 3. **g** *Organ Building.* A hinged valve to admit or release compressed air; as: (1) Esp., a valve opened by a keyboard digital to admit the wind to a groove under the pipes (see ORGAN, *Illust.* of *action*). (2) A waste valve to release surplus air from the storage bellows. **h** *Bookbinding.* A tool, like a part of a fillet, used chiefly in gilding backs of books. **i** *Mech.* The hammer head of a power hammer; also, either of a pair of bitts. See BITT, *n.*, 2.

pal'le-ty (păl'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [Native name.] The larva of a wood-boring beetle of the genus *Phoracantha*, extensively used as bait by fishermen. *Australia.*

pal'li-al (păl'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See PALLIUM.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a mantle, esp. of a mollusk; produced by the mantle. **pallial chamber,** *Zoöl.*, the cavity covered by the mantle of a mollusk. — **p. impression** *or* **line,** *Zoöl.*, the mark on the inner surface of a bivalve shell, more or less parallel with the margin, caused by the attachment of the mantle. An inward bending of this line, called the **pallial sinus,** is usually conspicuous near the posterior end of the shell if the siphons are well developed.

pal'liard (păl'yärd), *n.* [F. *paillard*, orig., one addicted to the couch, fr. *paille* straw. See PALLET a small bed.] A beggar or vagabond; a low or profligate rascal; a lecher; a lewd person. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Dryden.*

pal'li-ate (păl'ĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *palliatus.* See PALL the garment.] **1.** Covered with a mantle; cloaked; hidden; disguised; also, mitigated; alleviated. *Obs.*
2. *Zoöl.* Having a pallium; pertaining to the Palliata.

pal'li-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *palliatus* cloaked, fr. *pallium.* See PALL the garment.] **1.** To cover with or as with a mantle or cloak; to cloak; shelter; hide; disguise. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat. *Sir T Herbert.*

2. To reduce in violence; to lessen or abate; to mitigate; to ease without curing; as, to *palliate* a disease.
3. To cover with excuses; to conceal or disguise the enormity of, by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; excuse; as, to *palliate* faults or crimes.
4. To moderate, mitigate, or qualify. *Rare.*

To *palliate* dullness, and give time a shove. *Cowper.*

5. To satisfy or please (the taste). *Obs.*
Syn. — Hide, cover, cloak, conceal, excuse, gloss, mitigate, soften. — PALLIATE, EXTENUATE. To PALLIATE is properly to conceal or cloak the enormity of a crime or offense, to EXTENUATE, to lessen its magnitude; as, "We have not endeavored to conceal or even *palliate* his errors" (*Lockhart*); "These, however varnished, however colored over, however *extenuated* or diminished, . . . will in the event feel the wrath of God" (*Paley*). But the two words are often employed without sharp distinction, *palliate* suggesting the desire to soften in any way what is wrong or culpable, *extenuate* applying to the attempt to excuse it more formally; as, "his frolics — a name that *palliates* deeds of folly and of shame" (*Cowper*); "I make a feint of excusing myself — since one could never get on with one's faults so complacently if one could not *palliate* them" (*Lowell*); "Speak of me as I am; nothing *extenuate*, nor set down aught in malice" (*Shak.*); "[He] undertook, not indeed to vindicate the action, . . . but to *extenuate* it by an apology" (*Johnson*). See ALLEVIATE, DISSEMBLE, EXCULPATE.

pal'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *palliation.*] A palliating; state of being palliated; as: **a** Cloaking; hiding; a cloak; a disguise. *Obs.* **b** Extenuation; excuse; as, *palliation* of faults. **c** Mitigation; alleviation, as of a disease.

pal'li-a-tive (păl'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *palliatif.*] Serving to palliate. — *n.* That which palliates; a palliative agent.

pal'li-a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Palliative; extenuating.

pal'lid (păl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *pallidus*, fr. *pallere* to be or look pale. See PALE, *a.*] Deficient in color; pale; wan; as, a *pallid* countenance; *pallid* blue. *Spenser.*
Syn. — See PALE.

pal-lid'i-ty (pă-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pallidness; paleness.

pal'li-o- (păl'ĭ-ō-). Combining form for *pallium;* as, **pal'li-o-stra'tus** (-strā'tŭs), an extended sheet of stratus clouds.

pal'lion (păl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pallón* a quantity of gold or silver from an assay.] A small piece; a bit; a pellet.

pal'li-um (păl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -LIA (-ä), E. -LIUMS (-ŭmz). [L. See PALL the garment.] **1.** *Anc. Costume.* A large rectangular woolen cloak which enveloped the whole person, worn by the Greeks and by certain Romans, esp. philosophers. It is the Roman name of a Greek garment.
2. *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A band of white wool, worn on the shoulders, with four purple crosses worked on it; a pall. The wool is obtained from two lambs brought to the basilica of St. Agnes, Rome, and blessed. The pallium is worn by the Pope, and sent to patriarchs, primates, and archbishops, as a sign that they share in the plenitude of the episcopal office. Before it is sent, the pallium is laid for the night on the tomb of St. Peter. **b** An altar cloth; a pall.
3. *Zoöl.* The mantle of a mollusk, brachiopod, or bird.
4. *Meteor.* A mantle, or extended sheet, of clouds.

pall'-mall' (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* [OF. *palemail*, It. *pallamaglio;* *palla* a ball (of German origin, akin to E. *ball*) + *maglio* hammer, fr. L. *malleus.* See 1st BALL; MALL a beetle.]
1. A mallet used to strike a ball, esp. that used in the game of pall-mall (see def. 2). *Obs.*
2. A game, formerly common in Italy, France, Scotland, and England, in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet. "Put briefly, and therefore, of course, inaccurately, it [pall-mall] may be defined as golf played with a croquet mallet down an elongated skittle alley. . . . The balls, which in the only surviving examples are of boxwood, are about twelve inches in circumference. The aim was, as in golf, to drive the ball over the course in the fewest possible strokes, but, instead of holing out, it was necessary to drive under hoops which were set down the alley. It would appear that one feat required was to drive the ball through a ring of no great diameter, suspended, as would appear from one illustration, at the height of some eight or ten feet in the air. It is hard not to suspect that the artist . . . had trusted to imagination rather than actual inspection, for, apart from the enormous difficulty of driving a ball through the ring, there would be the absolute impossibility of persuading one's opponent that it had gone through and not outside." *Encyc. of Sport*
3. The alley in which pall-mall was played. *Obs.*
4. Written **Pall Mall.** (*pron. also* păl' măl') In London, a street on the site of a former pall-mall alley, the center of club life; also, the War Office, which was in this street.

pal'lo-graph (păl'ō-gräf), *n.* [Gr. πάλλειν to quake, quiver + *-graph.*] An apparatus for recording steamship vibrations. — **pal'lo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pal'lo-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. πάλλειν to quake, quiver + μέτρον measure.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of artificial vibrations of the earth's surface.

pal'lor (păl'ŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *pallere* to be or look pale. See PALE, *a.*] Paleness. *Jer. Taylor.*

palm (päm), *n.* [ME. *paume*, F. *paume*, L. *palma;* akin to Gr. παλάμη, Skr. *pāṇi* hand, and prob. E. *fumble.* See FUMBLE; cf. 3d PALM.] **1.** The somewhat concave part of the human hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist, upon which the fingers close when flexed; hence, the corresponding part of the fore foot of any mammal.

And clench'd her fingers till they bit the *palm.* *Tennyson.*

2. The broad flattened part of an antler, as of the moose.
3. *Obs.* **a** = PALM PLAY. **b** The ball used in palm play.
4. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand (3-4 inches) or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers (7-10 inches or more). In Great Britain and the United States it has usually been reckoned at three inches or four inches. Cf. HAND, 16. See also *palm, palmo, palmus,* under MEASURE.
5. A flat expanding part at the end of an armlike projection; specif., the blade of an oar or paddle.
6. *Naut.* **a** The flat inner face of an anchor fluke; also, the fluke itself. See ANCHOR, 1. **b** *Sailmaking.* A metallic disk, attached to a strap, and worn on the palm of the hand, used to push the needle through the canvas in sewing sails, etc. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A flat surface on a strut or stanchion to which is secured plating or upon which plating, beams, or the like, are supported.
7. Act of palming, as of cards or dice.
8. The part of a glove covering the palm.
9. The under surface of a **ski.**

palm (päm), *v. t.;* PALMED (pämd); PALM'ING. **1.** To touch with the palm; to handle; to stroke with the palm or hand; to shake hands with.
2. To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm, as in cheating at cards or dice or in juggling; to get by palming.

They *palmed* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

3. To impose by fraud, as by sleight of hand; to pass or put by trickery; — usually with *off.*

For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

4. To "grease the palm" of; to bribe or tip. *Slang.*

palm, *n.* [AS. *palm, palma,* L. *palma;* — so named from the leaf resembling a hand. See 1st PALM.] **1.** Any monocotyledonous plant of the family Phœnicaceæ. Palms are mostly trees with tall columnar trunks bearing a crown of gigantic leaves having stout, sheathing, often prickly petioles, the persistent bases of which sometimes clothe the trunk for part or all of its length. Some, as the saw palmetto, are low, nearly acaulescent undershrubs; a few, as the rattan palm, climb by means of hooks or prickles. The wood of palm stems, being without a definite cambium ring, is incapable of secondary growth. The leaves are either pinnate (**feather palms**) or palmately cleft (**fan palms**). The small flowers are borne in huge clusters subtended by spathes; the fruit varies greatly in size and structure, a date and a coconut well illustrating two extremes. Palms are the most important and valuable economic plants of the tropics, and their products are widely used in the arts. The trunks and leaves are used in building and thatching; the leaf sheaths, in the manufacture of boxes, wrapping, etc.: sugar and wine are made from the sap; the fruit is often used for food, and the seeds of many species yield valuable oils and fats. Wax and sago are occasional products. Nearly all palms are ornamental in cultivation. Among the most important kinds are the date palm, coco palm, oil palm, betel palm, wax palm, piassaba, rattan palm, assai, palmyra, and the various palmettos and cabbage palms. See PHŒNICACEÆ; also coco, *Illust.*, CABBAGE PALMETTO, *Illust.*, etc.

A Feather Palm (*Geonoma gracilis*).

2. A leaf of the palm, anciently, and still on festal occasions in some churches, borne or worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing; a palm branch; as, to wave *palms.*
3. Hence: Any symbol or token of superiority, success, or triumph; also, victory; triumph; supremacy; prize.

"The *palm* of martyrdom." *Chaucer.*

So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the *palm* alone *Shak.*

4. A branch of any of several other trees or shrubs substituted for the true palm in church observances; also, any plant so used, as the hazel, willow, laurel, yew, larch, and fir, and in the United States the hemlock spruce.
5. Of a tree, a branch; of a palm tree, a leaf. *Obs.*, **exc.** as in definition 2, above.
6. Short for PALM WINE. *Obs.*

pal-ma'ceous (păl-mā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to palms; of the nature of, or resembling, palms.

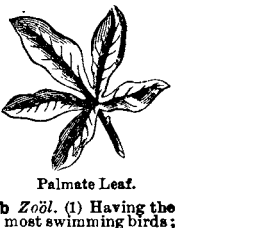
pal'ma Chris'ti (păl'mä krĭs'tĭ). [LL., hand of Christ.] The castor-oil plant. Anglicized form *palmcrist.*

pal'mar (păl'mär), *a.* [L. *palmaris*, fr. *palma* the palm of the hand.] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or corresponding to, the palm of the hand.
palmar arch, *Anat.*, either of two loops of blood vessels in the palm of the hand. The deep arch is formed by the continuation of the radial artery and a branch of the ulnar artery, and supplies principally the deep muscles of the hand, thumb, index finger, etc. The superficial arch is the continuation of the ulnar artery which anastomoses with a branch derived from the radial artery, and its branches mostly go to the fingers. — **p. fascia,** *Anat.*, a very strong fascia, of roughly triangular outline, which binds together and protects the structures of the palm. — **p. nerves,** *Anat.*, the branches of the ulnar nerves to the palm of the hand.

pal'mar, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the ossicles distal to the distichals in the arms of certain crinoids.

pal'ma-ry (păl'mä-rĭ), *a.* [L. *palmarius, palmaris,* belonging to palms, deserving the palm or prize, fr. *palma* a palm.] Bearing or worthy of the palm; palmy; preëminent; superior; principal; chief; as, *palmary* work.

pal'mate (păl'māt), *a.* [L. *palmatus* marked with the palm of a hand, fr. *palma* the palm of the hand.] Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread. Used specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having lobes radiating from a common point; — said esp. of leaf blades. The word was originally applied only to leaves with five lobes, suggesting the palm of a hand, but is now used irrespective of the number of lobes. When the latter extend to the point of insertion of the petiole, the leaf is called *palmately compound* or *digitate. Palmate* is applied similarly to the venation, and sometimes also to other organs than leaves, as the tubers of some species of *Orchis.* **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in most swimming birds; webbed. (2) Having the distal portion broad, flat, and lobed, suggesting a hand with spread fingers, as the branches of certain corals, the antlers of a moose, etc.



Palmate Leaf.

pal'mat-ed (-māt-ĕd), *a.* Palmate.

pal'mate-ly (-māt-lĭ), *adv.* In a palmate manner. — Hence, *Bot.:* **palmately cleft,** palmatifid. — **p. compound,** *or* **p. divided,** digitate. — **p. lobed,** palmatilobate. — **p. nerved.** = PALMATELY VEINED. — **p. parted.** = PALMATIPARTITE. — **p. veined** having the veins palmately arranged; palmiveined.

pal-mat'i- (păl-măt'ĭ-; păl-mā'tĭ-). A combining form from Latin *palmatus,* meaning *palmate.*

pal-mat'i-fid (păl-măt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*palmati-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.*

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pale pale. F. *pâle.*] Pale red. *Obs.*

pal'let, *n.* [OF. *palet.*] **1.** *Armor.* A headpiece. *Obs.*
2. The head; pate. *Obs. or Scot.*

pal'let. † PALATE, PALLETTE.

pallet board. *Brickmaking.* A pallet.

pallet box. *Organ Building.* A box forming part of the wind chest and containing the pallets belonging to a keyboard.

pallet eye. *Organ Building.* A metal loop in the free end of a pallet for attaching the wire from the tracker.

pal'let-ing, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A light platform raised above the floor of a magazine to keep powder dry. *Obs. or R.*

pallet leather. *Organ Building.* A lining of soft leather, inside of a pallet, to make it air-tight.

pallet stone. *Horol.* A hard stone or jewel forming the rubbing face of a pallet to diminish friction and reduce wear.

pallet tail. *Horol.* In some escapements, any of the arms bearing a pallet.

pal'lette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [See PALETTE.] *Medieval Armor.* One of the plates, usually rounded, at the armpits. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

pall'hold-er, *n.* A pallbearer.

pal'li (păl'ĭ; păl'ĭ), *n.* [Tamil *pulai* stench, baseness.] A member of a low Sudra caste, numerous in Hyderabad and the Madras Presidency.

pal'li-a-ment, *n.* [LL. *palliare* to clothe, fr. L. *pallium* a mantle.] A dress; a robe. *Obs.*

palliardise. *n.* [F. *paillardise.*] Lechery *Obs.* — *v. i.* To fornicate. *Obs.* [PAILLASSE.]

pal'liasse (păl'yäs). Var. of

Pal'li-a'ta (păl'ĭ-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALLIATE, *a.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TECTIBRANCHIATA.

pal'li-ate (păl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To moderate; compromise. *Obs.*

pal'li-a-tiv. Palliative. *Ref. Sp.*

pal'li-a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PALLIATIVE. See -LY.

pal'li-a'tor (păl'ĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who palliates, as an extenuator.

‖ **pal'li-da Mors.** [L.] Pale Death. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. iv. 13).

pal'lid-ly, *adv.* of PALLID.

pal'lid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pall'ie (pôl'ĭ; păl'ĭ). Var. of PAULIE. *Scot.* [FICATION.

pal'li-fi-ca'tion. Var. of PALLI-

pal'li-fy, *v. t.* [See PALLIATE; -FY.] Alleviate; palliate. *Obs.*

pall'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PALL, *v.*, to become vapid. — **pall'ingly,** *adv.* [to cover with a pall.

pall'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PALL,

Pal'li-o-bran'chi-a'ta (păl'ĭ-ō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALLIUM; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of BRACHIOPODA. — **pal'li-o-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.*

pal'li-o-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the pallium and pericardium of a mollusk.

pal'lion † PAVILION.

pal'lion, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pallium.*] A pall, esp. a pallium. *Obs.*

pal'li-o-ped'al (păl'ĭ-ō-pĕd'ăl), *a.* [*pallium* + *pedal*, a.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the pallium and the foot of a mollusk.

pal'li-sade', † PALISADE.

pallisado crown. *Her.* = VALLARY CROWN.

Pal'li-ser gun (păl'ĭ-sĕr). [After Sir William *Palliser*, British inventor.] *Ordnance.* A cast-iron muzzle-loading gun converted from a smooth-bore into a rifle by inserting at the muzzle a coiled wrought-iron rifled tube

pal'li-za'do. † PALISADO.

pall'-mall'. † PELL-MELL.

pal-lo'ne (päl-lō'nā), *n.* [It., a large ball.] An Italian game, somewhat like tennis. It is played by striking a large leather ball with a cylindrical wooden guard worn over hand and wrist.

pal-lour'. † PALOUR.

Pal'lu (păl'ŭ), *n.* *Bib.* One of the sons of Reuben

pal-lu'di-at, *a.* [L. *palus, -udis,* marsh.] Marshy. *Obs.*

Pal'lu-ites (păl'ŭ-ĭts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Descendants of Pallu.

pal'ly. *Her.* Var. of PALY.

palm. *v. i.* To play a trick; to cheat or impose. *Obs.*

‖ **pal'ma bra'va** (päl'mä brä'vä). [Sp., lit., wild (or fine) palm.] A palm (*Corypha minor*) of the Philippine Islands, valuable for its hard wood.

Pal-ma'ce-æ (păl-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See 3d PALM.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHŒNICACEÆ.

pal'ma-cite (păl'mä-sīt), *n.* *Paleobot.* A fossil palm.

pal'ma dul'cis (dŭl'sĭs). [L., sweet palm.] A low South American fan palm (*Brahea dulcis*).

Pal'mæ (păl'mē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHŒNICACEÆ.

Pal-ma'les (păl-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the palms, etc. — **pal'mal** (păl'măl), *a.*

‖ **pal'mam qui me'ru-it fe'rat** (mĕr'ŭ-ĭt). [L.] "Let him bear the palm who has deserved it." *Dr. Jortin* (*Lusus Poetici*, VIII. 20).

‖ **pal'ma non si'ne pul've-re.** [L.] The palm (is) not (gained) without dust, i. e., in a race. Cf. SINE PULVERE PALMÆ.

palmare. † PALMER.

pal'ma-ri-an (păl-mā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See PALMARY superior.] Bearing or worthy to bear the palm; palmary. *Rare.*

‖ **pal-ma'ris bre'vis** (păl-mā'rĭs brē'vĭs; 115). [NL., short palmar muscle (sc. *musculus*).] *Anat.* A short transverse superficial muscle of the ulnar part of the palm of the hand.

‖ **pal-ma'ris lon'gus** (lŏŋ'gŭs). [NL., long palmar (muscle).] *Anat.* A superficial muscle of the forearm, often at least, arising from the inner condyle of the humerus and inserted into the palmar fascia and annular ligament.

pal-ma'ri-um (păl-mā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL. See PALMAR.] *Zoöl.* A palmar ossicle of a crinoid. *Rare.*

pal'ma-ro'sa oil (păl'mä-rō'zä). See OIL, *Table I.* [mar. *Rare.*]

pal'ma-ry (păl'mä-rĭ), *a.* Pal-

Pal-ma'tæ (păl-mā'tē). *n. pl* [NL. See PALMATE, *a.*] *Zoöl.* The web-footed birds. *Obs.*

pal'mate (păl'māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of palmic acid. = RICINOLEATE. *Obs.*

pal-mat'i-form (pă-măt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*palmati-* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Palmate.

Palmate, with divisions extending halfway to the base, the lobes and sinuses narrow or acute.

pal-mat′i-lo′bate (păl-măt′ĭ-lō′bāt; păl-mā′tĭ-), *a.* Also **pal-mat′i-lobed** (-lōbd). [*palmati-* + *lobate.*] *Bot* Palmate, with divisions extending nearly halfway to the base, the lobes and sinuses rounded or obtuse.

pal-ma′tion (păl-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of palming, or touching with the palm. *Obs.*
2. State or quality of being palmate; palmate lobation; also, a palmate part.

pal-mat′i-par′tite (păl-măt′ĭ-pär′tīt; păl-mā′tĭ-), **pal-mat′i-part′ed** (-pär′tĕd), *a.* [*palmati-* + *partite.*] *Bot.* Parted in a palmate manner, the divisions extending more than halfway to the base.

pal-mat′i-sect (păl-măt′ĭ-sĕkt) } **pal-mat′i-sect′ed** (-sĕk′tĕd) } *a.* [*palmati-* + *-sect.*] *Bot.* Cleft or cut into palmate segments or divisions extending nearly to the base.

palm′–bark′ tree. A handsome Australian myrtaceous shrub (*Melaleuca wilsonii*), having bark resembling the outer covering of the palm.

palm branch. A palm leaf with its stalk, used as an emblem of victory, etc. See 3d PALM, *n.*, 2.

palm civet. Any of various arboreal viverrine mammals, chiefly of the genera *Paradoxurus*, *Arctogale*, *Nandinia*, and *Hemigale*, of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. They have a long tail, and are brownish or yellowish gray spotted with black and often striped down the back.

palm cross. **a** A cross set up in a churchyard to be decorated with palms on Palm Sunday. *Obs.* **b** A cross made of peeled willow sticks pinned together and studded at the ends with palm blossoms, etc., suspended from the ceiling about Palm Sunday. *Dial. Eng.*

Pal-mel′la (păl-mĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. παλμός vibration.] *Bot.* A form genus of fresh-water algæ, representing a stage (the **palmella stage**) assumed by many unicellular forms, corresponding to the zoöglœa stage of Schizomycetes. They consist of oblong pigmented cells confluent in a jellylike mass. This stage is frequently assumed by species of *Hæmatococcus* and *Protococcus.*

pal-mel′lin (-ĭn), *n.* [From PALMELLA.] *Chem.* A red pigment, soluble in water, in certain unicellular algæ, as *Hæmatococcus*, particularly when in the palmella stage.

pal′me-lod′i-con (păl′mē-lŏd′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. πάλλειν to shake, quiver + *melodicon.*] *Music.* The musical glasses. See HARMONICA **a**.

palm′er (päm′ẽr), *n.* [From PALM, *v. t.*] One who palms, as at cards or dice; a prestidigitator.

palm′er, *n.* [OF. *paumier*, *palmier*, LL. *palmarius.* See PALM the tree.] **1**. A wandering religious votary; an itinerant monk under a perpetual vow of poverty; esp., one who bore a palm branch as a token that he had visited the Holy Land and its sacred places. *Chaucer.*

The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place, the *palmer* had none. The pilgrim traveled to some certain, designed place or places, but the *palmer* to all. *T. Staveley.*

2. Short for PALMER WORM, PALMER FLY.
3. A wood louse. *Rare.*

palm′er, *v. i.* To wander or travel about like a palmer; to stroll. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Scott.*

palmer fly. *Angling.* An artificial fly made to imitate a hairy caterpillar; a hackle.

Pal′mer-in (păl′mẽr-ĭn; *Sp.* päl′mâ-rēn′), *n.* [Sp. *Palmerín.*] Any of the heroes of several Spanish romances of chivalry, the two most noted being "Palmerin de Oliva" (1511), written by a woman, and "Palmerin de Inglaterra [England]" (1547), by Luis Hurtado. After many marvelous adventures the knight Palmerin de Oliva, a son of a Greek emperor in Byzantium, marries the German emperor's daughter and becomes the ruler of Byzantium. Palmerin of England is a grandson of Palmerin de Oliva and is also a wonderful knight. Hence, any famous or redoubtable knight or champion.

palmer worm. [*palmer* pilgrim.] Any caterpillar which suddenly appears in great numbers, devouring herbage. In America, esp. the larva of the moth *Ypsolophus ligulellus*, which is destructive to fruit trees.

pal-met′to (păl-mĕt′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-ōz). [Sp. *palmito*, dim. of *palma* palm tree. See PALM the tree.] Any of several fan palms of the West Indies and the southern United States, as: **a** The cabbage palmetto; also, any other species of *Inodes.* See CABBAGE PALMETTO, *Illust.* **b** Any palm of the genus *Thrinax.* **c** The blue palmetto. **d** The saw palmetto. **e** In Europe, the dwarf fan palm.

palmetto flag. Any of several flags adopted by South Carolina after its secession. That adopted in November, 1860, had a green cabbage palmetto in the center of a white field; the final one, January, 1861, had a white palmetto in the center of a blue field and a white crescent in the upper left-hand corner.

palm fern. **a** An Australian tree fern (*Cyathea cunninghamii*). **b** The sago palm.

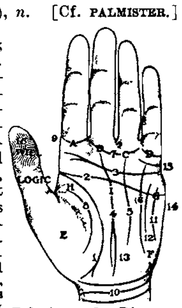
palm house. A glasshouse for growing palms.

pal-mif′er-ous (păl-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *palmifer*; *palma* a palm tree + *ferre* to bear.] **a** Producing palm trees. *Rare.* **b** Carrying palms, or palm branches.

pal′mi-fi-ca′tion (păl′mĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *palma* palm + *-fication.*] Artificial cross-pollination of the flowers of the date palm as practiced by the Babylonians, who suspended clusters from the wild staminate trees among the pistillate blossoms of the cultivated trees, on the theory that fertilization was accomplished through the agency of small insects, as in caprification.

palm′ist (päm′ĭst; păl′mĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. PALMISTER.] One who practices palmistry.

palm′is-try (päm′ĭs-trĭ; păl′mĭs-; 277), *n.* [ME. *pawmestry*; prob. fr. *paume* palm of the hand + *maistrie* mastery, skill, OF. *maistrie.* See PALM of the hand, MASTERY.] **1**. Art or practice of divining or telling fortunes, or of judging of character, aptitudes, and probabilities, by the lines, marks, etc., in the palm of the hand; art of reading, or inferring, a person's character or his past or possible future from his hand; chiromancy; chirognomy. Palmistry is based on a consideration of the character of the hand in general and esp. of the lines, mounts, and marks on the palm. The **mounts** are regions upon the palm (specially named from being formerly regarded as indicative of the influence of planets) considered to denote degrees of temperament or predominant traits. They are the mounts of **Jupiter** (A), ambition; **Saturn** (B), seriousness; **Apollo** (C), brilliancy, **Mercury** (D), practicality, adaptability in business; **Venus** (E), love, sense of harmony; **Moon** or **Luna** (F), imagination; **Mars**, the middle cross section of the hand, including **upper Mars** (G), aggression, **lower Mars** (H), courage, **plain of Mars** (I), temper, also indicated at 16. The principal lines (named from that concerning which they are considered to reveal information) are: **line of life**, or **life line** (1), vitality, duration of life: **line of the head**, or **head line** (2), mentality and judgment: **line of the heart**, or **heart line** (3), the heart, emotional nature, affection, generosity; **line of fate**, **line of Saturn**, or **fate line** (4), the influence of chance or haphazard, fortune, good or bad; **line of Apo′lo**, **line of the sun**, **line of fortune**, or **line of brilliancy** (5), mental brilliancy; taste, aptitude and success in art, literature, or pursuit of wealth; **line of Mercury**, **line of health**, **line of the liver**, **hepatic line**, or **the hepatica** (6), condition of the liver and digestive apparatus, or maladies due to their derangement. Minor lines, often absent, are: **girdle of Venus** (7), indicating nervousness, liability to hysteria, intensity in predominating traits: **line of Mars** (8), strengthening the life line; **ring of Solomon** or **Jupiter** (9), emphasizing the characteristics of the mount and implying ability in occult science; **racettes**, or **bracelets** (10), generally three, strengthening the life line: **line of intuition**, **line of the moon**, or **line of Luna** (11), indicating, with other signs, a strong intuitive faculty; **via lascivia** (12), usually a sister line to the line of Mercury, indicating intensity of sentiments, good or had, and, sometimes, sensuality. The **lines of affection** (15) denote attachment to the opposite sex. **Islands** (13) are narrow lanceolate figures, usually on lines, and are interpreted as evil or unfavorable signs. An **apex** (16) is a triangle formed by capillary lines on the pads of the fingers and the mounts; it indicates the centers and affects the reading of these parts. The **percussion** (14) is formed by the outside of upper Mars and the moon. The **quadrangle**, or **table**, is the middle part of the palm, between the head and heart lines.



Palmistry, 1. Diagram showing Lines, Mounts, etc.

2. A dexterous use or trick of the hand, esp. as in clapping (applause), pocket picking, or bribery. *Addison.*

pal′mi-tate (păl′mĭ-tāt), *n.* Salt or ester of palmitic acid.

pal′mite (păl′mīt), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *palmito*, dim. of *palma* palm tree.] **a** A kind of palmetto or its fiber. *Obs.* **b** A South African juncaceous plant (*Prionium palmita*) having long serrate leaves yielding a strong fiber. The stems have been used for making brushes.

pal-mit′ic (păl-mĭt′ĭk), *a.* [F. *palmitique.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white, crystalline, fatty acid, $C_{15}H_{31}CO_2H$, occurring free in palm oil, as the cetyl ester in spermaceti, as the myricyl ester in beeswax, and as the glyceryl ester (palmitin) in a large number of fats. It melts at 62° C. Palmitic acid is also made artificially from cetyl alcohol and from oleic acid. It is used in large quantities as a material for candles.

pal′mi-tin (păl′mĭ-tĭn), *n.* [G. *palmitin*säure, a translation of F. *acide palmitique.* So called because abundant in *palm* oil.] *Physiol. Chem.* A solid crystallizable fat, found mixed with stearin and olein in the fat of animal tissues, with olein and butyrin in butter, with olein in olive oil, etc. See FAT, *n.*, 2. Chemically, it is glyceryl tripalmitate (see PALMITIC), and is called also *tripalmitin.*

pal′mi-veined′ (-vānd′), *a.* Having the primary veins arranged palmately, as leaves of the linden, plane tree, etc.

palm leaf. **a** The leaf of a palm, specif. that of a fan palm or palmetto, used for making fans, hats, etc. **b** Short for *palm-leaf hat.* **c** Short for *palm-leaf fan.*

palm oil. **1**. A solid yellow or reddish fat or butter obtained from the fruit of several species of palms, as the African oil palm, and used in the manufacture of soap and candles, also for coloring and scenting ointments, pomades, etc. See OIL, *Table I.*
2. Money given as a bribe or tip. *Humorous.* Cf. *to grease the hand* (or *palm*), under GREASE, *v. t.*, and PALM, *v. t.*, 4.

pal′mo-ne′ta (păl′mō-nā′tȧ), *n.* [Prob. Amer. Sp.] **a** A carangoid food fish (*Trachinotus kennedyi*) of the Pacific coast from Magdalena Bay to Panama. **b** A black and orange-yellow angel fish (*Holacanthus tricolor*) of the West Indies and Bermudas.

palm sugar. Sugar yielded by the sap of certain palms. See JAGGERY.

Palm Sunday. *Eccl.* The Sunday next before Easter; — commemorating Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

palm tree. **a** = 3d PALM, *n.*, 1. **b** Sometimes, popularly, any of various other trees.

palm warbler. A warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) of central Canada, the Mississippi Valley, etc., having a chestnut crown when adult, and the under parts largely yellow. A variety (*D. p. hypochrysea*) represents it in eastern North America.

palm wax. A resinous wax obtained from various palms, notably the wax palms *Ceroxylon andicola*, *C. klopstockia*, and *Copernicia cerifera*, which last yields carnauba wax. Palm wax is generally yellowish, hard, and brittle, consisting of one third wax and two thirds resin, sp. gr. being 0.992–0.995. It is used in candles and varnish.

palm weevil. Any of certain weevils of the genus *Rhyncophorus* whose larvæ bore in palm trees. See GRUGRU WORM.

palm willow *or* **withy**. Any willow whose branches are used as "palms" in religious festivals.

palm wine. The fermented juice of any of various palms, used as a beverage, esp. in tropical countries.

palm′y (päm′ĭ), *a.* **1**. Bearing palms; abounding in palms; derived from palms; palmlike; as, a *palmy* shore. *Pope.*

His golden sands and *palmy* wine. *Goldsmith.*

2. Bearing or worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome. *Shak.*

pal-my′ra (păl-mī′rȧ), *n.*, *or* **palmyra palm**. [Pg. *palmeira.*] A tall East Indian palm, the only species of the genus (*Borassus flabelliformis*), with very large rounded fan-shaped leaves. Its very hard wood is used in building, and its leaves for thatching and writing purposes. The large drupaceous fruits are eaten roasted or preserved; palm sugar and palm wine are both obtained from the sap. Native writers enumerate over 800 uses for the tree.

palmyra wood. **a** The wood of the palmyra. **b** Wood of any palm used in commerce, esp. of the coco palm.

Pal′my-rene′ (păl′mĭ-rēn′), *a.* Of or pertaining to Palmyra, the Biblical Tadmor, which after the revolt of its queen, Zenobia, was destroyed by the Emperor Aurelian, 273 A. D. — *n.* One of the people of Palmyra; also, their language, which employed an alphabet from which the square Hebrew characters are derived. See SEMITIC.

‖ **pa′lo** (pä′lō), *n.* [Sp. See PALE a stake.] A pole or timber of any kind; — used in the names of trees. *Sp. Amer.*

pa′lo blan′co (bläŋ′kō). [Sp. *blanco* white.] **a** A western American hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*), having light-colored bark. **b** A Mexican mimosaceous tree (*Lysiloma candida*), the bark of which is used in tanning.

pa-lo′lo (pȧ-lō′lō), *n.*, *or* **palolo worm**. [From the native name.] A eunicid worm (*Palolo viridis*) which burrows in the coral reefs of certain of the Pacific Islands. A little before the last quarter of the moon in October and November, they swarm in vast numbers at the surface of the sea for breeding, and are gathered and highly esteemed as food by the natives. An allied species inhabits the tropical Atlantic and swarms in June or July.

pa′lo-ver′de (pä′lō-vĕr′dā), *n.* [Sp. *verde* green.] **a** Either of two small cæsalpiniaceous trees (*Cercidium torreyanum* and *C. floridum*) natives of desert regions in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, having smooth light green bark and racemes of bright yellow flowers. The very small pinnate leaves are early deciduous. **b** The Jerusalem thorn *Parkinsonia microphylla*, a related tree.

pal′pa-bil′i-ty (păl′pȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being palpable; that which is palpable.

pal′pa-ble (păl′pȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *palpable*, L. *palpabilis*, fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke; cf. *palpus* the soft palm of the hand.] **1**. Capable of being touched or felt; perceptible by the touch; tangible; as, a *palpable* form. *Shak.*
2. Easily perceptible by one or another of the other senses; readily visible, audible, etc.; noticeable; patent.
3. Easily perceptible intellectually; plain; distinct; obvious; manifest; readily perceived and detected; as, *palpable* imposture; *palpable* absurdity; *palpable* errors.

Syn. — See MANIFEST.

palpable coördinates, generalized coördinates, generally denoted by $q_1, q_2 \ldots q_n$, specifying the configuration of a system; — so called because after certain substitutions in the Lagrangian dynamical equations they are often the only coördinates visibly remaining.

— **pal′pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pal′pa-bly**, *adv.*

pal′pal (păl′păl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a palpus.

palpal organ, in spiders, an accessory reproductive organ developed on the terminal joint of each pedipalp and used to convey the sperms to the genital orifice of the female.

pal′pate (păl′pāt), *v. t.*; PAL′PAT-ED (-pāt-ĕd); PAL′PAT-ING (-pāt-ĭng). [L. *palpare*, *palpatum*, to feel.] To examine by touch; to explore by palpation.

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pal′ma-ture (păl′mȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *palma* palm of the hand; cf. F. *palmature.*] *Med.* Abnormal lateral union of the fingers.

palm beetle. A palm weevil. Its larva is called **palm borer**.

palm butter. Palm oil.

palm cabbage. = 1st CABBAGE, 2.

palm cat. A palm civet.

palm cockatoo. See COCKATOO, 1.

palm crab. The purse crab.

palm′crist (päm′krĭst), *n.* Anglicized from PALMA CHRISTI. (*Jonah* iv 6, *margin*, and *Douay Ver.*, note.)

palmd. Palmed. *Ref. Sp.*

palmed (pämd), *a.* Having a palm or palms; palmate.

palmed, *pret. & p. p.* of PALM. Specif.: *p. a.* Held or hidden in the palm.

Pal′mel-la′ce-æ (păl′mĕ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A so-called family of fresh-water algæ embracing various form genera similar to *Palmella.* — **pal′mel-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

palmella stage. See PALMELLA.

pal-mel′loid (păl-mĕl′oid), *a.* [*Palmella* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling *Palmella*; exhibiting the palmella stage.

pal′me-ous (păl′mē-ŭs; päm′ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *palmeus* of or made of palms.] Of palm wood. *Obs.*

palm′er (päm′ẽr), *n.* [F. *palmier*, OF. also *paumier.*] A palm tree; a date palm. *Obs.*

palmer, *n.* [OF. *paumier.*] A ferule. *Obs.*

palmero. ✝ PALMYRA.

palmer tree. A palm tree; a coconut palm.

palmer trout. A samlet. *Brit.*

palm′er-y (päm′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Hort.* Place for growing palms; also, a collection of palms.

palmester, **palmestrer**. ✝ PALMISTER.

palmestrie. ✝ PALMISTRY.

pal-mette′ (păl-mĕt′; păl′mĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *palme* a palm.] The anthemion as used in Grecian decoration.

palmetto basket. A basket made of palmetto leaves.

Palmetto State. South Carolina; — a nickname alluding to the State arms, which contain a representation of a palmetto tree.

pal-me′tum (păl-mē′tŭm), *n.* [L., palm grove.] A collection of palms; also, a palm house.

palm′ful (päm′fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding in palm trees. *Rare.*

palm grease. Money for bribing or tipping. *Slang.* — **palm′-greas′ing**, *vb. n.* *Slang.*

palm grub. A palm borer.

palm honey. The refined sap of the Chilean coquito palm, used as a substitute for sugar.

pal′mic (păl′mĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *palmique.* See PALMA CHRISTI.] *Chem.* Ricinoleic. *Obs.*

pal-mic′o-lous (păl-mĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [3d *palm* + *-colous.*] *Bot.* Growing or living on palm trees.

pal′mi-form (păl′mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [1st *palm* + *-form.*] Palmate

pal′mi-grade (-grād), *a.* [L. *palma* palm of the hand + *gradi* to walk.] Plantigrade.

pal′mi-lobed (-lōbd), *a.* *Bot.* Palmatilobate.

pal′min (-mĭn), *n.* [From *palma* Christi: cf. F. *palmine.*] *Chem.* Ricinelaidin. *Obs.*

pal′mi-nerv′ate (-nûr′vāt), **pal′mi-nerve′** (păl′mĭ-nûrv′), **pal′mi-nerved′** (-nûrvd′), *a.* *Bot.* Palmiveined.

pal′mi-ped (păl′mĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *palmipes*, *-edis*, broad-footed; *palma* palm of the hand + *pes* foot.] *Zoöl.* Web-footed. — *n.*

Pal-mip′e-des (păl-mĭp′ē-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = PALMATÆ.

pal-mip′e-dous (-dŭs), *a.* Palmiped. *Obs.*

pal-mi′ra. Var. of PALMYRA.

pal′mis-ter (păl′mĭs-tẽr; päm′ĭs-), *n.* [See PALMISTRY.] = PALMIST. *Now Rare.*

pal′mi-tin′ic (păl′mĭ-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* Erroneous for PALMITIC.

pal-mi′to (păl-mē′tō). Var. of PALMETTO.

pal′mi-tol′ic (păl′mĭ-tŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*palmitic* + *-oleic.*] *Chem.* Designating an artificial acid, $C_{15}H_{2}\text{-}CO_2H$, homologous with linoleic acid.

pal′mi-tone (păl′mĭ-tōn), *n.* *Chem.* The ketone, $(C_{15}H_{31})_2CO$, of palmitic acid. M. P., 83° C.

pal′mi-tox-yl′ic (-tŏk-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* [From *palmitolic* with *oxygen* inserted.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_4$, formed by oxidizing palmitolic acid.

pal-miv′o-rous (păl-mĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *palma* palm + *-vorous.*] Living on the fruit of palm trees.

palm kale. A variety of kale with a stem 10 or 12 feet tall.

palm kernel. The seed of the oil palm.

palm lily. The ti.

palm marten. A palm civet.

palm′-nut′ oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

‖ **pal′mo** (päl′mō), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.

pal-mod′ic (păl-mŏd′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παλμώδης pulselike, throbbing; παλμός pulsation + εἶδος form.] *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling palmus; jerky.

pal-mos′co-py (păl-mŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. παλμός pulsation + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Observation of the heat of the heart or pulse.

pal′mo-spas′mus (păl′mō-spăz′mŭs), *n.* [NL. See PALMUS; SPASM.] *Med.* Clonic spasm.

palm peach. Fruit of a Venezuelan palm (*Bactris speciosa*).

palm play. Tennis, esp. as first played by striking the ball with the palm of the hand; handball. *Obs.* — **palm′-play′ing**, *vb. n.*

palm stay. *Boilers.* A short stay screwed through a surface into an angle piece riveted to another surface at right angles.

Palm′sun (päm′sŭn), *a.* [Short for *Palm Sunday.*] Of, pert. to, or occurring on or about, Palm Sunday. *Dial. Eng.* — **Palmsun even**. Palm-Sunday eve. *Obs.*

palm swift. A swift of the genus *Tachornis*; esp., *T. balasiensis* of India and *T. phœnicobius* of the West Indies.

palm toddy. Palm wine.

pal′mu-la (păl′mū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palma* palm.] **1**. *Music.* A digital or finger key of a keyboard instrument.
2. *Zoöl.* A pulvillus. [MEASURE.]

pal′mus (păl′mŭs), *n.* [L.] See

pal′mus (păl′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παλμός palpitation.] *Med.* Palpitation; twitching; specif., a disease with nervous twitchings, as miryachit. [veined.]

palm′-veined′, *a.* *Bot.* Palmi-

palm′wise′ (päm′wīz′), *adv.* With the palm open.

palm worm. **a** The larva of a palm weevil. **b** A centipede.

palm′y (päm′ĭ), *n.* [F. *paumée.*] A blow on the palm of the hand as a punishment. *Scot.*

palmyra tree. The palmyra.

Pal′my-re′ni-an (păl′mĭ-rē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* Palmyrene.

palois. ✝ PALACE. [LOLO.]

pa-lo′la (pȧ-lō′lȧ). Var. of PA-

‖ **pa′lo ma-ri′a** (pä′lō mä-rē′ä). [Philippine Sp. *palo maria.*] The poon tree; — so called in the Philippines. From its maritime habit of growth it is often called *palo maria de la playa.*

pal′o-me′ta (păl′ō-mē′tȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *palamida* a kind of scombroid fish.] **a** Any of several pompanos. **b** A marine stromateoid fish (*Palometa media*) of the Pacific coast from Panama to Mazatlan.

palour, *n.* [F. *palourde.*] Cockle or mussel. *Obs.* [of PALAUAN.]

Pa′lo-wan′ (pä′lō-wän′). Var.

palp. ✝ PAP.

palp (pălp), *n.* [Cf. F. *palpe.* See PALPABLE.] *Zoöl.* A palpus.

palp, *v. t.* [L. *palpare*: cf. F. *palper.*] To touch; feel; pat; fig., to flatter; cajole. *Obs. or R.*

pal′pa-bl Palpable. *Ref. Sp.*

pal′pa-brize, *v. t.* [See PALP, *v.*] To palp. *Obs.*

pal′pa-cle (păl′pȧ-k'l), *n.* [*pal-*

pal'pate (păl'pāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a palpus or palpi.

pal-pa'tion (păl-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpatio.* See PALPABLE.] **1.** Act of touching or feeling.
2. *Med.* Physical examination by gentle application of the hand or fingers to the surface of the body to determine the condition of subjacent parts, as of a diseased organ.

pal'pe-bral (păl'pē-brăl), *a.* [L. *palpebralis,* fr. *palpebra.*] Of or pertaining to the eyelids.

pal'pi-tant (păl'pĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *palpitans,* p. pr.] Palpitating; throbbing; trembling. *Carlyle.*

pal'pi-tate (-tāt), *v. i.;* PAL'PI-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); PAL'PI-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *palpitare, palpitatum,* v. intens. fr. *palpare.* See PALPABLE.] To beat rapidly and strongly; to throb; to bound with emotion or exertion; to pulsate violently; to flutter; — said specifically of the heart when its pulsation is abnormally rapid.
Syn. — See THROB.

pal'pi-tate, *v. t.* To cause to palpitate or throb.

pal'pi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpitatio:* cf. F. *palpitation.*] A rapid pulsation; a throbbing; a quivering; a tremble; esp., an abnormal, rapid beating of the heart as when excited by violent exertion, strong emotion, or disease.

pal'pus (păl'pŭs), *n.; pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL., fr. L. *palpare* to touch. See PALPABLE; cf. PALP.] *Zoöl.* **a** In arthropods, a segmented process attached to a mouth part, usually having a tactile or gustatory function. In insects two pairs of palpi are usually developed, one on the maxillæ (**maxillary palpi**), the other on the labium (**labial palpi**). Some crustaceans have a palpus on each mandible (**mandibular palpus**). **b** In lamellibranch mollusks, one of four leaflike fleshy appendages, two on each side of the mouth. **c** In some chætopod worms, a lobelike sensory process of each side of the head.

pals'grave' (pôlz'grāv'; păl'z'- ; 277), *n.* [D. *paltsgraaf; palts* palace (L. *palatium*) + *graaf* count; cf. G. *pfalzgraf.* See PALACE; LANDGRAVE.] *Ger. Hist.* A count palatine. See COUNT PALATINE **b**.

pals'gra-vine' (-grā-vēn'), *n.* [D. *paltsgravin:* cf G. *pfalzgräfin.*] The consort or widow of a palsgrave.

pal'sied (pôl'zĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of PALSY. Specif.: *p. a.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed; tottering; shaky.

pal'stave' (pôl'stāv'), *n.* [Dan. *paalstav.*] *Archæol.* A celt, usually of bronze, designed for a split handle.

pal'sy (pôl'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [ME. *palesie, parlesy,* OF. *paralesie,* F. *paralysie,* L. *paralysis.* See PARALYSIS.]
1. Paralysis. "One sick of the *palsy.*" *Mark* ii. 3.
2. A paralytic. *Obs.*

pal'sy, *v. t.;* -SIED (-zĭd); -SY-ING. To affect with palsy, or as with palsy; to deprive of action or energy; to paralyze.

pal'sy, *v. i.* To be or become palsied; to shake as if with the palsy. *Rare.*

pal'ter (pôl'tĕr), *v. i.;* PAL'TERED (-tĕrd); PAL'TER-ING. [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To babble; chatter; mumble. *Obs.*
2. To act insincerely or deceitfully; to play false; to use trickery; equivocate; shift; play fast and loose; trifle.
Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter.* *Shak.*
3. To haggle; chaffer; traffic; bargain; parley.
Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor *palter'd* with eternal God for power. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — See EQUIVOCATE.

pal'ter, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To shift; jumble.
2. To play fast and loose with; to corrupt; squander.

pal'try (-trĭ), *a.;* PAL'TRI-ER (-trĭ-ĕr); PAL'TRI-EST. [Cf. E. dial. *paltry* refuse, rubbish, LG. *palterig* ragged, *palte, palter,* a rag, a tatter, Dan. *pialt,* Sw. *palta,* pl. *paltor.*] Rubbishy; trashy; petty; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; contemptible; pitiful; trifling; as, a *paltry* excuse; *paltry* gold. "That *paltry* Scythian." *Marlowe.*
The *paltry* prize is hardly worth the cost. *Byron.*
Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.

pa-lu'dal (pȧ-lū'dăl; păl'ŭ-dăl; 277), *a.* [L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh.] Of or pert. to marshes or fens; marshy.
paludal fever, malarial, or marsh, fever.

pa-lu'da-men'tum (pȧ-lū'dȧ-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A military cloak worn by a general and his principal officers; the official imperial cloak.

pal'u-dine (păl'ŭ-dĭn; -dīn), *a.* [L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh. *Buckland.*

pal'u-dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* [L. *palus, -udis,* marsh.] *Med.* Malarial disease.

pal'u-dous (-dŭs), *a.* [L. *paludosus* marshy.] **1.** Living in marshy places; marshy; of or pert. to marshes.
2. Malarial; characterized by paludism.

pa-lus'tral (pȧ-lŭs'trăl), *a.* [L. *paluster, -ustris.*] Paludous. *Rare.*

pal'y (pāl'ĭ), *a.* [From PALE, *a.*] Pale or rather pale; wan; pallid. *Chiefly Poetic.*

pal'y, *a.* [F. *palé.* See PALE a stake.] *Her.* Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines, and of two different tinctures disposed alternately.

Paly of Six, Argent and Gules.

pal'y-bend'y, *a. Her.* Divided into lozenge-shaped figures by lines paly and bendy; — said of the field.

pam (păm), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *pamphile. Oxf. E. D.*] *Card Playing.* **a** The knave of clubs, esp. in five-card loo, in which it is the highest trump. **b** A game, like napoleon, in which pam is the highest trump.

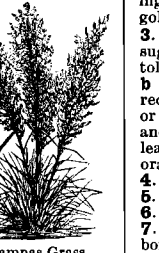
Pam'e-la (păm'ĕ-lȧ; pȧ-mē'lȧ; *the first is the pron. used (perh. introduced) by Richardson and is to be preferred for his heroine*), *n.* The heroine and title of a novel by Richardson, who adopted the name from a character in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." She is a servant girl, who resists her master's seductions and is finally made his wife.

Pam-pan'go (păm-păŋ'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz; *Sp.* -gōs). A person of one of the foremost civilized peoples of Luzon, having at the time of the Spanish conquest their own culture and alphabet. They number about 340,000. Also, their language (see MALAYO-POLYNESIAN).

pam'pas (păm'pȧz), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *pampa,* fr. Peruv. *pampa* a field, plain.] Vast treeless plains, like steppes, south of the Amazon in South America, esp. in Argentina.

pampas cat. A small wild cat (*Felis pajeros*) of Argentina and Patagonia. It is yellowish gray, with dark bands on the legs and tail and brownish stripes running obliquely from the back to the flanks.

pampas grass. A South American grass (*Cortaderia argentea*) growing in thick tussocks with basal leaves, and sending up stalks 6 to 12 feet high crowned with ample, silky white panicles. It is extensively cultivated as a garden ornamental. The name *pampas grass* is a misnomer, as the plant grows in mountainous regions.


Pampas Grass.

pam'per (păm'pĕr), *v. t.;* PAM'PERED (-pĕrd); PAM'PER-ING. [Cf. LG. *pampen* to stuff one's self, live luxuriously, *pampe* thick pap, and E. *pap.*] **1.** To feed to the full; to feed luxuriously; to glut; as, to *pamper* the appetite. *Obs.* "A body . . . *pampered* for corruption." *Dr. T. Dwight.*
2. To treat daintily or indulgently; to gratify or humor in one's tastes and desires; to gratify inordinately; to indulge to excess; as, to *pamper* a child or an invalid; to *pamper* pride; to *pamper* the imagination.
Syn. — See GRATIFY.

pam'per, *v. i.* **1.** To feed luxuriously; to cram. *Obs.*
2. To furnish gratification; to minister daintily. *Rare.*
He and the cook ran a race for popularity, he *pampering* to one taste, and the cook . . . *pampering* to another. *R. H. Davis*

pam'pered (păm'pĕrd), *p. a.* Fed to excess or crammed (*Obs.*); fed luxuriously; indulged to the full or to excess; hence, luxuriant. "*Pampered* boughs." *Milton.* "*Pampered* insolence." *Pope.* — **pam'pered-ness,** *n.*

pam'per-er (-pĕr-ĕr), *n.* One that pampers. *Cowper.*

pam-pe'ro (păm-pā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōz). [Sp., fr. *pampa* a plain.] A strong, cold wind from the west or southwest, which sweeps over the pampas of South America from the Andes.

pam-pe'ro, *n.; pl.* -ROS. [Amer. Sp.] An Indian of the pampas; a pampean.

pam'phlet (păm'flĕt), *n.* [ME. *pamflet, pamfilet, paunflet,* prob. a dim., through OF. or LL., fr. *Pamphilus,* a poem in Latin of the 12th century, pamphlets being named from the popularity of this poem.] A book of a few sheets of printed matter, or formerly of manuscript, commonly with a paper cover; specif., sometimes, any such work not exceeding five sheets (80 pp.), and not bound.

pam'phlet-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pamphlet or pamphlets.

pam'phlet-eer' (-ēr'), *v. i.* To write and publish pamphlets.

pam'phlet-eer', *n.* A writer of pamphlets or a pamphlet; — often used contemptuously.

pam-phys'i-cal (păm-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. παμ-, παν-, all + φυσικός natural, fr. φύσις nature.] Deriving all reality from physical nature.

pam-phys'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Pamphysical theory.

pam-pin'i-form (păm-pĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pampinus* a tendril + *-form.*] *Anat.* Tendril-like; designating (1) a convoluted plexus of the spermatic veins which constitutes the chief mass of the spermatic cord, and (2) a corresponding plexus of the ovarian veins.

Pa-mun'key (pȧ-mŭn'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, one of the chief in the Powhatan Confederacy. They still retain their tribal organization, dwelling on a reservation in King William County, Virginia. They are civilized and Christian.

pan (păn), *n.* [F. See PANE a piece.] **1.** A part; a portion.
2. *Fort.* The distance comprised between the shoulder angle and the salient angle.
3. *Arch.* The large division of an exterior wall; — a French term used in English as an abbreviated form of *panel,* as for the space between upright and horizontal timbers in a frame structure, the surface of which is to be filled with lath and plaster, brick, or boarding. *Rare.*
4. *Dressmaking.* A tab, lappet, or floating ribbon used as an adornment to a dress.

pan, *n.* [ME. *panne,* AS. *panne;* cf. D. *pan,* G. *pfanne,* OHG. *pfanna,* Icel., Sw., & LL. *panna,* of uncertain origin.]
1. A metal or earthenware dish or vessel for domestic uses, commonly broad and shallow, and often open. "A bowl or a *pan.*" *Chaucer.*
2. Any of various other more or less similar vessels or articles; as: **a** Either of the receptacles for the weights or the bodies weighed in a pair of scales or a balance. **b** A vessel for evaporating, as salt brine. **c** A vessel for grinding and amalgamating ores; also, a vessel for separating gold, stream tin, etc., from gravel, crushed rock, etc.
3. A depressed or hollowed part of, or place in, something, suggesting the hollow of a pan; as: **a** In old guns or pistols, the hollow part of the lock to receive the priming. **b** Of the thigh bone, the acetabulum. *Obs.* **c** *Carp.* A recess, or bed, for the leaf of a hinge. **d** A natural basin or depression, esp. one containing standing water or mud and, as in South Africa, in the dry season often dried up, leaving a salt deposit; also, an artificial basin, as for evaporating brine. **e** *Railroads.* The head of a tamping bar.
4. The brainpan; the cranium. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
5. A hard subsoil; hardpan. See HARDPAN.
6. A floe. *Rare.*
7. *Whaling.* The broad posterior part of the lower jawbone of a whale.
pan of the knee, the kneepan. *Obs.*

pan, *v. t.;* PANNED (păn'd); PAN'NING. To treat in a pan; specif.: **a** *Mining.* To wash in a kind of pan for the purpose of separating heavy particles; to separate by such a process; as, to *pan* dirt or gravel for gold. **b** To extract (salt) by evaporation in a pan. **c** To cook in a pan.

pan, *v. i.* **1.** *Mining.* **a** To wash earth, gravel, etc., in a pan in searching for gold. **b** To yield gold in or as in the process of panning; to yield precious metal; — usually with *out;* as, the gravel *panned* out richly; the dirt *panned* out 40 ounces of gold to the ton.
2. To yield a result; to turn out (profitably or unprofitably); to result; — used with *out;* as, the investigation, or the speculation, *panned* out poorly. *Collog.*
3. To harden or cake superficially, as ground. *Dial. Eng.*

Pan (păn), *n.; pl.* PANES (pā'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. Πάν.] *Gr. Relig.* A god of flocks and pastures, forests and their wild life, patron of shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc. The original seat of his worship was Arcadia, where he was supposed to wander through the forests attended by nymphs, playing upon the syrinx, or "Pan's pipes," fabled to be his invention. He was also regarded as causing sudden and groundless fear, the *panic;* the Athenians, believing him to have caused the panic among the Persians at Marathon, established his worship in a grotto on the Acropolis. In later times Pan became a special god of the Orphics (who interpreted his name, probably originally ὁ Πάων, the feeder, as τὸ Πᾶν, the All) as a pantheistic nature god. It is of this Orphic god that Plutarch relates how a pilot, Thamus, passing near the island of Paxos in the time of Tiberius, heard a mighty voice commanding him to proclaim "Pan is dead." Pan was represented as having the legs and sometimes the ears and horns of a goat, and this type was often multiplied into a plurality — *panes, panisci* — who

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pon + tentacle.] *Zoöl* A tentacle of a palpon.

pal'pe-bra (păl'pē-brȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [L.] *Anat.* An eyelid. [Having eyelids.]

pal'pe-brate (-brāt), *a. Zoöl.*

pal'pe-bri'tis (-brĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *palpebra* eyelid + *-itis.*] *Med.* Blepharitis.

palped (pălpt), *a. Zoöl.* Palpate.

palp'ed, *p. a.* Felt. *Obs.*

pal'phry. ✝ PALFREY.

pal'pi, *n. L. pl.* of PALPUS.

pal'pi-cil (păl'pĭ-sĭl). Var. of PALPOCIL.

Pal'pi-cor'ni-a (-kôr'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALPUS; CORNU.] *Zoöl.* A group coextensive with Hydrophilidæ. — **pal'pi-corn** (-kôrn), *a. & n.*

pal'pi-fer (păl'pĭ-fĕr), *n.* [*palpus* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* **a** In insects, the lobe of the maxilla on which the palpus is borne. **b** A palpiger. — **pal-pif'er-ous** (păl-pĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.*

pal'pi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*palpus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a palpus.

pal'pi-ger (-jĕr), *n.* [See PALPUS; -GEROUS.] *Zoöl.* That portion of the labium bearing the palpi in insects. — **pal-pig'er-ous** (păl-pĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.*

pal'pi-tat'ing (păl'pĭ-tāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PALPITATE, *v.* — **pal'pi-tat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

palp'less, *a.* Without a palpus.

pal'po-cil (păl'pō-sĭl), *n.* [See PALPUS; CILIUM.] Hairlike tactile process, as of some hydroids.

pal'pon (-pŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palpare* to feel.] *Zoöl.* In Calycophora, a form of dactylozooid.

pal'pu-lus (-pŭ-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lĭ). [NL. dim.] *Zoöl.* A small palpus; specif., one of the maxillary palpi of Lepidoptera.

pal'sey ✝ PALSY.

pal'si-cal (pôl'zĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or affected with, palsy. *Obs.*

pal'si-fy (-fĭ), *v. t.* [*palsy* + *-fy.*] To palsy. *Rare.* — **pal'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

pal'staff (pôl'stăf). Var. of PALSTAVE.

pal'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [D.] A pilgrim's staff. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pal'sy, *a.* Palsied. *Obs.*

pal'sy-wort' (pôl'zĭ-wûrt'), *n.* The cowslip.

palt, *n.* A blow. *Obs.*

palt, *v. t. & i.* To pelt. *Obs.*

pal'terd. Paltered. *Ref. Sp.*

pal'ter-er, *n.* One who palters.

pal'ter-ly, *a. & adv.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Paltry; shabby; paltrily; shabbily. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pal'ter-y. ✝ PALTRY, *n.*

Pal'ti (păl'tĭ). *Bib.*

Pal'ti-el (păl'tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Pal'tite (păl'tīt). *Bib.*

pal'tock, *n.* [See PALETOT.] A man's doublet or jacket, worn chiefly in the 14th and 15th centuries. *Obs.*

pal'tock's inn. A rustic's inn; a rude or inhospitable place. *Obs*

pal'trer. ✝ PALTERER.

pal'tri-ly (pôl'trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PALTRY. See -LY.

pal'tri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pal'tri-pol'i-tan, *n.* A form due to contamination of PALTRY and METROPOLITAN. *Obs.*

pal-troon'. ✝ POLTROON.

pal'try (*dial.* pôl'trĭ), *n.* [See PALTRY, *a.*; cf. PELT refuse.] Rubbish; refuse; trash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

palts'grave. ✝ PALSGRAVE.

pa'lu (pȧ'lōō), *n.* [Native name.] The escolar. *Oceanica.*

pa-lu'da-ment (pȧ-lū'dȧ-mĕnt), *n.* = PALUDAMENTUM.

pa-lude', *n.* [L. *palus, paludis.*] A marsh. *Obs.*

pa-lu'di-al, pa-lu'di-an, *a.* Erroneous forms for PALUDIC, PALUDAL, or PALUDOUS. [ludal.]

pa-lu'dic (pȧ-lū'dĭk), *a.* Pa-

Pa-lu'di-cel'la (-dĭ-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *palus, -udis,* marsh + *cella* cell.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ectoprocytous, mostly freshwater polyzoans, having coriaceous, club-shaped zooecia.

Pal'u-dic'o-læ (păl'ŭ-dĭk'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* A group equiv. to GRUIFORMES.

pa-lu'di-cole (pȧ-lū'dĭ-kōl), *a.* Inhabiting marshes. **b** Pertaining to the Paludicolæ.

pal'u-dic'o-line (păl'ŭ-dĭk'ō-līn; -lĭn), **pal'u-dic'o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Paludicole.

Pal'u-di'na (păl'ŭ-dī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh, pool.] Syn. of VIVIPARA (genus of mollusks).

pal'u-di'nal (-năl), *a.* Paludine.

pal'u-di-nous (pȧ-lū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Paludinal; paludine. *Rare.*

pal'u-dose (păl'ŭ-dōs; păl'ŭ-dōs'), *a.* Paludous.

pa-lu'ka-lu'ka (pä-lōō'kä-lōō'-kä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A brown and red parrot fish (*Callyodon paluka*) of Hawaii eaten raw by the natives.

pal'ule (păl'ūl), **pal'u-lus** (-ŭ-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lĭ). [NL. *palulus,* dim. of L. *palus* a stake.] *Zoöl.* A palus, esp. one not attached to a septum.

palus, *n.* [OF. *palus, paluz,* prop., acc. pl. or nom. sing. of *palu,* L. *palus, paludis.*] A marsh. *Obs.*

Pa-lus' (pȧ-lōōs'), *n.* One of a nomadic tribe of Shahaptians of southeastern Washington.

pa'lus (pā'lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* PALI (-lĭ). [L., a stake.] *Zoöl.* One of several upright slender calcareous processes which surround the central part of the calicle of certain corals

pa-lus'trĭ-an (pȧ-lŭs'trĭ-ăn), **pa-lus'trine** (-trĭn; -trīn), *a.* Palustral. *Rare.*

pal'yard-ry, *n.* Also **pal'yard-y.** [See PALLIARD; cf. OF. PAILLARDIE.] Knavery; lechery. *Obs.*

palyarte. ✝ PALLIARD.

palyeon. ✝ PAVILION.

palyure. ✝ PALIURE.

pam. *Abbr.* Pamphlet.

pam'ban-man'che (păm'bănmăn'chā), *n.* [Annamese *tam ban muong xuc,* lit., three planks boat.] A long dugout canoe, usually double-banked, used on the rivers and inlets of Cochin China and neighboring countries; — called also *snake boat.*

pambou. ✝ BAMBOO.

pame. ✝ PALM, of the hand.

pa'mé (pä'mā), *a.* [F. *pâmé* in a swoon, p. p. of *pâmer,* OF. *pasmer.*] *Her.* Depicted with an open mouth; — said of a dolphin. [MENT.]

pa'ment. ✝ PAVEMENT, PAV-

pa'me-roon' **bark** (pä'mĕ-rōōn'). [Native name in Jamaica.] Muskwood or its bark.

pam'flet. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of PAMPHLET.

pam'ment (păm'ĕnt). Dial. Eng. var. of PAVEMENT.

‖ **pam'pa** (păm'pȧ), *n., sing.* of PAMPAS. [Sp.]

Pam-pan'ga (păm-păŋ'gä), **Pam-pan'gan** (-gän). Vars. of PAMPANGO.

‖ **pam'pa-ní'to** (păm'pȧ-nē'tō), *n.* [Amer. Sp. dim. See POMPANO.] A pompano (*Trachinotus rhodopus*) found from Panama to the Gulf of California.

pam'pa-no (păm'pȧ-nō). Var. of POMPANO.

pampas deer. A deer (*Blastoceros campestris*) of southern South America. It is about the size of a roebuck, reddish brown above and white below, and has small branched antlers.

pampe. *v. t.* To pamper. *Obs.*

pam-pe'an (păm-pē'ăn; păm'-pē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the pampas of South America or their Indian inhabitants. — *n.* An Indian of the pampas.

pampelet. ✝ PAMPHLET

pam'pel-moose (păm'pĕl-mōōs). Var. of POMPELMOUS.

pam'perd. Pampered. *Ref. Sp.*

pam'per-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To pamper. *Rare.*

pampestrie. ✝ PALMISTRY.

pam'pha-gous (păm'fȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. παμφάγος; παμ-, παν-, + φαγεῖν to eat.] Omnivorous. *R.*

pam-phar'ma-con (păm-fär'mȧ-kŏn). Var. of PANPHARMACON.

pamphelet. ✝ PAMPHLET.

pam'phe-let, *n.* A courtesan. *Obs. & R.*

pam'phlet, *v. i.* To write and issue a pamphlet or pamphlets. — *v. t.* To issue or report in a pamphlet or pamphlets.

pam'phlet-age (-ăj), *n.* Pamphlets collectively. [eer. *Obs.*]

pam'phlet-er, *n.* A pamphlet-

pam'phlet-ful, *n.* Sne -FUL.

pam-phlet'ic (păm-flĕt'ĭk), **-phlet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a pamphlet.

pam'phlet-ize, *v. t. & i.* To pamphlet. [nature. *Obs.*]

pam-phys'ic, *a.* Pert. to all

pam-pil'ion, *n. Obs* **a** A kind of fur used for trimming, chiefly in the 15th and 16th centuries. **b** A kind of coarse woolen fabric.

pam'pi-nate. *v. t.* [L. *pampinare,* fr. *pampinus* a vine shoot.] To prune (vines). *Obs.* — **pam'pi-na'tion.** *n. Obs.* [*Obs.*]

pam'pine. *v. t.* To pampinate.

pam-pin'o-cele (păm-pĭn'ō-sēl), *n.* [L. *pampinus* tendril + *-cele.*] *Med.* Varicocele.

pam'pi-nose', *a.* [L. *pampinosus.*] Abundant in foliage. *Obs.*

pam-pin'u-lat'ed, *p. a* [It. *pampinulato.*] Woven to resemble foliage. *Obs.*

pam-ple'gi-a (păm-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; see PAN-; -PLEGIA.] *Med.* General paralysis.

pam-poo'tie, pam-poo'tee (pămpōō'tē), *n.* [Perh. fr. Hind. & Per. *pāpōsh* slipper; lit., foot cover.] In the Aran Isles and vicinity, Ireland, a kind of slipper or sandal of untanned cowhide.

pam'pre (păm'pĕr), *n.* [F., vine branch. L. *pampinus.*] *Sculp.* An ornament of vine leaves and grapes. [PAMPER, etc.]

pam'pre, pam'pring, etc. ✝

pam'pro-dac'ty-lous (-prō-dăk'-tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*pan-* + Gr. πρό forward + δάκτυλος finger.] *Zoöl.* Having all the toes turned forward, as the colies and certain swifts.

Pa-mun'key for-ma'tion (pȧ-mŭn'k ĭ). [From *Pamunkey* River.] *Geol.* An Eocene formation in Virginia and Maryland.

pan. ✝ PAIN. [PANE.]

pan. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

pan. *n.* [F. *panne.*] *Arch.* A wall plate. *Eng.*

pan, *v. t. & i.* To join or fit to-

became lesser deities or sprites similar to the satyrs, sileni, fauns, etc. By the Romans he was identified with *Faunus* (which see) or *Inuus*.

Pan had no part in Orphic ritual, but in mythology as the All-god . . . he gave a soul of life and reality to a difficult monotheistic dogma, and the last word was not said in Greek religion until over the midnight sea a voice was heard crying "Great *Pan* is dead." *J. E. Harrison.*

pan- (păn-), **pant-, pan'ta-** (-tă-), **pan'to-** (-tō-). [Gr. πᾶς, m., πᾶν, neut., gen. παντός, all.] Combining forms signifying *all, every;* as, *pan*orama, *pan*theism, *panta*gamy, *panto*graph. *Pan-* becomes *pam-* before *b* or *p*, as *pam*prodactylous. *Pan-* [*cap.*] is often used with names of countries, peoples, societies, etc., to imply a common bond or union between the constituent peoples, states, or the like; as, *Pan-African, Pan-American.*

pan'a-ce'a (păn'ȧ-sē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πανάκεια, fr. πανακής all-healing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἀκέεσθαι to heal.] **1.** A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine or remedy; a cure-all; a catholicon.

2. The plant allheal. *Obs.*

pan'a-ce'an (-ăn), *a.* Having the properties of a panacea.

pa-nache' (pȧ-nȧsh'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pennacchio*, fr. *penna* feather.] A plume or bunch of feathers, esp. one on a helmet; any military plume, or ornamental group of feathers.

pa-na'da (pȧ-nä'dȧ; -nä'dȧ), *n.* [Sp. *panada*, fr. L. *panis* bread: cf. F. *panade* See PANTRY.] Bread crumbs boiled in milk, broth, or water to a pulp, and variously flavored.

Pan'a-ma' hat (păn'ȧ-mä'), *or* **panama,** *n.* A fine hand-plaited hat, made in South and Central America of the young leaves of the jipijapa; also, an imitation of it. The best of these hats require fully six months for completion.

Pan'-A mer'i-can, *a.* [See PAN-.] Of or pertaining to both North and South America or all Americans.

Pan-American Congress, any of several meetings of delegates from various American states; esp.: **a** One held in 1889-90 in the United States, at which all the independent states except Santo Domingo were represented and of which the practical result was the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics for the promotion of trade relations. **b** One held in Mexico in 1901-1902. **c** One held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906.

Pan-A-mer'i-can-ism, *n.* The principle or advocacy of a political alliance or union of all the states of America.

Pan'-An'gli-can, *a.* [*pan-* + *Anglican.*] Of, pert. to, representing, or embracing, all of the Anglican Communion; as, the *Pan-Anglican* Conference at Lambeth, in 1888. See ANGLICAN.

Pan-ath'e-ne'a (păn-ăth'ē-nē'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Παναθήναια; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + Ἀθήνη Athena.] The most ancient and important festival of Athens, celebrated in honor of Athena (which see), the tutelary goddess of the city. There were two celebrations, the *Lesser Panathenæa* being held every year, and the *Greater Panathenæa* once in four years, in the third year of the Olympiad. The festival was held in Hecatombæon, the 28th of this month being the date of the great procession (represented on the Parthenon frieze) in which the people marched to the Acropolis bearing an embroidered peplos for the goddess. The Greater Panathenæa continued several days, and was characterized by the variety of its games (see AGONES). The prizes in the athletic contests consisted of amphoræ adorned with the figure of Athena and filled with olive oil (see AMPHORA, *Illust.*). The origin of the festival was ascribed to Erechtheus, or Erichthonius, and the institution of the greater penteteric celebration is believed to be due to Pisistratus. Pericles and Hipparchus added the musical contests and rhapsodical recitals of Homer to the earlier athletic games. — **Pan-ath'e-næ'an** (-ăn), *a.*

Pan-ath'e-na'ic (-nā'ĭk), *a.* [L *Panathenaicus*, Gr. Παναθηναϊκός.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the Panathenæa; Panathenæan.

pa'nax (pā'năks), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. πάναξ, also πανάκεια. See PANACEA.] **1.** = PANACE.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of perennial araliaceous herbs, of eastern North America and Asia, with aromatic tuberous roots, compound verticillate leaves, and a solitary umbel of flowers. *P. quinquefolium* is the American ginseng.

3. *Hort.* Any cultivated araliaceous shrub of either of the genera *Polyscias* and *Nothopanax.*

pan'cake' (păn'kāk'), *n.* **1.** A thin cake of batter fried in a pan or on a griddle; griddlecake; flapjack. "A *pancake* for Shrove Tuesday." *Shak.*

2 Something thin and flat like a pancake; as: **a** An imitation leather made of leather scraps glued together and pressed into sheets, used esp. for insoles. **b** The fruit of the common mallow. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A cake of pancake ice.

pancake ice. Thin floe ice such as forms in smooth water at the beginning of winter in polar regions.

pan'chro-mat'ic (păn'krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *chromatic.*] *Photog.* Sensitive, as a plate, to light of all colors.

pan-clas'tite (păn-klăs'tīt), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. κλάν to break, κλαστός broken.] *Chem.* A Sprengel explosive formed by mixing liquid nitrogen tetroxide with some combustible liquid, as carbon disulphide; hence, any Sprengel explosive.

pan-cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *cosmic.*] Affecting, or pertaining to, the cosmos as a whole; also, of or pertaining to pancosmism.

pan-cos'mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. κοσμος + *-ism.*] The theory that the material universe, or cosmos, in time and space is all that exists. — **pan-cos'mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

pan-cra'ti-um (-krā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παγκράτιον a complete contest; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κρατος strength.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest involving both boxing and wrestling.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of Old World bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, having mostly pure white umbellate flowers with a funnel-shaped perianth and conspicuous crown, the cells of the ovary containing many ovules. Most of the species are called *sea daffodils.* *P. maritimum* of the Mediterranean region is commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

pan'cre-as (păn'krē-ăs; păn'-; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάγκρεας; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κρέας flesh meat.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A large compound racemose gland discharging into the intestine, present in most vertebrates. It is called *sweetbread* when used as food. Its secretion is the pancreatic juice. In man it is elongated and placed transversely in the abdomen behind the stomach, the larger end, or *head*, to the right against the duodenum. Its efferent duct (the **pancreatic duct**, or **canal of Wirsung**) opens into the duodenum, usually together with the common bile duct. An **accessory pancreatic duct** (the **duct of Santorini**) is often present. In structure the pancreas resembles a serous salivary gland, but it contains groups of modified acini, the **bodies of Langerhans** (see under BODY). See DIGESTION, *Illust.*

pan'cre-at'ic (-krē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the pancreas. **pancreatic arteries,** in *Anat.*, specif., the branches of the splenic artery to the pancreas. One of these, larger than the others, is called ‖ **pan'cre-a'ti-ca mag'na** (păn'krē-ăt'ĭ-kȧ măg'nȧ). — **p. juice,** *Physiol.*, the clear alkaline secretion of the pancreas which is poured into the duodenum, and (mixed with the bile) acts on the food already acted on by the gastric juice in the stomach. It is the most important digestive juice, and contains at least three different enzymes, trypsin, amylopsin, and lipase, by which it acts on all three classes of food substances (see FOOD, 1).

pan'cre-at'i-co-du'o-de'nal (-krē-ăt'ĭ-kō-dū'ō-dē'nȧl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the pancreas and duodenum.

pan'cre-a-tin (păn'krē-ȧ-tĭn; păn'-), *n.* [See PANCREAS.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** An enzyme of the pancreatic juice, either amylopsin, trypsin, or lipase; also, a mixture of these. **b** A preparation made from the pancreas of animals, containing one or more of these enzymes, used as a digestive.

pan'cre-a-ti'tis (-ȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pancreato-* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the pancreas. — **pan'cre-a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pancreato-, pancreat-. [See PANCREAS.] Combining form used to indicate *connection with, or relation to, the pancreas.*

pan-cy'clo-pe'dic, pan-cy'clo-pæ'dic (păn-sī'klō-pē'dĭk; -pĕ'dĭk), *a.* [See PAN-; CYCLOPEDIC.] Pertaining to the whole range of knowledge.

Panda. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

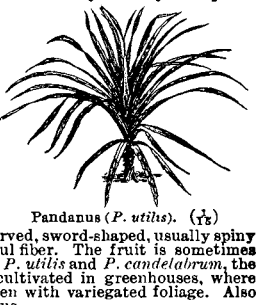
pan'da (păn'dȧ), *n.* [Native name in Nepal.] A plantigrade carnivorous mammal (*Ailurus fulgens*) of **high altitudes in** the Himalayas, somewhat intermediate between the **bears** and the raccoons. It is rusty reddish above, with **black** legs and under parts and a whitish face.

pan'dan (păn'dăn), *n.* [See PANDANUS.] A plant of the family Pandanaceæ; a screw pine; esp., the textile screw pine (*Pandanus tectorius*).

Pan'da-na'ce-æ (păn'dȧ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PANDANUS.] *Bot.* A family of woody plants typifying the order Pandanales, and distinguished by the rigid leaves, small diœcious flowers destitute of perianth, and polycarpellary fruit. *Pandanus* and *Freycinetia* are the only genera. — **pan'da-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pan'da-na'les (păn'dȧ-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants including the Typhaceæ, Sparganiaceæ, and Pandanaceæ, distinguished by monœcious or diœcious achlamydeous flowers borne in close spikes or heads, the ovules with mealy or fleshy endosperm.

Pan-da'nus (păn-dā'-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *pandan.*] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly Malayan plants, the screw pines, typifying the family Pandanaceæ. They are distinguished from *Freycinetia* by the erect habit and solitary ovules, and have slender palmlike stems often supported on curious prop roots; the branches are terminated by a crown of recurved, sword-shaped, usually spiny leaves, furnishing a useful fiber. The fruit is sometimes eaten. Many species, as *P. utilis* and *P. candelabrum*, the candelabrum tree, are cultivated in greenhouses, where they remain dwarfs, often with variegated foliage. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.



Pandanus (*P. utilis*). ($\frac{1}{75}$)

Pan-darc'tos (păn-därk'tŏs), *n.* [NL.; *panda* + Gr. ἄρκτος bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of a bearlike animal (*P. melanoleucus*) found in Tibet. It is whitish in color with black legs, shoulders, and ears, and feeds on vegetable substances. *Æluropus* is a syn.

Pan'da-rus (păn'dȧ-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάνδαρος. Cf. PANDER.] A son of Lycaon, and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, celebrated in the Iliad. In medieval romances, and by Chaucer in "Troilus and Criseyde," and Shakespeare in "Troilus and Cressida," he is represented as procuring for Troilus the possession of Cressida.

Pan-de'an (păn-dē'ăn; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to the god Pan. **Pandean band,** a band mainly of Panpipe players. — **P. harmonica,** a harmonica or mouth organ like the Panpipe. — **P. pipes.** = PANPIPE.

Pan-de'an, *n.* One of a Pandean band.

pan'dect (păn'dĕkt), *n.* [L. *pandecta, pandectes,* Gr. πανδεκτης all-receiving, all-containing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δέχεσθαι to receive: cf. F. *pandectes,* pl.] **1.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The digest, or abridgment, in fifty books, of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists, made in the 6th century by direction of the Emperor Justinian, and forming the leading compilation of the Roman civil law. See CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS.

2. Hence, any complete code of laws.

3. A treatise covering an entire subject; a complete digest. [Thou] a *pandect* mak'st, and universal book. *Donne.*

pan-de'mi-a (păn-dē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πανδημια the whole people; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῆμος the people.] *Med.* An epidemic affecting the majority of people in a large district or country or several countries generally.

pan-dem'ic (păn-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pandemus*, Gr. πάνδημος, πανδήμιος; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῆμος the people.] **1.** Of or pertaining to all the people; vulgar; general; universal; specif., *Med.*, affecting the majority of people in a country or a number of countries; everywhere epidemic.

2. Of or pert. to common or sensual love; sensual; carnal.

pan-dem'ic, *n.* A pandemic disease.

pan'de-mo'ni-ac (păn'dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), *a.* [*Pandemonium* + *-ac*, as in *demoniac.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to all divinities.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Pandemonium.

pan-de'mon-ism (păn-dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *demon-*

gether; to unite; fit; agree *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pan (păn), *n.* [Hind *pān*, Skr. *parṇa* leaf.] The betel leaf; also, the masticatory made of it

Pan. *Abbr.* Panama.

pan'a-base (păn'ȧ-bās), *n* Also **pan'a-bas'ite** (-bās'ĭt: pȧ-năb'-ȧ-sĭt). [F.; see PAN-; BASE, *n.* So called in allusion to the number of metals contained in it] *Min.* Tetrahedrite. *Obs.*

pan'a-ce (păn'ȧ-sē), *n.* [L. *panax* or *panaces.* Cf. PANACEA.] A fabulous herb said by the ancients to be a panacea.

pan'a-ce'ist (-sē'ĭst), *n.* A believer in, or user of, a panacea.

pa-nached' (pȧ-nȧsh't'), *a.* Variegated with stripes of color.

pa-nade' (-nād'), *n* [F.] Panada.

pa-nade', *n.* [Cf OF. *penart, panart*, a large knife, cutlass.] A large knife or dagger. *Obs.*

pa-na'do. Var. of PANADA.

pan'æs-the'si-a, pan'es-the'si-a (păn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *æsthesia.*] Cœnesthesis. — **pan'æs-thet'ic, pan'es-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Pan-Af'ri-can. *a.* See PAN-.

Pan-Af'ri-kan'der. *a.* See PAN- — **Pan Af'ri-kan'der-dom** (pănăf'rĭ-kăn'dĕr-dŭm), *n.*

pan'age Var. of PANNAGE.

Pa-na'gi-a (pȧ-nȧ'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Παναγία, fem. of παναγιος all holy; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἅγιος holy.] *East. Ch.* a Lit., The All Holy; — a common epithet of the Virgin Mary. **b** In full, *elevation of the Panagia.* A certain ceremony observed in honor of the assumption of the Virgin Mary by monks after a meal, in which a loaf cut into four equal parts, each of which has its inner angle cut off, is elevated on a plate and fragments of it partaken of. **c** [*l. c.*] A medallion of the Virgin Mary, worn by bishops.

pa-nag'i-a'ri-on (pȧ-năg'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [LGr. παναγιάριον.] *East. Ch.* The plate upon which the bread used in the elevation of the Panagia is placed.

Pa-na'ka (pä-nä'kä), *n.* A Tibetan of a group of tribes dwelling about Kuku Nor

‖ **pa-nal'** (pä-näl'), *n.* [Sp.] A small roll of white of egg and sugar, to be dissolved in water for a drink. *Sp.Amer.* [BANK.]

Panama bark. = QUILLAJA

Pan'a-ma'ian (-mä'yăn), **Pan'a-ma'ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *n.* = PANAMANO [= PANAMANO.]

Pan'a-man' (păn'ȧ-măn'), *n.*

Pan'a-ma'no (-mä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz) A native or citizen of Panama.

Pan'a-mist (păn'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* A person involved in the scandal connected with the first French Panama Canal Company, which, organized in December, 1880, from extravagance and corruption became bankrupt and was dissolved in February, 1889.

panans. ✝ PENANCE

Pan-naq'ui-lone (pȧ-nä'kĭ'wĭ-lōn). *n* [From *Panax* (L., Gr. πάναξ) *quinquefolium.* See def.] *Chem.* An amorphous, yellow, bitter-sweet substance obtained from the root of the American ginseng *Panax quinquefolium*

pan-ar'chic (păn-är'kĭk), *a.* [Gr. πάναρχος.] All-ruling *R.*

pan'arch-y (păn'är-kĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *-archy*] Universal rule or realm.

pan'a-ret. *n.* [Gr. πανάρετος all-virtuous.] Embodiment of all virtues. *Obs.*

pa-na'ris (pȧ-nā'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *panaricium*, for *paronychium*, *-a*: cf. F. *panaris.*] *Med.* Whitlow or felon.

pan'a-ri'ti-um (păn'ȧ-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *panaricium*] 1. *Med* = PANARIS.

2. *Veter.* Hoofrot

pan'ar-thri'tis. *n* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of an entire joint.

pan'a-ry (păn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *panis* bread.] Of or pertaining to bread or bread making.

pan'a-ry, *n.* [Cf L. *panarium* a bread basket.] A storehouse for bread. *Rare.*

pa-nasb'. ✝ PANACHE.

pan'a-tel', *n* [It. *panatella.*] A small portion of panada. *Obs.*

pan'a-tel'a Erron. var. of PANETELA.

Pa'na-ya'no (pä'nä-yä'nō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *Panay*, one of the Visayan islands, Philippines.] A Visayan dialect.

Pan'bœ-o'tian (păn'bē-ō'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to all Bœotia. — **Panbœotian confederacy.** = BŒOTIAN CONFEDERACY.

pan'bo-ta'no (păn'bō-tä'nō), *n*, *or* **panbotano bark.** [Mex. Sp. *panbotano.*] A tonic and antiperiodic bark derived from the Mexican mimosaceous tree *Calliandra houstoni*; also, the tree.

Pan'-Bri-tan'nic, *a.* See PAN-.

pancake bell. A church bell rung about noon on Shrove Tuesday, prob. formerly the call to confession, but now regarded as the signal to stop work and prepare pancakes.

Pancake Day. Pancake Tuesday. Shrove Tuesday: — so called from the popular custom of having pancakes on that day.

pan-car'pi-al, *a.* [L. *pancarpius.* Gr. πάγκαρπος, prop., consisting of all kinds of fruits.] Consisting of all kinds. *Obs.*

pan'cart, pan'carte, *n.* [F.; *pancarte.* See PANCHART.] *Obs.*

1. Var. of PANCHART.

2. A public placard.

pance. ✝ PANSE, *v.*; PANSY.

pan-ce'let, *n.* A horseshoe adapted to weak heels. *Obs*

Pan-Celt'ic, *a* See PAN-.

pancers ✝ PAUNCHER

panch (pănch; pänsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PUNCH

pan-cha'et (pŭn-chä'ĕt), **pan-cha'it** (-ĭt), etc. Vars. of PANCHAYAT.

pan'chart, *n* [LL. *pancharta* See PAN-; CHART.] A charter, esp. one confirming previous grants; hence, a written record of almost any kind. *Obs*

Pan'cha-tan'tra (pŭn'chȧ-tŭn'trȧ), *n* [Skr. *pañcatantra*, prop. the book in five parts, five books.] See BIDPAI

pan-cha'yat, pan-cha'yet (pŭn-chä'yĕt), *n.* Also **pun-cha'yet.** [Tamil *panchāyattu*; cf. Hind. *panchāitī*; fr. Skr. *pañcan* five.] *Hindu Law* A native communal court or committee of arbitration of five, or often more, members. *India.*

pan'cheon (păn'shăn; păn'-), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. 2d PAN.] A large flaring shallow earthen vessel variously used, as to hold milk set for cream. *Dial.*

pan-chre'ston (păn-krē'stŏn), *n.* [Gr. πάγχρηστον, neut. of πάγχρηστος good for everything.] A panacea *Obs.*

Pan-Chris'tian, *a.* See PAN-.

panch'way (pănch'wā), *n.* [Hind. *pansō.*] *Naut.* A Bengalese four-oared boat with a mast and a matting covering.

pan-chym'a-gogue (păn-kĭm'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. χυμα fluid + *-agogue.*] A medicine that purges all humors. *Obs.*

pan'co-line (păn'kō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* A black grease, chiefly fatty acids, obtained as a by-product in refining cottonseed oil.

‖ **pan' con'pé'** (păn' kŏn'pā'). [F., lit., piece or portion (of a wall) cut off.] *Fort* A straight line replacing a salient angle.

pan-cra'tian (păn-krā'shăn), *a* Pancratic.

pan-cra'ti-ast (-shĭ-ăst), *n.* [L *pancratiastes.* Gr. παγκρατιαστής] A contestant or victor in the pancratium. — **pan-cra'ti-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.*

pan-crat'ic (păn-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [See PANCRATIUM.] 1 Of or pert. to the pancratium; athletic; marked by, or giving mastery of, all subjects or matters.

2 *Optics* Having all or many degrees of power; — of an adjustable eyepiece for a microscope. — **pan-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* *R* —

pan-crat'i-cal-ly. *adv. R.*

pan-cra'ti-on (păn-krā'shĭ-ŏn), *n.* = PANCRATIUM

pan'cra-tism (pănj'krȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παγκρατής all-powerful.] Universal sway [tiast.

pan'cra-tist (-tĭst), *n.* Pancra-

pancreas ptyalin. *Chem.* The diastase of the pancreatic juice; amylopsin. See DIASTASE.

pan-cre-a-tec'to-my (pănj'krē-ȧ-tĕk'tō-mĭ; păn'-). *n* [*pancreato-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of allor part of the pancreas.

pan'cre-a-tize' (pănj'krē-ȧ-tīz'; păn'-), *v. t. Med.* To treat or mix with pancreatin in order to aid digestion. — **pan'cre-a-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shăn; -tĭ-zȧ'-), *n.*

pan'cre-a-toid' (-toid'), *a.* Resembling the pancreas

pan'cre-at'o-my (-ăt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [See PANCREATO-; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Incision into the pancreas.

pan'cre-at'or-rha'gi-a (-ȯ-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pancreato-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the pancreas.

pan'cre-a-tot'o-my (-ȧ-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* = PANCREATOMY.

pan'cre-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* = PANCREATECTOMY.

pan'cy. ✝ PANSY.

pand ✝ PAWN.

pand (pănd), *n.* [Prob fr F. *pente*, fr. *pendre* to hang; influenced by the verb, or by E. *pendant.*] A narrow drapery hung round a hedstead *Scot.*

pan'dæ-mo'ni-um, etc. Vars. of PANDEMONIUM, etc.

pan'dal (păn'dȧl), *n.* [Tamil & Kanarese.] A shed, esp. a temporary one; booth; bower; arbor. *East Indies*

pan-da'nad (păn-dā'năd), *n.* A pandanaceous plant.

pan-da'ne-ous (-nē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Pandanaceous

pan'dar (păn'dĕr). **pan'dar-er,** etc. Vars. of PANDER, etc.

pan-da'ram (păn-dä'rŭm), *n.* [Tamil *pandāram*, Skr. *pindāra*] A Hindu ascetic mendicant of the Sudra, or even of a lower, caste; also, a low-caste Hindu priest of southern India and Ceylon. *East Indies.*

pan-dar'ic (păn-dăr'ĭk), *a.* [From PANDARUS. See PANDER.] 1. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Pandarus.

2. Of or pert. to a pander.

pan-da'tion (-dā'shăn), *n.* [L. *pandatio*, fr. *pandare* to bend.] *Arch.* A bending or warping.

pan'daul. Var. of PANDAL.

Pan'da-vas (păn'dȧ-vȧz), *n. pl.* [Skr. *Pāndava* (singular).] See MAHABHARATA.

Pan-dec'tist (păn-dĕk'tĭst), *n.* One specially learned in the laws of the Pandects. [*India.*

pan'dee. Var. of PANDY, sepoy.

pan-de'mi-an (păn-dē'mĭ-ăn), *a.* = PANDEMIC, 2.

Pan-de'mo-ni'a-cal (păn-dē'mō-nĭ'ȧ-kȧl). **-mo'ni-an** (-dē-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pandemoniac (sense 2).

Pan'de-mo'ni-an (păn'dē-mō'-nĭ-ăn), *n.* An inhabitant of Pandemonium.

pan'de-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. DEMONIC.] **Pandemoniac.**

ism.] Worship of demons or genii localized in all sorts of natural phenomena.

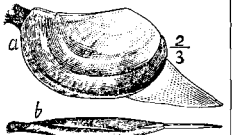
pan'de-mo'ni-um (păn'dē-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + Gr. δαίμων a demon.] **1.** [*cap.*] The abode of all the demons; in Milton, the capital of Hell or the palace of Satan containing the great hall, or council chamber, of the demons; loosely, the infernal regions; hell.
2. A place likened to Pandemonium, as a center or den of riotous vice or wickedness; a wildly lawless or riotous place; also, wild uproar; infernal noise or tumult.

pan'der (păn'dĕr), *n.* [From *Pandare* (in Chaucer, also *Pandarus*, in Boccaccio *Pandaro*). See PANDARUS.] **1.** A go-between in love intrigues; a male, rarely a female, bawd; a pimp; procurer or procuress.
Thou art the *pander* to her dishonor. *Shak.*
2. Hence, an intermediary; an interagent. *Rare.*
3. A minister to the evil designs and passions of others.
Those wicked *panders* to avarice and ambition. *Burke.*

pan'der, *v. t.;* PAN'DERED (-dĕrd); PAN'DER-ING. To play the pander for; to procure for; to minister to.
Syn. — See CATER.

pan'der, *v. i.* To act the part of a pander; to cater.

Pan-do'ra (păn-dō'rȧ; 201), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πανδώρα; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῶρον a gift.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful woman (the all-gifted), whom Zeus caused Hephæstus to make as punishment for the human race because Prometheus had stolen fire from heaven. She became the wife of Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus. Zeus gave her a box (**Pandora's box**) inclosing all human ills, which escaped over the earth when the box was opened by her out of curiosity. Hope, also in the box, was all she prevented from escaping. Another version makes the box contain all the blessings of the gods, which were lost to men when she opened it.
Pandora is in ritual and matriarchal theology the earth as Kore, but in the patriarchal mythology of Hesiod her great figure is strangely changed and minished. *J. E. Harrison.*
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalves, with largely united siphons, thin, inequivalve shell, and tongue-shaped foot. It is the type of a family, **Pan-dor'i-dæ** (-dŏr'ĭ-dē).



Pandora (*P. trilineata*). *a* Side view with the animal expanded; *b* Dorsal view.

pan'dour (păn'dōōr), *n.* [F., G. *pandur*, Croatian *pandur* constable, mounted policeman.] **1.** One of a local military force organized in 1741 by Baron Franz von der Trenck from his Croatian tenants to repress the brigands on the Turkish frontier, and later enrolled as a regiment in the Austrian army. Their desperate courage, cruelties, and plundering made them dreaded throughout Germany; hence, a brutal, marauding Croatian soldier.
Her whiskered *pandours* and her fierce hussars. *Campbell.*
2. In Croatia and Slavonia, Hungary, and vicinity, a guard; an armed servant or retainer of the nobility; one of a mounted constabulary.

pan-du'ra (păn-dū'rȧ), *n.* [It., L. *pandura*, Gr. πανδοῦρα. Cf. PANDORA a bandore.] *Music.* **a** A kind of three-stringed lute of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Cf. BANDORE. **b** A Neapolitan instrument like the mandolin, but larger, with eight metal wires, played with a plectrum.

pan-du'ri-form (-dū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pandura* a pandore + *-form.*] Obovate, with a concavity in each side, like a violin; fiddle-shaped; as, a *panduriform* leaf.

Panduriform Leaf.

pan-dy'na-mom'e-ter (păn-dĭ'nȧ-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*pan-* + *dynamometer.*] *Mach.* An apparatus to determine power transmitted by measuring elastic distortion, as the twisting of a shaft. Cf. TORSION METER.

pane (pān), *n.* [ME. *pan* part, portion of a thing, F. *pan* a skirt, lappet, part or piece of a wall, side, fr. L. *pannus* a cloth, fillet, rag; akin to E. *vane.* See VANE; cf. PANEL.] **1.** A piece or square of cloth; as: **a** Of a garment, a distinct part, as a skirt or lappet. *Obs.* **b** A counterpane, or coverlet. *Obs.* **c** Any of a number of pieces of cloth sewed in one article of dress or furnishing. *Obs.*
2. One of the strips cut in a garment slashed to show the bright-colored fabric within; a slash; —usually in *pl. Obs.*
3. A piece, division, section, limited part, or side, of anything; specif.: **a** A section or length of a wall or fence. *Obs.* **b** A side of a quadrangle, square walled place, or the like. *Obs.* **c** One of the eight star facets of a brilliant. **d** One of the sides of a nut or bolthead. **e** Any of the pieces or blocks of buhrstone bound together in a millstone.
4. *Arch.* A division or compartment of a plane surface or a flat space; a panel; hence: **a** One side or face of a building; as, an octagonal tower is said to have eight *panes.* **b** One of the compartments of a window, door, etc., consisting of one sheet of glass in a frame of wood, lead, etc. **c** In modern use, the glass, or substitute for it, in one compartment of a window sash, door, etc.
5. *Agriculture.* A more or less rectangular piece or plot of ground; specif., in irrigating, a subdivision of an irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet drain.

pane (pān), *v. t.* **1.** To make of panes. See PANE, *n.*, 1 **c**. *Obs.*
2. To furnish with panes, as a window.
3. To panel. *Obs.*

paned (pānd), *a.* Provided with (such or so many) panes; as, a small-*paned* window; a six-*paned* nut.

pan'e-gyr'ic (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *panegyricus*, Gr. πανηγυρικός: cf. F. *panégyrique.* See PANEGYRICAL.] **1.** A eulogistic oration or writing; a formal or elaborate eulogy or encomium; a laudatory discourse; also, formal or elaborate praise or eulogizing; laudation.
2. A panegyrist. *Obs.*
Syn. — See ENCOMIUM.

pan'e-gyr'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *panegyricus*, Gr. πανηγυρικός, fr. πανήγυρις an assembly of the people, a high festival; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἄγυρις, ἀγορά, an assembly.] **1.** Of the nature of an assembly of all the people; general. *Obs.*
2. Of the nature of a panegyric; formally or elaborately eulogistic or encomiastic. — **pan'e-gyr'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pan'e-gyr'ist (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. πανηγυριστής one who attends a πανήγυρις. See PANEGYRIZE.] One who writes or delivers a panegyric; a eulogist.
If these *panegyrists* are in earnest. *Burke.*

pan'e-gyr-ize (-jĭ-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'-ĭng). [Gr. πανηγυρίζειν.] To praise highly; to extol in public; to write or deliver a panegyric on; to eulogize.

pan'e-gy-rize, *v. i.* To deliver or write panegyrics. *Mitford.*

pan'el (păn'ĕl), *n.* [Orig., a little piece; OF. *panel, pannel*, F. *panneau*, dim. of *pan* skirt, lappet, part or piece of a wall, side. See 1st PANE.] **1.** Formerly, a piece of cloth put under a saddle to prevent galling; now, a saddle pad.
2. A pad or cushion, usually a rude one, serving as a saddle; formerly, a wooden saddle for an ass.
3. *Mil.* A carriage for conveying a mortar and its bed on a march. *Rare.*
4. In general, a small piece or part; a snippet; bit. *Rare.*
5. *Law.* **a** A piece of parchment, or a schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; hence, more generally, the whole jury. **b** *Scots Law.* (1) In the phrase *on, upon,* or later, *in, the panel,* upon one's trial. "The original sense of *panel* is here conjectural." *Oxf. E. D.* (2) The person or persons arraigned for trial.
6. In architecture and other constructive arts, etc., a compartment, a distinct portion, or a section of a wall, ceiling, or other surface; specif.: **a** Of a fence or railing, a section or division, as the part between two posts in a rail fence; a hurdle. **b** A portion of a framed structure, as of a bridge truss, between adjacent posts or struts. **c** A thin, usually rectangular, board, or the like, with its edges in the groove of a surrounding frame; as, the *panel* of a door or wainscot. It is usually sunk below the general level of the frame. **d** A sunken, raised, or (rarely) flush compartment of a surface, as a ceiling or wall, with a molded or other margin, sometimes of different material or color. **e** Of or in a window, a compartment or pane; specif., one of the separate compartments or divisions of a stained glass window. **f** A compartment of an electric switchboard. **g** *Bookbinding.* A space between bands on the back of a book or on the cover. **h** *Print.* A rectangular space set off by a border or by a tinted ground. **i** *Mining.* (1) A small portion of coal left uncut. *Obs.* (2) One of the divisions, marked by pillars of extra size, into which a mine is laid off in one system of extracting coal, ore, etc. **j** *Dressmaking.* One of a series of ornamental strips or bands placed lengthwise on a skirt; also, the portion of the body material between any two adjacent strips or bands of this kind. **k** *Gardening.* One of the compartments of a carpet bed. **l** A compartment or section of pavement.
7. Something resembling or suggesting a door or wainscot panel or the like; specif.: **a** *Paint.* A slab or thin flat piece of wood on which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted; also, a painting on such a surface. **b** A size of photograph much longer than wide. See PHOTOGRAPH. **c** A baker's molding board, a tailor's lapboard, or the like.
8. *Mining.* A heap of dressed ore.

pan'el (păn'ĕl), *v. t.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** *Law.* **a** To impanel (a jury). **b** To indict.
2. To put a panel on, as on a horse or, esp., an ass.
3. To furnish, fit, or adorn with paneling; as, to *panel* a room or wainscot; to trim or decorate with panels of applied stuff, or embroidery; as, to *panel* a skirt.
4. To set as a panel.

panel game. Theft in a panel house.

panel house. A house of prostitution in which the rooms have secret entrances through sliding panels to facilitate theft by accomplices of the inmates.

pan'el-ing, pan'el-ling (păn'ĕl-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PANEL. Hence: *n.* **a** Wood, etc., made into panels; panels collectively with the frame to inclose them; panelwork. **b** *Mining.* Division into panels or compartments; panelwork.

panel plane. A plane having a long stock with a movable slip at the off side and a toat, used chiefly in preparing chamfers in raised panels and wide rabbets.

panel saw. A handsaw with fine teeth, used for cutting out panels, etc.

panel strip. *Carp.* A strip of molded wood or metal to cover a joint between two sheathing boards and form a panel or panels, or a strip between a stile and a panel to form a secondary or accessory panel, as in elaborate work.

panel thief. One who robs in a panel house. — **pan'el-thiev'ing,** *n.*

pan'el-work' (păn'ĕl-wûrk'), *n.* Work done by making divisions into panels; also, panels collectively; paneling.

pan'e-tel'a (păn'ē-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A long, thin cigar, cylindrical in shape, except for the finished mouth end.

pang (păng), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. for older *prange.* Cf. PRONG.] **1.** A paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish; a sudden and transitory agony; a throe; as, death *pangs.*
2. A sudden sharp attack of any feeling or emotion; a sudden and transitory fit; as, the *pangs* of love, or of remorse.
Syn. — PANG, THROE, TWINGE. A PANG is a keen, intense, and piercing pain; a THROE is a violent, often convulsive, pang; a TWINGE is a sharp, sudden, and (esp.) twitching pain; the word suggests less poignancy or anguish than *pang* or *throe;* as, "*Pangs* have taken hold upon me, as the *pangs* of a woman that travaileth" (*Is.* xxi. 3); "When the *pang* of this thought has passed through my mind, I may say the bitterness of death is past" (*Keats*); "mortal *throes*" (*Shelley*); "passion in its very *throe*" (*Lowell*); *throes* of agony; "Learn, nor account the *pang;* dare, never grudge the *throe!*" (*R. Browning*); "The weary way [gave] my feet the ancient *twinges* of agony" (*Scott*); "*twinges* of conscience" (*Thackeray*). See DISTRESS, PAIN.

pang, *v. t.* To cause to have a pang or pangs of suffering; to pain extremely; to torture; torment. *Rare.*

Pan-ga'si-nan' (pän-gä'sē-nän'), *n.; pl.* E. -NANS (-nänz'), Sp. -NANES (-nä'nās). **1.** A Filipino of one of the principal civilized groups of Luzon, numbering about 370,000.
2. The language of the Pangasinans, which at the Spanish conquest had its own alphabet. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

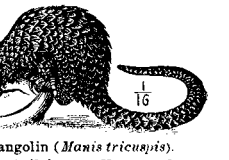
pan'gen (păn'jĕn), *n.* [*pan-* + *-gen.*] *Biol.* One of the hypothetical supramolecular units composing protoplasm; equiv. to *biophore* (which see). *De Vries*

pan-gen'e-sis (păn-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pan-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* A theory advanced by Darwin to explain heredity. It assumes that the cells throw off minute granules called *gemmules*, that, circulating freely throughout the system, and multiplying by subdivision, collect in the reproductive products, or in buds, so that the egg or bud contains gemmules from all parts of the parent or parents. The gemmules give rise to cells in the offspring similar to those from which they were given off in the parent. It is also assumed that the gemmules may lie dormant through one or more generations. Cf. BLASTOGENESIS. **b** — **pan'ge-net'ic** (păn'jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **pan'ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pan'ge-om'e-try (păn'jē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *geometry.*] **a** The more general geometry resulting from setting aside the Euclidean parallel postulate. **b** Universal geometry, esp. of the non-Euclidean and the higher spaces. — **pan'ge-om'e-ter,** *n.* — **pan-ge'o-met'ri-cal** (-jē'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pan'gi-um (păn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Bugi, Makassar, Malay *pangei, pangi.*] *Bot.* A genus of flacourtiaceous trees having two Malayan species. They have entire or 3-lobed leaves and axillary diœcious flowers, a scale at the base of each petal. The seeds of *P. edule* are eaten by the natives after long boiling to remove their poisonous principle. This plant is remarkable for developing hydrocyanic acid in its tissues, as a basis for proteid construction.

pan-go'lin (păn-gō'lĭn), *n.* [Malay *penggūling*, fr. *gūling* to roll; — from its rolling itself into a ball.] Any of several Asiatic and African edentate mammals of the genus *Manis;* a scaly anteater. They are covered with large flattened reddish brown imbricated scales. The tail is usually very long.



Pangolin (*Manis tricuspis*).

Pan-de'mos (păn-dē'mŏs), *n.* [Gr. πάνδημος.] An epithet of Aphrodite (which see).

pan'de-my (păn'dē-mĭ), *n.* Pandemia.

pan'de-nom'i-na'tion-al, *a.* See PAN-. [Act of pandering. *R.*]

pan'der-age (păn'dĕr-ĭj), *n.*

pan'derd. Pandered. *Ref. Sp.*

pan'der-er, *n.* One who panders: a pander.

pan'der-ess, *n.* [*pander* + *-ess.*] A female pander; a procuress.

pan'der-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Employment or practices of a pander.

pan'der-ize, *v. i.* To pander. *R.*

pan'der-ly, *a.* Having the quality of a pander. *Rare.*

pan-der'mite (păn-dûr'mīt), *n.* [From *Pauderma*, a port on the Black Sea from which it is exported.] *Min.* A hydrous borate of calcium, near colemanite.

pan'der-ous (păn'dĕr-ŭs), *a.* Of, relating to, or characterizing, a pander. *Rare.*

pan'der-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pan'de-struc'tion, *n.* See PAN-.

pan'di-ab'o-lism, *n.* See PAN-.

pan-dic'u-lat'ed (păn-dĭk'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *pandiculatus*, p. p. of *pandiculari* to stretch one's self, fr. *pandere* to spread out.] Extended; spread out.

pan-dic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A stretching and stiffening of the trunk and extremities, as when fatigued and drowsy, or after waking from sleep. It occurs also at the onset of certain fevers, in hysteria, etc.

Pan-di'on (păn-dī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πανδίων.] **1.** In Greek legend, a king of Athens, father of Philomela and Procne.
2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* Genus comprising the ospreys and constituting a family, **Pan'di-on'i-dæ** (păn'-dĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē). [PUNDIT.]

pan'dit (pŭn'dĭt). Var. of

pan-di'ta (pŭn-dē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PUNDIT.] Among the Philippine Moros, a kind of priest.

P & L. *Abbr.* Profit and Loss.

pan'dle (păn'd'l), *n.* A shrimp. *Local, Eng.*

pan'dle-whew' (hwū'), *n.* The European widgeon. *Local, Brit.*

P. & O. *Abbr.* Peninsular and Oriental (Steam Navigation Company); Peninsular and Occidental (Steamship Company).

pan-do'la (păn-dō'lȧ). Var. of PANDORA, the bandore. *Smollett*

pan'door. Var. of PANDOUR

pandor. ✝ PANDER.

pan-do'ra (păn-dō'rȧ), **pandore'** (păn-dōr'; păn'dōr: 201), *n.* [It. *pandora, pandura*, or F. *pandore.* See BANDORE.] = BANDORE.

pan'dore. Var. of PANDOUR

Pan'do-ri'na (păn'dō-rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *Pandora*, 2 + *-ina.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of flagellate protozoans in small spherical colonies, each usually consisting of sixteen individuals in a delicate gelatinous or cellulose envelope through which the flagellæ extend. They contain chlorophyll, and by some are regarded as algæ.

pan-dow'dy (păn-dou'dĭ), *n.* A deep pie or pudding of apples baked with a top crust only, or a pie of sliced bread and apples baked with no crust. *U. S.*

P. and S. *Abbr.* College of Physicians and Surgeons (N. Y.).

pan-dur' (păn-dûr'), *n.* *Music.* An instrument like the ancient pandura, used in certain Eastern countries. See PANDURA **a**.

pan'du-rate (păn'dū-rāt), **pan'du-rat'ed** (-rāt'ĕd), *a.* Panduriform.

pandure. ✝ PANDORA.

pan'dy (păn'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *pande* hold out (your hand), imper. of *pandere* to extend.] A stroke on the palm, as with a cane. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pan'dy, *v. t.* To strike (the hand), as with a cane. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pan'dy (păn'dĭ), *n.* [From *Pāndē*, a common surname in Bengal.] In the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857-59 in India, a mutineer. *Anglo-Indian Colloq.*

pane. ✝ PAGNE; PAIN; PAN, [vessel.]

pane (pān), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. F. *panne*, and E. PEEN.] = PEEN.

pane, *n.* [ME. *pane*, F. *panne*, OF. also *penne.*] Fur; a skin, esp. for use as lining; also, a bundle of one hundred skins. *Obs.*

pane, *v. t.* To line with fur. *Obs.*

pan'-ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal, *a.* See PAN-. [a pane, or peen]

paned (pānd), *a.* Having (such)

pa'nee. Var. of PAWNEE, water

pan-e'go-ism (păn-ē'gō-ĭz'm; -ēg'ō-), *n.* *Metaph.* Egoistic idealism. — **pan-e'go-ist,** *n.*

panegurie. ✝ PANEGYRY.

pan'e-gyre, *n.* [Gr. πανήγυρις assembly.] A panegyric; also, a panegyris. *Obs.*

pan'e-gyr'ic (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭk), *a.* = PANEGYRICAL. [GYRIZE.]

pan'e-gyr'ic, *v. t.* & *i.* = PANE-

pan'e-gyr'i-cize (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To panegyrize. *Rare.*

pan'e-gyr'i-con (-kŏn), **pan'e-gyr'i-cum** (-kŭm), *n.; pl.* -ICA (-kȧ). [NGr. πανηγυρικόν, prop. neut. of Gr πανηγυρικός fit for a festival.] *East. Ch.* A book of selected passages appropriate to the different festivals.

pa-neg'y-ris (pȧ-nĕj'ĭ-rĭs; pȧ-nē'jĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πανήγυρις. See PANEGYRICAL.] **1.** A festival in a god's honor; a public assembly. *Chiefly Gr. Antiq.*
2. A panegyric. *Obs.*

pan'e-gy-riz'er (păn'ē-jĭ-rĭz'ĕr). *n.* Panegyrist. [NEGYRIS.]

pan'e-gyr'y (-jĭr'ĭ), *n.* = PA-

pa-ne'i-ty (pȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *panis* bread.] Quality of being bread; — of eucharistic bread.

pan'el, *n.* The lower part or end of a hawk's intestines *Obs.*

pa-ne'la (pȧ-nā'lȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Brown sugar from Spanish America, the same as, or inferior to, muscovado.

pan'el-a'tion, **pan'el-la'tion** (păn'ĕl-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of impaneling a jury.

panel board. **1.** A drawing board with an adjustable outside frame which is forced over the paper so as to hold and strain it without wetting it.
2. A very hard-pressed, stiff board, frequently vulcanized, made from waste paper, etc.

pan'eld. Paneled. *Ref. Sp.*

panel den. A panel house.

panele. *n.* Panela. *Obs.*

pan'eled, pan'elled (păn'ĕld), *pret. & p. p.* of PANEL.

pane'less, *a.* See -LESS.

panel photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.*

panel truss See TRUSS, *n.*

panel wheel. *Glass Engraving.* A wheel-cutter machine making a flat-bottomed furrow with sloping or curved sides

‖ **pa'nem et cir-cen'ses** [L.] Bread and the games of the circus: food and amusements. *Juvenal* (X. 81).

panence ✝ PENANCE.

pan-en'the-ism (păn-ĕn'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. ἐν in + θεός god + *-ism.*] The doctrine that God includes the world as a part, though not the whole, of his being.

paner. ✝ PANNIER.

panes. ✝ PENCE.

pa'nes, *n., pl.* of PAN.

pan'es-the'si-a. **pan'es-thet'ic.** Vars. of PANÆSTHESIA, etc.

paneter. ✝ 2d PANTER

panetrie. ✝ PANTRY.

pan-eu'lo-gism (păn-ū'lō-jĭz'm), *n.* See PAN-.

paneworth. ✝ PENNYWORTH.

pan fish. **a** A small fish suitable for frying whole. **b** A king, or horseshoe, crab.

pan'ful (păn'fŏŏl), *n.* See -FUL.

pang (pȧng), *v. t.* To fill; cram; stuff. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pang, *a.* Full; crammed; stuffed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pan-ga'ia. ✝ PANGARA.

pan-gam'ic, *a.* [*pan-* + *-gamic.*] *Evolution.* Of or pert. to the indiscriminate and random mating of the members of a race.

pan-gā'ra, *n.* [Pg. *pangajoa; pangajoa;* orig uncert.] A light bargelike sailing vessel used in the Indian Ocean. *Obs.*

‖ **pang-a'si** (pȧng-ä'sē), *n.* [Tag.] A beer brewed from rice. *Phil. I.*

pan'gene (păn'jēn), *n.* Pangen.

pan-gen'ic (păn-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Pangenetic.

‖ **pan'ge-rang'** (pȧŋ'gē-rȧŋg'), *n.* [Jav. *pangeran.*] A regent or headman. *Malay Archipelago.*

Pan-Ger'man. *a.* See PAN-. — **Pan'-Ger-man'ic,** *a.* — **Pan-Ger'man-ism.** *n.*

pang'ful. *a.* Full of pangs.

pan-gle'ma (păn-glā'mȧ; -glē'-mȧ), *n.* Also **pan-gli'ma** (-glē'-mȧ). [Malay *panglima.*] A petty rajah. *Malay Archipelago.*

pang'less, *a.* Without a pang; painless. — **pang'less-ly,** *adv.*

Pan'gloss (păn'glŏs), *n.* [F. *Pangloss*, Gr. πᾶν all + γλῶσσα tongue.] **1.** In Voltaire's "Candide," Candide's tutor, who thinks "all is for the best in this best of possible worlds."
2. In Colman the younger's play "The Heir at Law," a pompous and priggish tutor.

pangony, *n.* Also **pan-go'ni-us**

They feed chiefly on ants and somewhat resemble in habit and structure the American anteaters.

pan'han'dle (păn'hăn'd'l), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, any arm or projection of land suggesting the handle of a pan; as, the *panhandle* of West Virginia, Texas, or Idaho.

pan'har-mon'ic (păn'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* **a** *Gr. Music.* Suited to all the "harmonics" or modes. **b** Universally harmonic.

Pan'hel-len'ic (-hĕ-lĕn'ĭk; -lē'nĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *Hellenic.*] Of or pertaining to all Greece or Panhellenism; including or representing all Greece or all the Greeks.

Pan-hel'len-ism (păn-hĕl'ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The idea of, or movement or sympathy for, political union of all Greeks; Panhellenic spirit, policies, etc. — **Pan-hel'len-ist,** *n.*

pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *n.* [L. *panicum.*] Panic grass, or the edible grain of some species; — first used of Italian millet (*Chætochloa italica*), originally included in *Panicum.*

pan'ic, *a.* [Gr. πανικός, fr. Πάν Pan: cf. F. *panique.*] **1.** Lit., of or pert to Pan; — used of fear such as Pan was supposed to have caused; extreme or sudden and with slight cause; as, *panic* fear, terror, alarm. *Dryden.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or coming from, a panic or panics.

pan'ic, *n.* [Gr. τὸ πανικόν (with or without δεῖμα fear): cf. F. *panique.* See PANIC, *a.*] **1.** Contagious emotion such as was supposed to be due to Pan. *Obs.*
2. A sudden, overpowering fright; esp., a sudden and groundless fright; terror inspired by a trifling cause or a misapprehension of danger, esp. when accompanied by unreasoning or frantic efforts to secure safety; as, the troops were seized with a *panic;* they fled in a *panic.*
3. By extension: A sudden widespread fright or apprehension concerning financial affairs, resulting in an artificial depression in values caused by violent measures for protection or for the sale of securities or other property.
Syn. — See FEAR.

panic grass. Any grass of the genus *Panicum,* or of one of several closely related genera, as *Echinochloa.*

pan'ick-y (păn'ĭ-kĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or inclined or liable to, panic; groundlessly or extremely fearful. *Colloq.*

pan'i-cle (păn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *panicula* a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* swelling, ear of millet, the thread wound upon a bobbin; cf. Gr. πήνος, πήνη.] *Bot.* Strictly, a compound raceme; a raceme whose secondary branches are themselves racemose, as the inflorescence of yuccas; popularly, any pyramidal loosely branched flower cluster. See OAT, *Illust.*

Panicle of *Yucca filamentosa.* Much reduced.

pan'i-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Furnished with panicles; paniculate.

pan'ic-strick'en, pan'ic-struck', *a.* Struck with a panic.

pan'ic-strike', *v. t.* To strike with panic.

Pa-nic'u-la'ri-a (pȧ-nĭk'ū-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *panicula* panicle.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of chiefly North American grasses, the manna grasses, with flat leaves and paniculate inflorescence, the naked flowering glumes 5-7-nerved. Several species are useful forage grasses for marshy places. The seeds of *P. fluitans* are ground and used as food in parts of Europe.

pa-nic'u-late (pȧ-nĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [See PANICLE.] *Bot.* Arranged or disposed in panicles; branching like a panicle. — **pa-nic'u-late-ly,** *adv.*

Pan'i-cum (păn'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., panic grass.] *Bot.* A very large and widely distributed genus of grasses, the panic grasses, of very diverse habit. They have 1-2-flowered spikelets disposed in a close or open panicle, being distinguished by the latter character from all closely related genera. *P. miliaceum,* the broom-corn millet, and its allies, are important in Europe and Asia (see MILLET, 1 **a**). Some species, as guinea grass (*P. maximum*), are useful for hay and pasturage; a few, as *P. plicatum,* are cultivated for ornament; most, as the witch grass (*P. capillare*), are weeds. The genus is often treated as including *Echinochloa* and *Synetherisma.*

pan-id'i-o-mor'phic (păn-ĭd'ĭ-ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *idiomorphic.*] *Petrog.* Completely idiomorphic; designating, or pertaining to, a rock texture in which all the minerals occur in their proper crystal forms or approximately so.

pan'i-fi-ca'tion (păn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *panis* bread + *-fication:* cf. F. *panification.*] Act or process of making bread; conversion into bread.

Pan'i-o'ni-a (pȧn'ĭ-ō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. Πανιώνια.] *Gr. Antiq.* A gathering of all the Ionians held on Mycale, at which Poseidon was worshiped with splendid sacrifices and political matters were sometimes discussed. — **Pan'i-o'ni-an** (-ăn), **Pan'i-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pan'isc, pan'isk (păn'ĭsk), *n.* [L. *Paniscus,* fr. Gr. Πανίσκος, dim. of Πάν Pan.] *Gr. Myth.* A godling of the forest, half man, half goat, commonly attendant on Pan. See PAN.

pan-jan'drum (păn-jăn'drŭm), *n.* [Coined in imitation of words from Gr. beginning with *pan-,* and of L. endings.]
1. A word used in the expression "the Grand Panjandrum himself," a burlesque title, in some nonsense lines made by Samuel Foote to test Macklin, who had asserted that he could repeat anything after hearing or reading it once.
2. Hence: **a** A burlesque title for an imaginary or mysterious potentate or pretender to power; a pompous or pretentious local magnate or official; a self-important personage, or the like. **b** Ceremonial fuss; official ceremony.

pan'lo-gism (păn'lŏ-jĭz'ĭm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. λόγος speech, reason.] The doctrine that the absolute or the absolute reality is of the nature of thought or reason; — sometimes applied esp. to Hegel's philosophy. — **pan'log'i-cal** (păn-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pan'lo-gis'ti-cal** (păn'lŏ-jĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Of these noumenal idealisms the earliest in time and the nearest to Fichte's philosophy was the *panlogism,* begun by Schelling (1775-1854), completed by his disciple Hegel (1770-1831), and then modified by the master himself. *Encyc. Brit.*

pan-mix'i-a (păn-mĭk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + Gr. μίξις a mixing.] *Biol.* Promiscuous interbreeding uninfluenced by selection. It is supposed to result in the degeneration and ultimate disappearance of organs or parts which are no longer of use.

pan'nage (păn'ăj), *n.* [OF. *pasnage,* LL. *pasnadium, pastinaticum, pastionaticum,* fr. L. *pastio* a pasturing, grazing. See PASTOR.] *Eng. Law.* **a** The feeding, or the right of feeding, swine in a wood or forest; also, the charge or payment made for this right. **b** The food of swine in the woods, as beechnuts, acorns, etc.

panne (pȧn), *n.* [F.] A soft fabric resembling velvet, but with a longer, looser nap and a satin finish.

pan'nier (păn'yêr; -ĭ-êr; 7), *n.* [F. *panier,* fr. L. *panarium* a bread basket, fr. *panis* bread. Cf. PANTRY.] **1.** A basket, lit., a bread basket; a rather large basket for carrying provisions, etc.; esp., a wicker basket of this sort carried on the back of a horse or other beast of burden or on the shoulder or back of a person. Such baskets are often carried in pairs, one on each side.
2. A covered basket holding surgical instruments and medicines for a military ambulance; — misunderstood by some as a horse litter or ambulance. *Now Rare.*
3. *a Mil. Antiq.* A shield of basketwork set in the ground, formerly used by archers. **b** *Mil.* A conical basket, with a pole passing through its axis, which can be filled with stones and used as an anchor in bridge and pontoon laying.
4. *Arch.* A corbeil, or a sculptured basket, whether as an abacus of a caryatid or atlas pillar, or as a mere ornament.
5. A basket carriage. *Rare.*
6. **a** A framework of steel, whalebone, or the like, sometimes worn by women to expand their skirts at the hips. **b** An overskirt puffed or looped full on the sides and back.

pan'nier-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man bearing or using a pannier or panniers; esp.: **a** A hawker, as of fish, having his wares in panniers. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** Formerly, at the Inns of Court, an officer who brought (in panniers on a horse) provisions and had duties connected with the meals, etc., as the blowing of the dinner horn.

pan'ni-kin (păn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *pan* a dish.] A small pan or cup; a cannikin.

pan'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAN. Hence: *vb. n.* Act or process of panning; also, usually *pl.,* the product.

Pan-no'ni-an (pă-nō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pannonius,* fr. L. *Pannonia,* Gr. Παννονία.] Pert. to Pannonia, a Roman province in what is now Austria-Hungary, bounded north and east by the Danube. It passed from the Western to the Eastern Roman Empire and afterwards to the Huns, Lombards, Avars, Germans, and Magyars. — *n.* One of the people of Pannonia.

pan'nose (păn'ōs), *a.* [L. *pannus* cloth.] *Bot.* Like felt or woolen cloth in texture or look. — **pan'nose-ly,** *adv.*

pan'nus (păn'ŭs), *n.* [Cf. F. *pannus, panus.*] *Med.* A very vascular superficial opacity of the cornea, usually due to the rubbing of granular eyelids or of inverted eyelashes.

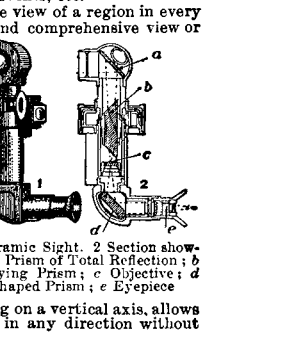
pan'o-plied (păn'ō-plĭd), *a.* Dressed in panoply.

pan'o-ply (-plĭ), *n.; pl.* -PLIES (-plĭz). [Gr. πανοπλία; πᾶς, πάν, all + ὅπλον tool, implement, in pl., armor, arms.]
1. A full suit of plate armor as distinguished from mail or quilted armor; also fig., as in Eph. vi. 11, 13, etc.
2. Anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping; anything forming a bright or magnificent covering, envelopment, or environment.

pan'o-ply, *v. t.;* PAN'O-PLIED (-plĭd); PAN'O-PLY-ING. To provide with a panoply.

pan'o-ra'ma (-rȧ'mȧ; 277), *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πάν, all + ὅραμα that which is seen, a view, fr. ὁρᾶν to see. See PAN-; WARY.]
1. A picture presenting a view of objects in every direction from or as from a central point.
2. A picture which, representing scenes too extended to be seen at once, is exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled continuously before the spectator.
3. A scene that passes continuously before one; a mental picture of a series of images or events, etc.
4. An unobstructed or complete view of a region in every direction; hence, a complete and comprehensive view or presentation of a subject matter.
5. A building for containing a panorama.

pan'o-ram'ic (-răm'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a panorama. — **panoramic camera,** a photographic camera to take panoramic views, with a revolving lens. — **p. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **p. sight,** a form of hyposcope for use by marksmen, etc. See also FIELDPIECE, *Illust.* — **p. telescope,** a telescope which, by an arrangement of reflectors turning on a vertical axis, allows one to examine the landscape in any direction without moving.



1 Panoramic Sight. 2 Section showing: *a* Prism of Total Reflection; *b* Rectifying Prism; *c* Objective; *d* Roof-shaped Prism; *e* Eyepiece

Pan'pipe' (păn'pīp'), *n., or, pl.,* **Pan'pipes'** (-pīps'). *Music.* A primitive wind instrument consisting of a series of short hollow reeds or pipes graduated in length according to a musical scale and bound together side by side, the lower ends being stopped, the upper ones open and level for playing on with the lips; a syrinx; a mouth organ; — said by the Greeks to have been invented by Pan.

Panpipe.

pan-psy'chism (păn-sī'kĭz'm), *n.* [See PAN-; PSYCHIC.] The theory that all nature is psychical or has a psychical aspect; the theory that every particle of matter has a psychical character or aspect. Cf. MIND-STUFF. — **pan-psy'chic** (-kĭk), *a.* — **pan-psy'chist** (-kĭst), *n.* — **pan'psy-chis'tic** (păn'sĭ-kĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Fechner affords a conspicuous instance of the idealistic tend-

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[L. *pangonius;* Gr. πᾶς, πάν, all + γωνία angle.] A crystalline stone of many angles. *Obs.*

Pan-Goth'ic (păn-gŏth'ĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *Gothic.*] See PAN-.

pan-gram'ma-tist, *n.* [*pan-* + *grammatist.*] One who makes sentences, phrases, etc., containing all the letters of the alphabet.

pangue. ✝ PANG.

‖**pan-guin'gui** (păn-gēn'gē), *n.* [Tag. *panguinguigui.*] A Tagalog gambling game. *Phil. I.*

Pan-ha'gi-a (păn-hā'gĭ-ȧ). Var. of PANAGIA.

pan'han'dler, *n.* A beggar who accosts people on the street to beg from them. *Slang or Cant.*

pan'har-mon'i-con, *n.* [*pan-* + *harmonicon.*] *Music.* A kind of orchestrion, invented in 1800 by J. N. Maelzel.

pan head. A head of a rivet or bolt shaped like an inverted cooking pan. — **pan'-head'ed,** *a.*

Pan'hel-le'ni-um (păn'hĕ-lē'-nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Πανελλήνιον; πᾶς, πάν, all + Ἕλληνες the Greeks.] A the temple at Ægina built by the emperor Hadrian as the meeting place of the united Greeks. **b** An assembly or association of united Greeks, formed by Hadrian.

pan'hi-dro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *hidrosis.*] *Med.* Perspiration over the whole body.

pan-hu'man, *a.* Of or pertaining to all humanity.

pan-hys'ter-ec'to-my, *n.* [*pan-* + *hysterectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the entire uterus.

pani. ✝ PAYENY. [*Obs. or R.*]

pan'i-cal, *a.* = PANIC, *a.,* 1.

pan'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PANIC.

pan ice. Loose floes, such as form along the coast of Labrador by the breaking up of sea ice.

pan'ic-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

panicke. ✝ PANIC, grain.

pan'icked (păn'ĭkt), *a.* Seized with panic. *Rare.*

pan'i-cl, pan'i-cld. Panicle, panicled. *Ref. Sp.*

pan'i-cle. ✝ PANNICLE. [*Obs.*]

pan'i-cle, *n.* = PANIC, a grass.

pan'ic-mon'ger (păn'ĭk-mŭŋ'gĕr), *n.* One who tries to cause or foster panics; an alarmist.

pan'ic-mon'ger-ing, *n.*

pan-i'co-graph, -graph'ic, etc. Vars. of PANICONOGRAPH, etc.

pan'i-cog'ra-phy (păn'ĭ-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [For *paniconography.*] Photozincography.

pan'i-con'o-graph (păn'ĭ-kŏn'ō-grăf), *n.* [*pan-* + *icono-* + *-graph.*] *Photog.* A photozincograph. — **pan'i-con'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **pan-i'co-nog'ra-phy** (-ĭ'kō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

pa-nic'u-lat'ed (pȧ-nĭk'ū-lāt'-ĕd), *a. Bot.* Paniculate.

pan'i-dro'sis (păn'ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* = PANHIDROSIS.

panier. Var. of PANNIER.

pan'i-fice, *n.* [L. *panificium.*] Bread making; bread. *Obs.*

panikell. ✝ PANNICLE.

pa'nim. ✝ PAYNIM.

Pa'ni-ne'an (pȧ'nĭ-nē'ăn), *a.* Designating the grammatical system of the Sanskrit grammarian Panini (prob. c. 300 B. C.).

pan'ion. For COMPANION. *Obs.*

panique. ✝ PANIC.

‖**pa'nis con'ju-ra'tus.** [LL.] Consecrated bread used in trial by ordeal.

pa-nis'cus (pȧ-nĭs'kŭs), *n. masc.,* **pa-nis'ca** (-kȧ), *n. fem.; pl. masc.* -CI (-ī), *fem.* -CÆ (-ē). [L. *Paniscus.*] A panisc.

‖**pa'nis far're-us.** [L., bread of spelt or corn.] *Civil Law.* See CONFARREATION.

pan'isk. Var. of PANISC.

Pan-is'lam, *n.* See PAN-. — **Pan'-Is-lam'ic,** *a.* — **Pan-Is'lam-ism,** *n.* Also **Pan-is'lam,** etc.

Pan-Is'ra-el-it'ish, *a.* See PAN-.

paniter. ✝ 2d PANTER.

pa-niv'o-rous (pȧ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *panis* bread + *-vorous.*] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

Pan-ja'bi (pŭn-jä'bē), *n.* The language of the Punjab, a Sanskritic language with Arabic and Persian loan words, with only a limited literature. Its alphabet belongs to the Nagari group. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

pan'jam (păn'jŭm). Var. of PUNJUM. [PINK, a minnow.]

pank. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

pank (*dial.* pănk), *v. i.* To pant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pank, *n.* [Bengali.] See WEIGHT.

pan'kin, *n.* [*pan* + *-kin.*] A small earthen pan or jar; also, any earthen vessel. *Dial. Eng.*

Pan'-Ku' (păn'kōō'), *n.* [Chin. *P'an*[2] *Ku*[2].] In Chinese myth, the first conscious being, who shaped the world out of chaos.

Pan-Lat'in-ist, *a.* Comprising all Latin peoples. [LODION.

pan-me-lod'i-con, *n.* = PANMELODICON.

pan'me-lo'di-on (păn'mē-lō'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* [See PAN-; MELODY.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument producing its tones by the rubbing of wheels on metal bars.

pan'mug' *n.* [*pan* a dish + *mug.*] A large vessel of coarse red and black crockery, used for bread, milk, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

pann. ✝ PAN, a beam.

pannach. ✝ PANACHE.

pan-nade' (pȧ-nād'), *n.* [OF.] The curvet of a horse. *Rare.*

pan'nag (păn'ăg), *n. Bib.* An unidentified article of trade in Judah and Israel. See *Ezek.* xxvii. 17. "Perhaps a kind of confection." *R. V. (marg.).*

pannal. ✝ PANEL.

pan'nam, pan'num (păn'ŭm), *n.* Bread. *Thieves' Cant.*

panne. ✝ PAN.

pan'nel. ✝ PANEL, PANELE.

pan'nel. *n.* Erron. for PANNAM.

pan'nel-la'tion. *n.* Impaneling.

pan'ner-y (păn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [See -ERY.] **a** Extraction of salt in pans. **b** Pans collectively

panes. ✝ PENCE.

Pan'ne-tier' green (pȧn'tyā') = ARNAUDON'S GREEN.

pan'neu-ri'tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *neuritis.*] *Med.* Neuritis affecting the whole nervous system; multiple neuritis.

pan'nick. ✝ PANIC.

pan'ni-cle, *n.* 1. For PANICLE. 2. The brainpan or skull; — apparently an erron. use. *Obs.*

pan-nic'u-lar (pȧ-nĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, a panicle. *Obs.*

pan'nier, *v. t.* **a** To supply with a pannier or panniers. **b** To put in or as in a pannier.

pan'nier, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] At the Inner Temple, London, a table waiter; — an obsolescent name, as no more are appointed.

pan'niered (păn'yĕrd), *a.* Bearing panniers.

pannikell. ✝ PANNICLE

pannikin boss *or* **overseer.** A boss or overseer in a small way on a station *Australia.*

Pan-non'ic (pȧ-nŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Pannonicus.*] Pannonian.

Pan-non'i-cal, *a.* Pannonic. *Obs.*

pannoun. ✝ PENNON.

pan'num. Var. of PANNAM.

pan'num, *n.* [Native name *panna* in Natal of a species of *Aspidium;* cf. Zulu *pande* root, fr. *panda* to dig.] The dried anthelmintic rootstock of various ferns of the genus *Dryopteris.*

pan'nus-co'ri-um, *n.* [L. *pannus* cloth + *corium* leather.] A kind of leather cloth for boot and shoe uppers. *Trade Name.*

Pa'no(pȧ'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS(-nōz). One of a tribe of Indians of northeastern Peru, from which the Panoan stock is named. They are expert boatmen, and have been brought under mission control.

Pa'no-an (-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of South American Indians dwelling in western Brazil and eastern Peru and Bolivia. The Panoan tribes are all savages, and, despite their general intelligence, are steadily diminishing in number.

pa-no'cha (pȧ-nō'chȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] **a** A Mexican raw sugar. **b** A sweetmeat usually of brown sugar, cream, and nut meats.

pan'o-co'co (păn'ō-kō'kō), *n.* [From a native South Amer. name.] **a** A South American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Tounatea panococo*), or its hard dark wood. **b** One of the necklace trees (*Ormosia coccinea*): also, the handsome variegated wood of the tree.

pan'o-is'tic (păn'ō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + Gr. ᾠόν an egg.] *Zoöl.* Producing ova only; — said of the ovaries of certain insects not producing vitelligenous cells.

Pa-no'li-a deer (pȧ-nō'lĭ-ȧ). The thameng.

pan'om-pha'ic (păn'ŏm-fā'ĭk), *a.* Panomphean.

pan'om-phe'an, pan'om-phæ'an (-fē'ăn), *a.* [L. *panomphaeus,* Gr πανομφάιος.] Sending sounds of omen; giving forth all divination; — an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter. In French form, humorously misused by Rabelais in the sense of "universal," and hence in translations of Rabelais, and elsewhere allusively. *Rare.*

pan'o-pho'bi-a (păn'ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = PANTOPHOBIA

pan'oph-thal'mi-a (-ō-f-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = PANOPHTHALMITIS.

pan-oph'thal-mi'tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *ophthalmitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation involving all the structures of the eyeball.

pan'o-plist, *n.* [*panoply* + *-ist.*] One who is panoplied. *Rare.*

pan-op'tic, *a.* [Gr. πανόπτης. See PAN-; OPTIC.] All-seeing.

pan-op'ti-cal, *a.* Of or pert. to a view of all aspects at once.

pan-op'ti-con (păn-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr ὀπτικόν, neut. of ὀπτικός of or for sight: see OPTIC.] **1.** A kind of optical instrument, as a combination of a telescope and microscope.
2. A prison built circularly so that the guard at a central position can see all the prisoners.
3. A place where everything may be seen: an exhibition room for novelties.

pan'o-ram' (păn'ō-ră'm'), *a.* [Short for PANORAMA.] Panoramic. — *n.* A panoramic camera.

pan'o-ram'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Panoramic. — **-ram'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pan'o-ra'mist (-rȧ'mĭst; -răm'-ĭst), *n.* [*panorama* + *-ist.*] One who paints panoramas.

pan-or'ga-non (păn-ôr'gȧ-nŏn), *n.* [NL.] An instrument for solving all sorts of problems in astronomy, dialing, etc.

Pa-nor'pa (pȧ-nôr'pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρπή, ἅρπη, sickle, goad.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the scorpion flies. See MECOPTERA.

Pan'or-pa'tæ (păn'ôr-pā'tē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = MECOPTERA.

Pa-nor'pi-dæ (pȧ-nôr'pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the scorpion flies and their allies. See MECOPTERA. — **pa-nor'pi-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pa-nor'pid** (-pĭd), *n.* — **pa-nor'pine** (-pīn; -pĭn; 183), *a.*

pan'or'tho-dox, *a.* See PAN-. — **pan-or'tho-dox'y,** *n.*

pan-os'te-i'tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *osteitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of all structures of a bone.

pan'o-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *otitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of all parts of the ear, esp. the middle and internal ear.

pan'o-type, *n.* [*pano-,* irreg. for *pan-* or *panto-* + *-type.*] A collodiotype.

pan-phar'ma-con, *a.* Panacean. *Obs.* — *n.* Panacea. *Obs.*

pan-phar'ma-con (păn-fär'mȧ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See PAN-; PHARMACON.] A panacea. *Rare.*

pan'phe-nom'e-nal-ism, *n.* = PHENOMENALISM.

pan-pho'bi-a (păn-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PANTOPHOBIA.

pan-pneu'ma-tism (păn-nū'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *pneumato-* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of E. von Hartmann, designed to reconcile the panlogism of Hegel and the panthelism of Schopenhauer — being, in effect, that the world, or noumenal reality, is both unconscious will and unconscious thought.

pan'po-lism (păn'pō-lĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. πόλις city, πόλισμα *community.*] *Polit. Sci.* Equality of civil rights among all the members of a community; — so called by Marlo.

Pan-Pres'by-te'ri-an, *a.* See PAN-.

Pan-Prot'es-tant, *a.* See PAN-.

ency to *mysterize* nature in his *panpsychism*, or that form of noumenal idealism which holds that the universe is a vast communion of spirits, souls of men, of animals, of plants, of earth and other planets, of the sun, all embraced as different members in the soul of the world. *Encyc Brit.*

pan-soph'ic (păn-sŏf'ĭk) } *a.* [See PANSOPHY.] All-wise;
pan-soph'i-cal (-sŏf'ĭ-kăl) } claiming universal knowledge; as, *pansophical* pretenders. — **pan-soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan'so-phism (păn'sō-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πάνσοφος all-wise.] Pretension to universal knowledge. — **pan'so-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

pan'so-phy (păn'sō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πάνσοφος all-wise; cf. σοφία wisdom.] Universal wisdom or encyclopedic knowledge; esp., a system of universal knowledge proposed by Comenius (1592–1670), a Moravian educator.

pan'sy (păn'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [F. *pensée* thought, pansy, fr. *penser* to think, L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder. See PENSIVE.] A garden plant (*Viola tricolor*), native of Europe, with irregular 5-petaled flowers and lobed or incised leaves with large stipules. The wild pansy has small and usually purple and yellow flowers; cultivation has developed many different shades and combinations of color. Three principal strains are named after the French horticulturists Cassier, Bugnot, and Trimardeau. The pansy was one of the earliest of cultivated flowers, and hence has a large number of English vernacular and dialectic names.

There is *pansies*, that 's for thoughts. *Shak.*

pant (pånt; pănt), *v. i.*; PANT'ED; PANT'ING. [OF. *panteisier* to be breathless, F. *pantois* out of breath; prob. (assumed) LL. *phantasiare* to have the nightmare, *phantasia* fancy. See PHANTASY, PHANTOM.] **1.** To breathe quickly, spasmodically, or in a labored manner, as from exertion, eagerness, or excitement; to respire with heaving of the chest. Also used of natural phenomena, machines, etc.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell. *Dryden.*

2. To run panting. *Goldsmith.*

3. Hence: To long eagerly; to desire earnestly; yearn.

As the hart *panteth* after the water brooks. *Ps.* xlii. 1.

4. To beat with unnatural violence or rapidity; to palpitate or throb; to pulsate; — said of the heart, blood, etc.

5. *Naut.* To bulge in and out alternately; — said of the sides of plated ships.

pant, *v. t.* **1.** To breathe or utter quickly or laboriously; to gasp; to put or drive by gasping; — with *out* or *forth.*

There is a cavern where my spirit
Was *panted* forth in anguish. *Shelley.*

2. To long for; to pant or yearn for. *Rare.*

Then shall our hearts *pant* Thee. *Herbert.*

pant, *n.* **1.** One of a series of short and quick or spasmodic breaths, as after exertion; a catching of the breath; a gasp. Also, a throb or puff of an engine.

2. A heave, palpitation, or throb, as of the heart.

pan'ta-, pant- (păn'tȧ-). A prefix denoting *all.* See PAN-.

Pan-tag'ru-el (păn-tăg'rōō-ĕl; *F.* päɴ'tȧ'grü'ĕl'), *n.* [F.] The son of Gargantua and Badebec in Rabelais's celebrated satirical romance of "Pantagruel." He is represented as a giant, under whose tongue a whole army takes shelter from rain, in whose mouth and throat are whole cities. He is a jolly drunkard and boon companion, whose coarse unrestrained humor has a serious satirical purpose. Born in the midst of a drought, when all the moisture of the earth was a salt perspiration, he is named Pantagruel, a name which Rabelais fantastically derives from Greek and "Hagarene" or Arabic with the meaning all-thirsty. See PANURGE, GARGANTUA.

Pan'ta-gru'el-ism (păn'tȧ-grōō'ĕl-ĭz'm; păn-tăg'rōō-ĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of Pantagruel; buffoonery or coarse humor with a satirical or serious purpose.

By the means of a little *Pantagruelism* (which you know is a certain jollity of mind, pickled in the scorn of fortune) you see me now hale and cheery, as sound as a bell. *Motteux (Rabelais).*

Pan'ta-gru'el-ist, *n.* One who imitates, resembles, admires, or studies Pantagruel or Rabelais.

pan'ta-lets', pan'ta-lettes' (păn'tȧ-lĕts'), *n. pl.; sing., Rare,* PANTALET, PANTALETTE. [Dim. of *pantaloon.*] **1.** In the dress of women and girls about 1830–50, long loose drawers with a frill or ruffle at the bottom of each leg; also, a detachable frill or ruffle to lengthen the legs of drawers, below the knee; humorously or affectedly, women's drawers, bloomers, or the like.

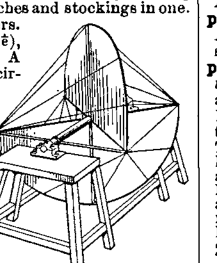
2. *Cookery.* Papillotes or the like.

pan'ta-loon' (-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *pantalon*, fr. It. *Pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy, from *Pantaleone*, the patron saint of Venice, which, as a baptismal name, is very frequent among the Venetians, and is applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, fr. Gr. Παντολέων, lit., all lion, a Greek personal name.] **1.** [*cap.*] In the Italian comedy, a character, originally and properly Venetian, usually a lean old dotard, with spectacles, slippers, and a kind of tight-fitting combination of trousers and stockings; also, in pantomimes, a buffoon, usually a vicious old dotard, the butt and accomplice of the clown. See MASKED COMEDY.

2. In contempt, a feeble or imbecile old man; an old dotard. *Obs.* "The lean and slippered *pantaloon.*" *Shak.*

3. Usually in *pl.* A leg garment of varying styles at different periods; as: **a** A kind of wide breeches fashionable in England for some years after 1660. *Obs.* **b** A tight-fitting man's garment consisting of breeches and stockings in one. *Obs.* **c** In recent times, trousers.

pan'ta-nem'o-ne (păn'tȧ-nĕm'ō-nē), *n.* [*pant-* + Gr. ἄνεμος wind.] A form of windmill with two semicircular vanes. It will work without setting for any wind except one blowing perpendicularly on the axles.



Pantanemone.

pan-tech'nic (păn-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *technic.*] Relating to or comprising all the arts.

pan-tech'ni-con (-nĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See PAN-; TECHNIC.] Orig., a London bazaar for all sorts of artistic works; later, a storage warehouse (the bazaar having been converted into one); hence, a furniture van, called also a **pantechnicon van**. *Eng.*

pan-tel'e-graph (-tĕl'ē-gråf), *n.* [*pan-* + *telegraph.*] *Elec.* A form of facsimile telegraph using at both ends of the line two isochronously vibrating pendulums. See FACSIMILE TELEGRAPH. — **pan'te-leg'ra-phy** (păn'tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

pan-tel'e-ol'o-gism (păn-tĕl'ē-ŏl'ō-jĭz'm; -tē'lē-), *n.* [*pan-* + *teleology.*] The theory that the noumenal reality or essential nature of the world is intelligent activity of God.

pan-tel'e-phone (păn-tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* [*pan-* + *telephone.*] A highly sensitive form of microphone.

pan-tel'e-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to the pantelephone. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, telephonic transmission in which all the components of a complex sound are equally transmitted irrespective of their pitch.

pan-tel'ler-ite (-tĕl'ĕr-īt), *n.* [From *Pantelleria*, an island in the eastern Mediterranean, whence it was first described.] *Petrog.* A variety of lava, related to rhyolite, but rich in iron and soda, and consisting of anorthoclase feldspar, soda augite, cossyrite (a titaniferous soda amphibole), and glass.

pan'the-ism (păn'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *theism.*] **1.** The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God; the doctrine that there is no God but the combined forces and laws which are manifested in the existing universe; cosmotheism. *Pantheism* is a loose designation for the significance, with reference to the doctrine of deity, of many theories. It contrasts with: **atheism**, or denial of God's existence; **agnosticism**, or uncertainty; **deism**, or assertion that God is wholly outside the world, to which he bears only a causal relation; **theism**, or the doctrine that God transcends the world in his nature, though he may be omnipresent in it; and **polytheism**, or belief in more gods than one. Pantheism includes: **acosmism**, or the denial of a cosmos as a real existence or as other than an idealistic creation of the divine nature in which the world has its being; **cosmotheism**, or worship of the physical universe as the only divinity; **monism**, or the doctrine that there is but one organic being or all-inclusive reality; and also, certain forms of **mysticism** which assert the immanence of the divine nature, or the One. Historically, the chief pantheistic systems are: The **Stoic** system, which taught that God is the active physical force of the universe which periodically destroys and recreates itself; the **Neoplatonic** system, which embraces all forms of Neoplatonism that assert a One transcending all determinate or finite beings (a One above Reason, or Νοῦς) and deny true being to the world and men; the **Averroistic** system, the interpretation of Aristotelianism by the Arabian Averroës, in which he affirmed the transcendence of the form-giving principle, making it above the world and above man, so that both man and natural beings perish at death and do not survive it (see AVERROISM); the **humanistic**, or **spiritualistic**, system, as the doctrine of Giordano Bruno, who conceived God as a world personality; the **Spinozistic** system, which taught that God is the universal substance in which reality exists attributively (see SPINOZISM); and the **Oriental**, or **Indian**, system, conceiving the universe as a deceitful appearance of the one absolute indeterminate or empty being. All these historical forms of pantheism have in common the doctrine of a general might which swallows up individual beings. For modern doctrines pantheistic or allied to pantheism, compare PANENTHEISM, PANLOGISM, PANPNEUMATISM, PANPSYCHISM, PANTELEOLOGISM, PANTHELISM.

2. The worship of all gods or of gods of different creeds, cults, or peoples indifferently, as in the old Roman Empire.

pan'the-ist (păn'thē-ĭst), *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

pan'the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to panthe-
pan'the-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ism; founded in, or leading to, pantheism. — **pan'the-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan'the-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. θέλειν to will + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the noumenal reality of the universe, or the absolute, is will; specif., the philosophy of Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860).

pan'the-ol'o-gy (păn'thē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *theology.*] A system of theology embracing all religions; a complete system of theology. — **pan'the-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pan-the'on (păn-thē'ŏn; păn'thē-ŏn; 277), *n.* [L. *pantheon, pantheum*, Gr. πάνθειον (sc. ἱερόν), fr. πάνθειος of all gods; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + θεῖος of the god, θεός a god: cf. F. *panthéon.* See PAN-; THEISM.] **1.** A temple dedicated to all the gods; esp. [*cap.*], the building so called at Rome. The Roman Pantheon comprises a rotunda with a great hemispherical dome, built by Hadrian about A. D. 120, and an octastyle portico of Corinthian columns, which may have belonged originally to the temple built by Agrippa about B. C. 27. In 609 it was dedicated as a church to the memory of all the martyrs, in allusion to its supposed earlier use as a temple of all the gods. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

2. A building resembling or likened to the Roman Pantheon; esp., a building where rest the great and famous dead of a nation, such as Westminster Abbey, or the church of Sainte-Geneviève, called *le Panthéon* at Paris.

3. The aggregate gods of a people; esp., the gods officially recognized as major or state deities.

A *pantheon*, or organized commonwealth of gods, such as we find in the state religion of Egypt or in the Homeric poems, is not the primitive type of heathenism. *W. Robertson Smith.*

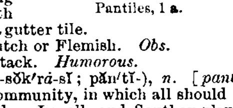
4. A treatise on the pagan gods.

5. A place of public amusement; — from a building so called opened in London in 1772.

pan'the-on'ic (păn'thē-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a pantheon.

pan'ther (păn'thẽr), *n.* [ME. *pantere*, F. *panthère*, L. *panthera*, Gr. πάνθηρ; cf. Skr. *puṇḍrīka* a tiger.] **a** The leopard; esp., a supposed robust and fierce variety, or the black variety. **b** Any of several other large cats; esp., in America, the cougar or puma, less often the jaguar.

pan'tile' (păn'tīl'), *n.* [*pan* dish + *tile.*] **1. a** A roofing tile whose cross section is a dissymmetrical ogee curve. **b** A longitudinally curved roofing tile, laid alternately with convex covering tiles; a gutter tile.



Pantiles, 1 a.

2. A flat paving tile, Dutch or Flemish. *Obs.*

3. A sea biscuit; hard-tack. *Humorous.*

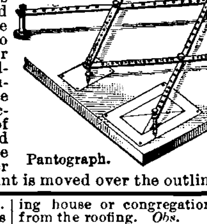
pan'ti-soc'ra-cy (păn'tī-sŏk'rȧ-sĭ; păn'tĭ-), *n.* [*pant-* + *isocracy.*] A Utopian community, in which all should rule equally, such as Coleridge, Lovell, and Southey planned in their younger days.

pan'tler (păn'tlẽr), *n.* [F. *panetier.* See PANTER, PANTRY.] In a great family, the servant or officer in charge of the bread and the pantry. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pan'to- (păn'tō-). Combining form denoting *all.* See PAN-.

pan'to-fle (păn'tō-f'l; păn-tŏf'l; -tōōf''l), *n.* [F. *pantoufle.*] A slipper; — formerly applied to various types of indoor footwear, and, at times, to overshoes.

pan'to-graph (păn'tō-gråf), *n.* [*panto-* + *-graph.*] **a** An instrument, essentially of four light rigid links jointed in parallelogram form, to copy maps, plans, or the like on any predetermined scale. The links are uniformly perforated along their lengths, and are permanently jointed, two and two, together, the other joints being variable, according to the scale. The instrument has a fixed pivot at the end of one of the links, a tracing point at the free end of the link jointed to this, and another tracing point at the permanent joint of the other two links. One tracing point is moved over the outline of



Pantograph.

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pans. † PENCE.

Pan-Sa'tan-ism, *n.* Doctrine that the world is the expression of the personality of Satan.

Pan-Sax'on, *a.* See PAN-.

pan-sci'o-lism (păn-sī'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* See PAN-.

Pan-sclav'ic (păn-skläv'ĭk; -sklăv'ĭk), **Pan-sclav'ism** (-skläv'ĭz'm), **Pan-sclav'ist**, **Pan'scla-vo'ni-an** (-sklȧ-vō'nĭ-ăn). Vars. of PANSLAVIC, etc.

panse. † PANSY, PAUNCE.

panse (påns), *v. t.* *Scot.* **1.** [F. *penser*, OF. also *panser.* Cf. PANSY, PENSIVE.] To think of; consider; heed. *Obs.*

2. [F. *panser*, orig. same word as *penser* to think.] To attend or dress, as a wound.

panse, *v. i.* [See PANSE, *v. t.*, 1.] To think; meditate. *Obs. Scot.*

panse, *n.* A thought. *Obs. Scot.*

panse'ment, *n.* [F.] Act of "pansing," as a wound. *Scot.*

pan'ser. Var. of PANSIÈRE.

pan'shard (păn'shärd), *n.* A potsherd. *Dial. Eng.*

pan'shon. Var. of PANCHEON.

pan'sied (păn'zĭd), *a.* Covered or adorned with pansies.

‖ **pan'sière'** (päɴ'syâr'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *panciere*, fr. OF. *pance*, F. *panse*, belly. See PAUNCH.] *Medieval Armor.* A piece of plate armor covering the lower part of the body in front.

pan'sive. † PENSIVE.

Pan-Slav', *a.* See PAN-. — **Pan-slav'ic** (-släv'ĭk; -slăv'ĭk), *a.* — **Pan-slav'ism** (-släv'ĭz'm; -slăv'ĭz'm), *n.* — **Pan-slav'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Pan'sla-vis'tic** (păn'slȧ-vĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **Pan'sla-vo'ni-an** (-slȧ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Pan'sla-von'ic** (-vŏn'ĭk), *a.* — **Pan-slav'o-nism** (păn-släv'ō-nĭz'm; păn-slăv'-), *n.*

pan-sper'ma-tism (-spûr'mȧ-tĭz'm), **pan'sper'mism** (păn'spûr'mĭz'm), *n.* Panspermy.

pan-sper'ma-tist, **pan'sper'mist**, *n.* Believer in panspermy.

pan-sper'mi-a (păn-spûr'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = PANSPERMY.

pan'sper'my (păn'spûr'mĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. σπέρμα a seed.] *Biol.* The theory that the widespread distribution of germs accounts for apparent cases of spontaneous generation. — **pan-sper'mic** (-spûr'mĭk), *a.*

pan-sphyg'mo-graph, *n.* [*pan-* + *sphygmograph.*] An instrument for recording simultaneously cardiac, pulse, and chest movements.

Pan's pipes (pănz). = PANPIPE.

pan-ste're-o-ra'ma (păn-stē'rē-ō-rä'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all + στερεός solid + ὅραμα a view.] A model of a town or country, in relief.

pansy violet. A form of the bird's-foot violet having the two upper petals very dark purple, with the lower petals normally lilac-purple. *U. S.*

pant. † PAINT.

pant, *n.*, *sing.* of PANTS; — used especially adjectively. *Colloq.*

pant (pånt), *n.* [Cf. LL. *pantanum* slough, swamp.] **1.** A public fountain, cistern, or well. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A pool or puddle, as in a farmyard. *Dial. Eng.*

pan'ta-ble, pan'ta-cle. † PANTOFLE.

pan'ta-cosm (păn'tȧ-kŏz'm), *n.* [*panta-* + Gr. κόσμος universe.] = COSMOLABE.

pan-ta'do. † PINTADO.

pan-tag'a-my (păn-tăg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*panta-* + *-gamy.*] In certain communistic societies, a kind of complex marriage in which every man is regarded as the husband of every woman and vice versa.

pan'ta-gogue (păn'tȧ-gŏg), *n.* [*pant-* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* A medicine formerly supposed to have the power to expel all morbid matter from the body.

Pan'ta-gru-el'i-an (păn'tȧ-grōō-ĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Pan'ta-gru-el'ic** (-ĭk), **Pan'ta-gru-el'ine** (-ĭn), **Pan'ta-gru'el-is'tic** (-grōō'ĕl-ĭs'tĭk), **Pan'ta-gru'el-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Of, pert. to, or befitting, Pantagruel. — **Pan'ta-gru-el'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan'ta-gru-el'i-on (-grōō-ĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F. *pantagruélion.*] An herb (prob. hemp, as furnishing the material for the hangman's rope) mentioned in Rabelais's "Pantagruel."

‖ **pan'ta-lan'** (pän'tä-län'), *n.; pl.* -LANS (*Sp.* -läns). [Sp., in the Philippine Islands; orig. uncert.; cf. Sp. *pontón* pontoon bridge.] A raised platform; a wharf. *Phil. I.*

pan-tal'e-on (păn-tăl'ē-ŏn), *n.* [After the inventor, *Pantaleon* Hebenstreit, a German.] *Music.* A very large dulcimer, invented about 1700, with gut and metal strings, struck with small wooden mallets.

pan'ta-let'ted, *a.* Wearing pantalets.

pan'ta-lon. Var. of PANTALEON.

Pan'ta-lo'ne (pän'tä-lō'nā), *n.* See PANTALOON, 1; MASKED COMEDY.

pan'ta-looned' (păn'tȧ-lōōnd'), *a.* Wearing pantaloons, or trousers; trousered.

pan'ta-loon'er-y, *n.* **1.** The character or performance of a pantaloon; buffoonery.

2. Materials for pantaloons. *Obs.*

pan'ta-loon'ing, *vb. n.* Acting the pantaloon.

pan-tam'e-ter (păn-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*panta-* + *-meter.*] **1.** = PANTOMETER

2. *Carp.* A graduated bevel

pan'ta-morph (păn'tȧ-môrf), **pan'ta-mor'phic**, etc. For PANTOMORPH, etc.

pan'ta-ple. † PANTOFLE.

pan-tarbe' (păn-tärb'), *n.* [Gr πανταρβη, a kind of precious stone: cf. OF. *pantarbe.*] A precious stone anciently believed to shine like the sun and act on gold as a magnet. *Rare*

pan'tarch, *n.* [F. (Rabelais) *pantarche*; prob. error for *pancharte, pancarte.* Cf. PANCART.] A chart. *Obs.*

pan'tarch-y (păn'tär-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. παναρχία; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἀρχή rule.] Rule by all; a state ruled by all the people.

pantarite, *n.* [*pant-* + Gr. ἀρετή virtue.] State of having all the virtues. *Obs.*

pantarongal. † PANDARAM.

pan'tas, *n.* [OF. *pantais.* See PANT, *v.*] A distemper affecting the lungs of hawks *Obs.*

pan'ta-scope, pan'ta-scop'ic. Erron. for PANTOSCOPE, etc.

pan'ta-sote (păn'tȧ-sōt), *n.* An imitation leather.

☞ *Pantasote* is a trade-mark.

pan'ta-tro'phi-a (-trō'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PANT-; ATROPHY.] *Med.* General atrophy.

pan tel'ler-ase' (păn-tĕl'ĕr-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

panteone. † PANTHEON.

pant'er, *n.* One that pants.

pan'ter, *n.* [F. *panetier.* See PANTRY.] A keeper of the pantry; a pantler. *Obs.*

pan'ter, *n.* [F. *pantière.* Cf. PAINTER a rope.] A fowler's net or snare. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

pan'ter. pantere. † PANTHER.

pan'ter-er, *n* A pantler. *Obs.*

panterie. † PANTRY.

Pan'teu-ton'ic, *a.* See PAN. — **Pan-Teu'ton-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

panthan † PANTHEON.

pantharb. † PANTARBE.

pan-the'ic (păn-thē'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of a pantheum.

pan'the-le'ma-tism (păn'thē-lē'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. θέλημα will.] = PANTHELISM.

pan-the'on-ize (păn-thē'ŏn-īz; păn'thē-ŏn-), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **pan-the'on-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

panther cat. The ocelot

panther cowry. A spotted East Indian cowry (*Cypræa pantherina*).

pan'ther-ess, *n.* A female panther.

pan'ther-ine (păn'thẽr-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *pantherinus.*] Like a panther, esp. in color: as, the **pantherine snake**, or **rat snake** (*Zamenis mucosus*), of India, or the **pantherine toad** (*Bufo mauritanica* or *pantherina*) of northwestern Africa.

pan'ther-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

panther lily. The leopard lily.

pan'ther's bane (păn'thẽrz). Wolfsbane.

panther wood. The sandarac tree or wood.

pan-the'um (păn-thē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -THEA (-ȧ). [L. See PANTHEON.] A statue or idol combining the images or emblems of several deities, or of one deity in various aspects.

pan'ti-ble. † PANTOFLE.

pan'ties. † PANTAS.

pan'tile', *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a Dissenters' meeting house or congregation; — from the roofing. *Obs.*

pan'tiled' (păn'tīld'), *a* Roofed with pantiles.

pantile lath. An extra large lath to support pantiles on roofs.

pan'til'ing (-tīl'ĭng), *n.* Pantile roofing.

pan'tine, *n.* [F., commonly *pantin.*] A jointed pasteboard doll or manikin forming a kind of jumping jack (a toy in the 18th century). *Obs.*

pant'ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PANT.

pant'ing-ly, *adv.* of PANTING.

panting stringer, beam, knee. *Naut.* One designed to strengthen plates and prevent panting.

pan-ti'so-crat (păn-tī'sō-krăt; păn-tĭs'ō-), **pan'ti-soc'ra-tist** (păn'tī-sŏk'rȧ-tĭst; păn'tĭ-), *n.* An advocate of pantisocracy.

pan'ti-so-crat'ic (păn'tī-sō-krăt'ĭk; păn'tĭ-), **pan'ti-so-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to pantisocracy or pantisocrats.

pan'tle, *n.* [ME. *pantelle.* Cf PANTER a net.] A snare for birds. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pan'tle, *v. t.* [Dim. or freq. of *pant*, v.] To pant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pantoble, pantocle. † PANTOFLE.

pan'to-chro-nom'e-ter, *n.* [*panto-* + *chronometer.*] A combination of compass, sundial, and universal time dial.

pan'tod. *n.* See OD.

pan'to-glos'si-cal, *a.* Pertaining to all languages. *Obs.*

pan'to-glot (păn'tō-glŏt), *n.* [*panto-* + Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language.] One conversant with all languages. — **pan'to-glot**, *a.* — **pan'to-glot'tism** (-glŏt'ĭz'm), *n.*

pan'to-graf. Pantograph. *Ref. Sp.*

the diagram to be copied; the other makes the desired copy. **b** *Mech.* A linkwork of similar construction, or a lazy-tongs device, used as a reducing motion for an indicator, a parallel motion for a beam engine, or the like.

pan'to-graph'ic (păn'tō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a pantograph or pantography. — **pan'to-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan-tog'ra-phy (păn-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** A general description; entire view of an object.
2. The art or process of using the pantograph.

pan-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*panto-* + *-logy.*] A systematic view of all knowledge. — **pan-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pan-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument to measure all angles in determining elevations, distances, etc.

pan-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* **1.** Universal measurement. *Obs.*
2. The use of the pantometer.
—**pan'to-met'ric** (păn'tō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

pan'to-mime (păn'tō-mīm), *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. παντόμιμος, lit., all-imitating; πᾶς, παντός, all + μῖμος mimic, mime: cf. F. *pantomime.* See MIMIC.] **1.** An actor in a dumb-show performance; esp., one of those, the *pantomimi*, of the ancient Roman pantomime (see def. 2).

[He] saw a *pantomime* perform so well that he could follow the performance from the action alone. *Tylor.*

2. A dramatic performance by actors using only, or chiefly, dumb show. The Roman *pantomime* was by masked actors, the mimicry being wholly bodily. The subjects were commonly well-known myths, but a chorus usually sang the story by way of interlude. In Italy the pantomime developed the characters of *Harlequin, Pantaloon, Columbine, Scaramouch* (which see), forming a kind of popular burlesque; in France, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the name was applied to allegorical spectacles with characters from classical mythology; in England a kind of folklore drama grew up with subjects largely from popular tales, of which dumb acting as well as burlesque dialogue, music, and dancing by Clown, Harlequin, etc., are features. It has become a characteristic feature of the Christmas season.
3. Hence, dumb show of any sort; significant gesticulation or facial expression.

pan'to-mim'ic (-mĭm'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *pantomimicus.*] Of or
pan'to-mim'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to mimicry or pantomime. — **pan'to-mim'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan'to-mim'ic, *n.* A pantomime actor.

pan'to-mim'ist (păn'tō-mīm'ĭst), *n.* An actor in pantomime; also, a composer of pantomimes.

pan'to-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. παντόμορφος. See PAN-; MORPHIC.] Taking or assuming all shapes; as, hysteria is *pantomorphic* in its symptoms.

pan'to-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *panto-* + *phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of everything; a state of terror with no definite object of fear. — **pan'to-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'-ĭk), **pan'toph'o-bous** (păn-tŏf'ō-bŭs), *a.*

pan'to-scope (păn'tō-skōp), *n.* [*panto-* + *-scope.*] *Photog.* **a** A form of wide-angle lens. **b** A panoramic camera.

pan'to-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Viewing all; having a wide field of view; — used specif. of certain bifocal optical instruments; as: **pantoscopic camera**, a panoramic camera. — **p. spectacles**, spectacles with two segments of different focal lengths, the upper one for distant, the lower for close, vision.

Pantoscopic Spectacle Lens.

pan-toum' (păn-tōōm'), *n.* [F. See PANTUN.] *Pros.* A verse form of a number of four-line stanzas with the second and fourth lines of each stanza repeated as the first and third of the next, and with the first and third lines of the first stanza repeated as the second and fourth of the last. See PANTUN.

pan'try (păn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [ME. *pantrie*, F. *paneterie*, fr. *panetier* pantler, LL. *panetarius* baker (cf. *panetus* small loaf of bread), L. *panis* bread. Cf. COMPANY, PANNIER a basket, PANTLER.] A room or closet where bread and other provisions are kept.

pan-tun' (păn-tōōn'), *n.* [Malay.] *Pros.* A Malay verse form for short improvised poems, imitated under the name *pantoum* (which see) by French and English writers.

Pan-urge' (păn-ûrj'; *F.* pȧ'nürzh'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. πανοῦργος ready to do anything; roguish.] The favorite companion of Pantagruel in Rabelais's "Pantagruel." He is a spendthrift, tippler, libertine, coward, and rogue, but his good heart and ingenious mocking at all things (except danger) make him attractive. Pantagruel made him governor of Salmygondin, and Panurge finally, unable to decide whether to marry, set out with Pantagruel to the Oracle of the Divine Bottle, where he was answered by the single word *tring* (touch glasses, as for a toast).

Pan'za, San'cho (săn'kō păn'zȧ; *Sp.* săn'chō pän'thä). [Sp. *panza* paunch.] The squire in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He is a short, pot-bellied peasant, ignorant and credulous, but shrewd and with a store of proverbial wisdom, thus being a foil to his master. Among other things, Don Quixote promised him the government of an island. See BARATARIA.

pap (păp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pappe.* Cf. PAP soft food.] **1.** A nipple; mammilla; teat. *Now Archaic or Dial.*

The *paps* which thou hast sucked. *Luke* xi. 27.

2. Anything shaped like a nipple, as: **a** A small tumor or swelling; a pimple. **b** A rounded, nipplelike hill or peak; a mamelon; — chiefly in *pl.*

pap, *n.* [Cf. D. *pap*, G. *pappe*, both perh. fr. L. *papa*, *pappa*, the word with which infants call for food.] **1.** A soft food for infants or invalids, as that made of bread boiled or softened in milk or water.
2. Hence, any substance of like consistency; a paste, pulp, emulsion, or the like.
3. The pulp of an apple, or of similar fruit. *Obs.*
4. Nourishment or support from official patronage; as, treasury *pap. Colloq. & Contemptuous.*

pa-pa' (pȧ-pä'; pä'pȧ; 277: *cf.* MAMA), *n.* [F. *papa*, orig. a child's word; cf. L. *papa*, Gr. πάπας, πάππας, a child's word meaning father. Cf. POPE.] Father; — now chiefly a child's word.

pa'pa (pä'pä), *n.* [L., father, bishop, fr. Gr. See PAPA father.] **a** The bishop of Rome; the Pope. *Obs. or R.* **b** Also **pa'pas** (-päs). *East. Ch.* A parish priest, or one of the lower clergy. *Obs. or R.*

pa'pa-cy (pā'pȧ-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *papatia*, fr. L. *papa* a father, bishop. See POPE.] **1.** The office and dignity of the Pope, or pontiff, of Rome; papal jurisdiction.
2. The popes, collectively; the succession of popes.
3. The Roman Catholic supreme government; — often used by opponents disparagingly or opprobriously.

pa'pa-gal'lo (pä'pä-gäl'yō; 195), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-yōz; *Sp.* -yōs). [Sp. *papagayo.*] A large showily colored food fish (*Nematistius pectoralis*) related to the Carangidæ, found from the Gulf of California to Panama.

Pa'pa-go (pä'pä-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz; *Sp.* -gōs). One of a tribe of Piman Indians of Arizona and Sonora. They are industrious agriculturists and laborers. Practically all are Roman Catholics.

pa-pa'in (pȧ-pā'ĭn; pā'pȧ-ĭn; 277), *n.* [See PAPAW.] *Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme present in the juice of the green fruit of the papaya, and apparently intermediate in action between pepsin and trypsin. The commercial preparation, used as a digestant, is a grayish pepsinlike powder.

pa'pal (pā'păl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *papa* bishop. See PAPACY.]
1. Of or pert. to the Pope of Rome; proceeding from the Pope; ordered or uttered by the Pope; as, a *papal* edict.
2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

papal brief, an apostolical brief. — **p. cross.** See CROSS, *Illust.* — **p. crown**, the tiara. — **p. hat**, a red hat with gold tassels, worn by the Pope. — **p. infallibility**, *R. C. Ch.*, the dogma that the Pope cannot, when speaking ex cathedra, i. e., in his official character of supreme pontiff, err in defining a doctrine of Christian faith or rule of morals to be held by the Church. This was decreed at the Vatican Council, July 18, 1870. — **P. States**, a former dominion, in Italy, directly subject to the Holy See. It included the Romagna, the Marches, Umbria, and the present province of Rome; it originated in a grant of the exarchate of Ravenna to Pope Stephen II. by Pepin the Short in 755, and ceased to exist when Rome was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1870.

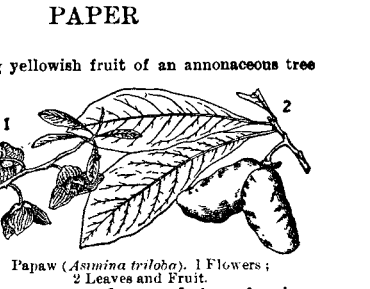
pa'pal-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make, or to become, papal; to Romanize. — **pa'pal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pa'pal-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

Pa-pa'ver (pȧ-pā'vĕr), *n.* [L., poppy.] A genus of herbaceous plants, the poppies, typifying the family Papaveraceæ. They have lobed or dissected leaves and long-peduncled, often nodding, flowers, usually large and showy; the capsule is dehiscent only at the summit. The 25 species are mostly of the Old World, many being cultivated. *P. somniferum* is the source of opium. See POPPY.

Pa-pav'er-a'ce-æ (pȧ-păv'ĕr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PAPAVER.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or shrubs, the poppy family, typifying the order Papaverales. They have milky juice, regular or irregular flowers with caducous sepals and hypogynous stamens, and capsular fruit. There are 26 genera and about 200 species, widely distributed, comprising many ornamental garden plants. The most important are *Papaver, Bikukulla, Sanguinaria, Argemone, Fumaria*, and *Capnoides.* — **pa-pav'er-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pa-pav'er-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants including 6 families, as the Papaveraceæ and Brassicaceæ. They are distinguished by the regular cyclic flowers with hypogynous stamens and superior compound ovary.

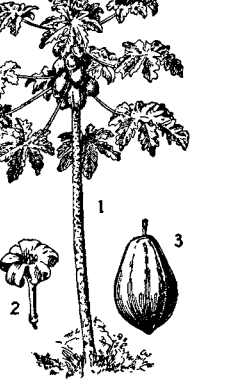
pa-paw' (pȧ-pô'; pô'pô', *esp. in spelling pawpaw*), *n.* Also **paw'paw'**. [Sp. *papayo* papaw, *papaya* the fruit of the papaw, fr. the native name in the West Indies.] **1.** The papaya; also, the tree that bears this fruit.
2. a The oblong yellowish fruit of an annonaceous tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the central and southern United States. The fruit has a sweetish, banana-like, many-seeded pulp. Also, the tree, which has large obovate leaves, and lurid purple flowers. **b** Any of various other American species of *Asimina.*



Papaw (*Asimina triloba*). 1 Flowers; 2 Leaves and Fruit.

3. A bushwhacker. *Missouri.*

pa-pa'ya (pä-pä'yä), *n.* [Sp., prop., fruit of the papaw. Cf. PAPAW.] The fruit of the tropical American tree *Carica papaya.* The tree is of palmlike appearance, crowned with long-petioled palmately 7-lobed leaves and clusters of diœcious yellow flowers. The oblong, yellow fruit is very large, and has a pulpy flesh and a thick rind. It is eaten raw, boiled as a vegetable, pickled, or preserved. The seeds are anthelmintic. All parts of the plant abound in milky juice containing papain (which see).



Papaya. 1 Fruiting Tree ($\frac{1}{120}$); 2 Staminate Flower; 3 Fruit.

pa'per (pā'pĕr), *n.* [F. *papier*, fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus, from which the Egyptians made a kind of paper, Gr. πάπυρος. Cf. PAPYRUS.] **1.** A substance made in the form of thin sheets or leaves from rags, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material, for various uses. The essential processes in the manufacture of paper are: the reduction of the raw material to a thin pulp; the running of this pulp upon a flat sieve of fine mesh, which retains the fibers that become felted together; and the removal and drying of the *felt* so formed. These processes are usually accompanied by others, according to the use for which the paper is designed, as bleaching, sizing, pressing or calendering, loading, tinting, etc. Machines for making paper in a continuous web were introduced about the year 1800, and most paper is now so made, though certain fine grades are still made by hand. In the **Fourdrinier machine** the sieve is a long endless wire cloth carried on rollers. A light cylinder, called the **dandy roll**, presses on the upper surface of the felt on the sieve, imparting the watermark and determining the character of the paper as *wove* (bearing the impression of a fine even gauze) or *laid* (marked with parallel lines). From this the felt passes on through rolls which express moisture, and over the driers, which are hollow cylinders heated with steam. A smooth surface is produced by calenders, and apparatus for sizing, etc., may also form a part of the machine. Where a high finish is required the paper is afterward passed through supercalenders. The **cylinder machine** differs from the Fourdrinier machine chiefly in having its sieve on a revolving cylinder, which dips into the vat of pulp. It is used principally in making heavy paper, board, and tissue paper. Paper consists of cellulose fibers in a more or less pure condition. It was made in early times from the inner bark of the paper mulberry by the Chinese, who extended the art to other materials and spread a knowledge of it among other nations. The best writing paper is made from linen rags. Newspaper is chiefly made from wood. Paper, when not sold in the roll, is furnished in various sizes (varying somewhat with different makers). The principal sizes are as follows:

TABLE OF PAPER SIZES.

NOTE. The abbreviations *dr.* drawing paper, *pr.* printing, *wr.* writing, *U. S.*, *Eng.*, are used where the size denoted by any name varies with the kind of paper or with the country.

TRADE NAME	INCHES.	TRADE NAME	INCHES.
Albert, note	3 7/8 × 6	**bastard**	16 × 20
antiquarian	31 × 53	**billet**, note	6 × 8
atlas, *wr.*	26 × 33	**billheads, halves**	8 1/2 × 14
" *dr.*	26 × 34	" **quarters**	8 1/2 × 7
bag cap, brown	19 1/2 × 24	" **sixes**	4 2/3 × 8 1/2

pan'to-graph'ing, *n.* The use of a pantograph.

pantograph snaffle. A snaffle bit jointed like a pantograph.

pan'to-i-at'ri-cal, *a.* [*panto-* + *iatrical.*] Curing all evils. *Obs.*

pan'to-log'ic (păn'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **pan'to-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantology.

pan'to-man'cer (păn'tō-măn'sĕr), *n.* [*panto-* + Gr. μαντεία divination.] One who sees omens in all events.

pan'to-mime, *a.* Pantomimic.

pan'to-mime, *v. t. & i.* To represent by pantomime. [MIMUS.]

pan'to-mi'mi, *n.*, *pl.* of PANTO-

pan'to-mim'ic-ry, *n.* = Pantomimic action.

pan'to-mi'mus (păn'tō-mī'mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MIMI (-mĭ). [L.] See PANTOMIME, I.

pan'to-morph, *n.* [*panto-* + *-morph.*] Something capable of assuming all shapes.

pan'ton (păn'tŏn), *n.* [Perh. fr. PATTEN.] **1.** = PANTOFLE. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. *Farr.* A horseshoe to correct a narrow, hoofbound heel. *Obs.*

‖ **pan'ton me'tron an'thro-pos** (mĕt'rŏn), *or* (*Gr.*) πάντων μέτρον ἄνθρωπος. See HOMO MENSURA.

pan-toph'a-gy (păn-tŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. παντοφαγία; πᾶς, παντός, all + φαγεῖν to eat.] The habit or power of eating all kinds of food. — **pan'to-phag'ic** (păn'tō-făj'ĭk), **pan-toph'a-gous** (păn-tŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* — **pan-toph'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pantophle. ✝ PANTOFLE.

Pan-top'o-da (păn-tŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *panto-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PYCNOGONIDA. —

pan'to-pod (păn'tō-pŏd), *n.*

pan'to-prag-mat'ic, *a.* Meddling in everything. —*n.* A meddler, or the art of meddling. *Humorous.* [Var. of PANSOPHY.]

pan-tos'o-phy (păn-tŏs'ō-fĭ).

Pan'to-sto'ma-ta (păn'tō-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *panto-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A group of protozoans having no definite mouth. — **pan-tos'to-mate** (păn-tŏs'tō-māt; păn'tō-stō'māt), **pan'to-stom'a-tous** (păn'tō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **pan'to-stome** (păn'tō-stōm), *n.*

Pan'to-the'ri-a (-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *panto-* + Gr. θηρίον beast.] *Paleon.* An order of generalized mammals including most of those of the American Jurassic. — **pan'to-the'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

pan'to-type, *n.* [*panto-* + *-type.*] A universal type.

pan-tou'fle (păn-tōō'fl). Var. of PANTOFLE.

pantoun. ✝ PANTON.

pan'trer. ✝ PANTERER.

pan'try-man, *n.* A man employed in a pantry, as in a large hotel or on board a vessel.

pants (pănts), *n. pl.* Trousers; pantaloons; also, drawers; — abbr. of PANTALOONS. *Colloq.*

pantuffle. ✝ PANTOFLE.

‖ **pa'ñu-e'lo** (pä'nyōō-ā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (*Sp.* -lōs). [Sp.] A kerchief or neckcloth; in the Philippines, a square cloth, folded triangularly, starched and worn like a great ruffle or collar.

‖ **pa'nure'** (pȧ'nür'), *n.* [F.] Bread crumbs used to cover croquettes, etc., for cooking.

pan-ur'gic (păn-ûr'jĭk), *a.* [See PANURGY.] Apt or ready in all kinds of work.

pan'ur-gy (păn'ŭr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πανουργία, fr. πανοῦργος, properly, ready to do anything; hence, knavish, roguish; πᾶς, παν, all + ἔργον work.] Skill in all work or business; craft. *R.*

pany. ✝ PAYENY.

pan-yar' (păn-yär'), *v. t.* [Pg. *penhorar* to pledge, fr. L. *pignus* pledge.] To seize as a pledge or security; esp., to seize or kidnap (natives); to plunder; raid. *West Africa.*

pan'yard. ✝ PANNIER.

panyere. ✝ PANNIER.

pa'nym. ✝ PAYNIM.

pan-zo'ism (păn-zō'ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] **1.** Vital forces or powers, collectively; vital energy.
2. The primitive belief in the kinship of men and animals.

pan'zo-ō'ti-a (păn'zō-ō'shĭ-ȧ), **pan-zo'ō-ty** (păn-zō'ō-tĭ), *n.* [NL. *panzoötia*; Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ζῷον animal.] *Med.* An epidemic disease affecting many animals. — **pan'zo-ōt'ic** (păn'zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

pa'o-lase' (pä'ō-lāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. [TROGRAPHY.]

pa'o-li-are' (-lĭ-ȧr'), *n.* See PE-

‖ **pa'o-lo** (pä'ō-lō), *n.* [It. Cf. PAUL.] See COIN. [RIMINI.]

Pa'o-lo, *n.* See FRANCESCA DA

pap (păp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POP.

pap, *v. t.* To feed with pap.

pa-pa'. Var. of PAPAW.

‖ **pa'pa** (pä'pä), *n.* [Sp.] The potato.

pa'pa (pä'pȧ), *n.* **a** A baboon. **b** The king vulture.

pa'pa (pä'pä), *n.* [Maori.] A kind of bluish clay like indurated pipe clay, sometimes used for whitening fireplaces. It is often hard as stone, and is then called **papa rock.** *New Zealand.*

pa'pa-ble (pā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *papable.* See PAPAL.] Qualified for, or eligible to, election to the papacy.

pa'pa-bot', **pa'pa-bote'** (pä'pȧ-bŏt'), *n.* [Prob. of Creole origin.] The upland plover. *Louisiana.*

papadom. ✝ POPADAM.

papagay. ✝ POPINJAY.

Pa'pa-ga'yo wind (pä'pȧ-gä'yō), *n. Meteor.* A violent northeasterly wind on the Pacific coasts of Nicaragua and Guatemala; — named for the district from which it blows.

pa-pa'ia. Var. of PAPAYA

pa-pa'io. ✝ PAPAW.

Pa'pa-jo (pä'pä-hō; 189). Var. of PAPAGO.

pap'a-lin. *n.* [F. *papalin*, It. *papalino.*] A papist. *Obs.*

pa'pal-ism (pā'pȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* The papal system.

pa'pal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A papist. —

pa'pal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pa-pal'i-ty (pȧ-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL., *papalitas*: cf. OF. *papalité.*] The papacy. *Obs.*

pa'pal-ly, *adv.* of PAPAL.

pa'pal-ty, *n.* [Cf. F. *papauté.*] The papacy. *Obs.*

pa'pa-pho'bi-a (pā'pȧ-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *papa* bishop + *-phobia.*] Intense fear or dread of the Pope or popery. *Rare.* —

pa'pa-pho'bist (pā'pȧ-fō'bĭst), *n.* *Rare.*

pa'parch-y (pā'pär-kĭ), *n.* [L. *papa* bishop + *-archy.*] Government by a pope. — **pa-par'chical** (pȧ-pär'kĭ-kăl), *a.*

‖ **pa'pas** (pä'päs), *n.* [LGr. πάπας, πάππας.] *East. Ch.* A parish priest. See 2d PAPA b.

pa-pa'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pa'pate, *n.* [L. *papa* pope + *-ate*, 4: cf. OF. *papat.*] The papacy. *Obs.*

pa-pav'er-am'ine (pȧ-păv'ĕr-ăm'ĭn; -ā-mēn'; pȧ-pă'vĕr-; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}O_4N$, found in opium.

pa-pav'er-i'na (-ĭ'nȧ). Var of PAPAVERINE.

pa-pav'er-ine (pȧ-păv'ĕr-ĭn; -ēn; pȧ-pā'vĕr-; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}O_4N$, constituting about one per cent of opium. Its physiological action is not certainly known.

pa-pav'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, the poppy.

pa-pa'ya. ✝ PAPAW.

Pap'a-ya'ce-æ (păp'ȧ-yā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CARICACEÆ. — **pap'a-ya'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pap'a-ya'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the modern family Caricaceæ, etc. — **pa-pa'yal** (pȧ-pā'yăl), *a.* [*Chem.* Papain.]

pap'a-yo'tin (păp'ȧ-yō'tĭn), *n.*

pap'boat', *n.* **1.** A boat-shaped dish to hold pap for infants.
2. A large spiral East Indian marine shell (*Turbinella rapa*); — so called because used by native priests to hold anointing oil.

pape. ✝ PAP.

pape (pāp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pape.* See POPE.] Pope. *Obs. or Scot.*

pape, *n.* [Creole.] The nonpareil.

pa'pe-jay (pä'pē-jā). Obs. or *Scot. var. of* POPINJAY.

papelard, *n.* [F.] A flatterer; sycophant; hence, a hypocrite. *Obs.* — *a.* Hypocritical. *Obs.*

papelardy, *n.* Also **-dry.** Sycophancy. *Obs.* [Porridge. *Obs.*]

pa'pe-lote, *n.* [Cf. PAP food.]

Trade Name.	Inches.
billheads, thirds	8½ × 9⅓
broad twelves	23 × 41
cabinet, cards	4¼ × 6½
cap	14 × 17
carte de visite	2½ × 4⅛
casing, brown	36 × 46
check folio	17 × 24
colombier, *or* *U. S.*	23 × 34
columbier *Eng.*	23½ × 34½
commercial letter, *wr.*	11 × 17
" note	5½ × 8½
" post	11 × 17
copy	16 × 20
crown, *or* *U. S.*	15 × 19
crown cap *Eng*	15 × 20
demy, *wr. U. S.*	16 × 21
" " *Eng.*	15½ × 20
" *pr. Eng.*	17½ × 22½
" boards	18 × 22
" *dr.*	15 × 20
" letterheads	8 × 10½
double atlas, *Eng.*	31½ × 55
" cap	17 × 28
" copy	20 × 33
" crown	20 × 30
" demy *wr U. S.*	21 × 32
" " " *Eng.*	22½ × 35
" "	16 × 42
" " *pr.*	22½ × 35
" double cap	28 × 34
" " crown	30 × 40
" " folio	34 × 44
" elephant	27 × 40
" folio	22 × 34
" foolscap	17 × 27
" " boards	18 × 29
" four pound brown	22 × 31
" imperial	30 × 44
" " cap. brown	29 × 44
" large, cards	4½ × 6
" " post	21 × 33
" letter	16 × 20
" medium	23 × 36
" "	18 × 46
" packet	19 × 24
" post	19½ × 31½
" pott	15 × 25
" royal, *U. S.*	24 × 38
" " *Eng.*	25 × 40
" small, cards	3½ × 5
" " post	19 × 30½
" superroyal	27½ × 41
elephant, *wr. & dr.*	23 × 28
" *pr. Eng.*	23 × 30
" brown	24 × 34
emperor, *U. S.*	40 × 60
" *Eng.*	48 × 72
extra size folio	19 × 24
" thirds, cards	17⅞ × 3
flat cap	14 × 17
" foolscap	13 × 16
" letter	10 × 16
" packet	12 × 19
folio, folio post	17 × 22
" noteheads	5½ × 8½
" letterheads	8½ × 11
foolscap, *U. S.*	13 × 16
" *Eng*	13½ × 17
" board	11½ × 17½
" and half	13 × 24
" third	13 × 21⅓

Trade Name.	Inches.
gentlemen's, cards	1½ × 3
grand eagle	27 × 40
half large, cards	2¼ × 3
" small, "	1¾ × 2½
haven cap, brown	21 × 26
hotel noteheads	5⅔ × 11
imperial, *U. S.*	23 × 31
" *Eng.*	22 × 30
" cap, brown	22 × 29
Kent cap, brown	18 × 21
ladies', cards	2½ × 3½
large, "	3 × 4½
" post	16½ × 21
legal cap	13 × 16
letter	10 × 16
medium, *U. S.*	18 × 23
" *Eng.*	18½ × 23½
" *dr.*	17 × 22
" and half	24 × 30
memorandum head	5½ × 8½
music demy	14⅜ × 20¾
note	8 × 10
packet folio	19 × 24
" noteheads	5¼ × 9
" post	12 × 19
peerless, *dr.*	18 × 52
pinched post	14½ × 19
post	16 × 20
pott, *wr.*	12½ × 15
" *pr.*	13 × 16
Prince of Wales	3 × 4½
quad crown	30 × 40
" demy	35½ × 45
" large, cards	6 × 9
" royal	40 × 50
" small, cards	5 × 7
queen note	3½ × 5⅜
reduced small, cards	2⅛ × 3½
royal, *wr.*	19 × 24
" *pr.*	20 × 25
" packet	6 × 9½
sheet and half cap	13½ × 24½
" " " demy	22½ × 26½
" " "	17¾ × 33¾
" " " f'lsc'p	13¼ × 24½
" " " post	19½ × 23½
" " " pott	12½ × 22½
" " third foolscap	13¼ × 22
short demy	14⅜ × 20¾
small atlas, *Eng.*	25 × 31
" cap	13 × 16
" cards	2½ × 3½
" double cap	16 × 26
" " post	19 × 29
" post	13½ × 16½
statements	5½ × 8½
" gem	3⅜ × 5⅝
" head-and-tail	5½ × 8½
" hotel	5⅔ × 11
" infant	4⅛ × 5½
" short	5½ × 5½
" square	5½ × 5⅝
" Yankee	5⅜ × 8½
superroyal *wr. U.S.*	20 × 28
" " *Eng.*	19 × 27
" *dr.*	19 × 27
" *pr.*	20½ × 27½
" boards	21½ × 29
theorem, *dr.*	28 × 34
thirds, cards	1½ × 3
town "	2 × 3

2. A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance.
3. Something resembling true paper, as (in form and use) the papyrus of the ancients or (in material) dried paper pulp molded into any form, or papier-mâché.
4. A printed or written document or instrument; a writing, as an essay; as, a *paper* read before a society; an examination *paper;* specif., *pl.*, documents proving identity, validity, authorization, etc.; as, an officer's *papers*.
5. Hence: **a** Short for *negotiable paper* (see under NEGOTIABLE). **b** (*pl.*) = SHIP'S PAPERS.
6. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a daily *paper*.
7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins, tacks, opium, etc.
8. A paper specially prepared, as by having a medicinal preparation spread over it.
9. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See PAPER HANGINGS.
10. A free pass. *Slang.*

Syn. — PAPER, DOCUMENT. PAPER, as here compared, is the general term for a printed or written instrument of whatever sort; DOCUMENT, which may apply to anything written, printed, or inscribed, suggests esp. a source of information, evidence, or proof; as, state *papers;* to sign a *paper;* "A peculiar difficulty I have experienced in dealing with Lord Macaulay's private *papers*" (*Trevelyan*); "Her [Lady Byron's] letters I sent back except those of the quarreling correspondence, and those, being *documents*, are placed in the hands of a third person" (*Byron*); "The history of Shelley's life develops itself clearly before our eyes; the *documents* of importance for it are given with sufficient fullness" (*M. Arnold*); "Life is only a *document* to be interpreted" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*).

pa'per (pā'pĕr), *v. t.;* PA'PERED (pā'pĕrd); PA'PER-ING.
1. To write on paper; to make a memorandum of; also, to describe on paper and post or publish the description.
I'll have to *paper* your friend from the lowlands. *Stevenson.*
2. To fold or inclose in paper.
3. To furnish with paper; to cover or line with paper; esp., to furnish with paper hangings; as, to *paper* a house. Also, to treat with paper, as with sandpaper.
4. *Bookbinding.* To prepare (a volume) for its covers by pasting the end papers and flyleaves.
5. To give out free tickets or passes for, as a theater. *Slang.*

pa'per, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to paper; made of paper.
2. Resembling paper or existing only on paper; unsubstantial; as, a *paper* army.
☞ For various phrases, as *paper* birch, *paper* profits, etc., see the *Vocabulary*.

pa'per-bark' (pā'pĕr-bärk'), *n.* Any of several Australian myrtaceous trees of the genus *Melaleuca* (esp. *M. leucadendron*) or the related genus *Callistemon;* — so called from the thin papery bark, which peels off in large sheets.

paper birch. An American birch (*Betula papyrifera*), with chalky white bark peeling in many thin layers. The bark was widely used by the Indians for canoes, and is now worked into various fancy articles, as baskets, etc.

paper blockade. *Internat. Law.* A blockade proclaimed but not effectively enforced. See BLOCKADE, 1.

paper boards. *Bookbinding.* Boards with the outside covering of paper.

paper credit. Credit based on evidences of debt, as promissory notes, duebills, etc.

paper hanger. One who covers walls with wall paper.

paper hangings. Paper, commonly ornamental, used to cover the inner walls of houses, etc.

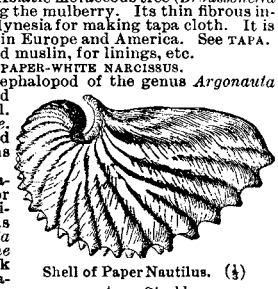
paper money. Paper documents that circulate as a substitute for money. In a narrow sense the term is restricted to those forms issued for the purpose of such circulation, as government notes, fiat paper money, bank notes, etc.; in a wider, but less correct, sense the term *paper money* is indefinitely used to include all instruments, such as negotiable commercial paper, that have the effect of replacing money in circulation.

paper mulberry. An Asiatic moraceous tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) resembling the mulberry. Its thin fibrous inner bark is used in Polynesia for making tapa cloth. It is grown as a shade tree in Europe and America. See TAPA.

paper muslin. Glazed muslin, for linings, etc.

paper narcissus. = PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS.

paper nautilus. A cephalopod of the genus *Argonauta* (which see); — so called from the delicate shell.


Shell of Paper Nautilus. (½)

paper profits. *Finance.* Prospective unrealized profits on transactions not concluded.

paper tree. **a** The paper mulberry. **b** Either of two ornamental Asiatic thymelæaceous shrubs (*Edgeworthia gardneri* and *Daphne cannabina*) whose bark is used in making paper. **c** The East Indian moraceous tree *Streblus asper*.

paper wasp. Any wasp making a nest of paperlike material, as the yellow jackets.

paper weight. Any object designed to hold down loose papers by its weight.

pa'per-white' nar-cis'sus. A variety of narcissus bearing clusters of small, very fragrant, pure white blossoms.

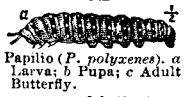
pa'per-y (pā'pĕr-ĭ), *a.* Like paper; of the thinness or consistency of paper.

‖ **pa'pe-terie'** (pä'pē-trē'), *n.* [F., fr. *papier* paper.] A case or box with paper and writing materials.

Pa'phi-an (pā'fĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Paphius*, Gr. Παφιος, from Παφος the city Paphos.] Of or pertaining to Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus with a famous temple of Aphrodite; hence, pertaining to love, esp. illicit love, or wantonness. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paphos; also, a prostitute.

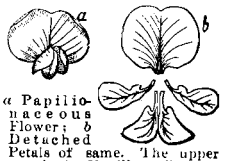
‖ **pa'pier'-mâ'ché'** (pā'pyā'mä'shā'; pā'pyā-mä'shā), *n.* [F., chewed paper; *papier* paper + *mâché* chewed.] A hard and strong substance made of a paper pulp mixed with size, glue, rosin, clay, or the like. It is shaped into various articles, usually by molds.

Pa-pil'i-o (pā-pĭl'ĭ-ō; -yō), *n.* [L., a butterfly.] *Zoöl.* A Linnæan genus originally comprising all the butterflies, but as now used restricted to the typical swallow-tailed butterflies and some of their near allies. It comprises many subgenera, and is the type of the family Papilionidæ.



Papilio (*P. polyxenes*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Butterfly.

pa-pil'i-o-na'ceous (pā-pĭl'ĭ-ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Like a butterfly.
2. *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the family Papilionaceæ (*Fabaceæ*). **b** Having an irregular zygomorphic corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly, as in the bean, pea, and other fabaceous plants.



a Papilionaceous Flower; *b* Detached Petals of same. The upper one is the Vexillum, Banner, or Standard; the laterals are the Wings; the basals form the Keel.

Pa-pil'i-on'i-dæ (pā-pĭl'ĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PAPILIO.] *Zoöl.* A large family of butterflies. They have all three pairs of legs well developed in both sexes; the larvæ usually have osmateria, and the pupæ are angular and attached by the anal end and a median loop of silk. It comprises the subfamilies Papilioninæ and Parnassiinæ, and sometimes the Pierinæ. — **pa-pil'i-on'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

pa-pil'la (pā-pĭl'ä), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., a nipple, pimple, dim. of *papula*.] Any small nipplelike or pimplelike projection or part; as: **a** *Bot.* An epidermal cell whose walls form a conical protuberance like a minute hair. Such papillæ often give a velvety appearance to the petals of flowers. **b** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) A vascular process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth. (2) One of the vascular protuberances of the dermal layer of the skin extending into the epidermal layer. In many cases they contain tactile corpuscles. (3) The apex of a Malpighian pyramid of the kidney. (4) One of the small protuberances distributed over the upper surface of the tongue. They are known according to their shape as *circumvallate*, *fungiform*, and *filiform* papillæ. The two former kinds bear taste buds.

pap'il-lar (păp'ĭ-lär; pā-pĭl'är; 277), *a.* Papillary.

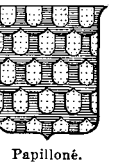
pap'il-la-ry (păp'ĭ-lā-rĭ; pā-pĭl'ä-rĭ; 277), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a papilla or papillæ; bearing papillæ; papillose.
papillary layer (of the derma), *Anat.*, the superficial layer of the derma raised into papillæ fitting in corresponding depressions on the inner surface of the epidermis. — **p. muscles**, *Anat.*, the musculi papillares.

pap'il-late (păp'ĭ-lāt; pā-pĭl'ăt), *a.* Papillose.

pap'il-li'tis (păp'ĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *papilla* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the intraocular end of the optic nerve; optic neuritis.

pap'il-lo'ma (-lō'mä), *n.; L. pl.* -LOMATA (-tä). [NL.; *papilla* + *-oma*.] *Med.* An epithelial tumor formed by hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin or mucous membrane, as a corn or a wart.

pa-pil'lo-né' (pä-pĭl'yō-nā'), *a.* [F. *papillonné*.] *Her.* Diapered with a kind of vair, the small shieldlike figures sprinkled with specks and arranged somewhat like the scales of a fish; — so called from a fancied resemblance of the specks to those of a butterfly's wing.


Papilloné.

pap'il-lose (păp'ĭ-lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* Covered with, or bearing, papillæ; resembling papillæ. — **pap'il-los'ĭ-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pap'il-lote (-lōt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A curl paper for the hair.
2. A paper wrapper in which cutlets are sometimes cooked and served.

pa'pism (pā'pĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *papisme*. See POPE.] Popery; Roman Catholicism; — used disparagingly.

pa'pist (-pĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *papiste*.] A Roman Catholic; an adherent of the Church of Rome and the authority of the Pope; — used disparagingly.

pa-pis'tic (pä-pĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *papistique*.] Of or
pa-pis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } pert. to the Church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies; pert. to popery; popish; — used disparagingly. — **pa-pis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pa'pize (pā'pīz), *v. t. & i.* [See PAPAL.] To imbue with popery; to render popish; also, to act the pope or conform to or advocate the papal system; — used disparagingly.

pa-poose' (pä-pōōs'), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Algonquian) *papoos*.] **1.** A young child of North American Indian parents.
2. The target in the lying-down figure. *Riflemen's Slang.*

pap-pif'er-ous (pă-pĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*pappus* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing or producing a pappus.

pap'pose (păp'ōs; pä-pōs'), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with a pappus; of the nature of a pappus.

pap'pus (păp'ŭs), *n.* [L., an old man, pappus, Gr. πάππος.] *Bot.* Any appendage or tuft of appendages crowning the ovary or fruit in certain higher families of seed plants, notably the composites. It may take the form of capillary bristles, as in *Aster;* of two or more scales or awns, as in *Silphium* and its allies; of a crownlike border or of

Achenes with Pappus of different kinds. *a* Plumose (*Theodorea*); *b* Membranaceous (*Chænactis*); *c* Capillary (Dandelion); *d* Awnlike (*Bidens*)

pa'per-back', *n.* A paper-covered book. *Colloq.*
pa'per-board', *n.* Pasteboard.
paper book. *Eng. Practice.* A book containing copies or abstracts of the pleadings and other papers exchanged between the parties and of the facts necessary to a complete understanding of a case, answering in appealed cases to the American *case and exceptions*.
pa'per-boy', *n.* = NEWSBOY.
paper chase. = HARE AND HOUNDS. — **paper chaser.** — **pa'per-chas'ing**, *a. & n.*
paper cloth. = TAPA
paper coal. A variety of lignite splitting into papery layers.
pa'perd. Papered. *Ref. Sp.*
paper day. *Eng. Practice.* Any of various days in each term when causes are heard that have been entered for argument.
pa'pered (pā'pĕrd), *a.* Burdened with liens evidenced by agreements on paper. *Slang.*
pa'per-er. *n.* One who papers something; esp., a paperhanger.
pa'per-ful. *n.* See FUL.
paper hunt. = PAPER CHASE.
paperie. † POPERY.
pa'per-i-ness (pā'pĕr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [INGS.]
pa'per-ing. *n.* = PAPER HANG-
Paper King. John Law, the financial projector. See MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.
paper minister. A minister who reads his sermons *Colloq., Scot.*
pa'per-mouth', *n.* The crappie. *Local, U. S.*
pa'pern (-pĕrn), *a.* Made of paper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
paper office. An office where documents, as state or court papers, are kept or recorded. *Hist.*
paper plot. A plot for a play outlined on paper. *Obs.*
paper rate. *Railroads.* A freight rate so high as to prohibit traffic except small exceptional consignments.
paper reed. The papyrus.
pa'per-rush', *n.* The papyrus.
pa'per-shelled', *a.* Having a very thin shell, as a paper-shelled almond, or a crab whose shell is beginning to harden.
pa'per-stealth', *n* Plagiarism. *Obs.*
paper wedding. See WEDDING.
paper worm. = BOOKWORM, 1.
pa'pess (pā'pĕs). Variant of POPESS.
papey. † PAPAW.

pa'pey, *n.* [Cf. PAPAL.] The brotherhood of St. John and St Charity or their house in Aldgate ward, London. *Obs.*
pap'hawk', *n.* A nursing child. *Obs.*
pap'head', *n.* A nipple. *Obs.*
pap-holy. † POPEHOLY.
pa-pic'o-list (pā-pĭk'ō-lĭst), *n* [L. *papa* pope + *colere* to worship.] = PAPIST. *Rare.* — **pa-pic'o-lar** (-lär), *a. Rare.*
‖ **pa'pier'** (pä'pyā'), *n.* [F. See PAPER.] Paper; — chiefly used in various phrases; as, **pa'pier' bulle'** (bül'), tinted drawing paper, etc. [= ICE PAPER.]
pa'pier' gla'cé' (glä'sā'). [F.]
Pa-pil'i-o-na'ce-æ (pā-pĭl'ĭ-ō-nā'sē-ē; pā-pĭl'yō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *papilio, -onis*, butterfly.] *Bot.* Syn. of FABACEÆ.
Pa-pil'i-o'nes (-yĭ-ō'nēz). **Pa-pil'i-on'i-des** (-ŏn'ĭ-dēz). *n. pl.* [NL.] 1. Syn. of RHOPALOCERA. 2. Syn. of PAPILIONIDÆ.
Pa-pil'i-o-ni'næ (-ō-nĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical subfamily of the Papilionidæ, containing the swallowtail butterflies (genus *Papilio*). — **pa-pil'i-o-nine** (-nĭn; -nīn; 184), *a.*
‖ **pa-pil'la lach'ry-ma'lis** (pā-pĭl'ä lăk'rĭ-mā'lĭs) [NL.] *Anat.* A lachrymal papilla. See LACHRYMAL CANAL.
‖ **pa-pil'la spi-ra'lis** (spĭ-rā'lĭs). [NL. *spiralis* spiral.] *Anat* The organ of Corti.
pap'il-lat'ed (păp'ĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a* = PAPILLATE.
pap'il-lec'to-my (-lĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*papilla* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of papillæ, esp. engorged papillæ from a kidney.
pap'il-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*papilla* + *-ferous*.] Bearing a papilla or papillæ.
pa-pil'li-form (pä-pĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*papilla* + *-form*.] Shaped like a papilla.
pap'il-lo'ma-to'sis (p ă p'ĭ-l ō'-mä-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *papillomata*, pl. + *-osis*.] *Med* State of being affected with papillomata.
pap'il-lom'a-tous (-lŏm'ä-tŭs; -lō'm ä-tŭs), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to papillomata.
pa-pil'lo-ret'i-ni'tis (pä-pĭl'ō-rĕt'ĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *papilla* + *retinitis*.] Inflammation of the optic disk and the retina.
pap'il-lous (păp'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Papillose. *Rare.*
pa-pil'lule (pä-pĭl'ūl), *n.* [NL. *papillula*, dim.] A small papilla.— **pa-pil'lu-late** (-ū-lāt), *a.*
pa'pin-gay (pä'pĭn-gā), **pa'pin-go** (-gō). Obs. or Scot vars. of POPINJAY.
papio. *n.* A papion. *Obs.*
Pa'pi-o (pā'pĭ-ō), *n.* [F. *papion*.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the baboons. *Cynocephalus* is a synonym.
papion. *n.* [OF. *papion;* cf. LL. *papio*.] A leopardlike beast used in hunting. *Obs.*
pa'pi-on (p ā' p ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F.] Any of several baboons, esp. *Papio sphinx* of West Africa
papir. † PAPER.
Pa-pir'i-an (pä-pĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a. Roman Hist.* Of or pertaining to any of various men called Papirius; — used in designating various laws promoted by them.
pa-pi'rus. † PAPYRUS.
pa'pish (pā'pĭsh), *a.* [Cf. PAPAL.] Popish. — *n.* A papist.
pa'pish-er (-ĕr), *n.* A papist. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pa'pist-like', *a.* See -LIKE.
pa'pist-ly. *adv.* of PAPIST.
pa'pist-ry (-rĭ). *n.* = POPERY.
pa'pize. *v. i.* To conform to the position of the Pope or the papacy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
pap'less. *a.* Devoid of paps.

pap'meat', *n.* Pap, or food similar to pap. *Rare.*
pap'oid (păp'oid; pā'poid), *n.* [See PAPAW; -OID.] = PAPAIN. *Trade Name.*
papoose root. The blue cohosh
pa-poosh', **pa-pouche'** (p ä-pōōsh'). Vars of BABOOSH
pappa † PAPA, father; PAPAW.
pap'pas (păp'ăs). Var. of PAPUS.
pappe. † PAP.
Pap'pe-a (p ă p'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., after Karl W. L *Pappe*, Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African sapindaceous trees of one species, *Pappea capensis*, with regular flowers in panicled racemes. Its red edible fruit is called the *South African prune*
pap-pes'cent (p ă-p ĕ s'ĕ n t), *a.* [*pappus* + PAPA, father; PAPAW. *-escent*.] *Bot* Pappiferous.
pap'pey. † PAPEY.
papphe. † POP, to adorn.
Pap'pi-form (p ă p'ĭ-f ô r m), *a. Bot.* Resembling a pappus.
pap'ple (păp'l). Dial. or Scot var. of POPPLE
pap-poose'. Var. of PAPOOSE.
pap'pous (p ă p'ŭ s), *a. Bot* Pappose.
pap'-pox', *n.* = COWPOX.

short teeth, as in *Coreopsis;* of plumose hairs, as in *Theodorea;* or it may be wanting. In the dandelion it is stalked instead of sessile. Morphologically the pappus represents the limb of an adherent calyx variously adapted to secure dispersal of the fruit by wind or other agencies. Though commonly used of the above-described structures or the achenes of Asteraceæ and Cichoriaceæ, the term *pappus* applies equally to the calyx appendages in Valerianaceæ, Dipsacaceæ, and Calyceraceæ.

pa′pri-ka (pä′prē-kä), *n.* Also **pa′pri-ca.** [Hung. *paprika* Turkish pepper ; prob. through G.] The dried ripened fruit of *Capsicum annuum* or various other species of pepper ; also, the mildly pungent condiment prepared from it.

Pap′u-an (păp′ū-ăn ; -ōō-ăn), *a.* [Malay *papuwah* frizzled, *orang papuwah* frizzled men, Papuans.] Pert. to Papua or the Papuans.—**Papuan subregion,** *Zoögeog.,* a subdivision of the Australian region including New Guinea and the islands to Wallace's line, sometimes excluding Celebes.

Pap′u-an, *n.* **1.** One of the native race of Papua, or New Guinea. The Papuans resemble the Negroes in physical type, and have been classed as a branch of that race (see NEGRO). The nose, however, is usually prominent and the expression milder than that of the African Negro, while the hair is frizzly rather than woolly. The color is sooty brown to black. The Papuans have the general culture of Oceania, practicing a restricted agriculture, and on the coast fishing and trading in well-built canoes. They excel in decorative arts and in music. Their languages are of many different stocks, possibly distantly related to the native Australian dialects. In religion they are animists. Also, the languages of the Papuans, taken collectively.
2. Loosely, a member of any of the darker races of Oceania, including the Papuans proper, the Melanesians, and the Negritos.

pap′u-lar (păp′ū-lär), *a.* Consisting of, or characterized by, papules ; as, a *papular* eruption.

pap′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Covered with papules.

pap′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* The production of papules, or pimples.

pap′ule (păp′ūl), *n.* [L. *papula.*] *Med.* A small, solid, usually conical, elevation of the skin, due to congestion, accumulated secretion, or hypertrophy; a papula; a pimple.

pap′u-lif′er-ous (-ū-lĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*papule* + *-ferous.*] *Med.* Having papules, or pimples ; pimply.

pap′u-lo-squa′mous (păp′ū-lō-skwā′mŭs), *a.* [*papule* + *squamous.*] *Med.* Both papular and squamous; — said of certain affections of the skin.

pa-py′ro- (pȧ-pĭ′rō- ; pȧ-pĭr′ō-). A combining form from Greek πάπυρος, *papyrus ;* — also used in the sense of *paper.*

pa-py′ro-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-graph.*] A device to multiply writings, drawings, etc., in which a paper stencil, made by writing or drawing with corrosive ink, is used ; also, any of various other multiplying devices. See COPYGRAPH, HECTOGRAPH, MANIFOLD WRITING.

pa-py′ro-graph, *v. t.* ; -GRAPHED (-grȧft) ; -GRAPH′ING. To copy with the papyrograph.

pap′y-rog′ra-phy (păp′ĭ-rŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** The process of multiplying copies of writings, etc., with the papyrograph.
2. The art or process of making papyrotypes.
— **pa-py′ro-graph′ic** (pȧ-pĭ′rō-grăf′ĭk ; pȧ-pĭr′ō-), *a.*

pa-py′ro-tint (pȧ-pĭ′rō-tĭnt ; pȧ-pĭr′ō-), *a.* [*papyro-* + *tint.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a modified papyrotype process for making half-tone prints.

pa-py′ro-type (-tīp), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A print similar to a photolithograph, but made from a relief plate prepared by the use of paper with a calcareous surface from which the image is transferred.

pa-py′rus (pȧ-pĭ′rŭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* PAPYRI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. πάπυρος. See PAPER.] **1.** A tall sedge (*Cyperus papyrus*), native of Egypt and adjacent countries, with a smooth triangular stem and a large compound umbel with drooping rays. Its fiber served many uses in historic times.
2. The pith of this plant, used as a writing material by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was prepared by cutting longitudinal strips, arranging them crosswise in two or three layers, soaking them in water, and pressing them into a homogeneous surface.
3. A writing on papyrus; esp., *pl*, written scrolls made of papyrus.

Papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*).

Pa′que-lin′s′ ther′mo-cau′ter-y (pȧk′-lĂNz′). [After C. A. *Paquelin* (1836-1905), French physician.] Thermocautery with a hollow platinum point kept hot by benzene vapor passing through it.

par (pär), *n.* [L. *par*, adj., equal. See PEER an equal.] **1.** The established value of the monetary unit or of currency of one country expressed in the monetary unit or currency of another using the same metal as the standard of value ; — called in full **par of exchange,** or more exactly **mint par** or **commercial par.** This par of exchange is determined by the fixed values of the monetary units of the two countries as determined by the value of the gold or silver contained in them, and serves as a point from which to measure the rise and fall of the **real, arbitrated,** or **commercial, par of exchange** (sometimes called **ideal,** or **hypothetical, par**), which is affected by the demand and supply as determined by the balance of indebtedness between the two countries, loss of interest and risk involved in transmission, etc. Thus, one pound sterling is worth at the mint par of exchange $4.86 in the currency of the United States ; and (commercial) exchange is *at par* (of exchange) when, for example, a bill in New York, for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London, can be purchased for $486 in New York. Exchange is *in favor of* a place when the foreign money is there worth more than the par of exchange, and exchange will then be above par when the price is reckoned, as in London, in terms of a unit of domestic money, but below par when the price is reckoned, as in New York, in terms of a unit of the foreign money. Exchange is *against* a place when the foreign money is worth less there than the par of exchange.
2. Equality of the nominal and market values of securities or certificates of value (often called **nominal,** or **face, par**), or of the value or price at which they are issued and their market value (called **issue par**). The *nominal par* for railroad and industrial shares in stocks in the United States is for most stocks (**full stocks**) $100 or for some (**half stocks**) $50 ; for bonds it is usually $1,000, or less often $500 ; in Great Britain the usual values for shares are £1, £5, and £10.
3. Equality as to value, condition, or circumstances ; common level ; — usually with *on* or *upon ;* as, their pretensions are on a *par ;* his ability is on a *par* with his rank.
4. An amount which is taken as an average or mean. *Eng.*
5. *Golf.* The number of strokes required for a hole or a round played without mistake, two strokes being allowed on each hole for putting. *Par* represents perfect play, whereas *bogey* makes allowance on some holes for human frailty. Thus if *par* for a course is 75, *bogey* is usually put down, arbitrarily, as 81 or 82.
above, below, under, or **up to, par,** above, below, etc., the particular value or price which is taken as the par.

par (pär), *v. t.* ; PARRED (pärd) ; PAR′RING. To put on a par.

par, *prep.* [F., fr. L. *per.* See PER.] By ; through ; — used often in Early English in phrases from the French, being sometimes written as a part of the word it governs ; as, *par* amour, or *par*amour ; *par* cas, or *par*case.

par′a- (păr′ȧ-). [Gr. παρά beside ; prob. akin to E. *for*-in *forgive.* Cf. FOR-.] **1.** A prefix meaning *alongside of, beyond, against, amiss ;* as, *para*ble, lit., a placing beside ; *para*dox, that contrary to opinion ; *para*chronism.
2. *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) used : **a** In designating a substance in some way related to the one to whose name the prefix is attached, as a modification, an isomer, a co-product, etc. ; as, *para*ldehyde. **b** In designating certain benzene derivatives ; as, *para*xylene, *para* position. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr., *p-*. **c** In designating certain compounds having, or assumed to have, the racemic form. **d** In certain cases of stereoisomerism to indicate a parallel arrangement of groups or atoms ; — opposed to *anti-*.

Pa-rá′ (pȧ-rä′), *n.* **1.** The estuary of the Tocantins river in Brazil ; also, a seaport on this estuary.
2. Short for PARÁ RUBBER.
Pará cress, an annual asteraceous herb (*Spilanthes oleracea*) grown in tropical countries as a pungent salad, and also used medicinally. — **P. grass.** **a** A tall rather coarse grass (*Panicum molle*) widely grown in the tropics for pasturage, and also introduced into the southern United States. **b** Piassaba fiber. — **P. nut.** the Brazil nut. — **P. palm,** the assai palm. — **P. rubber,** the caoutchouc obtained from the South American euphorbiaceous tree *Hevea brasiliensis,* hence called the **Pará rubber tree** ; also, the similar product of other species of *Hevea.* It is usually exported in flat round cakes, and is a chief variety of commercial India rubber. See CAOUTCHOUC. — **P. sarsaparilla,** *Pharm.,* a sarsaparilla obtained from a Brazilian species of *Smilax.*

par′a-an′æs-the′si-a, -an′es-the′si-a (păr′ȧ-ăn′ĕs-thē′-sĭ-ȧ ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + *anæsthesia.*] *Med.* Anæsthesia of both sides of the lower half of the body.

par′a-ban′ic (-băn′ĭk), *a.* [G. *parabansäure,* prob. fr. Gr. παραβαίνειν to pass over.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a dibasic nitrogenous acid, $C_3N_2H_2O_3$, got by oxidation of uric acid, and in other ways. It is white and crystalline, and its salts are unstable ; — also called *oxalyl urea.* — **par′a-ba-nate** (pȧr′ȧ-bȧ-nāt), *n.* See -ATE, 3 **b.**

pa-rab′a-sis (pȧ-răb′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. παράβασις, fr. παραβαίνειν to go aside, step forward.] An important choral ode characterizing the Old Greek comedy, mainly in anapæstic tetrameters and on personal or state matters. The chorus delivered it at an intermission in the action, facing, and moving towards, the audience.

par′a-bel′lum pis′tol (păr′ȧ-bĕl′ŭm). [Perh. L. *para bellum* prepare for war.] A self-loading magazine pistol carrying eight cartridges in the removable magazine in the butt. When discharged, it automatically ejects the empty cartridge case and reloads. Called also **Luger,** or **Borchardt-Luger, pistol.**

par′a-be′ma (-bē′mȧ), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NGr. παραβῆμα. See PARA-; BEMA.] In Byzantine and later Greek architecture, a chapel beyond the bema ; also, in some cases, the sacristy. — **par′a-be-mat′ic** (-bē-măt′ĭk), *a.*

par′a-blast (păr′ȧ-blăst), *n.* [See PARA- ; -BLAST.] *Embryol.* In meroblastic eggs of vertebrates, the yolk as distinguished from the protoplasmic part, or *archiblast ;* also, a layer of cells supposed to be derived from the nucleated part of the yolk and to form the blood vessels, etc.

par′a-ble (păr′ȧ-b'l), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *parable,* L. *parabola,* fr. Gr. παραβολή a placing beside or together, a comparing, comparison, a parable, fr. παραβάλλειν to throw beside, compare ; παρά beside + βάλλειν to throw. ME. had also *parabole,* fr. OF. & F. *parabole.* Cf. EMBLEM, PALAVER, PARABOLA, PARLEY, PAROLE, SYMBOL.] A comparison ; similitude ; specif., a short fictitious narrative of a possible event in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn ; as, the *parables* of Christ.
Syn. — See FABLE.

par′a-ble (păr′ȧ-b'l), *v. t. & i.* ; -BLED (-b'ld) ; -BLING (-blĭng). To represent by parable ; to compose or speak in parables.
Which by the ancient sages was thus *parabled.* *Milton*

pa-rab′o-la (pȧ-răb′ō-lȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -OLAS (-lȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. παραβολή, prop., a placing beside (cf. CONIC SECTION). See PARABLE ; cf. PARABOLE.] *Geom.* **a** A conic section, the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side ; a plane curve, any point of which is equidistant from a fixed point, the *focus,* and a fixed straight line, the *directrix.* See CONIC SECTION, *Illust.* **b** Any curve defined by the equation $y = ax^n$, where n is positive and rational. For the *cubical parabola* $n = 3$; for the *semicubical parabola* $n = \frac{3}{2}$. See under CUBICAL, and SEMICUBICAL. Parabolas have infinite branches, but no rectilineal asymptotes.

par′a-bol′ic (păr′ȧ-bŏl′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παραβολικός figura-
par′a-bol′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tive : cf. F. *parabolique.* See PARABLE.] **1.** Of the nature of, or expressed by, a parable or figure ; allegorical.
2. [From PARABOLA.] *Geom.* **a** Resembling, relating to, or generated or directed by, a parabola. **b** Having only one point at infinity ; characterized by the equality or coincidence of two elements.
parabolic branch (of a curve), *Math.,* a branch touching the right line at infinity, whether at a simple or at a multiple point. — **p. conoid,** a paraboloid ; a conoid whose directrix is a parabola. See CONOID. — **p. cylinder,** a cylinder whose directrix is a parabola. It is the only one whose plane sections are all parabolas. — **p. epicycloid,** *Math.,* a so-called epicycloid, having, however, the fixed and the rolling curve equal parabolas. — **p. geometry,** Euclidean geometry. — **p. governor.** See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5. — **p. logarithm,** a real logarithm. Since $e^{\pm 2n\pi i} = 1 = e^{\pm 2n\pi i}$, $N = e^x = e^x.e^{+2n\pi i} = e^{\pm x 2n\pi i}$; therefore nat. log. $N = x$ or $x \pm 2n\pi i$, so that, though to any logarithm corresponds just one number, to any number correspond infinitely many logarithms, a real $(x) \pm$ any multiple of $2\pi i$. — **p. mirror,** *Optics,* a mirror with a concave paraboloidal surface reflecting parallel rays to a focus, or, if the source of light is at the focus, sending it out in parallel rays. It is used in reflecting telescopes and in headlights. — **p. point,** a point at which the indicatrix becomes parabolic, that is, a pair of coincident right lines. A continuous series of such points divides a convex-convex from a concavo-convex region of a surface. — **p. space.** **a** A segment of a parabola. **b** = EUCLIDEAN SPACE. — **p. spindle,** the solid generated by revolving the segment of a parabola about its chord, when that chord is perpendicular to the axis. — **p. spiral.** *Math.* **a** A helicoid parabola. **b** The curve whose equation is $r^2 = a^2\phi$. Its equation is of the same form in polar coördinates as that of the common parabola in Cartesian coördinates.—**p. (linear) transformation,** a transformation with the discriminant 0, and the double elements therefore coincident. — **p. velocity,** the velocity acquired by a body falling toward the sun from an infinite distance.

par′a-bol′i-cal-ly (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** By way of parable ; in a parabolic manner.
2. In the form or manner of a parabola.

par′a-bol′i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*parabola* + *-form.*] Like a parabola in form ; tangent to the line at infinity.

pa-rab′o-list (pȧ-răb′ō-lĭst), *n.* A narrator of parables.

pa-rab′o-lize (-līz), *v. t.* ; -LIZED (-līzd) ; -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng).
1. To express in fables or explain as parables.
2. To make parabolic or paraboloidal.
— **pa-rab′o-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **pa-rab′o-liz′er** (-lĭz′ĕr), *n.*

pa-rab′o-loid (-loid), *n.* [*parabola* + *-oid :* cf. F. *paraboloïde.*] *Geom.* The surface generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis ; any conicoid whose sections by planes parallel to a given line are parabolas. There are two kinds, *elliptic* and *hyperbolic,* according to the sections made by other planes. The term *paraboloid* has been applied also to parabolas of higher order. — **pa-rab′o-loi′dal** (pȧ-răb′ō-loi′dăl ; păr′ȧ-bō-), *a.*

par′a-ca′se-in (păr′ȧ-kā′sē-ĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *-casein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The form of casein which separates from coagulating milk. See CASEIN.

Par′a-cel′si-an (-sĕl′sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or conforming to, the practice or theories of Paracelsus, a 16th-century Swiss physician and philosopher. — **Par′a-cel′si-an, Par′a-cel′sist** (-sĭst), *n.* — **Par′a-cel′si-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **Par′a-cel′sic** (-sĭk), **Par′a-cel-sis′tic** (-sĕl-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*

par′a-cen-te′sis (-sĕn-tē′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρακέντησις, fr. παρακεντεῖν to pierce at the side, to tap.] *Med.* The puncture of a cavity of the body with a trocar, aspirator, or other instrument, to draw off any effused fluid ; tapping.

par′a-cen′tral (-sĕn′trăl), *a.* [*para-* + *central.*] *Anat.* Lying near a center or central part. — **paracentral lobule, convolution,** *or* **gyrus,** an oval portion sometimes marked off from the posterior end of the marginal convolution of the brain by a fissure, the **paracentral fissure,** extending upward from the callosomarginal fissure.

par′a-cen′tric, *n.* A paracentric curve, keyway, etc.

Pap′pus's the′o-rem (-ŭs-ĭz). [After *Pappus,* Gr. geometer.] See CENTROBARIC METHOD.

pap′py (păp′ĭ), *n.* Dim. of PAPA.

pap′py, *n.* = PAP.

pap′py, *a.* [From PAP soft food.] Paplike ; soft ; succulent ; tender.

pa′pre. ✝ PAPER.

pap′ry. ✝ POPERY. [MACE.]

Pap′u-a mace. = MAKASSAR

Papua nutmeg. = MAKASSAR NUTMEG.

pap′u-la (păp′ū-lȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** *Med.* A papule.
2. *Zoöl.* A small papilla ; specif., in starfishes, one of the minute soft fingerlike processes, probably of respiratory function, occurring on the abo al surface, or in some forms on both surfaces.

papularde. ✝ PAPELARD.

pap′u-lose (păp′ū-lōs), *a.* Covered with papulæ.

pap′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Papulose.

papure. ✝ PAPER.

pap′wort′, *n.* [Cf. PAP food ; WORT.] Dog's mercury. *Obs.*

pa-pyr′ (pȧ-pĭr′), *n.* Papyrus. *R.*

pap′y-ra′ceous (păp′ĭ-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *papyraceus* made of *papyrus.*] Papyrian or papery.

pa-pyr′e-an (pȧ-pĭr′ē-ăn). Var. of PAPYRIAN.

pa-py′ri. *n.*, *pl.* of PAPYRUS.

pa-pyr′i-an (pȧ-pĭr′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or made of, papyrus.

pap′y-rin, pap′y-rine (pă′pĭ-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *papyrin* made of paper.] Parchment paper.

pa-py′rine (pȧ-pĭ′rĭn), *a.* Papyrian or papery.

pap′y-ri′tious (păp′ĭ-rĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [See PAPYRUS.] Paperlike.

pap′y-rol′o-gy (păp′ĭ-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-logy.*] Study of papyri. — **pa-py′ro-log′i-cal** (pȧ-pĭ′rō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pa-pyr′o-ta′mi-a (pȧ-pĭr′ō-tā′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Ill-formed for *papyrotomia,* as NL. See PAPER, PAPYRUS ; -TOMY.] Art or practice of cutting paper flowers.

Paque (păk), *n.* [F. *pâque.*] = PASCH and EASTER.

paq′uet. Var. of PACKET.

par. *Abbr.* Paragraph ; parallel ; parenthesis ; parish.

par. Var. of PARR. [of PAIR.]

par (pär). Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

par, *n.* [See PARROCK ; cf. PAR to inclose.] An inclosure for domestic animals. *Dial. Eng.*

par, *v. t.* [ME. *parren,* akin to E. *parrock.*] To inclose in a par, or pen. *Dial. Eng.*

pa′ra. Var. of PARAH. See MEASURE, *Table.*

pa-ra′ (pä-rä′ ; pä′rä), *n.* [Turk. *pārah,* fr. Per. *pārah* a piece.] See COIN.

pa′ra (pä′rä), *n.* See WEIGHT

pa′ra (pä′rä), *n.* [Hind.] The hog deer.

pa′ra, *n.* [Maori.] **a** The scabbard fish. **b** The kokopu. *New Zealand.*

par′a-bap′tism (pă′r-ȧ-bă p′-tĭz′m), *or* **par′a-bap′ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn ; -tĭ-z ā′ s h ŭ n), *n.* [Gr. παραβάπτισμα. See PARA- ; BAPTISM.] Irregular or uncanonical baptism.

par′a-bas′al (-b ā s′ ȧ l), **par′a-ba-sa′le** (-bȧ-sā′lē), *n.* [*para-* + *basal.*] *Zoöl.* One of the series of plates in the calyx of some crinoids articulated with the basals.—**par′a-bas′al,** *a.*

pa′ra-bien′, *n.* [Sp. *parabién.*] Congratulation. *Obs.*

par′a-bl. Parable. *Ref. Sp.*

par′a-ble, *a.* [L. *parabilis,* fr. *parare.*] Procurable. *Obs.*

par′a-blep′sis (păr′ȧ-blĕp′sĭs), **par′a-blep′sy** (păr′ȧ-blĕp′sĭ), *n.* [NL. *parablepsis,* fr. Gr. παράβλεψις ; παρά beside + βλέψις vision, fr. βλέπειν to see.] *Med.* False vision. — **par′a-blep′tic** (-blĕp′tĭk), *a.* [*Obs.*]

par′a-bly, *adv.* In parables.

par′a-bo-la′nus (-bō-lā′nŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -LANI (-nĭ). [L., fr. *parabolus* a reckless man, Gr. παράβολος venturesome.] In the early Eastern Church, a lay order or class assisting in tending the sick, esp. in infectious or uncanonical baptisms.

pa-rab′o-lar, pa-rab′o-la-ry, *a.* Parabolic. *Obs.*

pa-rab′o-las′ter, *n.* [*parabola* + 2d *-aster.*] *Geom.* A parabola of higher order. *Obs.*

parabole. ✝ PARABLE.

pa-rab′o-le (p ȧ-r ă b′ ō-l ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παραβολή. See PARABLE.] *Rhet.* Similitude ; comparison.

par′a-bol′ic-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

pa-rab′o-lism (pȧ-răb′ō-lĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. παραβολή division.] *Alg.* Division of an equation by the coefficient of a term of highest degree in the unknown(s). *Obs.*

par′a-bou′li-a (păr′ȧ-bōō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.*, **par′a-bou′lic** (-lĭk), *a.* *Med.* See PARABULIA, PARABULIC.

par′a-brahm (păr′ȧ-brăm), *or* **Par′a-brah′man** (-brä′mȧn), *n.* [Skr. *parabrahman* Cf. PARA-; BRAHMA.] *Theos.* The supreme, absolute, nameless, impersonal principle.

par′a-bran′chi-a (-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*para-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* The osphradium of a mollusk when large and gill-like.—**par′a-bran′chi-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **par′a-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

par′a-bu′li-a (-bōō′lĭ-ȧ ; -bū′-lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL ; *para-* + root of Gr. βούλεσθαι to will.] *Med.* Abnormality of will power.—**par′a-bu′lic** (-lĭk), *a.*

par-ac′an-tho′sis (p ă r -ă k′ ă n-thō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid growth in the prickle-cell layer

par′a-car′mine. *n.* *Micros.* Carmine stain containing chlorides of aluminium and calcium.

par′a-car′pi-um. *n.* [NL. See PARA- ; -CARP.] *Bot.* An aborted ovary. *Obs.*

par′a-ca-thod′ic, *a.* *Physics.* Designating the rays produced by ordinary cathode rays striking on an anticathode They are distinct from Röntgen rays, and produced in a lower vacuum

‖**par′ ac′ci-dent′** (p ă r′ ă k′ s ē′-dăn′). [F.] By chance.

par′a-cel′lu-lose, *n.* *Chem.* A modification of cellulose said to constitute the membrane of the pith and medullary rays of plants. [= PARACELSIAN.]

Par′a-cel′sic (păr′ȧ-sĕl′sĭk), *a.*

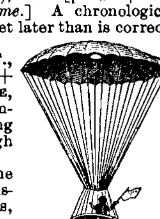
par′a-cen′tric (păr′ȧ-sĕn′trĭk) } *a.* [*para-* + *centric, -ical.*]
par′a-cen′tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } **1**. Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a center.
2. Designating a kind of key and keyway for the Yale type of lock, with longitudinal ribs and grooves projecting beyond the center line, to prevent picking.

paracentric curve, *Math.*, a curve along which a particle moving under gravity in a vertical plane will recede from or approach a fixed point uniformly. — **p. motion**, motion which, compounded with harmonic circulation, Leibnitz believed to constitute planetary motion; sometimes, incorrectly, the central or radial component of planetary motion. — **p. velocity**, the central or radial component of planetary velocity.

par′a-chor′dal (-kôr′dăl), *a.* [*para-* + *chordal.*] *Embryol.* Situated at the side of the notochord; specif., designating the cartilaginous plates, one on each side of the anterior part of the notochord, which are the anlage of the base of the cranium. — *n.* A parachordal cartilage.

par-ach′ro-nism (păr-ăk′rō-nĭz′m), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. χρόνος time: cf. F. *parachronisme.*] A chronological error, esp. one by which a date is set later than is correct. — **par-ach′ro-nis′tic** (-nĭs′tĭk), *a.*

par′a-chute (păr′ȧ-shōōt), *n.* [F., *para-*, as in *parasol* (see PARASOL) + *chute* a fall. See PARRY; CHUTE, CHANCE.] **1**. A contrivance resembling an umbrella in form for making a descent from a balloon or a high eminence.


One form of Parachute.

2. *Bot.* A seed or fruit, as the achene of a dandelion, fitted for wind dispersal by a parachutelike pappus, coma, or other appendage.
3. The patagium of a mammal or reptile.
4. Any contrivance suggestive of a parachute in form, use, or operation, as a device to retard the descent of a cage in a mine, a device to protect the balance wheel of a watch from shock, a flat funnel of tinned copper made to slide up and down the fermenting vat of a brewery, the inverted cup acting as the holding part of a mushroom anchor, etc.

parachute flower. The flower of the South African asclepiadaceous climber *Ceropegia sandersoni;* also, the plant. The green flower bears a parachutelike structure composed of the five appendages to the corolla.

parachute light. *Mil.* A light bomb which, exploding in the air, releases a brightly burning composition supported by a parachute. Also called **parachute light ball**.

par′a-chy′mo-sin (-kī′mō-sĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *chymosin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific variety of rennin occurring in the stomach of man and the pig.

par′a-clete (păr′ȧ-klēt), *n.* [L. *paracletus*, Gr. παράκλητος, fr. παρακαλεῖν to call to aid, to exhort, encourage; παρά beside + καλεῖν to call.] An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence [*cap.*], the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor; — a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

par-ac′me (păr-ăk′mē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρακμή the point at which the prime is past, decay. See PARA-; ACME.] *Biol.* The state of decadence or decline in the phylogeny of a group of organisms, after the acme of development.

Par′a-co′lon (păr′ȧ-kō′lŏn), *n.* [*para-* + *colon.*] A bacillus of a group intermediate between the typical colon and typhoid organisms, apparently replacing the typhoid in certain abdominal fevers otherwise of typhoid type.

par′a-con′ic (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *aconic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, an acid, $C_4H_5O_2CO_2H$, obtained in deliquescent white crystals, and isomeric with itaconic, citraconic, and mesaconic acids. It is the lactone of itamalic acid.

par′a-co′nine (-kō′nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [*para-* + *conine.*] *Org. Chem.* An artificially prepared liquid base, $C_8H_{15}N$, resembling conine in physiological action.

par′a-con′scious (-kŏn′shŭs), *a.* Accompanying, but independent of, ordinary consciousness.

par′a-cu′si-a (-kū′sĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ἄκουσις a
par′a-cu′sis (-kū′sĭs) } hearing.] *Med.* Any disorder in hearing.

par′a-cy-an′o-gen (-sī-ăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*para-* + *cyanogen.*] *Chem.* A polymeric cyanogen obtained as a brown or black amorphous by-product on heating mercuric cyanide.

par′a-cys-ti′tis (-sĭs-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *cystitis.*] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the bladder.

pa-rade′ (pȧ-rād′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *parada* a halt or stopping, an assembling for exercise, a place where troops are assembled to exercise, fr. *parar* to stop, to prepare; cf. It. *parata* a parrying, guard, a display, parade of troops. See PARE, *v. t.*, PARRY.] **1**. Pompous show; formal display or exhibition.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*. *Swift.*

2. *Mil.* **a** The ceremonial formation of a body of troops before its commanding officer or other high officer for the display of its condition, numbers, equipment, and proficiency. The ceremony involves exercises in the manual of arms, the report on the numbers of the various units present or accounted for, the publication of orders, etc., and often ends with a review; often loosely, any of various other ceremonial formations. **b** The area upon which troops regularly assemble for parade.
3. Any march or procession; esp., a formal procession; the movement of any body marshaled in something like military order; as, a *parade* of firemen; a circus *parade*.
4. Place where people promenade; a public walk, square, or promenade; also, those who parade; an assembly of promenaders.
5. *Fencing.* = PARRY. *A Gallicism.*

When they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke.*

Syn. — Show, flourish, pretension; pageantry, grandeur, splendor, magnificence. — DISPLAY, PARADE, OSTENTATION, POMP. DISPLAY is the general term for undue or excessive show; PARADE is flaunting or spectacular display; OSTENTATION is pretentious or vainglorious parade; POMP is a grandiose exhibition, often of real splendor or magnificence; as, "rhetorical *display*" (*Glanvill*); "But if proud, Wordsworth is not ostentatious, is not anxious for *display*" (*De Quincey*); "He loves to make *parade* of pain" (*Tennyson*); "Out of the fuss and *parade* of the world" (*Lord Collingwood*); "fond *ostentation* of riches" (*Walton*); "*Ostentation* here, with tawdry art, pants for the vulgar praise which fools impart" (*Goldsmith*); "The boast of heraldry, the *pomp* of power" (*T. Gray*); "The *pomp* of sound, which invests with grandeur his [Homer's] most common words" (*Kingsley*). See OSTENTATIOUS, BOAST, GAUDY.

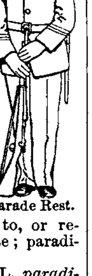
pa-rade′ (pȧ-rād′), *v. t.;* -RAD′ED (-rād′ĕd); -RAD′ING (-rād′ĭng). **1**. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to show off.

Parading all her sensibility. *Byron.*

2. To assemble and form; to marshal; to cause to maneuver or march ceremoniously.

pa-rade′, *v. i.* **1**. To exhibit one's self, as by walking in a public place; to walk in public with some circumstance of show.
2. To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection; to form or march, as in review.

parade rest. *Mil.* A position of rest in ranks in which the men remain silent and practically motionless, with the left knee slightly bent and the right foot carried a few inches to the rear.


Parade Rest.

par′a-digm (păr′ȧ-dĭm; -dīm), *n.* [F. *paradigme*, or L. *paradigma*, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. παραδεικνύναι to show by the side of, to set up as an example; παρά beside + δεικνύναι to show. See PARA-; DICTION.] **1** An example, model, or pattern.
2. **a** *Gram.* An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its inflectional forms. **b** *Rhet.* An illustration, as by a parable or fable. *Obs.*

par′a-dig-mat′ic (-dĭg-măt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παραδειγματι-
par′a-dig-mat′i-cal (-măt′ĭ-kăl) } κός.] Exemplary; typical. — **par′a-dig-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par′a-di-sa′ic (-dĭ-sā′ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or re-
par′a-di-sa′i-cal (-sā′ĭ-kăl) } sembling, paradise; paradisiacal. *T. Gray.* — **par′a-di-sa′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par′a-dise (păr′ȧ-dīs), *n.* [ME. & F. *paradis*, L. *paradisus*, fr. Gr. παράδεισος park, paradise, fr. Avestan *pairidaēza* an inclosure; *pairi* around (akin to Gr. περί) + *diz* to throw up, pile up; cf. Skr. *dih* to smear, and E. *dough*. Cf. PARVIS.] **1**. [*cap.*] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were first placed. *Gen.* ii. 8.
2. **a** The abode of sanctified souls after death; either heaven, or, as some hold, an intermediate elysium for the souls of the righteous during the interval between death and final judgment.

To-day shalt thou be with me in *paradise*. *Luke* xxiii. 43.

b The Mohammedan heaven.
3. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight; hence, a state of happiness.
4. A pleasure garden; esp., an Oriental park, or a preserve for foreign birds and animals.
5. An open space in a monastery or next to a church, as in a cloister, the open court before a basilica, etc.
6. *Hort.* **a** A dwarf variety of apple, used principally as grafting stock; — called also *paradise apple* and *paradise stock*. **b** The shaddock or pomelo. *Rare.*
7. The top gallery of a theater. *Slang.*

Paradise of Fools. See LIMBO, 1.

paradise fish. A beautiful fresh-water labyrinthine fish (*Macropodus viridiauratus*), of eastern Asia, with very large fins, often kept alive in aquariums.

½ Paradise Fish.

paradise fly-catcher. Any of numerous Asiatic or African fly-catchers belonging to the genus *Terpsiphone*, in most of which the males have the middle tail feathers greatly elongated.

paradise grackle } A beautiful long-tailed bird of paradise
paradise pie } (*Astrapia nigra*) of New Guinea having dark velvety plumage with brilliant metallic tints.

Paradise Grackle (*Astrapia nigra*).

paradise tree. **a** A tree (*Simarouba glauca*), of South Florida and the West Indies, with compound leaves and panicles of small pale yellow flowers. **b** Any other species of *Simarouba*, as *S. amara*, mountain damson.

par′a-dis′i-ac (păr′ȧ-dĭs′ĭ-ăk) } *a.* [L.
par′a-di-si′a-cal (-dĭ-sī′ȧ-kăl) } *paradisiacus.*] Of, pert. to, or resembling, paradise. "A *paradisiacal* scene." *Pope.*

The valley . . . is of quite *paradisiac* beauty. *G. Eliot*

— **par′a-di-si′a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par′a-dos (păr′ȧ-dŏs), *n.; pl.* -DOSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [F., fr. *para-*, as in *parasol* + *dos* back, L. *dorsum.*] *Fort.* A natural or artificial defense against attack or fire in reverse; a traverse in rear.

par′a-dox (-dŏks), *n.* [L. *paradoxum*, fr. Gr. παράδοξον, neut. of παράδοξος, a.; παρά beside, beyond, contrary to + δόξα opinion, fr. δοκεῖν to think, suppose, imagine: cf. F. *paradoxe.* See DOGMA.] **1**. A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; also, an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense, but that yet may be true in fact.

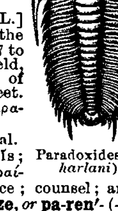
This was sometime a *paradox*, but now the time gives it proof. *Shak.*

2. A statement actually self-contradictory or false.
3. Any phenomenon or action with seemingly contradictory qualities or phases.

paradox gun. A rifled shotgun or chokebore rifle to fire either shot or a ball cartridge. *Rare.*

par′a-dox′i-cal (-dŏk′sĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. Of the nature of a paradox.
2. Inclined to paradoxes (in sense 1).
— **par′a-dox′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **par′a-dox′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Par′a-dox′i-des (-dŏk′sĭ-dēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites of the Middle Cambrian. They have from 17 to 20 free segments, a large cephalic shield, and a very small pygidium. Some of them reached a length of about two feet.


⅛ Paradoxides (*P. harlani*)

par′a-dox′y (păr′ȧ-dŏk′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. παραδοξία.] **1**. A paradox. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being paradoxical.

pa-ræn′e-sis, pa-ren′e-sis (pȧ-rĕn′ē-sĭs; pȧ-rē′nē-), *n.* [L. *paraenesis*, Gr. παραίνεσις, fr. παραινεῖν to advise.] Advice; counsel; an exhortatory composition. — **pa-ræn′e-size**, *or* **pa-ren′-** (-sīz), *v.t.* — **par′æ-net′ic**, *or* **par′e-** (păr′ē-nĕt′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

par′æs-the′si-a, par′es-the′si-a (păr′ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ) }
par′æs-the′sis, par′es-the′sis (păr′ĕs-thē′sĭs) } *n.* [NL.; see PARA-; ÆSTHESIA.] *Med. & Physiol.* Abnormal or disordered sensation, as tingling, prickling, flushing, etc. — **par′æs-thet′ic, par′es-thet′ic** (-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*

par′af-fin (păr′ă-fĭn), **par′af-fine** (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* [G. *paraffin*, fr. L. *parum* too little + *affinis* akin. So named in allusion to its chemical inactivity.] **1**. A waxy substance produced in distilling wood, lignite, coal, etc., and occurring also in the earth as a constituent of petroleum or as a solid deposit. Pure paraffin is colorless or white, tasteless and odorless. Chemically, it is inert, being unaffected by most strong reagents. It is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons, chiefly of the methane series. According to composition, it melts at from 45° to 80° C. and has a sp. gr. of 0.87–0.94. It is used for making candles, waterproofing paper, impregnating matches, preserving food, etc.
2. *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the methane series, esp. any of the solid members boiling above 300° C., of which commercial paraffin is essentially composed.

☞ In present chemical usage this word is spelt *paraffin*, but in commerce commonly *paraffine*.

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par′a-ceph′a-lus (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Terat.* A monster with rudimentary misshapen head, imperfect sense organs, and defective trunk and limbs.
par′a-cho′li-a (-kō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. χολή bile.] Abnormal secretion of bile.
par′a-chro′ma (-krō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. χρῶμα, -ατος, color.] *Med.* Discoloration of the skin.
par′a-chro′ma-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *chromatin;* — as found in connection with *chromatin.*] *Biol.* = LININ, 2.
par′a-chro′ma-tism (-tĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* Abnormality in color perception; color blindness.
par′a-chro′ma-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *parachroma* + *-osis.*] *Med.* = PARACHROMA.
par′a-chrose (păr′ȧ-krōs), *a.* [Cf. Gr. χρῶσις coloring.] *Min.* Changing color by exposure.
par′a-chute, *v. t. & i.* To convey or to descend in a parachute.
par′a-chut-ism (păr′ȧ-shōōt-ĭz′m), **par′a-chut-ist**, *n.* See -ISM, -IST. [PARCLOSE.]
par′a-close (-klōs). Var. of
par-ac′ma-sis (păr-ăk′mȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = PARACME.
par′ac-mas′tic (păr′ăk-măs′tĭk), **par′ac-mas′ti-cal**, *a.* [Gr. παρακμαστικός. See PARA-; ACME.] *Med.* Gradually decreasing; past the acme, or crisis, as a disease or fever.
par′a-cœle (păr′ȧ-sēl), *n.* [*para-* + *-cœle.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A lateral ventricle of the brain.
par′a-col-pi′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the vagina.
par′a-con′dy-loid (-kŏn′dĭ-loid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Denoting a process of the occipital bone lying on the outer side of each condyle in the skull of some mammals.
par′a-cone, *n.* *Zoöl.* The anterior of the three cusps of a primitive upper molar. In higher forms, it is the principal antero-external cusp. The corresponding cusp of a lower molar, called **par′a-con′id** (păr′ȧ-kŏn′ĭd), is the antero-internal. See TRITUBERCULY.
pa-rac′o-pe (pȧ-răk′ō-pē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρακοπή, fr. παρακόπτειν to strike falsely, drive mad.] *Med.* Delirium; insanity. — **par′a-cop′ic** (păr′ȧ-kŏp′ĭk), *a.*
par′a-co-rol′la, *n.* [*para-* + *corolla.*] *Bot.* A corona or other appendage of a corolla.
par′a-co′to bark. [I. e., false coto bark, from its containing a substance *paracotoin*, previously obtained from coto bark. See PARA-; COTO.] See COTO.
par′a-cou-mar′ic, *a.* *Chem.* See COUMARIC.
par′a-cou′si-a (păr′ȧ-kōō′shĭ-ȧ), **par′a-cou′sis** (-sĭs). Vars. of PARACUSIA, PARACUSIS.
par′a-cre′sol, *n.* [*para-* + *cresol.*] *Chem.* See CRESOL.
par′a-cros′tic (-krŏs′tĭk), *n.* A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, the first letters of all the following verses.
Par-ac′ti-nop′o-da (-ăk′tĭ-nŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *para-* + *Actinopoda.*] *Zoöl.* An order of holothurians with tentacles arising from the circumoral ring; — equiv. to *Apoda* or *Apneumona*.
par′a-cy-e′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Extra-uterine pregnancy.
par′a-cy′mene, *n.* See CYMENE.
par′a-cyst, *n.* *Bot.* One of the elongated clavate reproductive cells in fungi of the genus *Pyronema*, prob. functioning as an antheridium. Cf. MACROCYST.
pa-ra′da, *n.* Parade. *Obs.*
pa-rade′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
pa-rade′less, *a.* See -LESS.
par-ad′e-ni′tis (păr-ăd′ē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around a gland.
pa-rad′er (pȧ-rād′ẽr), *n.* One who parades.
par′a-derm (păr′ȧ-dûrm), *n.* *Zoöl.* The delicate skin of an insect in the pronymphal stage.
par′a-di-as′to-le (-dĭ-ăs′tō-lē), *n.* [L., Gr. παραδιαστολή a putting together of dissimilar things.] *Rhet.* The contrast of similar things, as for euphemism, as in styling "prodigality," "liberality." — **par′a-di-as′to-la-ry** (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.*
par′a-di-az′ine, *n.* Also **-in**. *Org. Chem.* See DIAZINE.
par′a-did′y-mis (-dĭd′ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; EPIDIDYMIS.] *Anat.* Irregular tubules among the convolutions of the epididymis, supposed to be a remnant of tubes of the Wolffian body.
par′a-dig-mat′ic, *n.* A writer of memoirs of religious persons as models of Christian worth. *Obs.*
par′a-dig′ma-tize, *v. t.* [Gr. παραδειγματίζειν.] To set forth as a model. *Obs.* [*ing*, p. pr.]
pa-rad′ing-ly, *adv.* of *parad-*
par′a-dip′lo-mat′ic, *a.* Concerned with, or based on, evidence apart from strict textual authority. [Paradisiac.]
par′a-dis′al (păr′ȧ-dīs′ăl), *a.*
par′a-dise, *v. t.* To affect with visions of felicity; also, to make a paradise of. *Rare.*
Par′a-dis′e-a (-dĭs′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARADISEAN.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of birds of paradise, including the emerald birds of paradise.
par′a-dis′e-an (-ăn), *a.* [Cf. LL. *paradiseus.*] **1**. Paradisiac. **2**. Pert. to birds of paradise.
paradise apple. **a** The tomato. *Obs.* **b** = PARADISE, 6 **a**. [DISE.]
paradise bird. = BIRD OF PARA-
paradise duck. A highly colored New Zealand duck (*Casarca variegata*) related to the sheldrake.
paradise flower. **a** = BIRD-OF-PARADISE FLOWER. **b** The devil's-claw *Acacia greggii*.
Par′a-di-se′i-dæ (păr′ȧ-dĭ-sē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARADISEAN.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds comprising the birds of paradise, and often also the bower birds.
Par′a-dis′e-i′næ (-dĭs′ē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical subfamily of Paradiseidæ, including those with a short bill.
paradise nut The sapucaia nut.
paradise stock = PARADISE, 6 **a**.
paradise whidah bird. See WHIDAH BIRD.
Par′a-dis′i-a (păr′ȧ-dĭs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous herbs of a single species, *P. liliastrum*, the St.-Bruno's-lily.
par′a-dis′i-al (-ăl), **par′a-dis′i-an** (-ăn), **par′a-dis′ic** (-ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Paradisiac.
Pa′ra-di′so, Il (ēl pä′rä-dē′zō). [It.] See DIVINA COMMEDIA.
pa-ra′do, *n.* [See PARADE.] Parade. *Obs.*
par′a-dox, *v. t. & i.* To show paradox in; to utter paradoxes.
par′a-dox′al (păr′ȧ-dŏk′săl), *a.* [L. *paradoxus*, a.] Paradoxical.
par′a-dox′er (păr′ȧ-dŏk′sẽr), *n.* One who propounds paradoxes.
par′a-dox′i-al (-dŏk′sĭ-ăl), **par′a-dox′ic** (-sĭk), *a.* Paradoxical.
par′a-dox′i-cal-ism (-sĭ-kăl-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
par′a-dox′i-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being paradoxical.
Par′a-dox′i-des zone (păr′ȧ-dŏk′sĭ-dēz). *Geol.* The zone of the Cambrian characterized by trilobites of the genus *Paradoxides;* the Middle Cambrian. See GEOLOGY. — **par′a-dox-id′i-an** (-dŏk-sĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [-ISM.]
par′a-dox-ism (-sĭz′m), *n.* See
par′a-dox-ol′o-gy (-dŏk-sŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. παραδοξολογία.] The use of paradoxes.
par′a-dox′ure (-dŏks′ūr), *n.* [Gr. παράδοξος paradoxical + οὐρά tail: — because its tail was supposed to be unlike that of related animals.] A palm civet.
Par′a-dox′u-ri′næ (-dŏks′ū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARADOXURE.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily composed of the palm civets. **Par′a-dox-u′rus** (-dŏk-sū′rŭs) is the type genus. — **par′a-dox′u-rine** (-dŏks′ū-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a. & n.*
par′a-drome, *n.* [Gr. παραδρομίς place for taking the air.] One of the hypæthral galleries of the Greek palæstra. *Obs.*
par′a-drom′ic (-drŏm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παράδρομος.] Running side by side. [TURE.]
paradventure. † PERADVEN-
pa-ræ′mi-ac. Erron. var. of PARŒMIAC.
paraf. † PARAPH. [lia. *R. Sp.*]
par′a-fer-na′li-a. Paraphernalia.

par'af-fin (păr'ă-fĭn), **par'af-fine** (-fīn; -fēn), *v. t.;* PAR'AF-FINED (-fĭnd; -fēnd); PAR'AF-FIN-ING. To treat or saturate with paraffin; to apply paraffin to.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, oil.** Any of various hydrocarbon oils obtained in connection with paraffin, and used for burning, lubricating, making oil, gas, etc.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, paper.** Paper saturated with paraffin to make it waterproof.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, wax.** Solid paraffin.

par'age (păr'ăj), *n.* [F., prob. fr. L. *par*, adj., equal. Cf. PEERAGE, PEER an equal.] **1.** High or noble lineage; birth; family; rank. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Equality of condition, blood, or dignity; specif., *Feudal Law*, equality between persons, as brothiers, one of whom holds a portion of a fee of the other, who does homage to the lord paramount and is responsible for the whole service of the fee. *Obs. or Hist.*

par'a-gen'e-sis (păr'ă-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-genesis.*] *Geol.* **a** The formation of minerals in contact, so as to affect one another's development. **b** The order in which minerals occurring together in rocks and veins have developed; also, the branch of science treating of this.

par'a-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *-genetic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to paragenesis.
2. *Cryst.* Designating twins in which the twinned structure dates from the beginnings of the crystal; — opposed to *metagenetic.*

pa-rag'na-thus (pă-răg'nă-thŭs), *n.; pl.* -THI (-thī). [NL. See PARA-; GNATHIC.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of a pair of foliose lobes of the metastoma, lying behind the mandibles in most crustaceans. **b** One of the small, horny, toothlike jaws of certain annelids.

par'a-go'ge (păr'ă-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παραγωγή, fr. παράγειν to protract; παρά beside + ἄγειν to lead.] **1.** *Gram.* The addition of one or more letters to the end of a word. Such letters may be either inorganic, as in vulgar *oncet* for *once*, or a grammatical device or growth, as in the Semitic languages.
2. *Med.* Coaptation. *Obs.* *Dunglison.*

par'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consti-
par'a-gog'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tuting, a paragoge; added to a word by paragoge. — **par'a-gog'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'a-gon (păr'ă-gŏn), *n.* [OF. *paragon*, F. *parangon*, prob. fr. It. *paragone;* cf. Sp. *paragón, parangón;* prob. ultimately fr. Gr. παρακονᾶν to rub against; παρά beside + ἀκόνη whetstone; cf. LGr. παρακόνη a polishing stone.]
1. A model or pattern; a type of excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence.

Man, . . . the *paragon* of animals! *Shak.*

2. A match or mate, as a consort or a rival. *Obs.*
3. Emulation; rivalry; competition. *Obs.*

[Feats] performed, in *paragon* of proudest men. *Spenser.*

4. In technical senses: **a** A perfect diamond of 100 carats or more. **b** A kind of black marble. *Obs.* **c** A kind of heavy cloth formerly used for garments and furnishing. **d** *Print.* A type twice the size of long primer. See TYPE.

Mm
Paragon d.

par'a-gon, *v. t.;* PAR'A-GONED (-gŏnd); -GON-ING. [Cf. OF. *paragonner*, F. *parangonner.*] **1.** To compare or compare with; to parallel; to put in rivalry with; to match.

In arms anon to *paragon* the morn. *Glover.*

2. To serve as a paragon or model of; also, to present or set forth as a paragon.
3. To surpass.

He hath achieved a maid
That *paragons* description and wild fame. *Shak.*

par'a-gon, *v. i.* To be equal; to compare. *Rare.*

pa-rag'o-nite (pă-răg'ō-nīt), *n.* [From Gr. παράγων, p. pr. of παράγειν to mislead.] *Min.* A kind of mica corresponding to muscovite, but with sodium instead of potassium. It is characteristic of a schist (**paragonite schist**) of the Alps. — **pa-rag'o-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-graph (păr'ă-gräf), *n.* [F. *paragraphe*, LL. *paragraphus*, fr. Gr. παράγραφος (sc. γραμμη) a line or stroke drawn in the margin, fr. παραγράφειν to write beside; παρά beside + γράφειν to write. See PARA-, GRAPHIC; cf. PARAPH.] **1.** A character used in manuscripts and printing, now usually having the form ¶ or ℙ. It was originally, and still is often, used to indicate a *paragraph* in sense 2 (below), and is now also used as a reference mark and, in proofs and manuscripts, to indicate indention. Earlier forms of the character are ☾, ☾, ☽, ☽.
2. A distinct section or subdivision of a discourse, chapter, or writing, whether of one or many sentences, that forms a rhetorical unit as dealing with a particular point of the subject, or as comprising the words of a distinct speaker, etc. Formerly the paragraph was commonly indicated by a special mark (see def. 1, above); now it is usually indicated by beginning on a new line, esp. one that is indented, or one that is full with the following lines indented. Hence, a body of written or printed matter beginning in either of these ways.
3. A composition complete in one typographical section or paragraph; an item, remark, or quotation of a few lines forming one paragraph; as, an editorial *paragraph.*

par'a-graph (păr'ă-gräf), *v. t.;* PAR'A-GRAPHED (-gräft); PAR'A-GRAPH-ING. **1.** To sign or initial. *Obs.*
2. To express in the compass of a paragraph; also, to write paragraphs about.
3. To divide into paragraphs.

par'a-graph'i-a (-gräf'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. γράφειν to write.] *Med.* A condition, in mental disorder, in which words or letters other than those intended are written.

par'a-graph'ic (păr'ă-gräf'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, con-
par'a-graph'i-cal (-gräf'ĭ-kăl) } sisting of, a paragraph or paragraphs. — **par'a-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'a-he'li-ot'ro-pism (-hē'lĭ-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*para-* + *heliotropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* A form of curvature in certain plant organs, as leaves, which tend to place themselves in a plane parallel to the sun's rays to avoid excessive light; the so-called diurnal sleep of leaves. — **par'a-he'li-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-kite' (păr'ă-kīt'), *n.* [*para-* + *kite.*] Any of various special or compound kites, as a train or series of kites connected to one string and flying tandem, used for attaining great heights and for sending up instruments for meteorological observations or a man for military reconnoissance; also, a kite of such a train.

par'al-bu'min (păr'ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *albumin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteidlike body found in the fluid from ovarian cysts and elsewhere. It is a mixture of pseudomucine with proteid matter.

par-al'de-hyde (păr-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* [*para-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A polymeric modification, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, of ordinary aldehyde. It is a colorless liquid used as a hypnotic.

par-al'di-mine (păr-ăl'dĭ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*paraldehyde* + *imine.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid base, $C_6H_{12}O_2(NH)$, regarded as paraldehyde with an oxygen atom replaced by the imido group.

par'a-leip'sis (păr'ă-lĭp'sĭs), **par'a-lip'sis** (-lĭp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. παράλειψις, fr. παραλείπειν to leave on one side, to omit; παρά beside + λείπειν to leave.] *Rhet.* A pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker artfully pretends to pass by what he really emphasizes; as, for example: "I do not speak of my adversary's treachery and malice."

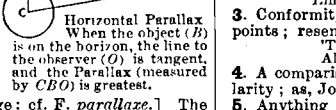
par'al-ge'si-a (păr'ăl-jē'sĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *algesia.*] *Med.* Disordered sensibility to pain, including analgesia (absence of sensibility to pain), hyperalgesia (excessive sensibility to pain), and abnormal painful results of stimuli. — **par'al-ge'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

par'a-li-pom'e-na (păr'ă-lĭ-pŏm'ē-nă; păr'ă-lī-), *n. pl.; sing., Rare,* -ENON (-nŏn). [Gr. παραλειπόμενα, neut. pl. of pass. p. pr. of παραλείπειν to omit.] **1.** Things passed over, but added as a supplement.
2. [*cap.*] = PARALIPOMENON.

Par'a-li-pom'e-non (-nŏn), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. παραλειπομένων of things omitted, pass. p. pr. (neuter genitive plural) fr. παραλείπειν to omit.] A title given in the Vulgate and the Douay Bible to the Books of Chronicles. See OLD TESTAMENT. In the Septuagint these books are called Παραλειπομενων πρώτον (first) and Παραλειπομενων δευτερον (second), which is understood, after Jerome's explanation, as meaning that they are supplementary to the Books of Kings.

par'al-lac'tic (păr'ă-lăk'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παραλλακτικός.]
par'al-lac'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of, pertaining to, or due to, parallax. — **par'al-lac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

parallactic angle, *Astron.*, the spherical angle at a heavenly body between its hour circle and the vertical circle passing through the body. — **p. equation,** *Astron.*, a minor inequality of the moon's orbital motion due to the difference between the sun's perturbing action on the moon when at new and full; — so called because of its use in finding the sun's parallax. — **p. inequality,** one of numerous irregularities in the moon's motion; — so named because the solar parallax is sometimes determined through its intervention. — **p. inequality of the moon.** = PARALLACTIC EQUATION. — **p. instrument** *or* **telescope,** an equatorial mounting, or an equatorial. *Obs.* — **p. libration of the moon.** See under LIBRATION. — **p. mounting** *or* **ladder,** an equatorial telescope mounting whose principal axis is directed toward the visible pole of the heavens. — **p. orbit,** the orbit in which a star appears to move round, once each year, owing to the earth's orbital motion round the sun.



Horizontal Parallax
When the object (*B*) is on the horizon, the line to the observer (*O*) is tangent, and the Parallax (measured by *CBO*) is greatest.

par'al-lax (păr'ă-lăks), *n.* [Gr. παράλλαξις alternation, the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. παραλλάσσειν to change a little, go aside, deviate; παρά beside, beyond + ἀλλάσσειν to change: cf. F. *parallaxe.*] The apparent displacement (or the difference in apparent direction) of an object, as seen from two different points: specif., *Astron.*, the difference in direction of a heavenly body as seen from some point on the earth's surface (as *O* in the *Illust.*), and as seen from some other conventional point, as the center of the earth (*C*) or the sun. The word *parallax*, when not qualified, is generally understood to mean **diurnal,** or **geocentric, parallax,** or the parallax with reference to the earth's center. The **annual,** or **heliocentric, parallax** is that with reference to the sun, or the angle at the star subtended by lines drawn from it to earth and sun. Geocentric parallax is greatest when the body is on the horizon; and, since the earth is not spherical, this **horizontal parallax** is greatest when it is also equatorial, that is, when the point of observation is on the earth's equator.

parallax of the cross wires (of an optical instrument), their apparent displacement when the eye changes position, due to their being slightly out of the focus of the object glass.

par'al-lel (păr'ă-lĕl), *a.* [L. *parallelus*, fr. Gr. παράλληλος; παρά beside + ἀλλήλων of one another, fr. ἄλλος other, akin to L. *alius:* cf. F. *parallèle.* See ALIEN.] **1.** *Geom.* Lying evenly everywhere in the same direction, but never meeting, however far extended; in all parts equally distant; as, *parallel* lines; *parallel* planes.

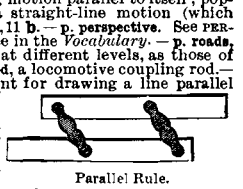
☞ This is the Euclidean notion; in modern geometry such parallel lines (or planes) are thought as having only one point (or line) at infinity and that in common, and are said to meet at infinity, the whole infinitely remote region of the line (or plane) being thought as a point (or line), and of space as a plane, though for many purposes it is better conceived as a point. The justification for such conceptions lies in the fact that the whole of these infinite regions is transformed to a line or plane or point as the case may be, and conversely, by transformations, precisely defined, that turn only lines into lines, planes into planes, points into points, in all finite regions.

2. With like direction or tendency; running side by side; being in accordance (with); tending to the same result; like in essential parts; as, *parallel* passages.

When honor runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. *Music.* **a** Keeping at the same distance, in pitch, apart; having consecutive motion; as, *parallel* voice parts, fifths, octaves, intervals. See MOTION, 11 **b**, CONSECUTIVE, 4. **b** Of tonalities or keys: relative; as, C major is the *parallel* major of A minor.
4. *Mech., etc.* Having parallel sides; as, a *parallel* file (see FILE, the tool), core print, gutter, reamer, etc.

parallel bar. **a** In a beam engine, a rod in a parallel motion parallel with the working beam. **b** Each of a pair of bars raised about five feet above the floor or ground, and parallel to each other, — used for gymnastic exercises. — **p. columns,** *Print.*, passages that are printed side by side, to emphasize their similarities or discrepancies. — **p. coping,** a flat-topped coping. — **p. curves and surfaces,** any two making equal intercepts on all geodetics (normals common to both) between them. — **p. fabric,** *Petrog.*, a fabric with tabular or prismatic crystals arranged more or less regularly in parallel positions. — **p. flow turbine.** See TURBINE. — **p. forces,** *Mech.*, forces acting in parallel directions. — **p. motion.** **a** *Mach.* Properly, a jointed link or other mechanism for reproducing motion parallel to itself; popularly, but erroneously, a straight-line motion (which see). **b** *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **b**. — **p. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **p. postulate.** See in the *Vocabulary.* — **p. roads,** *Geol.*, a series of terraces at different levels, as those of Glen Roy, Scotland. — **p. rod,** a locomotive coupling rod. — **p. rule** *or* **ruler,** an instrument for drawing a line parallel to another, or a series of parallel lines, as a flat rule running on a pair of rollers in one of its sides or a pair of straightedges connected by two equal parallel links so that one straightedge can be move only parallel to the other. — **p. sailing.** See SAILING, *n.* — **p. series,** an arrangement of an electrical system in several parallel branches each consisting of two or more lamps or other devices in series. — **p. sphere,** *Astron. & Geog.*, the celestial sphere as seen from either the north or the south pole of the earth, where all the heavenly bodies seem to move round in small circles parallel to the horizon. — **p. standards,** *Numismatics*, two or more metals coined without any attempt by the government to regulate their relative values. Cf. BIMETALLISM. — **p. sulcus,** *Anat.*, a sulcus parallel to, but some distance below, the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius. — **p. transformer,** *Elec.*, a transformer connected in parallel. — **p. vise,** a vise with jaws so guided as to remain parallel.


Parallel Rule.

par'al-lel, *n.* **1.** A parallel line, curve, or surface.
2. Parallel direction or state (physically); parallelism.

Lines that from their *parallels* decline. *Garth.*

3. Conformity in many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; similarity.

'Twixt earthly females and the moon
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

4. A comparison to show resemblance; a tracing of similarity; as, Johnson's *parallel* between Dryden and Pope.
5. Anything equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

None but thyself can be thy *parallel.* *Pope.*

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paraffin, *or* **paraffine, butter.** Soft crude paraffin.

par'af-fin'ic (păr'ă-fĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to the paraffin or methane series.

par'af-fin-ize (păr'ă-fĭn-īz), *v. t.* = PARAFFIN, *v. t.*

par'af-fin-oid (-oid), *a.* Resembling, or related to, paraffin.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, series.** = METHANE SERIES.

pa-raf'fle, pa-ra'fle (pă-räf'f'l), *n.* Perh. fr. F. *parafe, paraphe,* a flourish added to a signature. *Oxf. E. D.* Ostentatious display. *Rare. Scot.*

par'a-fla-gel'lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A small flagellum near the principal flagellum of a protozoan. — **par'a-flag'el-late** (păr'ă-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a.* [FORMALDEHYDE.]

par'a-for-mal'de-hyde, *n.* See

par'a-frase, par'a-frast. Paraphrase, paraphrast. *Ref. Sp.*

parafrenesie, *n.* [Cf. OF. *parafrenesie.* See PARA-; FRENZY.] Derangement of mind. *Obs.*

par'a-front, *n.* [*para-* + *front.*] A kind of altar cloth. *Obs.*

paragal. † PAREGAL.

par'a-gam'ma-cism, -cis'mus, *n.* [*para-* + *gammacism.*] Inability to pronounce the letters *g* and *k*, or difficulty in pronouncing them, some other sound being usually substituted.

par'a-gas'ter (păr'ă-găs'tĕr), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. γαστήρ belly.] *Zoöl.* A paragastric cavity

par'a-gas'tral (-trăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Paragastric.

par'a-gas'tric (-trĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Near the stomach **b** Designating the cavity or one of the cavities of a sponge into which the radial canals open, and which opens outwardly through the cloaca.

par'a-gas'tru-la (-trōō-lă), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* The gastrula formed by the invagination of an amphiblastula, as in many sponges. — **par'a-gas'tru-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

par'a-ge-ne'si-a (-jē-nē'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; -GENESIS.] *Biol.* Fertility of hybrids with the parent species but not with each other. *Broca.* — **par'a-ge-ne'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

par'a-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *-genic.*] **1.** *Min.* Paragenetic.
2. *Cryst.* = PARAGENETIC, 2.

par'a-ge-ron'tic, *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating the last substage of the senile stage of an organism.

par'a-geu'si-a (-gū'sĭ-ă), **par'a-geu'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. γεῦσις taste.] *Med.* Abnormality or disorder of the sense of taste. — **par'a-geu'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

par'a-gle'nal (-glē'năl), *a.* & *n.* [*para-* + Gr. γλήνη socket of a joint.] HYPERGLENOID

par'a-glo'bin (-glō'bĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Paraglobulin.

par'a-glob'u-lin (-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* = SERUM GLOBULIN.

par'a-glos'sa (-glŏs'ă), *n.; pl.* -GLOSS'Æ (-ē). [NL.; *para-* + Gr γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl* One of a pair of small appendages of the ligula of certain insects. See LIGULA, 3 **a**. — **par'a-glos'sal** (-ăl), *a.*

par'a-glos'sate (-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having paraglossæ.

par'a-glos'si-a (-ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Med.* Glossitis.

par'a-glu-con'ic, *a.* See PARA-.

par'ag-nath (păr'ăg-năth), *n.* *Zoöl.* A paragnathus.

pa-rag'na-thous (pă-răg'nă-thŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having both mandibles of equal length, the tips meeting, as in certain birds. — **pa-rag'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

par'a-go-gize (păr'ă-gō-jīz), *v. t.* To affix a termination or syllable to *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

par'a-gon-ize, *v. t.* To paragon.

par'a-gon-less, *a.* See -LESS.

par'a-graf, par'a-graft. Paragraph, paragraphed. *Ref. Sp.*

par'a-gram (păr'ă-grăm), *n.* [Gr. παραγραμματίζειν to alter by changing a letter.] A kind of pun made by changing a letter or letters of a word, esp. the initial letter. *R.* — **par'a-gram'ma-tist** (-grăm'ă-tĭst), *n.* *Rare.*

‖ **pa'ra-gran'di-ne** (*It.* pä'rä-grän'dē-nā; *E.* păr'ă-g răn'dĭn), *n.* [It.] = PARAGRÊLE.

par'a-graph'er, *n.* A writer of paragraphs. [-ISM.]

par'a-graph-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

par'a-graph'ist. *n.* A paragrapher. — **par'a-graph-is'ti-cal** (păr'ă-gräf-ĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

par'a-graph-ize, *v.* See -IZE.

‖ **pa'ra'grêle'** (pä'rä'grăl'), *n.* [F.; *pa a-,* as in *parasol,* + *grêle* hail.] A lightning rod erected, as in a vineyard, to prevent hailstorms. *France.*

Par'a-guay, *n.* A country of South America. — **Paraguay bur,** the sheep bur. — **P. Missions.** See GUARANI. — **P. tea,** maté. See MATE, 1 & 2.

Par'a-guay'an (păr'ă-gwā'ăn; -gwĭ'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Paraguay. — *n.* A native of Paraguay.

pa'rah (pä'rä), *n.* [Malayalam *para,* a measure somewhat over four gallons, or Telugu *parra,* nearly fourteen gallons.] An East Indian measure, varying from a fraction of a bushel to over three bushels.

Pa'rah (pä'rä; pär'ä) *Bib.*

par'a-hyp-no'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal sleep, as in hypnotism and somnambulism.

pa-rai'ba (pä-rī'bä), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian tree (*Simarouba versicolor*) whose bitter bark and fruit are used as anthelmintics and for insect powder.

parail. † PAREIL, PAREL.

parais. † PARADISE.

par'aitch, par'ritch (pär'ĭch), *n.* *Pe* ridge. *Scot.* [thodic

par'a-ka-thod'ic, *a.* Paraca-

par'a-keet. Var. of PARRAKEET.

par'a-ker'a-to'sis. *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal development of the horny layer of the skin

par'a-kil'ya (pär'ă-kēl'yä), *n.* [Native name *pericula* in Central Australia.] A portulacaceous plant (*Claytonia balonensis*) relished by sheep. *Australia.*

par'a-ki-ne'si-a (-kĭ-nē'sĭ-ă; -kī-), **par'a-ki-ne'sis.** *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Med* Motor irregularity due to nervous disorder.
2. Mediumistic production of movements for which the observed contact cannot account. — **par'a-ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-lac'tic (pär'ă-lăk'tĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See LACTIC. — **par'a-lac't-te** (see -ATE, 3 b), *n.*

par'a-la'lĭ-a (-lā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. λαλιά speech; cf. παραλλεῖν to talk at random.] Difficulty in speech.

par'a-lamb'da-cism (-lăm'dă-sĭz'm), **-lamb'da-cis'mus** (-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL. *paralambdacismus;* *para-* + *lambdacismus.*] Inability to pronounce the sound of *l*, or difficulty in pronouncing it, some other sound, as of *t, r,* or *w,* being usually substituted. Cf. LAMBDACISM. [PARALEIPSIS.

par'a-lep'sis (-lĕp's'sĭs). Var. of

par'a-lex'i-a (-lĕk'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. λέξις speaking.] *Med.* A form of word blindness marked by a defect in the power of reading. — **par'a-lex'ic** (-lĕk'sĭk), *a.*

par-al'gi-a (pär-ăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PARALGESIA.

pa-ra'lĭ-an, *n.* [Gr. παράλιος near the sea.] A dweller by the sea. *Obs.*

par'a-lĭ'nin (pär'ă-lĭ'nĭn), *n.* *Biol.* The ground substance of a cell nucleus.

pa-ra'lĭ-ous, *a.* [See PARALIAN.] *Living by the sea.* *Obs.*

par'a-lip'sis (pär'ă-lĭp'sĭs), Var. of PARALEIPSIS. [*Rare.*]

par'a-lit'i-cal, *a.* Paralytic.

parall. † PAREL, *n.* [*Rare.*]

par'al-lac'ti-cal, *a.* Parallactic.

6. *Geog.* One of the imaginary circles on the surface of the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude; also, the corresponding line on a globe or map.
7. *Mil.* One of a series of long trenches constructed by a besieging force as a cover for troops supporting the attacking batteries or preparing to make an attack, and for the sappers working in the approaches. Parallels are constructed in consecutively narrowing circumferences about the besieged place, connected by approaches often zigzagged so as to avoid an enfilading fire from the enemy's works.
8. *Print.* A character consisting of two parallel vertical lines (‖) used in the text to direct attention to a similarly marked marginal or foot note. See *Note*, p. xxx.
9. *Elec.* That arrangement of an electrical system, as of incandescent lamps, or the cells of a battery, in which all positive poles, electrodes, terminals, etc., are joined to one conductor, and all negative poles, etc., to another conductor, so that each unit is practically on a parallel branch, or shunt; — called also *multiple.* Opposed to *series.* Parts of a system so arranged are said to be *in parallel* or *in multiple.*
10. *sing. or pl.* Short for PARALLEL RULE.
parallel of altitude, *Astron.*, one of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the horizon; an almucantar. — **p. of declination**, *Astron.*, one of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the equator. — **p. of latitude**. **a** *Geog.* = PARALLEL, *n.*, 6. **b** *Astron.* One of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the ecliptic.

par′al-lel (păr′ă-lĕl), *v. t.;* PAR′AL-LELED (-lĕld); PAR′AL-LEL′ING (-lĕl′ĭng). **1**. To place or set parallel; to place so as to be parallel to, or to conform in direction with, something else.

The needle . . . doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To make to conform to something else in character, motive, aim, or the like.

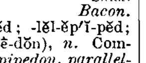
His life is *paralleled*
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shak.*

3. To equal; match; correspond to. *Shak.*
4. To produce or adduce as a parallel. *Rare.*

My young remembrance cannot *parallel*
A fellow to it. *Shak.*

par′al-lel, *v. i.* To be parallel. *Bacon.*

par′al-lel′e-pi′ped (-lĕl′ē-pī′pĕd; -pĭp′ĕd; -lĕl-ĕp′ĭ-pĕd; 277), **par′al-lel′e-pip′e-don** (-lĕl′ē-pĭp′ē-dŏn), *n.* Commonly, but incorrectly, written *parallelopipedon*, *parallelopiped.* [Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον a body with parallel surfaces; παράλληλος parallel + ἐπίπεδον a plane surface, ἐπίπεδος on the ground, or level with it, level, flat; ἐπί on + πέδον the ground: cf. F. *parallélépipède.*] *Geom.* A six-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms. — **par′al-lel′e-pip′e-dal** (-lĕl′ē-pĭp′ē-dăl), **par′al-lel′e-pip′e-don-al** (-dŏn-ăl), **par′al-lel′e-pi-ped′ic** (-pĭ-pĕd′ĭk), **par′al-lel′e-pip′e-dous** (-pĭp′ē-dŭs), *a.*


Parallelepipedon.

par′al-lel-ism (-lĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. Gr. παραλληλισμός comparison of parallels.] **1**. Quality or state of being parallel.
2. Resemblance; correspondence; similarity.

A close *parallelism* of thought and incident. *T. Warton.*

3. Specif., similarity of construction or meaning of clauses placed side by side, as is common in Hebrew poetry; e.g.: —

At her feet he bowed, he fell:
Where he bowed, there he fell down dead. *Judg.* v. 27.

4. *Metaph.* The theory that mind and matter accompany one another but are not causally related; specif., psychophysical parallelism.

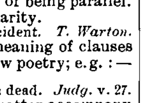
par′al-lel-ist, *n.* **1**. One who draws a parallel.
2. *Metaph.* An adherent of parallelism.

par′al-lel-is′tic (păr′ă-lĕl-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* **1**. Of the nature of or involving a parallelism.
2. *Metaph.* Of or pertaining to parallelism or parallelists; like, or leading to, parallelism.

par′al-lel-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Gr. παραλληλίζειν.] **1**. To render parallel.
2. To place parallel to; to bring into parallelism with.
3. To furnish with a parallel; to match.

par′al-lel′o-drome (păr′ă-lĕl′ō-drōm), *a.* [*parallel* + *-drome.*] *Bot.* With veins running parallel to each other; — said of the form of venation characterizing most monocotyledons. See VENATION.

par′al-lel′o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον, prop. neut. a.; παράλληλος parallel + γραμμή line: cf. F. *parallélogramme.* See PARALLEL; -GRAM.] *Geom.* **1**. A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel, and therefore equal; — sometimes restricted erroneously in popular usage to an oblong.
2. **a** A pantograph. *Obs.* **b** *Kinematics.* A four-bar mechanism jointed together in the form of a parallelogram and with one link fixed.


Parallelogram.

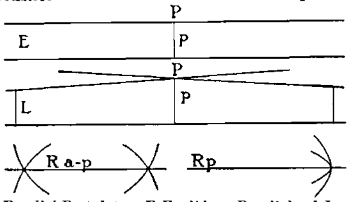
parallelogram of accelerations, forces, momenta, velocities, etc., *Mech.*, the method of compounding two accelerations, forces, or the like, by the parallelogram law, or the parallelogram constructionally used. See PARALLELOGRAM LAW.

parallelogram law. *Mech.* The law that the resultant of two vector quantities represented in magnitude, direction, and sense, by two adjacent sides of a parallelogram, both directed towards or away from their point of intersection, is the diagonal of the parallelogram through that point.

par′al-lel′o-gram-mat′ic (-gră-măt′ĭk), **par′al-lel′o-gram-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a parallelogram; parallelogrammic.

par′al-lel′o-graph (păr′ă-lĕl′ō-gråf), *n.* [*parallelogram* + *-graph.*] A diagraph arranged to demonstrate the truth of the parallelogram law. See DIAGRAPH, 3.

parallel postulate. *Math.* The fifth of Euclid's postulates: "If a straight line incident on two straight lines make the angles within and on the same side less than two right angles, the two straight lines being produced indefinitely meet one another on whichever side the two angles are less than the two right angles." Persistent but vain attempts were made to remove this postulate, long felt to be a blemish on geometry. In 1829 Lobachévski substituted for it the following: "All straight lines (in a plane) that radiate from a given point may with respect to any other straight line in the plane be divided into two classes, intersectors and nonintersectors. A *boundary* line of the one class and the other is called *parallel* to the given line." Hence there would be two parallels, one on each side of the point (*P*), both making acute angles with the perpendicular (*p*) from the point to the line. On this basis he built up a geometry free from all possible internal contradiction. The Hungarian Johann Bolyai attained similar results (1823, published 1831). In 1854 Riemann in his inaugural dissertation "On the hypotheses that underlie geometry," published in 1867, showed that where the "measure of curvature" of a space is positive the space will be finite though unbounded (like a closed curve or surface); also, every two straight lines in the plane meet (in one point or in two, according as the space is *polar* or *antipolar* — *Klein*), thus setting aside Euclid's last "definition:" "Parallels are straight (lines), which, being in the same plane and being produced indefinitely on both sides, meet each other on neither." In 1890 Sophus Lie showed that the Euclidean, Lobachevskian, and Riemannian are the only three-dimensional space forms in which figures may everywhere move freely in a sixfold infinity of ways. The four logical possibilities are shown in the *Illust.*



Parallel Postulate. *E* Euclidean Parallels; *L* Lobachevskian; *Rp* Riemannian Polar; *Ra-p* Riemannian Anti-polar.

par′a-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Containing paralogism; illogical.

pa-ral′o-gism (pȧ-răl′ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμός, fr. παραλογίζεσθαι to reason falsely; παρά beside + λογίζεσθαι to reason, λόγος discourse, reason: cf. F. *paralogisme.*] *Logic.* A reasoning false in point of form, that is, contrary to logical rules or formulæ; a formal fallacy, or pseudo syllogism, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises. — **pa-ral′o-gis′tic** (-jĭs′tĭk), *a.*

pa-ral′o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who uses reasoning that begs the question.

pa-ral′y-sis (pȧ-răl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. παράλυσις, fr. παραλύειν to loosen, dissolve, or disable at the side; παρά beside + λύειν to loosen. See PARA-, LOOSE; cf. PALSY.] *Med.* Abolition of function, whether complete or partial; esp., the loss of the power of voluntary motion (*motor paralysis*), or of sensation (*sensory paralysis*), in any part of the body; palsy. See HEMIPLEGIA, PARAPLEGIA. "Utter *paralysis* of memory." *G. Eliot.*
‖ **pa-ra′ly-sis a′gi-tans** (pȧ-răl′ĭ-sĭs ăj′ĭ-tănz) [L., lit. shaking palsy], *Med.*, a chronic, progressive, nervous disease, occurring in advanced life and marked by muscular tremor and weakness and a peculiar gait, termed *festination;* shaking palsy; Parkinson's disease.

par′a-lyt′ic (păr′ȧ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* [F. *paralytique*, L. *paralyticus*, Gr. παραλυτικός.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, paralysis; characteristic of paralysis.
2. Affected with paralysis, or palsy.

The cold, shaking, *paralytic* hand. *Prior.*

3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.
4. *Physiol.* Designating, or pert. to, the discharge or secretion of a gland after section or paralysis of its nerves; as, *paralytic* saliva. It is characteristically thin and watery.

par′a-lyt′ic, *n.* A person affected with paralysis.

par′a-lyz′ant (păr′ȧ-līz′ănt), *a.* [*paralyze* + *-ant.*] *Med.* Causing paralysis. — *n.* An agent that causes paralysis.

par′a-ly-za′tion (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of paralyzing, or state of being paralyzed.

par′a-lyze (păr′ȧ-līz), *v. t.;* PAR′A-LYZED (-līzd); PAR′A-LYZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). [F. *paralyser.* See PARALYSIS.] **1**. To affect or strike with paralysis, or palsy.
2. Hence, to unnerve; to destroy or impair the energy of; to render ineffective; as, the occurrence *paralyzed* the community; despondency *paralyzed* his efforts.

par′am (păr′ăm), *n.* [*para-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_2H_4N_4$, formed by polymerization of cyanamide. It is a cyanogen derivative of guanidine.

par′a-mag′net (păr′ȧ-măg′nĕt), *n.* A magnet; a paramagnetic substance.

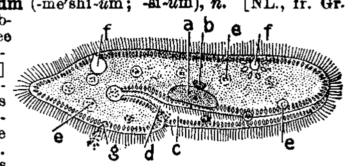
par′a-mag-net′ic (-măg-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *magnetic.*] *Magnetism.* Having, or capable of, a greater magnetization than a vacuum; having a permeability greater than unity; magnetic: — opposed to *diamagnetic.*

par′a-mag′net-ism (-măg′nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* The magnetism of a paramagnetic substance.

par′a-mas′toid (-măs′toid), *a.* [*para-* + *mastoid.*] *Anat.* Beside the mastoid process. — **paramastoid process**, the paroccipital process (**a**).

par′a-mat′ta, *or* **par′ra-mat′ta** (păr′ȧ-măt′ȧ), *n.* [From *Parramatta*, in Australia.] A light dress fabric having a cotton warp and formerly a silk weft, now a worsted one, and resembling bombazine or merino.

Par′a-me′ci-um (-mē′shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παραμήκης oblong; παρά (see PARA-) + μῆκος length.] *Zoöl.* A well-known genus of holotrichous ciliate infusorians. The body is elongate, bluntly rounded at the anterior end, and has on the ventral surface an oblique funnel-shaped buccal groove with the mouth at the extremity. Undigested matter is egested at a definite point on the surface of the body. *P. caudatum* is a large species often found abundantly in putrefying infusions. The species are called **slipper animalcules** from their shape.



Paramecium (*P. caudatum*). *a* Macronucleus; *b* Micronucleus; *c* Buccal Groove; *d* Gullet; *e, e, e* Digestive, and *f f* Contractile, Vacuoles; *g* Place of Discharge of Digestive Vacuoles.

par′a-me′ni-a (-mē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. μηνιαῖα menses, fr. μήν, μηνός, month.] *Med.* Disordered menstruation.

par′a-ment (păr′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *paramentum*, fr. L. *parare* to prepare: cf. F. *parement.*] Ornamental hangings, furniture, etc., as of a state apartment; also, a rich and elegant robe for persons of rank; — chiefly in *pl.* *Obs.*

pa-ram′e-ter (pȧ-răm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [NL. *Oxf. E. D.* See PARA-; -METER.] **1**. *Math.* **a** An arbitrary constant characterizing by each of its particular values some particular member of a system of expressions, curves, surfaces, functions, etc. **b** A variable through functions of which may be expressed other variables, as the coördinates of a locus; thus, in the equations of the *cycloid* (which see) θ is the parameter. **c** In *Conics*, the 3d proportional to any diameter and its conjugate, or in the parabola, to any abscissa and the corresponding ordinate. The *parameter* of the principal axis of a conic is called the *latus rectum*, or *principal parameter*, or simply *parameter.*
2. *Cryst.* The relative intercept made by a plane on a crystallographic axis. The ratio of its intercepts determines the position of the plane.
3. *Astron.* An element of an orbit. *Obs.*

par′a-met′ric (păr′ȧ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* Also **pa-ram′e-tral** (-trăl). Of or pert. to, or in terms of, a parameter. — **parametric distribution**, the way in which different values of a parameter correspond to different points of a curve. — **p. equations**, equations expressing each of a set of n variables connected by m equations as a function of $n-m$ independent variables or parameters; as, if $f(x, y) = 0$, $x = \phi(t)$, $y = \psi(t)$.

par′a-me-tri′tis (-mē-trī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *metritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue beside the uterus. — **par′a-me-trit′ic** (-mē-trĭt′ĭk), *a.*

par-am′ide (păr-ăm′īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*para-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A white amorphous substance, $C_6(C_2O_2NH)_3$, the tri-imide of mellitic acid, formed by heating ammonium mellitate.

par′a-mor′phism (păr′ȧ-môr′fĭz'm), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Min.* The change of one mineral species to another, involving a change in physical characters without change of chemical composition, as of aragonite to calcite. — **par′a-mor′phic** (-fĭk), **-mor′phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

par′a-mount (păr′ȧ-mount), *a.* [OF. *par amont* above; *par* through, by (L. *per*) + *amont* above; *a* (L. *ad*) to + *mont* mountain. Cf. 1st MOUNT.] Having a higher or the highest rank or jurisdiction; superior to all others; chief; supreme; preëminent; — often with *to;* as, a duty *paramount* to all. "A traitor *paramount.*" *Bacon.*
Syn. — Superior, preëminent, chief. See DOMINANT.

par′a-mount, *n.* A lord paramount; a supreme proprietor or ruler.

par′a-mount-cy (-sĭ), *n.* [*paramount* + *-cy.*] State or quality of being paramount.

A new and somewhat shadowy form of suzerainty is growing up in the "*paramountcy*" first enunciated (with the concurrence of Great Britain) by the President of the United States in 1823. *Encyc. Brit.*

par′a-mour (-mōōr), *n.* [F. *par amour*, lit., by or with love. See 3d PAR; AMOUR.] **1**. A lover; a wooer or a mistress; now, esp., one who loves or is loved illicitly; one taking the place, without the rights, of a husband or wife.
2. The object of ideal or chivalrous love; — in medieval poetry applied to Christ or the Virgin. *Obs.*
3. Love; gallantry; an amour; also, rarely, divine or celestial love. *Obs.* "For *paramour* and jollity." *Chaucer.*

par′a-mour (-mōōr), **par′a-mours** (-mōōrz), *adv.* For, with, or by way of, love, esp. sexual love; — also, in requests, for love's sake, "*par charité.*" *Obs.*

For *par amour*, I loved her first ere thou. *Chaucer.*

par-am′y-lum (păr-ăm′ĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *amylum.*] *Chem.* A carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, allied to starch, found in the unicellular organism *Euglena.*

par′a-my-oc′lo-nus (păr′ȧ-mī-ŏk′lō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *myoclonus.*] *Med.* A nervous disease characterized by

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par′al-lel′a-ble (păr′ȧ-lĕl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
par′al-leld. Paralleled. *Ref. Sp.*
par′al-lel-er, *n.* One that parallels.
par′al-lel′i-nerv′ate (păr′ă-lĕl′ĭ-nûr′vāt), **par′al-lel′i-nerved′** (-nûrvd′), **par′al-lel′i-nerv′ous** (-nûr′vŭs), *a.* [See PARALLEL; NERVE.] *Bot.* Parallelodrome.
par′al-lel-ith (păr′ă-lĕl-ĭth), *n.* [*parallel* + *-lith.*] *Archæol.* Parallel, or nearly parallel, rows of stones forming an avenue.
par′al-lel′i-za′tion (-lĕl′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* See -ATION.
par′al-lel-iz′er (-lĕl-īz′ẽr), *n.* One that parallelizes.
par′al-lel-less, *a.* See -LESS.
par′al-lel-ly, *adv.* of PARALLEL.
par′al-lel-od′ro-mous (-lĕl-ŏd′rō-mŭs), *a. Bot.* Parallelodrome.
par′al-lel′o-gram-ish, *a.* Resembling a parallelogram.
par′al-lel′o-gram-mat′i-cal.
par′al-lel′o-gram′mic (-ō-grăm′ĭk), **par′al-lel′o-gram′mi-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Parallelogrammatic.
par′al-lel-om′e-ter (-lĕl-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*parallel* + *-meter.*] A device to test the parallelism of flat surfaces, esp. glass plates.
par′al-lel′o-pi′ped, **par′al-lel′o-pip′e-don**, etc. See PARALLELEPIPED, etc.
par′al-lels, *n. pl.* *Music.* Consecutives. [See -WISE.]
par′al-lel-wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.*
par′a-lo′gi-a (păr′ȧ-lō′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARALOGY.] *Med.* Defect of the reasoning power.
par′a-lo-gi′cian (-lō-jĭsh′ăn), *n.* = PARALOGIST.
pa-ral′o-gize (pȧ-răl′ō-jīz), *v. i.* [Gr. παραλογίζεσθαι.] To reason falsely; to draw conclusions not warranted by the premises.
pa-ral′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. παραλογία; παρά beside + λόγος reason.] Paralogism.
paralous. † PERILOUS.
par′a-lys′ant, *a.* & *n.* *Med.* = PARALYZANT.
par′a-lyse, **par′a-lys′er**, etc. Vars. of PARALYZE, etc.
paralysie, *n.* [F. Cf. PALSY.] Paralysis. *Obs.*
par′a-lyt′i-cal (păr′ȧ-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Paralytic. *R.* [ALYTIC.]
par′a-lyt′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PAR-
par′a-lyz′er (păr′ȧ-līz′ẽr), *n.* One that paralyzes.
par′a-ma-le′ic, *a.* [*para-* + *maleic.*] *Chem.* Fumaric. *Obs.*
par′a-ma′lic, *a.* [*para-* + *malic.*] *Chem.* = DIGLYCOLLIC.
par′a-man-del′ic, *a. Org. Chem.* See MANDELIC.
par′a-mas-ti′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the mammary gland.
par′a-me-lac′o-nite, *n.* *Min.* A tetragonal mineral consisting essentially of cupric oxide, CuO, occurring in black pyramidal crystals.
‖ **pa′ra-men′to** (pä′rä-mĕn′tō), *n.* [Sp.] = PARAMENT.
par′a-mere, *n.* [*para-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* **a** An actinomere or either lateral half of an actinomere. **b** The right or left half of a bilateral animal or of a somite. — **par′a-mer′ic** (păr′ȧ-mĕr′ĭk), *a.*
pa-ram′e-se (pȧ-răm′ē-sē), *n.* [Gr. παραμέση the string next the middle. Cf. MESE, in music.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*
pa-ram′e-tral (-trăl), *a.* *Math.* = PARAMETRIC.
par′a-me′tric (păr′ȧ-mē′trĭk; -mĭt′rĭk), *a.* [*para-* + Gr. μήτρα uterus.] Near the uterus.
par′a-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* *Math.* = PARAMETRIC.
par′a-mim′i-a (-mĭm′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. μιμία mimicry.] *Med.* A pathological state marked by the misuse of signs, as of gesture, tone, etc., in expressing thought.
par′a-mi-og′ra-pher (-mĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. παροιμία proverb + *-grapher.*] A collector or writer of proverbs. *Rare.*
par′a-mi′tome, **par′a-mi′tem**, *n.* *Biol.* = PARAPLASM, 1 a.
par′am-ne′si-a (păr′ăm-nē′sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. μνᾶσθαι to remember.] *Med.* Any disorder of memory; specif.: **a** A condition in which the proper meaning of words cannot be remembered. **b** The feeling of having experienced before what is now occurring when this cannot have been so.
‖ **pá′ra-mo** (pä′rȧ-mō; păr′ȧ-), *n.* [Sp. *páramo.*] A high, bleak plateau or district, as in the Andes. [of PARAMECIUM.]
Par′a-mœ′ci-um, *n.* *Zoöl.* Syn.
par′a-morph (păr′ȧ-môrf), *n.* [*para-* + *-morph.*] *Min.* A pseudomorph resulting from paramorphism.
par′a-mor′phi-a (-môr′fĭ-ȧ), **par′a-mor′phine** (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* Also **-phin**. Thebaine.
par′a-mor′phi-a, *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-morph* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Any abnormality of structure or form.
par′a-mor′pho-sis (păr′ȧ-môr′fō-sĭs; -môr-fō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PARAMORPHISM. [MOUNT.]
par′a-mount-ly, *adv.* of PARA-
par′a-mount-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
par′a-mu′si-a (păr′ȧ-mū′zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. παράμουσος out of tune with, harsh. See PARA-; MUSE, MUSIC.] *Med.* Perversion of the musical sense.
par′a-mu-thet′ic (-mū-thĕt′ĭk),

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clonic spasms with tremor in corresponding muscles on the two sides.

par'a-ne-phri'tis (păr'ă-nĕ-frī'tĭs; -nĕf-rī'-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the paranephros. **b** Inflammation of the perinephrium.—**par'a-ne-phrit'ic** (-nĕ-frĭt'ĭk; -nĕf-rĭt'-), *a.*

par'a-noi'a (-noi'ă), *n.* [Gr. παράνοια.] *Med.* Mental derangement; insanity; esp., a chronic form of insanity characterized by very gradual impairment of the intellect, systematized delusion, and usually by delusions of persecution or mandatory delusions producing homicidal tendency. In its mild form paranoia may consist in the well-marked crotchetiness exhibited in persons commonly called "cranks." Paranoiacs usually show evidences of bodily and nervous degeneration, and many have hallucinations, esp. of sight and hearing.

par'a-noi'ac (-ăk), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to paranoia; affected with, or characteristic of, paranoia.—*n.* A person who is affected with paranoia.

par'a-nu'cle-in (păr'ă-nū'klē-ĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *nuclein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of amorphous substances, sometimes called *false nucleins* or *pseudonucleins*, differing from true nucleins in not yielding nitrogenous bases on decomposition.—**par'a-nu-cle'ic** (-nū-klē'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-nu'cle-us (-nū'klē-ŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -CLEI (-ī). [NL.; *para-* + *nucleus.*] *Biol.* An accessory or additional nucleus or nucleuslike body in a cell;—sometimes applied to the micronucleus of Infusoria, but also to various other bodies of different kinds in the cytoplasm of cells.—**par'a-nu'cle-ar** (-ăr), **par'a-nu'cle-ate** (-āt), *a.*

par'a-nymph (păr'ă-nĭmf), *n.* [L. *paranymphus*, Gr. παράνυμφος; παρά beside, near + νύμφη a bride: cf. F. *paranymphe.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A friend who went with a bridegroom in a chariot to fetch home the bride. **b** The bridesmaid who conducted the bride to the bridegroom.

2. Hence: **a** A best man or a bridesmaid. **b** One who solicits or speaks for another; advocate.

par'a-pegm (păr'ă-pĕm), *n.* Also **par'a-peg'ma** (-pĕg'mă); *L. pl.* -PEGMATA (-mă-tă). [L. *parapegma*, Gr παράπηγμα, fr. παραπηγνύναι to fix beside; παρά beside + πηγνύναι to fix.] *Gr. Antiq.* An engraved tablet, usually of brass, set up in a public place, and used for publishing laws, proclamations, etc., and recording astronomical phenomena or calendar events.

par'a-pet (-pĕt), *n.* [It. *parapetto* (prob. through F. *parapet*), fr. *parare* to ward off, guard (L. *parare* to prepare, provide) + *petto* the breast, L. *pectus.* See PARRY; PECTORAL.] **1.** *Fort.* A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth, stone, etc., for the protection of soldiers; a breastwork; in permanent fortifications, usually, a rampart raised upon or above the main wall. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

2. A low wall, or similar barrier, as a railing, esp. one to protect the edge of a platform, roof, bridge, or the like.

3. A sidewalk or footpath of a street or road. *Local, Eng.*

par'aph (păr'ăf), *n.* [F. *paraphe*, LL. *paraphus*, contr. fr. *paragraphus.* See PARAGRAPH.] **1.** A paragraph. *Obs.*

2. A flourish at the end of a signature. In the Middle Ages this was a sort of rude safeguard against forgery.

par'aph, *v. t.;* -APHED (-ăft); -APH-ING. [Cf. F. *parapher.*] To add a paraph to; to sign, esp. with the initials.

par'a-pha'si-a (păr'ă-fā'zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-phasia.*] *Med.* Inability to express ideas by the proper words.—**par'a-pha'sic** (-sĭk; -zĭk), *a.*

par'a-phen'y-lene blue (păr'ă-fĕn'ĭ-lēn). A dark blue dye of the induline series, from para-phenylene diamine.

par'a-pher'na (-fûr'nă), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The property of a woman which, on her marriage, was not made a part of her dower, but remained her own, and entirely free from the control of the husband.

2. = PARAPHERNALIA.

par'a-pher'nal (-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *paraphernal.*] Designating, or of or pertaining to, parapherna or paraphernalia. Cf. EXTRADOTAL.

par'a-pher-na'li-a (-fĕr-nā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [LL. *paraphernalia bona*, fr. L. *paraphernа*, pl., paraphernа, Gr. παράφερνα; παρά beside + φερνη a bride's dowry.] **1.** *Law.* The property (other than dower, marriage settlement, etc.) which by law remains, more or less, under the control of a married woman, and which does not pass into the administration of the husband's estate upon his decease before her. The term **paraphernalia bona** is used in the Roman law texts as an equivalent of *paraphernа* (which see); and in most of the modern systems based upon the Roman law has much the same sense. Inappropriately, the term was applied in the English common law to property which, while subject to the husband's control during his life (except the necessary articles of the paraphernalia), does not pass with his intestate estate and cannot be disposed of by testament by him, but is (excepting the necessaries) subject to his debts. No exact list of what are included in the paraphernalia can be made, the rules varying in different jurisdictions; but, in general, the paraphernalia include such clothing, personal ornaments, etc., as are suitable to the woman in her station in life. In some States of the United States they are fixed in a general way by statute; in others and in Great Britain the wife has been given separate property rights which make the term *paraphernalia* no longer applicable.

2. Personal belongings, such as equipments, finery, etc.

3. Furnishings or apparatus; articles of equipment; as, the *paraphernalia* of a circus; equestrian *paraphernalia.*

par'a-pher-na'li-an (păr'ă-fĕr-nā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to paraphernalia.

par'a-phi-mo'sis (-fĭ-mō'sĭs; -fĭ-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *phimosis*, or fr. Gr. παραφίμωσις.] *Med.* A condition in which the prepuce, retracted behind the glans penis, is constricted there, and cannot be brought into place.

par'a-pho'ni-a (-fō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. φωνή voice; cf. Gr. παράφωνος sounding beside.] **1.** *Anc. Gr. Music.* A kind of consonance or joint melodic progression of fourths and fifths.

2. *Med.* Morbid change of voice.

par'a-phrase (păr'ă-frāz), *n.* [L. *paraphrasis*, Gr. παράφρασις, fr. παραφραζειν to say the same thing in other words; παρά beside + φράζειν to speak: cf. F. *paraphrase.* See PARA-; PHRASE.] **1.** A restatement of a text, passage, or work, giving the meaning in another form, usually for clearer and fuller exposition; a free rendering;—opposed to *metaphrase;* hence, the use or process of paraphrasing as a literary or educational method.

His sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice. *South.*

2. An exemplification or an amplification of a theme, idea, or motive.

3. *Presbyterian Ch.* Any of the hymns in the "Translations and Paraphrases, in verse, of several passages of Sacred Scripture," prepared by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1745–81. *Oxf. E. D.*

4. *Music.* Free or florid transcription.

Syn.—PARAPHRASE, TRANSLATION, VERSION. A PARAPHRASE is a free and commonly amplified rendering of the sense of a passage, whether in the same or in a different language; a TRANSLATION is a more or less close rendering from one language into another; as, "*Paraphrase*, or *translation* with latitude, where [the author's] words are not so strictly followed as his sense; and that too is admitted to be amplified" (*Dryden*); "You should have *translated*—that is, *paraphrased*, for, however far some people may err on this score, . . . a *translation* must be a *paraphrase* to be readable" (*E. FitzGerald*); "a comparison between the metrical *paraphrase* which we have of passages in the Old and New Testament, and these passages as they exist in our common *translation*" (*Wordsworth*). VERSION and *translation* are often used without distinction; as, "Chapman's *translation* has often been praised as eminently Homeric. . . . Coleridge, in praising Chapman's *version*, says . . . 'It will give you small idea of Homer'" (*M. Arnold*); "The year 1632 saw a complete *version* of the 'Æneid' by Vicars, and a *translation* of the First Book by Sandys" (*J. Conington*). But *version* is the technical term for the ancient (and certain modern) translations of the Bible; as, the Septuagint *Version;* "Of *Versions*, or ancient *translations* of the whole or parts of the New Testament, . . . there are three principal classes, the Latin, the Syriac, and the Egyptian" (*Westcott and Hort*); the Authorized *Version*, the Revised *Version*, the Douay *Version.*

par'a-phrase, *v. t.;* -PHRASED (-frāzd); -PHRAS'ING (-frāz'-ĭng). To express, interpret, or translate with latitude; to give the meaning of (a passage) in other language.

par'a-phrase, *v. i.* **1.** To make a paraphrase.

2. To comment or expand upon a topic. *Obs.*

par'a-phras'tic (-frăs'tĭk) } *a.* [Fr. Gr. παραφραστικός.]
par'a-phras'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Paraphrasing; of the nature of paraphrase; explaining, or translating more clearly and amply, an author's meaning.—**par'a-phras'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par'a-phre-ni'tis (-frē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *phrenitis.*] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the diaphragm. **b** Mental derangement or delirium—formerly supposed to be due to such inflammation.

pa-raph'y-sis (pă-răf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; L. pl.* -YSES (-sēz). [NL.; *para-* + Gr. φύσις growth.] *Bot.* One of the slender sterile filaments commonly borne among the sporogenous organs in many cryptogamic plants. The paraphyses may be either unicellular or pluricellular, simple or branched, and are often septate; in fucoid algæ they protrude from the mouth of the conceptacle; in fungi they are borne intermixed with asci or basidia; in mosses they surround the antheridia and archegonia; and in ferns they occur with the sporangia in a sorus. Their function is not clearly determined. See ANTHERIDIUM, *Illust.;* ASCUS, *Illust.*

par'a-ple'gi-a (păr'ă-plē'jĭ-ă) } *n.* [NL. *paraplegia*, fr. Gr.
par'a-ple'gy (păr'ă-plē'jĭ) } 2, παραπληγια hemiplegia, fr. παραπλησσειν to strike at the side; παρά + πλήσσειν to strike: cf. F. *paraplégie.*] *Med.* Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides, usually due to disease of the spinal cord.—**par'a-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk; -plē'jĭk), *a. & n.*

par'a-pleu'rum (păr'ă-plōō'rŭm; 243), *n.; pl.* -RA (-rā). [NL. See PARA-; PLEURA.] *Zoöl.* In insects: **a** The episternum of the mesothorax and metathorax (or of the latter only). **b** The parapterum of a beetle.

par'a-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL.; *para-* + *-podium.*] *Zoöl.* In many annelids, esp. Polychæta, one of the short unsegmented processes borne one on each side of most of the body segments, and serving as locomotive organs and often also as tactile or branchial organs. A typical parapodium has a dorsal lobe (**notopodium**) and ventral lobe (**neuropodium**), each of which may be lobed and stiffened internally by a stout chitinous bristle (**aciculum**), and bears groups of smaller bristles, and a fleshy process (**cirrus**) which may be developed into a gill.—**par'a-po'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pa-rap'ter-um (pă-răp'tĕr-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TERA (-ă). Also **pa-rap'ter-on** (-ŏn). [NL. See PARA-; PTERON.] *Zoöl.* **a** A small sclerite on the side of the mesothorax and metathorax of an insect. **b** = TEGULA **a.**—**pa-rap'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Par'arc-ta'li-a (păr'ärk-tā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *Arctalia.*] *Zoögeog.* The temperate marine realm of the Northern Hemisphere, bounded by the isocrymal lines of 44° and 68° F.; approximately, the realm between the southern limit of floating ice and the northern limit of reef-growing corals.—**Par'arc-ta'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

par'a-ro-san'i-line (păr'ă-rō-zăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*para-* + *rosaniline.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C(OH)(C_6H_4NH_2)_3$, obtained in red colored salts by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and paratoluidine. It is the parent substance of numerous dyes. Chemically, it is triamino-triphenyl carbinol. Cf. ROSANILINE.

par'a-sang (păr'ă-săng), *n.* [L. *parasanga*, Gr. παρασάγγης, fr. Old Persian; cf. Per. *farsang.*] A Persian measure of length, varying in different times and places. Its ancient value, according to Herodotus and Xenophon, was thirty stadia. See MEASURE.

par'a-sce'ni-um (-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. παρασκήνιον; παρά beside + σκηνή stage.] One of two projecting towers, on either side of the stage of ancient theaters, probably containing robing rooms.

par'a-sceve (păr'ă-sēv; *L.* păr'ă-sē'vē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρασκευή, lit., preparation.] **1.** The evening before the Jewish Sabbath or the day of preparation for this Sabbath; also, Good Friday;—now only *R. C. Ch.*

2. Preparation. *Obs.*

par'a-se-le'ne (-sē-lē'nē), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL.; *para-* + Gr. σελήνη the moon.] *Meteor.* A mock moon; a luminous appearance seen in connection with lunar halos. Cf. PARHELION.—**par'a-se-len'ic** (-lĕn'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-shah (păr'ă-shä), *n.; pl.* -SHOTH (-shōth) or -SHIOTH (-shē'ōth). [Heb. *pārāshāh.*] A lesson from the Torah, or Law, from which at least one section is read in the Jewish synagogue on every Sabbath and festival. See HAPHTARAH.

par'a-site (-sīt), *n.* [L. *parasitus*, Gr. παράσιτος, lit., eating beside, or at the table of, another; παρά beside + σῖτος wheat, grain, food: cf. F. *parasite.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* **a** One who eats at the table of another, repaying him with flattery or buffoonery. **b** One of a class of priests in charge of the public feasts, of the collection of grain due to the temples, etc.

2. One frequenting the tables of the rich, or living at another's expense, and earning his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a toady; a sycophant. *Milton.*

3. *Biol.* A plant or animal living in, on, or with, some other living organism (called its *host*) at whose expense it obtains its food, shelter, or some other advantage. Plant parasites are wholly or partially destitute of chlorophyll and draw the whole or a part of their organized nutriment from their host; but there is no clear line of demarcation between parasites and saprophytes, and some fungi are capable of assuming either habit of life. The best examples of plant parasites are found among the pathogenic bacteria, the fungi infesting higher plants, and certain groups of seed plants, as the mistletoes, *Rafflesia*, etc. Among animals the term commonly designates those living on other animals, not on plants. Some are parasitic throughout life, many others only during certain stages; a smaller number (as certain worms) live in different hosts during different stages of development. Some can move from one host to another or live independently if necessary; others are completely dependent upon their hosts. Parasites may mostly be divided into **external parasites** (as fleas and lice), living upon, and **internal parasites** (as intestinal worms), living in, the body of the host. Some cause but little inconvenience to the host, but others are fatal to it. Parasitic animals generally exhibit a greater or less degree of degeneration of structure, esp. in their sense organs, locomotive organs, and often also in their digestive apparatus, consequent upon disuse of the parts, and many develop special organs for adhering to their host. Cf. INQUILINE, SYMBIOSIS, COMMENSAL, 2, SAPROPHYTE.

4. *Terat.* The less perfectly formed twin of a double monster. See AUTOSITE.

5. *Phon.* A parasitic sound or letter.

a. [Gr. παραμυθητικός, fr. παραμυθεῖσθαι to encourage, console.] Consolatory. *Rare.*

par'a-my'o-sin'o-gen, *n.* Musculin.

par'a-my'o-tone (-mĭ'ō-tōn), *n.* = PARAMYOTONIA.

par'a-my'o-to'ni-a (-tō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *myo-* + Gr. τόνος stretching.] *Med.* An affection characterized by muscular spasms.

Pa'ran (pā'răn; 115). *Bib.*

par-an'æs-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (păr-ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă), *n.* = PARA-ANÆSTHESIA.

par'a-naph'tha-lene, *n.* Anthracene. *Obs.*

pa-ran'a-tel'lon (pă-răn'ă-tĕl'-ŏn), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. ἀνατέλλων, p. pr., rising.] *Astrol.* A star that rises or sets at the same time as another star or stars.

parance. Obs. pl. of PARENT

par'a-ne'ma, *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. νῆμα thread.] = PARAPHYSIS. *Obs.*—**par'a-ne-mat'ic** (-nē-măt'ĭk), *a. Obs.*

par'a-neph'ros (-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. νεφρός kidney] *Anat.* A suprarenal capsule.—**par'a-neph'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

pa-ran'e-size, *v. t.* [L. *paraenesis* exhortation, Gr. παραίνεσις.] To exhort *Obs.*

par-an'es-the'si-a. Var. of PARANÆSTHESIA.

par'a-ne'te (pă'ră-nē'tē), *n.* [Gr. παρανήτη; παρά beside + νήτη the highest in pitch of three strings.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

pa'rang (pä'răng), *n.* [Malay *pārang.*] The heavy knife or sword of Malays. Cf. BARONG.

par'a-noe'a (păr'ă-nē'ă), **par'a-noe'ac** (-ăk). Vars. of PARANOIA, PARANOIAC.

par'a-noe'ic (-ĭk), **par'a-no'ic** (-nō'ĭk). Vars. of PARANOIAC.

par'a-no-ma'si-a, etc. † PARONOMASIA, etc.

par'a-no'mi-a (păr'ă-nō'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὄνομα name.] *Med.* Mental disorder characterized by the incorrect naming of objects.

par'a-nor'mal, *a.* Designating phenomena analogous to physical phenomena but with no known physical cause, as mediumistic "raps," telekinesis, etc.

parant. † PARENT, *a.*

paranter. † PERADVENTURE.

par'ant-he'li-on (păr'ănt-hē'-lĭ-ŏn; -ăn-thē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ă). [NL.; *para-* + *anthelion.*] *Meteor.* A diffuse image of the sun appearing at the same altitude as the sun at an angular distance varying from 9° to 14°, reflected from atmospheric ice spicules.

parantory. † PEREMPTORY.

par'a-nymf. Paranymph. *Ref. Sp.*

par'a-nym'phal, *a.* Bridal; parao. † PROA. [nuptial. *Obs.*

par'a-par'e-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Partial paralysis affecting the lower limbs.—**par'a-pa-ret'ic**, *a.*

par'a-pep'tone, *n. Chem.* A substance similar to acid albuminate, formed in small amount in peptic digestion of proteids

par'a-pet'al-ous (păr'ă-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Growing on each side of a petal. [apet.]

par'a-pet'ed, *a.* Having a par-

par'a-pet-less, *a* See LESS.

pa-ra'phi-a (pă-rā'fĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ἁφή touch.] *Med.* Perverted sense of touch.

par'a-phon'ic (păr'ă-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to paraphonia.

par'a-phos'phate, *n.* A pyrophosphate. *Obs.*

par'a-phos-phor'ic, *a.* Pyrophosphoric. *Obs.*

par'a-pho-tot'ro-pism, *n.* = PARAHELIOTROPISM. — **par'a-pho'to-trop'ic**, *a.*

par'a-phras'a-ble (păr'ă-frāz'-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

par'a-phras'er (-ēr), *n.* One who paraphrases.

par'a-phra'si-a (-frā'zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. φράσις enunciation.] *Med.* Incoherency in speech.

par'a-phra'si-an(-zĭ-ăn), *a.* Paraphrastic. *Obs.* [phraser. *R.*

par'a-phra'si-an, *n.* A para-

pa-raph'ra-sis (pă-răf'rä-sĭs), *n.* [L.] = PARAPHRASE.

pa-raph'ra-sist, *n.* = PARAPHRASER

par'a-phrast, *n.* [L. *paraphrastes*, Gr. παραφράστης.] A paraphraser. — *v.* To paraphrase. *Obs.*—**par'a-phrast'er**, *n. Obs.*

par'a-phre'ni-a (-frē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; PHRENIC.] *Med.* Mental disorder; insanity.

par'a-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-ă). [NL. See PARA-; -PHYLL.] *Bot.* **a** One of the minute foliose organs between the leaves of certain mosses, as *Thuidium.* **b** A stipule. *Obs.*

pa-raph'y-sate (pă-răf'ĭ-sāt), *a. Bot.* Bearing, or marked by, paraphyses. [A paraphysis.]

par'a-physe(păr'ă-fīz), *n. Bot.*

pa-raph'y-sif'er-ous (pă-răf'ĭ-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*paraphysis* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Paraphysate.

pa-rap'la-sis (pă-răp'lă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-plasis.*] *Biol.* = CATAPLASIS.

par'a-plasm (păr'ă-plăz'm), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* **a** The ground substance of protoplasm; paramitome. **b** Metaplasm. [growth.]

2. *Med.* An abnormal or morbid

—**par'a-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

—**par'a-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

par'a-p.ec'tic (-plĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. παραπληκτικός.] *Med* = PARAPLEGIC.

par'a-pleu-ri'tis (-plōō-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *parapleurum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Slight pleurisy; also, pleurodynia. [Parapodium.]

par'a-pod (păr'ă-pŏd), *n. Zoöl.*

par'a-poph'y-sis (-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.] See TRANSVERSE PROCESS. — **par-ap'o-phys'i-al** (păr-ăp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

pa-rap'sis (pă-răp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [NL. See PARA-; APSIS.] *Zoöl.* One of the lateral pieces of the mesoscutum, esp. in Hymenoptera. — **pa-rap'si-dal** (-sĭ-dăl), *a.*

pa-rap'sis, *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ἅψις touch.] *Med.* Paraphia.

pa-rap'ter-on (pă-răp'tĕr-ŏn) Var. of PARAPTERUM.

par'a-quet (păr'ă-kĕt). Var. of PARRAKEET.

par'a-quin'one (păr'ă-kwĭn'-ōn; -kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* See QUINONE.

par-ar'a-bin (pär-ăr'ă-bĭn), *n. Chem.* A substance closely allied to arabin, found in certain plants. [tism.]

par'a-rec'tal, *a.* Beside the rec-

par'a-rho'ta-cism (păr'ă-rō'tă-sĭz'm), *n.* See RHOTACISM.

par'a-ro-sol'ic, *a.* See AURINE.

par-ar'thri-a (păr-är'thrĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ἄρθρον joint, articulation; cf. παραρθρεῖν to be dislocated.] *Med.* Disorder of speech; difficult utterance.

par'a-sal'pin-gi'tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of tissues around the Fallopian tube. [NIUM.

par'a-scene, *n.* = PARASCE-

par'a-sceu-as'tic, *a.* [Gr. παρασκευαστικός. See PARASCEVE.] Preparatory. *Obs.*

parasche. † PARISH.

par'a-sche-mat'ic (pă'ră-skē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παρασχηματίζειν to change from the true form.] Designating change in word forms by slight alterations in their component parts. *Rare.*

paraschen. † PARISHEN.

par'a-se-cre'tion, *n. Med.* An abnormal secretion.

par'a-sem'i-dine, *n.* Also **-din.** *Org. Chem.* See SEMIDINE.

par'a-sig'ma-tism (păr'ă-sĭg'-mă-tĭz'm), **-tis'mus** (-tĭz'mŭs), *n.* A defect in speech consisting in substituting some other sound, as of *f*, for that of *s.*

Par'a-si'ta (-sĭ'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** The parasitic insects (as lice, ticks, and mites) collectively. *Obs.* **b** A suborder of insects comprising the sucking lice only. See LOUSE, 1a. **c** = EPIZOA b.

par'a-si'tal (păr'ă-sĭt'ăl), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Parasitic.

par'a-site, *v. t.* = PARASITIZE.

par′a-site (păr′ȧ-sīt), *v. i.* **1**. To play the parasite. **2**. *Phon.* To develop parasitically.

par′a-sit′ic (-sĭt′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *parasiticus*, Gr. παρασιτικός.] **1**. Of the nature of a parasite; fawning for food or favors; sycophantic. *Milton.*
par′a-sit′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }
2. *Biol.* [In this sense generally *parasitic.*] Pert. to, or with the habit of, a parasite; living on other organisms.
3. *Phon.* Designating an inorganic sound (or its symbol) developed through the influence of euphony or ease of utterance next to another sound, usually a liquid or a nasal consonant (esp. *l* or *r*); as the first *u* in Lat. *sæculum*, the *u* in vulgar Eng. *ellum* for *elm*; — said esp. of vowels but also of epenthetic consonants, as the *b* in *nimble*, from AS. *nemol*.
parasitic current. = EDDY CURRENT. — **p. jaeger**, a jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) of the northern seas, with moderately long and pointed middle tail feathers. See JAEGER, 2.

Par′a-sit′i-ca (-sĭt′ĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = PARASITA **a, b**. **b** A group of Hymenoptera including ichneumon flies, gallflies, etc., whose larvæ are mostly parasites.

par′a-sit′i-cide (-ĭ-sīd), *a.* [*parasite* + *-cide.*] Destructive to parasites; parasiticidal. — *n.* Any agent used to destroy parasites.

par′a-sit-ism (păr′ȧ-sīt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. The art or practice of a parasite; the parasitic state or condition; the act of a parasite. "Court *parasitism.*" *Milton.* **2**. *Biol.* State of being parasitic; antagonistic symbiosis. **3**. *Med.* Diseased state, esp. of the skin, due to parasites.

par′a-sit-ize (-sīt-īz), *v. t.* *Biol.* To infest with parasites.

par′a-sol′ (păr′ȧ-sŏl′; păr′ȧ-sŏl′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *parasole*; *parare* to ward off (L. *parare* to prepare) + *sole* sun (L. *sol*). See PARRY; SOLAR.] A light portable sunshade, used esp., in temperate climates, by women.

parasol fir. A Japanese pinaceous tree (*Sciadopitys verticillata*) forming a compact, pyramidal head, the branches terminated with spreading whorls of needlelike leaves.

parasol mushroom. Any mushroom of the genus *Lepiota*, with a flat, spreading pileus.

par′a-sphe′noid (-sfē′noid), *a.* [*para-* + *sphenoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating a bone in the base of the skull of many vertebrates, developed in the membrane underlying the basicranial axis. — *n.* The parasphenoid bone.

pa-ras′tas (pȧ-răs′tăs), *n.*; *pl.* -TADES (-tȧ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. παραστάς; παρά beside + ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Gr. Arch.* An anta; esp., one of the two large antæ inclosing a pronaos or porch.

pa-ras′ti-chy (-tĭ-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TICHIES (-kĭz). [*para-* + Gr. στίχος a row.] *Bot.* In phyllotaxy, an oblique or secondary spiral line joining leaves or scales where the internodes of the axis are short and the members crowded, as in a pine cone or the leaves of houseleek; also, the arrangement of leaves or scales along such lines. Cf. ORTHOSTICHY.

par′a-syn′e-sis (păr′ȧ-sĭn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. παρασύνεσις; παρά beside, amiss + σύνεσις understanding.] *Philol.* Corruption of words from a misunderstanding of their elements, as in the folk-etymological *sparrowgrass* for *asparagus*. — **par′a-sy-net′ic** (-sĭ-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

par′a-syph′i-lit′ic (-sĭf′ĭ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *syphilitic.*] Due indirectly to syphilis; as, *parasyphilitic* affections.

par′a-tac′tic (-tăk′tĭk), *a.* *Gram.* Of or pert. to parataxis. — **par′a-tac′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **par′a-tac′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par′a-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παράταξις a placing beside, fr. παρατάσσειν to place beside.] *Gram.* The ranging of propositions one after another, without showing their connection or interdependence; unconnected coordinative construction; — opposed to *hypotaxis*.

par′a-thy′roid (-thī′roid), *a.* [*para-* + *thyroid.*] *Anat.* Designating small masses of glandlike epithelium near, or embedded in, the thyroid gland, composed of masses of cells arranged in columnar fashion, with many intervening capillaries. — **par′a-thy′roid**, *n.*

par′a-ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *tonic*, a.] **1**. Retarding or checking movement or growth. **2**. *Plant Physiol.* **a** Tending to arrest or retard; — said of the effect of light on growing organs; as, a *paratonic* influence. **b** Resulting from external stimuli; irritomotile; as, *paratonic* movements. Cf. AUTONOMIC. — **par′a-ton′i-cal-ly** (păr′ȧ-tŏn′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

par′a-troph′ic (păr′ȧ-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* *Plant Physiol.* Having obligate parasitism, as pathogenic bacteria.

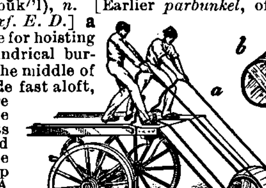
par′a-ty′phoid (-tī′foid), *n.* [*para-* + *typhoid.*] *Med.* A disease resembling typhoid fever in its symptoms, but not presenting the Widal reaction.

par′a-vail′ (păr′ȧ-vāl′), *a.* [OF. *par aval* below; *par* through (L. *per*) + *aval* down; *a-* (L. *ad*) + *val* (L. *vallis*) a valley. Cf. PARAMOUNT.] *Eng. Law.* Below or at the bottom; — said esp. of a tenant that holds of a tenant, esp. the lowest tenant of the fee in immediate possession.

par-ax′i-al (păr-ăk′sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*para-* + *axial.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* On either side of the axis of the skeleton.

par′boil′ (pär′boil′), *v. t.*; PAR′BOILED′ (-boild′); PAR′BOIL′ING. [ME. *parboilen*, OF. *parbouillir* to cook well; *par* through (see PAR, *prep.*) + *bouillir* to boil, L. *bullire*. The sense has been influenced by E. *part*. See BOIL, *v.*] **1**. To boil thoroughly. *Obs.* **2**. To boil partially; hence, fig., to overheat; to render extremely uncomfortable by heat.

par′buck′le (pär′bŭk′'l), *n.* [Earlier *parbunkel*, of unknown origin. *Oxf. E. D.*] **a** A kind of purchase for hoisting or lowering a cylindrical burden, as a cask. The middle of a long rope is made fast aloft, and both parts are looped around the object, which rests in the loops, and rolls in them as the ends are hauled up or paid out. **b** A double sling made of a single rope, for slinging a cask, gun, etc



Parbuckles a & b.

par′buck′le, *v. t.*; PAR′BUCK′LED (-'ld); PAR′BUCK′LING (-lĭng). To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Par′ca (pär′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PARCÆ (-sē). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Orig., a birth goddess. By a false derivation of the word from *pars* (a part), the Romans first identified Parca with the Greek Mœra (fr. μοῖρα, a part), and then increased the number of Parcæ to three, corresponding to the three Mœræ, or Fates, of the Greeks. See FATE, *n.*, 4.

par′cel (pär′sĕl), *n.* [F. *parcelle* a small part, fr. (assumed) LL. *particella*, dim. of L. *pars*. See PART, *n.*; cf. PARTICLE.] **1**. A portion; a fragment of a whole; part. *Archaic.* "A *parcel* of her woe." *Chaucer.*
Two *parcels* of the white of an egg. *Arbuthnot.*
The *parcels* of the nation adopted different forms of self-government. *J. A. Symonds.*
2. *Law.* **a** A part; portion; piece; as, a certain piece of land is part and *parcel* of another piece. **b** *pl.* That part of a conveyance which contains the description of the property, usually beginning with the words "All that." *Eng.*
3. An item of a statement or account; a detail. *Obs.*
4. An indiscriminate or indefinite number, measure, or quantity; a collection; group.
This youthful *parcel*
Of noble bachelors stand at my disposing. *Shak*
5. A number or quantity of things put up together; a bundle; package; packet.
6. A collection of articles, as of merchandise, put up in lots for sale or marketing; as, a *parcel* of diamonds.
7. **a** *Naut.* = PARCELING, 2. **b** *Math.* See DISTRIBUTION, 7.
Syn. — See BUNDLE.

par′cel, *v. t.*; -CELED (-sĕld) or -CELLED; -CEL-ING or -CEL-LING. **1**. To divide and distribute by parts or portions; — often with *out* or *into*. "Their woes are *parceled*, mine are general." *Shak.*
The broad woodland *parceled* into farms. *Tennyson.*
2. To make up into a parcel; as, to *parcel* a customer's purchases; the machine *parcels* yarn, etc.; — often with *up*.
3. [Perh. a different word; cf. OF. *seeler* to seal, F. *sceller.*] *Naut.* To cover with strips of canvas, or parceling.
☞ In the following Shakespearean passage from "Antony and Cleopatra," Act V., Scene ii., the meaning of *parcel* is disputed. It has been interpreted as if equivalent to "make up into a mass," to "add a parcel or item to," to "specify or particularize," etc.
That mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy. *Shak.*

par′cel (pär′sĕl), *a. & adv.* Part or half; in part; partially.
The worthy dame was *parcel*-blind. *Scott.*
parcel poet, a half poet; a poor poet. *Obs.*

par′cel-ing, par′cel-ling, *n.* **1**. Act of dividing and distributing in portions or parts. **2**. *Naut.* Long, narrow slips of canvas, usually daubed with tar, wound about a rope like a bandage to make a smooth surface, and used also in mousing.

parcel post. That branch of the post office having to do with the collection, transmission, and delivery of parcels. The British Inland Parcel Post was established in 1883. The present rates, dating from 1906, are 3d. for parcels not exceeding one pound, rising by gradations of 1d. up to 11d. for 11 pounds, which is the limit of weight.

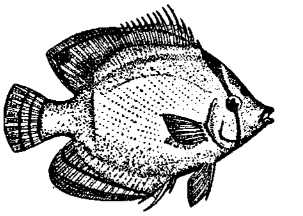
par′ce-na-ry (pär′sē-nā-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *parçonerie*. See PARCENER.] Joint heirship; coheirship. = COPARCENARY.

par′ce-ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *parçonier*, fr. *parçon* part, portion, fr. L. *partitio* a division. See PARTITION; cf. PARTNER.] *Law.* A joint heir in an estate; a coheir. = COPARCENER.

parch (pärch), *v. t.*; PARCHED (pärcht); PARCH′ING. [ME. *parchen*, of uncert. origin; possibly a var. of *perchen* to pierce, hence used of a piercing heat or cold, OF. *perchier*, another form of *percier*, F. *percer*. Cf. PIERCE.] **1**. To burn the surface of; to scorch; to roast over the fire, as dry grain; as, to *parch* the skin; to *parch* corn.
Ye shall eat neither bread, nor *parched* corn. *Lev.* xxiii. 14.
2. To dry to extremity; to shrivel with heat; as, the mouth is *parched* from fever; the ground is *parched*.
3. To shrivel or dry up by exposure to cold or cold winds.
Syn. — See SCORCH.

parch, *v. i.* To become dry and hot; to be scorched. "*Parch* in Afric sun." *Shak.*

par-ché′ (pär-chā′), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] Any of several small bright-colored chætodont fishes, esp. *Chætodon ocellatus* of the West Indies.


Parché (*Chætodon ocellatus*). (⅛)

parch′ing (pär′chĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PARCH; specif.: *p. a.* Scorching; burning; drying. "Sun's *parching* heat." *Shak.* — **parch′ing-ly**, *adv.*

parch′ment (pärch′mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *parchemin*, *perchemin*, F. *parchemin*, LL. *pergamenum*, L. *pergamena*, *pergamina*, fr. L. *Pergamenus* of or belonging to *Pergamum*, an ancient city of Mysia in Asia Minor, where parchment was first used.] **1**. The skin of a lamb, sheep, goat, young calf, or other animal, prepared for writing on; also, any of various superior papers of well-beaten rag and wood pulp, made in imitation of the above; parchment paper; hence, a document on parchment; a parchment manuscript. See VELLUM.
But here 's a *parchment* with the seal of Cæsar. *Shak.*
2. The envelope of the coffee grains, inside the pulp.

parch′ment-ize (-mĕn-tīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To convert to a parchmentlike substance, esp. by sulphuric acid. Cf. PARCHMENT PAPER.

parchment paper. A substance like animal parchment, made of unsized paper dipped in sulphuric acid of sp. gr. about 1.69, which converts the cellulose on the surface to amyloid. It is used as a substitute for parchment, as a covering for jars, etc. Called also *vegetable parchment*.

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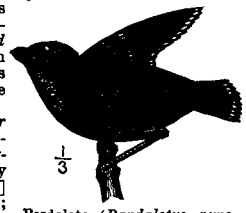
par′a-site-like′, *a.* See -LIKE.
par′a-sit′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PARASITIC.
par′a-sit′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
par′a-sit′i-cid′al (păr′ȧ-sĭt′ĭ-sīd′ăl), *a.* = PARASITICIDE.
par′a-sit′oid (păr′ȧ-sīt′oid), *a.* [*parasite* + *-oid.*] Parasitic.
par′a-si-tol′o-gy (-sī-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*parasite* + *-logy.*] *Biol* Study of parasites. — **par′a-si′to-log′i-cal** (-sī′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **par′a-si-tol′o-gist** (-sī-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
par′a-ske′ni-on (-skē′nĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). = PARASCENIUM.
par′a-sol′, *v. t.* To shade as with a parasol. *Rare.*
parasol ant. The sauba ant.
par′a-sol-ette′ (păr′ȧ-sŏl-ĕt′), *n.* A small parasol.
parasol fern. An Australian fern (*Dicranopteris circinata*).
parasol fungus. = PARASOL MUSHROOM.
parasol pine. **a** The stone pine *Pinus pinea*. **b** The parasol fir.
parasol skirt. A short expanded skirt, as of ballet dancers.
par′a-sphe-noi′dal (-sfē-noi′dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Parasphenoid.
par′a-stat′ic (-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παραστάτης one who stands by, neighbor.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating protective imitation.
par′a-stat′ic, *a.* [Gr. παραστάται testicles.] Seminal. *Obs.*
par′a-ste′mon (-stē′mŏn), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. στήμων warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A staminodium. — **par′a-stem′o-nal** (-stĕm′ō-năl; -stē′mō-năl), *a.*
par′a-ster′num (-stûr′nŭm), *n.* *Zoöl.* The bony framework formed by the abdominal ribs in certain reptiles. — **par′a-ster′nal** (-năl), *a.*
par′as-the′ni-a (păr′ăs-thē′nĭ-ȧ; păr-ăs′thē-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. σθένος strength.] *Med.* A condition of organic tissue causing it to function at abnormal intervals.
par′as-then′ic (păr′ăs-thĕn′ĭk), *n.* *Med.* One having parasthenia.
par′a-style, *n.* **a** *Bot.* An abortive style. *Rare* **b** *Zoöl.* See STYLE (of a tooth).
Par′a-su′chi-a (păr′ȧ-sū′kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. σοῦχος crocodile.] *Paleon.* A suborder or order of Triassic crocodilians with an elongate snout and nostrils placed far back toward the orbits. *Phytosaurus*, syn. *Belodon*, is the only well-known genus. — **par′a-su′chi-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
par′a-syn-ax′is (păr′ȧ-sĭn-ăk′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρασύναξις.] *Civil Law.* An unlawful meeting.
par′a-syn-o-vi′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around a joint.
par′a-syn′the-sis (păr′ȧ-sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρασύνθεσις; παρά beside + σύνθεσις composition.] The formation of words by derivation and composition jointly; the process of word formation by adding a derivative ending and prefixing a particle; as, denationalize, demesmerize, etc. — **par′a-syn-thet′ic** (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*
par′a-syn′the-ton (-sĭn′thē-tŏn), *n.* [Gr. παρασύνθετον, neut. adj used as n.] A word formed by parasynthesis.
parat. † PARROT.
par′a-tar-tar′ic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid now known as *racemic acid*.
pa′rate (pā′rĭt; pä-rä′tā), *a.* [L. *paratus* ready.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* Immediate; — used to designate a form of summary execution which may be stipulated for between debtor and creditor. Whether it may issue without a judicial decree is not settled. In South Africa it was held (*Cape of Good Hope Bank v. Mellé*, 10 *S. C.* 289) that it could not.
Par′a-the′ri-a (păr′ȧ-thē′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. θήρ or θηρίον beast.] *Zoöl.* The edentates as a subclass — **par′a-the′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
pa-rath′e-sis (pȧ-răth′ē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ESES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. παράθεσις a putting beside, fr. παρατιθέναι to put beside.] **1**. *Gram.* = APPOSITION, 2. **2**. A parenthesis. *Obs.* **3**. *Eccl* A bishop's commendatory prayer over converts or catechumens.
par′a-thet′ic (păr′ȧ-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to parathesis.
par′a-thy-roi′dal (-thī-roi′dăl), *a.* Parathyroid.
par′a-ti′tla (-tĭ′tlȧ), *n. pl.* Paratitles. *Rare.*
par′a-ti′tles (-tlēz), *n. pl.* Also *sing.*, **par′a-ti′tlon**. [LL. *paratitla*; cf. Gr. παράτιτλα.] Explanatory abstracts of contents affixed to titles. *R.*
pa-rat′o-loid (-ō-loid), *n.* Koch's lymph.
par′a-to-lu′ic, par′a-to-lu′i-dine. See TOLUIC, TOLUIDINE
par′a-to′mi-um (păr′ȧ-tō′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. τομός cutting.] *Zoöl.* The side of a bird's upper mandible, between the culmen and the tomium. — **par′a-to′mi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
‖ **pa′ra′ton′nerre′** (pȧ′rȧ′tō′nâr′), *n.* [F., *para-* in *parasol* + *tonnerre* thunderbolt.] A lightning rod or conductor.
parator. † PARITOR.
par′a-to′ri-um (păr′ȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), or **par′a-to-ry** (păr′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n* [LL. *paratorium*.] Place of preparation; as: **a** A place for offerings **b** A sacristy or vestry.
paratory. † PARIETARY
par′a-tra-ge′di-ate, *v. i.* [L. *paratragoedare*, fr. Gr. παρατραγῳδεῖν.] To write or declaim in a bombastic or false tragic style *Obs.*
par′a-tra-gœ′di-a, or **-ge′di-a** (păr′ȧ-trȧ-jē′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Mock tragedy.
par′a-tri-cho′sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal location or growth of hair.
par′a-trim′ma (păr′ȧ-trĭm′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. παράτριμμα.] *Med.* = INTERTRIGO.
par′a-trip′tic (-trĭp′tĭk), *a.* [*para-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub.] *Med.* Preventing waste of tissue. — *n.* A paratriptic agent.
pa-rat′ro-phy (pȧ-răt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. τροφή nourishment.] *Med.* Dystrophia. — **par′a-troph′ic** (păr′ȧ-trŏf′ĭk), *a.*
par′a-type, *n.* *Zoöl.* A specimen, not the type, but of the original series on which a species was based.
par′a-typh-li′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue next to the cæcum.
pa-raunce′, *n.* Apparence; — in the phrase *heir of paraunce*, heir apparent. *Obs.*
pa-raunt′, *a.* [OF. *parant*, p. pr. of *paroir* to appear, L. *parere*.] Distinguishable. *Obs.*
par-aun′ter. † PERADVENTURE.
pa-rau′que (pä-rou′kā), *n.* [Native name in Mexico.] A goatsucker (*Nyctidromus albicollis*), larger than the whippoorwill, ranging from Texas to South America.
par′a-vag′i-ni′tis, *n.* [NL.] Paracolpitis.
‖ **par a′vance′** (pär ȧ′väns′). [F.] In advance; by anticipation.
paravant, paravaunt, *adv.* [OF. *par avant*. See PAR, *prep.*; 1st AVAUNT.] In front; before; first. *Obs.*
par′a-vent (păr′ȧ-vĕnt), *n.* [It. *paravento*, fr. *parare* to ward off + *vento* wind: cf. F. *paravent*. A screen from the wind.
par′a-ven′ture. † PERADVENTURE.
par′a-ver′te-bral, *a.* *Anat.* Beside the vertebral column.
par′a-xan′thine (-zăn′thĭn; -thēn; 184), *n.* Also **-thin.** *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_7H_8O_2N_4$, present in small quantity in urine. It is a dimethyl derivative of xanthine and an isomer of theobromine.
par′ax-on′ic (păr′ăk-sŏn′ĭk), *a.* [See PARA-; AXON.] *Zoöl.* Having the axis of the foot between the third and fourth digits, as the artiodactyl.
par′a-xy′lene (păr′ȧ-zī′lēn), *n.* *Chem.* See XYLENE.
Par′a-zo′a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PORIFERA — **par′a-zo′an**, *a. & n*
par′a-zo′ni-um (-zō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr Gr. παραζώνιον.] A small sword or dagger of the ancient Greeks, short enough to be worn in the girdle: hence, a similar weapon of medieval times.
par′bake′, *v. t.* [F. *par* through + E. *bake*. See PARBOIL.] To bake partially. *Rare.*
Par′bar (pär′bär), *n.* [Heb *parbār*.] *Bib* A term used in A. V., 1 Chron. xxvi. 18, as a proper name in enumerating the temple gates, translated in a note in R. V. as the Precinct.
‖ **par′bleu′** (pär′blû′), *interj.* A corruption of *par Dieu*, by God; — a French petty oath.
par′boild′. Parboiled. *Ref. Sp.*
par′break′ (pär′brāk′; pär′-brāk′), *v. & n.* [Cf. PAR, *prep.*; BRAKE to vomit.] Vomit. *Obs.*
parbruilyie, *v. t.* [See BARBULYIE *Oxf. E D.*] To perplex. *Obs. Scot.*
parbuille. † PARBOIL.
parc. Var. of PARK.
Par′cæ (pär′sē), *n.*, *pl.* of PARCA.
par-case′. Var. of PERCASE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
parceit. † PERCEIT.
parceive † PERCEIVE.
par′celd. Parceled *Ref. Sp.*
par′cel-gilt′, *a.* Partly gilt, as on the inside only, or so as to form ornamental figures. — *n.* Parcel-gilt ware. — **par′cel-gild′er. par′cel-gild′ing**, *n.*
par′cel-la′tion (pär′sĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* See -ATION.
parcelle. † PARCEL, PARSLEY.
par′cel-lize, *v. t.* To divide into parcels. *Obs.*
par′cel-ly, *adv.* Piecemeal. *Obs.*
par′cel-meal, par′cel-mele′, *adv.* By parcels; piecemeal. *Obs.*
par′cel-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
par′ce-nel, *n.* [Corruption of *parcener*. *Oxf E. D.*] Partaker. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To partake. *Obs.*
par′ce-ner-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
par′cer-y, *n.* Apportionment *Obs.*
parceve. † PERCEIVE.
parceyve. † PERCEIVE.
parch′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
parchance, parchaunce. † PERCHANCE.
parch′ed-ly, *adv.* of PARCHED, *p. p.*
parch′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
par-chee′si. Var. of PACHISI.
parchemen, parchemin, etc. † PARCHMENT, etc.
par′che-min (pär′chē-mĭn), *v. t.* [F. *parcheminer.*] To parchmentize.
parch′er, *n.* One that parches. *Rare.*
par-che′si. Var. of PACHISI.
parch′ful-ly, *adv* Parchedly. *Obs.*
par-chi′si. Var. of PACHISI.
parch′ment, *v. t.* = PARCHMENTIZE.
parch′ment-er, *n.* A dealer in parchment. *Obs*
parchment lace. A kind of lace made with a core of parchment. *Obs.* See CARTISANE.
parch′ment-like′, *a.* See -LIKE.
parchment panel. = LINEN PANEL.
parch′ment-y, *a.* Parchment-like.
parcht. Parched. *Ref. Sp.*
parch′y, *a.* Parched. *Rare.*
par ial. † PARTIAL.
parcialite. † PARTIALITY.
par′ci-den′tate (pär′sĭ-dĕn′tāt), *a.* [L. *parcus* sparing + *dentate.*] *Zoöl.* Having few teeth.
par-cil′o-quy (pär-sĭl′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *parciloquium*; *parcus* sparing + *loqui* to speak.] Sparingness of speech. *Rare*
par′ci-mo′ni-ous. Var. of PARSIMONIOUS.
par′ci-mo-ny, *n.* Var. of PARSIMONY, esp. in *law of parsimony* (which see, under LAW).
parciner. † PARCENER.
par′ci-ty, *n.* [L. *parcitas*, fr. *parcus* sparing.] Sparingness; scantiness. *Obs.*

par'close' (pär'klōz'; -klōs'; 277), **per'close'** (pûr'-), *n.* [OF. *parclose* inclosure, close, end, F. *parclose* (in sense 2), fr. OF. *parclore* to inclose, end; *par* (L. *per*) + *clore* to close. See CLOSE.] **1.** A close or conclusion, as of a discourse. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl. Arch.* **a** screen or railing, esp. a screen in a church dividing a chapel from the main body.
3. A space railed or screened off. *Obs.*

pard (pärd), *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. πάρδος; cf. Per. *pārs* a pard, Skr. *pṛdāku* tiger, panther.] A leopard. *Now Archaic or Poetic.* "Bearded like the *pard.*" *Shak.*

par'da-lote (pär'dȧ-lōt), *n.* [Gr. παρδαλωτός spotted like the pard. Cf. PARDAL.] Any of several small Australasian birds of the genus *Pardalotus*, also called *diamond birds* and *diamond sparrows.* A Tasmanian species (*P. quadragintus*) is called *forty-spot* from the spotted plumage.


1/3
Pardalote (*Pardalotus punctatus*).

par-die' (pär-dē'), *adv. or interj.* Also **par-de'**, **par-di'**, **par-dy'**, **per-die'** (pēr-dē'), etc. [F. *par Dieu* by God, OF. also *par Dé.*] Certainly; surely; verily; — orig. an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pard'ine (pär'dīn; -dĭn), *a.* Spotted like a pard; pertaining to or resembling a leopard.
pardine lynx, the lynx (*Felis* or *Lynx pardina*) of southern Europe. Its color is rufous, spotted with black.

par'don (pär'dŭn; -d'n), *v. t.;* PAR'DONED (-dŭnd; -d'nd); PAR'DON-ING. [OF. *pardoner*, F. *pardonner*, LL. *perdonare;* L. *per* through, thoroughly, perfectly + *donare* to give, to present. See PAR, *prep.;* DONATION.] **1.** To absolve from the consequences of a fault or the punishment of crime; to free from penalty; — applied to the offender.
In this thing the Lord *pardon* thy servant. 2 *Kings* v. 18.
2. To remit the penalty of; to suffer to pass without punishment; to forgive; — applied to offenses.
I pray thee, *pardon* my sin. 1 *Sam.* xv. 25
3. To refrain from exacting as a penalty. *Now Rare.*
I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shak.*
4. To excuse, tolerate, or make allowance for; — often used in the phrase *Pardon me*, to introduce a courteous denial or contradiction.
Syn. — Forgive, absolve, overlook, remit. See EXCUSE.

par'don, *n.* [F., fr. *pardonner* to pardon. See PARDON, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of pardoning; forgiveness, as of an offender, or of an offense; release from penalty; remission of punishment; absolution.
Pardon, my lord, for me and for my tidings. *Shak.*
2. State of being pardoned or forgiven; esp., the religious fact of divine forgiveness.
3. *Eccl.* An indulgence; also, a festival at which indulgence is granted.
4. *Law.* A release by a sovereign or officer having jurisdiction from the legal penalties or consequences of an offense. A pardon is an act of grace of the pardoning authority, and may be granted before or after conviction, to one person by name or a number of persons, generally a class, conditionally or absolutely, or in any other form within the power of the pardoning authority. Cf. AMNESTY, 2.
5. An official warrant of remission of penalty.
Sign me a present *pardon* for my brother. *Shak.*
6. Excuse or toleration of a fault, defect, or annoyance; — often used in expressing courteous denial or contradiction; as, I beg your *pardon;* or in indicating that one has not understood another; as, I beg *pardon.*
Syn. — Forgiveness, remission.

par'don-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *pardonnable.*] Admitting of being pardoned; excusable; as, a *pardonable* fault, or culprit.
Syn. — See VENIAL.

par'don-er (-ėr), *n.* **1.** [Cf. OF. *pardonier.*] A seller of indulgences. *Now Only Hist.* *Chaucer.*
2. [See PARDON, *v.*] One who pardons. *Shak.*

par'don-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PARDON; specif.: *p. a.* Relating to pardon; having or exercising the right to pardon; willing to pardon; merciful; as, the *pardoning* power; a *pardoning* God.

pare (pâr), *v. t.;* PARED (pârd); PAR'ING (pâr'ĭng). [F. *parer* to pare, as a horse's hoofs, to dress or curry, as leather, to clear, as anchors or cables, fr. L. *parare* to prepare. Cf. EMPIRE, PARADE, PARRY, PREPARE.] **1.** To cut off, or shave off, the superficial substance or extremities of; as, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a horse's hoof; hence, to remove turf or vegetation from; as, to *pare* a field.
2. To remove; to cut or shave, as the skin, rind, or outside part, from anything; — followed by *off* or *away;* as, to *pare* off the rind of fruit; to *pare* away redundancies.
3. To diminish the bulk of by paring or by an analogously gradual process; to reduce.
The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy. *Bacon.*
4. To prepare; to get ready; also, to form. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PEEL.

par'e-gor'ic (pär'ē-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *paregoricus*, Gr. παρηγορικός, fr. παρήγορος addressing, encouraging, soothing; παρά beside + ἀγορά an assembly.] Mitigating; assuaging or soothing pain; as, *paregoric* elixir.

par'e-gor'ic, *n. Med.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne; specif., camphorated tincture of opium.

Pa-rei'a-sau'ri (pȧ-rī'ȧ-sô'rī) } *n. pl.* [Gr. παρειά cheek +
Pa-rei'a-sau'ri-a (-sô'rĭ-ȧ) } σαῦρος lizard.] *Paleon.* An order or suborder of theromorphous reptiles of the Permian and Trias, having a solid cranial roof with a large pineal foramen and separate nostrils, and the teeth small and arranged in an even series. The type genus, **Pa-rei'a-sau'rus** (-sô'rŭs), comprises several heavily built, clumsy land reptiles from the Karoo formations of South Africa.

pa-rei'ra bra'va (pȧ-rā'rȧ brä'vȧ; brā'vȧ), *or* **pa-rei'ra,** *n.* [Pg., *brava* wild; cf. also Pg. *parreira* vine, *parra* vine leaf.] **a** *Pharm.* The root of a South American menispermaceous plant (*Chondodendron tomentosum*) widely used in medicine as a diuretic. **b** A cosmopolitan tropical plant of the same family (*Cissampelos pareira*), or its root, which is sometimes locally used for similar purposes; — also called *velvetleaf.* Historically, *Cissampelos* is the true pareira, having been originally supposed to be the source of the drug so called. In pharmacy, *pareira* has now been transferred to *Chondodendron*, and the true *pareira* (*Cissampelos*) is called *false pareira.* See ABUTA.

par'el (pär'ĕl), *n.* [For *apparel.*] *Obs.* Apparel (in various senses); hence: **a** An array (of troops). **b** A chimney piece; a mantelpiece. **c** A preparation containing eggs, used to refine wine.

par-e'lec-tron'o-my (pär-ē'lĕk-trŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*para-* + *electro-* + Gr. νόμος law.] *Physiol.* A condition in which the electrical action of the muscle is diminished. — **par'e-lec'tro-nom'ic** (-trō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

pa-ren'chy-ma (pȧ-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρέγχυμα, fr. παρεγχεῖν to pour in beside; παρά beside + ἐν in + χεῖν to pour.] **1.** *Bot.* One of the two primary forms of vegetable tissue; fundamental, or ground, tissue, as distinguished from *prosenchyma.* Parenchyma is usually composed of thin-walled, isodiametric, cubical or polygonal cells, rich in protoplasmic contents; it makes up the bulk of the substance of leaves (apart from the veins), the pulp of fruits, the pith of stems, etc. See PROSENCHYMA.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The essential and proper tissue of an organ, esp. a gland, as distinguished from any sustentacular framework. **b** The soft jellylike connective tissue containing stellate cells and fibers which fills the interstices between the internal organs in the flatworms. **c** The endoplasm of a protozoan.

par'en-chym'a-tous (pär'ĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to or resembling parenchyma. — **par'en-chym'a-tous-ly,** *adv.*

par'ent (pâr'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *parens, -entis*, fr. *parere* to bring forth: cf. F. *parent.*] **1.** One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother. *Parent* is sometimes used popularly and in statutes to include persons standing in loco parentis other than the natural parents, as in Lord Campbell's Act, where it is defined to include father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, or stepmother; and it is sometimes construed as equivalent to *ancestor*, and regularly so in certain cases in the civil law. Cf. PATRIA POTESTAS.
Children, obey your *parents* in the Lord. *Eph.* vi. 1.
2. That which produces, as a plant; begetter; also, cause; source; author; as, idleness is the *parent* of vice.
Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety *Channing.*
3. Any relative. *Obs. or Alien.* (This use is common in French and other modern Romanic languages.)

par'ent, *v. t.* To be or act as the parent of.

par'ent-age (pâr'ĕn-tĭj), *n.* [Cf. F. *parentage* relationship.] **1.** Descent from parents or ancestors; parents or ancestors considered with respect to their rank or character; extraction; birth; as, a man of noble *parentage.*
Though men esteem thee low of *parentage.* *Milton.*
2. Exercise of parental functions; also, the condition or state of being a parent; parenthood.
3. Parents collectively. *Obs.*
4. Kinship; also, kindred. *Obs.*

pa-ren'tal (pȧ-rĕn'tăl), *a.* [L. *parentalis.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parent or parents; as, *parental* authority; *parental* obligations; *parental* affection.
The . . . *parental* provision of nature. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Having the character of a parent or originator.
The old *parental* East. *W. E. Gladstone.*

Par'en-ta'li-a (pär'ĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *parentalis* parental.] *Rom. Relig.* The chief annual festival of the dead, extending from midday February 13 to February 21, the day of the Feralia (which see), and the only day of the period in which there were public games. During the Parentalia (or *dies parentales*) the higher class laid aside the toga prætexta, temples were closed, graves adorned, and offerings made to the dead. Cf. LARENTALIA, LEMURES, MANES, ANTHESTERIA, 1st BON.

pa-ren'tal-ly (pȧ-rĕn'tăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a parental manner.

par'en-te'la (pär'ĕn-tē'lȧ), *n.* [L.] *Law.* The line of blood relatives; the kin of a person by descent.

par'en-te'lic (-tē'lĭk; -tĕl'ĭk), *a. Law.* Of or pertaining to, or tracing consanguinity by or through, the parentela.
In a *parentelic* scheme my great-nephew, since he springs from my father, is nearer to me than my first cousin *Pollock & Mait.*

pa-ren'the-sis (pȧ-rĕn'thē-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. παρένθεσις, fr. παρεντιθέναι to put in beside, insert; παρά beside + ἐν in + τιθέναι to put, place. See PARA-, 2d EN-, THESIS.] **1.** A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it. It is usually inclosed within curved lines (see def. 2 below), or dashes. "Seldom mentioned without a derogatory *parenthesis.*" *Sir T. Browne. Parenthesis*, in technical grammar, is that part of a sentence which is inclosed within the recognized sign; but many phrases and sentences which are punctuated by commas are logically parenthetical. The present tendency is to avoid using the distinctive marks, except to prevent confusion.
2. *Punctuation.* One of the curved lines ( ) which inclose a parenthetic word or phrase. Also, these curves collectively; as, to put in *parenthesis.* The term is still sometimes extended to the square-formed bracket [ ].
3. An interval or interlude. "During that *parenthesis* of bad government." *Stopford Brooke.*

pa-ren'the-size (-sīz), *v. t.;* -SIZED (-sīzd); -SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make a parenthesis of; to include within parenthetical marks; also, to insert a parenthesis in.

pa-ren'the-size, *v. i.* To say something in parenthesis.

par'en-thet'ic (pär'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. παρένθετος.]
par'en-thet'i-cal (-thĕt'ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Of the nature of a parenthesis; pert. to, or expressed in or as in, a parenthesis.
2. Using or containing parentheses.

par'ent-hood (pâr'ĕnt-hŏŏd), *n.* State or relation of a parent; the office or character of a parent.

par-er'gal (pär-ûr'găl), *a.* Of the nature of a parergon.

par-er'gon (-gŏn), *n.* [L. *parergon*, Gr. πάρεργον; παρά beside + ἔργον work.] **1.** Something subordinate or accessory, esp. an ornamental accessory or embellishment.
2. A subordinate activity or work; work undertaken in addition to one's main employment.
No great literature has ever been produced as a *parergon* unless it was trifling in bulk. *Saintsbury.*

par'e-sis (pär'ē-sĭs; pȧ-rē'sĭs; *see note below*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάρεσις, fr. παριέναι to let go; παρά from + ἱέναι to send.] **1.** *Med.* Incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation. **General paresis**, often called simply *paresis*, is the same as general paralysis.
2. Dropping of word elements, in language development.
☞ The second pronunciation, while etymologically incorrect, is so commonly accepted by educated speakers as to demand recognition. Cf. CATHEDRA, OCTOPUS.

pa-ret'ic (pȧ-rĕt'ĭk; pȧ-rē'tĭk; *see note below*), *a.* Of or pert. to, or affected with, paresis. — *n.* A person having paresis.
☞ The pron. pȧ-rē'tĭk, though contrary to general analogy (cf. *emetic, diuretic*, etc.), and not usually recognized by dictionaries, is common among medical specialists.
paretic dementia. = GENERAL PARALYSIS.
— **pa-ret'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

par-fleche' (pär-flĕsh'), *n.* [Prob. through Canadian F. fr. Amer. Indian.] A kind of raw hide, esp. of buffalo, soaked in crude wood-ash lye to remove the hairs and dried.

par-fo'cal (pär-fō'kăl), *a.* [*pari-* + *focal.*] *Optics.* With the lower focal points all in the same plane; — said of sets of eyepieces so mounted that they may be interchanged without varying the focus of the instrument (as a microscope or telescope) with which they are used.

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par-close', *v. t.* [OF. *parclos*, f. *parclose*, p. p. of *parclore.*] To conclude; to inclose. *Obs.*

‖ **par com'plai'sance'** (pär kŏn'plĭ'zăns'). [F.] From complaisance.

pard. † PART.

pard (pärd), *n.* [Shortened fr. *pardner* for *partner.*] A partner, chum, or mate. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.* [DAH.]

par'dah (pŭr'dä). Var. of PUR-DAH.

pardal. † PARDAO

par'dal, par'dale, *n.* [L. *pardalis* a female panther, Gr. πάρδαλις the pard. Cf. PARD.] A leopard. *Obs.*

Par-dan'thus (pär-dăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πάρδος leopard + ἄνθος flower; — in allusion to the spotted perianth.] *Bot.* Syn. of GEMMINGIA.

par-da'o (pär-dä'ō), *n.; pl.* -DAOS (-ōz). [Pg., deriv. of Skr. *pratāpa* splendor.] A former coin and money of account of Goa, India, once worth over four shillings, later much less.

pardau, pardaw. † PARDAO.

parde. † PARD, leopard, PARDIE. [spots. *Rare.*]

pard'ed, *a.* Having leopardlike

pard'ner (pärd'nĕr). Slang or colloq. var. of PARTNER, generally implying familiarity or fellowship. *Chiefly U. S.*

par'do (pär'dō), *n.* = PARDAO.

par'don-a-bl. Pardonable. *Ref. Sp.*

par'don-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

par'don-a-bly, *adv.* of PARDONABLE.

par'do-nance, *n.* [OF. *pardonance.*] Pardon. *Obs.*

pardon bell. The Angelus bell; — so called because special pardons, or indulgences, were formerly given to those who recited the Angelus correctly upon hearing the bell. *Colloq.*

pardon chair. A confessional.

par'don-ee', *n.* One to whom a pardon is granted.

pardonister, *n.* [OF. (assumed) *pardonist(r)e.*] = PARDONER, 1. *Obs.*

par'don-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pardon screen. A screen to hide a penitent during confession.

pardon stall. The stall of a pardoner or confessor.

pardow. † PARDAO.

pardriche. † PARTRIDOE.

par-du'ra-ble, etc. † PERDURABLE, etc.

pardy. † PARDIE.

pare. † PEAR, PEER. [PAIR.

pare. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

pare, *n.* A paring; sod. *Obs.*

parea. † PARIAH.

pare'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*

pareche. † PARISH.

pa-re'cious, -cious-ly, -cism. Vars. of PAROECIOUS, etc.

pa-re'drus, *n.* Also **pa-re'drial.** [L. *paredros*, lit., one that sits beside, Gr. πάρεδρος.] An assistant familiar spirit. *Obs.*

paregal, *a.* [OF. *paregal, parigal;* *par* (L. *per*), emphasizing + *egal, igal*, equal, L. *aequalis.*] Quite equal; also, worthy. *Obs.* — *n.* An equal; a match. *Obs.*

par'e-gor'i-cal (pär'ē-gŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Paregoric. *Rare.*

pareil. † PAREEL.

pareil, *a.* [F., like, equal, an equal.] Equal. *Obs.* — *n.* Equality; also, an equal; a mate. *Obs.*

Pa-rei'o-pli'tæ (pȧ-rī'ŏ-plī'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. παρειά cheek + ὁπλίτης armed.] *Zoöl.* The mail-cheeked fishes. See LORICATI.

pareis. † PARISH.

parel. † PERIL.

par'el, *v. t.* To apparel. *Obs.*

pa-rel'con, *n.* [Gr. παρέλκειν to draw aside, to be redundant.] *Gram.* The addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a word. *Obs.*

parelie. † PARHELION.

parelion. † PARHELION.

pareil. † PAREIL, PAREL, PERIL.

pa-rel'la (pȧ-rĕl'ȧ), **pa'relle'** (pȧ'rĕl'), *n.* [F. *parelle.*] a Either of two European docks (*Rumex patientia* and *R. hydrolapathum*). **b** A kind of lichen (*Lecanora parella*) formerly used in preparing archil.

paremain. † PEAREMAIN.

pa-rem'bo-le (pȧ-rĕm'bō-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρεμβολή an insertion beside.] *Rhet.* A kind of parenthesis, immediately relating to the subject matter of the sentence.

pare'ment. † PARAMENT.

‖ **pa'rem non fert.** [L.] He endures no equal.

paremptory. † PEREMPTORY.

par'emp-to'sis (pär'ĕmp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρέμπτωσις a coming in beside; παρά beside + ἐμπίπτειν to fall in.] = PAREMBOLE. [*Printers' Cant.*]

paren. Short for PARENTHESIS.

parence. Obs. pl. of PARENT.

par'en-ceph'a-lī'tis (pȧ r'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *parencephalon* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the cerebellum; cerebellitis.

par'en-ceph'a-lo-cele' (-sĕf'ȧ-lō-sēl'), *n.* [*parencephalon* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the cerebellum.

par'en-ceph'a-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The cerebellum — **par-en'ce-phal'ic** (pär-ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

pa-ren'chym (pȧ-rĕn'kĭm), **pa-ren'chyme** (-kīm; -kĭm), *n.* Parenchyma. — **pa-ren'chy-mous** (-kĭ-mŭs), *a.*

pa-ren'chy-mal (-kĭ-mȧl), **pa-ren'chy-mat'ic** (-mă t'ĭk), *a.* Parenchymatous.

par'en-chym'a-tī'tis (pă r'ĕ n-kĭm'ȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *parenchyma* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.

pa-re'ne-sis, par'e-net'ic, etc. Vars. of PARÆNESIS, etc.

‖ **par'ens pa'tri-æ.** [L.] Lit., father of the country; — used in law to denote the legal position of the king in England, or the state in the United States, as legal guardian of persons not sui juris and without natural guardians, as heir to persons without natural heirs, etc.

parent, *a.* [For *apparent;* or cf. OF. *parant*, p. pr.] Apparent. *Obs.*

par'en-tal'i-ty (pȧr'ĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being parental.

parent Aryan. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

pa-ren'tate, *v. i.* [L. *parentare, parentatum.*] To perform funeral rites, esp. for a relative. *Obs.* — **par'en-ta'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

par'ent-dom (pâr'ĕnt-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [*Rare.*]

par'ent-ed, *a.* Having parents.

par'en-tele', *n.* [F. *parentèle*, L. *parentela.*] Kinship; kindred; parentage; birth. *Obs.*

parenterlignarie, *adv.* [See PAR, *prep.;* cf. F. *entrelignes* space between lines, E. INTERLINEARY.] With interlineations. *Obs.*

par'en-thet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PARENTHETIC, -THETICAL.

par-en'ti-cide (pȧ-rĕn'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*parent*+*-cide.*] Parricide. *R.*

par'ent-ine, *n.* Parentage. *Obs*

par'ent-in-law', *n.; pl.* PARENTS-IN-LAW. *Law.* A father-in-law or mother-in-law.

par'ent-less, *a.* See -LESS.

par'ent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

par-ep'i-did'y-mis (pär-ĕp'ĭ-dĭd'ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PARADIDYMIS.— **-did'y-mal** (-mȧl), *a.*

par-ep'i-thym'i-a (pär-ĕp'ĭ-thĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ἐπιθυμία desire.] *Med.* Condition of perverted desire or appetite.—**par-ep'i-thym'ic**(-ĭk), *a.*

par-ep'och-ism (-ĕp'ŏk-ĭz'm), *n.* Parachronism in dealing with epochs. *Obs.*

parer. † PARURE.

par'er (pâr'ĕr), *n.* One that pares.

par'e-reth'e-sis (pär'ē-rĕth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; ERETHISM.] Abnormal excitement.

par'er-gas'ti-cal, *a.* [Cf. Gr. ἐργαστικός working. See PARERGON.] Parergic. *Obs.*

par-er'gic (pär-ûr'jĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a parergon. *Rare.*

par'er-gy (pär'ĕr-jĭ), *n.* A parergon. *Obs.*

paresche. † PARISH.

pareshon. † PARISHEN.

paresi. † PARISIS.

par'e-site. † PARASITE.

par'es-the'si-a, par'es-thet'ic. Vars. of PARÆSTHESIA, etc.

par-eth'moid (pär-ĕth'moid), *a.* & *n.* [*para-* + *ethmoid.*] *Zoöl.* = PREFRONTAL.

pa-reu'ni-a (pȧ-rōō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάρευνος lying beside; παρά beside + εὐνή a bed.] Sexual intercourse.

‖ **par ex'cel'lence'** (pär ĕk'sĕ'lĕNs') [F.] Preëminently.

pareyl, pareyll. † PERIL.

pareyle. † PAREIL, PAREL.

parfait, parfect, etc. † PERFECT, etc.

‖ **par'fait' a'mour'** (pär'fā'-tȧ'-mōōr'). [F.] Lit., perfect love; — a kind of liqueur flavored with lemon, cloves, nutmeg, etc., and colored with cochineal.

par-fay', par-fey'. † PERFAY.

par'fi-lage' (pär'fĭ-lăzh'), *n.* [F.] The unraveling of textile fabrics, esp. to remove gold or silver thread, a fashionable pastime in the 18th century.

par'fit (*dial.* pär'fĭt; pä'-), **par'fite,** etc. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of PERFECT, etc.

par-force'. † PERFORCE.

‖ **par force'** (pär fôrs'). [F.] By force; perforce.

parforme, parforn, parfourme, parfourn. † PERFORM.

parfornysshe. † PERFURNISH.

parfume. † PERFUME.

parfurnysshe. † PERFURNISH.

par-gan'a, par-gan'na (pŭr-gŭn'ȧ). Vars. of PERGUNNAH.

par'gas-ite (pär'gȧs-īt), *n.* [From *Pargas*, in Finland.] *Min.* A green or bluish green variety of hornblende.

parge (*dial.* pärj; päj), *v. t.* To parget, or plaster. *Obs. or Dial.*

parge'board' (pärj'bôrd'), *n.* = BARGEBOARD.

par'get (pär'jĕt), *v. t.*; -GET-ED; -GET-ING. [ME. *pargeten*, OF. *pargeter* to throw, cast (cf. OF. *porgeter* to roughcast); *par* (L. *per*) + *geter*, *jeter* to throw. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** To coat or plaster; to cover with plaster or parget; esp., to apply ornamental plasterwork, or pargeting, to. **2.** Hence, to decorate with gilding or other ornamental surfacing; also, *Obs.*, to paint (the face or body).

par'get, *v. i.* **1.** To lay on plaster.
2. To paint the face or body. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

par'get, *n.* **1.** Plaster, whitewash, or roughcast for coating a wall; a plaster of cow's dung and lime for lining chimney flues; also, ornamental pargeting on walls.
2. Gypsum or plaster stone.
3. Paint for the face. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

par'get-ing, *n.* Plasterwork; esp.: **a** A kind of decorative plasterwork in raised ornamental figures, formerly used for the internal and external decoration of houses. **b** In modern architecture, the plastering of the inside of flues, intended to give a smooth surface and help the draft.

par'go (pär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Amer. Sp.] **a** Any of various sparoid fishes, esp. the European porgy (*Pagrus pagrus*). **b** Any of various snappers (fishes of *Lutianus* or allied genera). *Sp. Amer.*

par-he'lic (pär-hē'lĭk; -hĕl'ĭk; 277), **par'he-li'a-cal** (pär'-hē-lī'ä-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a parhelion or parhelia. — **parhelic circle** *or* **ring,** a luminous circle sometimes seen parallel to the horizon at the altitude of the sun.

par-he'li-on (pär-hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ä). [L. *parelion*, Gr. παρήλιον, παρήλιος; παρά beside + ἥλιος the sun.] A mock sun in the form of a bright light, often tinged with color, sometimes near the sun, and sometimes opposite to it (in this case usually called an *anthelion*). Called also *sun dog*. Several parhelia, symmetrically distributed, are often seen at once. They are due to the same cause as halos, of which they may be regarded as intensified parts. *Paraselenæ* are analogous appearances due to moonlight.

par'i- (pär'ĭ-). [L. *par*, *paris*, equal.] A combining form signifying *equal*; as, *paridigitate*, *paripinnate*.

pa'ri-ah (pä'rĭ-ä; pär'ĭ-ä; pä-rī'ä; 277), *n.* [From Tamil *paṟaiyan*, pl. *paṟaiyar*, one of the low caste, fr. *paṟai* a large drum, because they beat the drums at certain festivals.] **1.** A member of a low caste of southern India and Burma, especially numerous in Haidarabad and the Madras Presidency. They are below Sudra rank, and usually are in the service of Sudra agriculturists, but they are not outcastes nor the lowest in caste rank.
2. An outcast; one despised by society; — sometimes applied to animals.

Pa'ri-an (pā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *Parius*.] **1.** Of or pert. to Paros, one of the Cyclades, noted for its beautiful marble, extensively used for sculptures in ancient times.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, a ceramic ware resembling unglazed porcelain biscuit, used for statuettes, etc.
Parian Chronicle. See under ARUNDELIAN.

Pa'ri-an, *n.* **a** A native or resident of Paros. **b** Parian ware.

par'i-dig'i-tate (pär'ĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [*pari-* + *digitate*.] *Anat.* Having an even number of digits on a limb.

par'i-din (pär'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [See 2d PARIS.] *Chem.* A glucoside obtained from the leaves of the herb Paris.

par'i-dro'sis (-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Disordered secretion of sweat, as in chromidrosis.

pa'ri-es (pā'rĭ-ēz; 115), *n.*; *pl.* PARIETES (pä-rī'ē-tēz). [L., a wall.] *Biol.* A wall; specif.: **a** The wall of a cavity or hollow organ; — usually in *pl.*; as, the abdominal *parietes*. **b** The triangular middle part of each segment of the shell of a barnacle.

pa-ri'e-tal (pä-rī'ē-tăl), *a.* [L. *parietalis*, fr. *paries*, *-ietis*, a wall: cf. F. *pariétal*. Cf. PELLITORY, 1.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the parietes, or walls, of a part or cavity, as the **parietal layer** of a serous membrane (the part lining the walls of a cavity as distinguished from the part investing a contained organ). Cf. VISCERAL.
2. *Bot.* Attached to the main wall of the ovary, instead of to the axis; — said of ovules or a placenta.
3. Resident within, or pert. to life or order within, the walls or buildings of a college. *U. S.*
4. Of or pert. to a wall, or to buildings or their care.

parietal angle, *Craniom.*, the angle formed by lines from the auricular point to the bregma and to the lambda; — called also *auriculo-parietal angle*. — **p. bones,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a pair of membrane bones of the roof of the skull between the frontals and occipitals. In man they are large and quadrilateral in outline, meeting in the sagittal suture and forming much of the top and sides of the cranium. — **p. cell,** *Anat.*, any of the large oval secreting cells lying between the central cells and the basement membrane. See CARDIAC GLANDS **a.** — **p. convolutions,** *Anat.*, three important convolutions of the external surface of the parietal lobe of the brain. They are all contiguous to the intraparietal fissure, the *ascending* lying in front, the *superior* behind its upper end, and the *inferior* (including the supramarginal, angular, and postparietal convolutions) behind its lower end. — **parietal lobe,** *Anat.*, the middle division of each cerebral hemisphere, situated behind the fissure of Rolando, above the fissure of Sylvius, and in front of the parieto-occipital fissure. Its external surface bears the three parietal convolutions, and its mesial surface includes the quadrate lobule. — **p. lobules,** *Anat.*, the superior and inferior parietal convolutions. — **p. segment** (of the skull). *Zoöl.* See CRANIAL SEGMENTS.

pa-ri'e-tal (pä-rī'ē-tăl), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the parietal bones.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the large scales, or plates, covering the back of the head in certain reptiles.

pa-ri'e-to- (pä-rī'ē-tō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the parietal bones or the parietal segment of the skull*.

pa-ri'e-to-oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes. — **parieto-occipital fissure** *or* **sulcus,** a fissure near the posterior end of each cerebral hemisphere separating the parietal and occipital lobes.

pa-ri'e-to-quad'rate (-kwŏd'rāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating an arch on each side of the skull of many reptiles formed by the squamosal or opisthotic, or both these bones, bridging the gap between the parietal and quadrate bones; — called also *parietosquamosal arch*.

pa-ril'lin (pä-rĭl'ĭn), *n.* [sarsa*parilla* + *-in*.] *Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline glucoside of the saponin class, found in the root of sarsaparilla, smilax, etc.; — called also *sarsaparillin*. On saponification it yields sugar and a white substance called *parigenin*.

Par'i-na'ri-um (păr'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. a native Brazilian name.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical amygdalaceous trees with thick evergreen leaves, and white or pink flowers having numerous long stamens and a 2-celled ovary. *P. macrophyllum* of West Africa is the gingerbread plum. The drupaceous fruit is edible.

par'ing (pâr'ĭng), *n.* [From PARE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of preparing; preparation. *Obs.*
2. Act of paring.
3. That which is pared off; as, potato *parings*.

par'i-pin'nate (păr'ĭ-pĭn'āt), *a.* [*pari-* + *pinnate*.] *Bot.* Abruptly pinnate.

Par'is (păr'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάρις.] **1.** In Greek legend, a son of Priam, King of Troy. His mother, Hecuba, when about to give birth to a son, dreamed that she brought forth a torch which set the city afire, and, the dream being interpreted as presaging the ruin of his country by the child, he was exposed. He grew up as a shepherd boy on Mt. Ida, where the three goddesses Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena appeared before him with a golden apple (see APPLE OF DISCORD) inscribed "For the beauty," and left the award to his decision. Hera promised him power, Athena glory, and Aphrodite the fairest woman in the world. He gave the apple to Aphrodite, who afterwards fulfilled her promise by enabling him to carry off Helen from her husband, Menélaus. Thus he brought about the Trojan War and the fall of Troy. He killed Achilles, and was killed by an arrow from the bow of Philoctetes. See HELEN OF TROY, ACHILLES, ŒNONE.
2. A young nobleman in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," to whom Juliet was betrothed by her father against her will. Romeo slays him at the tomb of the Capulets.

Par'is, *n.* [Perh. fr. *Paris*, the son of Priam.] *Bot.* A small genus of European and Asiatic liliaceous herbs somewhat resembling *Trillium* in the numerical symmetry of their whorled leaves and floral parts, but often with tetramerous or pentamerous flowers. *P. quadrifolia* is the herb Paris, or truelove. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Par'is, *n.* The chief city and capital of France.
Paris blue. **a** A variety of Prussian blue. **b** = COBALT BLUE. **c** Diphenylamine blue. See DYE. — **P. daisy.** = MARGUERITE **b.** — **P. Garden.** **a** The bear garden on the Bankside, London, maintained in the 16th–18th centuries for bear hunting, bull baiting, prize fighting, etc. **b** Hence, a bear garden; a noisy resort. *Obs.* — **P. granite.** = SEMIPORCELAIN **a.** — **P. green,** cupric aceto-arsenite, prepared as a bright green powder from white arsenic and acetate of copper and used as a pigment and insecticide. It is very poisonous. Called also *emerald green*, etc. — **P. hat.** See BELL-TOPPER. — **P. plaster,** plaster of Paris. — **P. Polyglot.** See POLYGLOT. — **P. purple,** an arsenious by-product in the manufacture of dyestuffs similar in character to London purple. It is used as an insecticide. — **P. red.** **a** = MAUVEINE. **b** = COLCOTHAR. **c** A superior grade of minium, used as a pigment. — **P. violet.** = METHYL VIOLET. — **P. white,** the best grade of whiting. It is used as a pigment. — **P. yellow.** **a** Chrome yellow. **b** Cassel yellow.

par'ish (păr'ĭsh), *n.* [ME. *parishe*, *paresche*, *parosche*, OF. *paroisse*, *parosse*, *parroche*, F. *paroisse*, L *parochia*, corrupted fr. *paroecia* (perh. influenced by L. *parochus* a purveyor, Gr. πάροχος), Gr. παροικία a sojourning, a diocese, fr. πάροικος dwelling beside or near, also, a sojourner, an alien; παρα beside + οἶκος a house, dwelling; akin to L. *vicus* village. See VICINITY; cf. PAROCHIAL.] **1.** Orig., in Great Britain and Ireland, and in some British colonies, the ecclesiastical unit of area consisting of the circuit or district committed to the charge of one parson or vicar or other minister having cure of souls therein, to whom its tithes and ecclesiastical dues are (or were originally) paid. Originally this district consisted of one or more vills or towns (in the southern portion of England usually one, in the northern portion usually several). The poor rate (first assessed in 1773) and later other rates were first assessed according to these ecclesiastical parishes as the units of division; later, upon the insistence of the vills or towns in northern England that they should be treated as units in the poor-law system, they became by force of statutes **civil parishes.** By this process (which began with 14 Car. II. c. 12, sec. 21) the civil parish (sometimes coincident with the ecclesiastical and sometimes not) became the important unit of local government, and a separation took place between the civil and ecclesiastical parishes (as in the definitions below). Many of the original parishes have been changed or subdivided by statute, so that now the term *parish* may designate: **a** An original parish (as noted above). **b** A **district parish** carved out of an older parish under the Church Building Act, 58 Geo. III. c. 45, and amendments thereof. **c** A **new parish,** or, as colloquially called, **Peel parish,** created under the New Parishes Acts of 1843, 1844, and 1856, and amendments thereof. **d** A **parochial chapelry** or **reputed parish,** which is a chapelry having the parochial rights of performing the rites of christening, burying, and churching, and differs from a parish proper essentially only in the want of a rectory and endowment. In Scotland an original parish that remains as such for all purposes is called a **par'ish quo'ad om'ni-a**; one that is created as an ecclesiastical parish, a **par'ish quo'ad sa'cra**; and a parish that is a civil parish only (see def. 2), a **par'ish quo'ad ci-vi'li-a** (sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-ä).
2. In Great Britain and Ireland and some British colonies, the subdivision of a county often coinciding with an original ecclesiastical parish (see def. 1), constituting the unit and most important district of local government. The parish is chiefly constituted for local revenue purposes, and the term may designate: **a** As originally (see def. 1), a **poor-law parish,** constituted for the collection of the poor rate and the administration of the poor law. This division is defined by Act 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63, § 5, as "a place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer can be appointed." The administrative body of the district is the **parish council** or **meeting.** **b** A district separately assessed for the land tax, and called a **land-tax parish.** **c** A district made a unit for the maintenance of highways, and called a **highway parish.** **d** A district treated as a parish for the purpose of the Burial Acts (beginning with 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, 1852), and called a **Burial Acts parish.**
3. The inhabitants or members of a parish collectively.
4. A diocese. *Hist.*
5. A local ecclesiastical society or organization, usually not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who choose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister; also, loosely, the territory in which the members of a congregation live. A Roman Catholic parish in the United States is either bounded by territorial limits or restricted by the language spoken by the parishioners; as, a German *parish*. *U. S.*
6. In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a *county* in other States.
parish clerk. **a** The clerk or recording officer of a parish. **b** In the Church of England, a layman appointed by the incumbent to assist in various duties connected with the church and its service. His former important duty of leading in the responses is now generally given up. — **p. priest,** a priest in charge of a parish.

pa-rish'ion-er (pä-rĭsh'ŭn-ēr), *n.* [ME. *parishen*, fr. F. *paroissien* + *-er*.] One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish; specif., a parish elector; hence, in England, ordinarily, an occupant of premises that are liable to be rated in the parish.

Pa-ri'sian (pä-rĭzh'ăn; pä-rĭz'ĭ-ăn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *parisien*.] A native or inhabitant of Paris, France.

Pa-ri'sian, *a.* Of or pert. to Paris; resembling Paris or something of Paris. — **Parisian loaves,** finger cakes ornamented with strips of jelly, jam, or the like. — **P. sauce,** allemande sauce flavored with truffles and tinted.

‖ **Pa'ri'sienne'** (pä'rē'zyĕn'), *n.*; *pl.* -SIENNES (-zyĕn'). [F.] A female native or resident of Paris.

par'i-son (păr'ĭ-sŏn), *n.* [F. *paraison*, fr. *parer* to prepare.] *Glass Making.* The globular mass of molten glass formed when the metal is first taken from the furnace; also, a receptacle in a bottle-making machine from which the exact amount of metal for making a bottle is fed down.

par'i-son, *n.* [Gr. πάρισον, neut. of πάρισος evenly balanced; παρά + ἴσος equal.] *Rhet.* Even balance between the members of a sentence. — **par'i-son'ic** (-sŏn'ĭk), *a.*

par'ge-ter (*dial.* pär'jē-tĕr, pär'-jē-tē), *n.* A plasterer or whitewasher. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

par'get-ting. Var. of PARGETING.

parge'work', *n.* Pargeting *Obs.*

‖ **par ha'sard'** (pär ä'zär'). [F.] By chance.

par-he'li-um (-hē'lĭ-ŭm). Var. of PARHELION.

par'hi-dro'sis (pär'hĭ-drō'sĭs). Var. of PARIDROSIS.

par'ho-mol'o-gy (-hŏ-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*para-* + *homology*.] *Biol.* Apparent or imitative homology, esp. between metameres. — **par'ho-mol'o-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

par-hyp'a-te (pär-hĭp'ä-tē), *n.* [Gr. παρυπάτη (sc. χορδή); παρά beside + ὕπατος uppermost.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD. *Illust.*

pariah dog. A mongrel race of half-wild dogs which act as scavengers in India. [-ISM.]

pa'ri-ah-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See **pariah.**

pariah kite. See 1st KITE, 1.

pa-ri'al (pä-rī'ăl). ✝ PAIR ROYAL.

par'i-al (pâr'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Relating to or arranged in pairs. *R.*

pa'ri-an' (pä'rē-ăn'; pär'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Tag. *paridn.*] A market, orig. one built for the Chinese. *Phil. I.*

pa'ri-as, *n.* [Sp.] Tribute paid by a ruler. *Obs.*

Pa-ri'a-sau'ri-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* = PAREIASAURIA.

par'i-a'tion, *n.* [L. *pariatio*.] Equalization. *Obs.*

Pa'ri Ba'nou (pä'rē bä'nōō). [Per., female fairy.] A fairy in the story of "Prince Ahmed," in the "Arabian Nights." At the request of the sultan, she gave his son, her husband, a magic tent, which would fold so as to be carried in the hand or expand so as to cover an army of any size.

parich. ✝ PERISH.

paricide. ✝ PARRICIDE.

pa'ri-cine (pä'rĭ-sīn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also -sin. [*Pará*, name of a city and State of Brazil + *cinchona*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$, in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*.

Par'i-dæ (pär'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *parus* titmouse.] *Zoöl.* A large family of passerine birds consisting of the titmice and chickadees and sometimes the nuthatches. Its members are found in most parts of the world except South America and the Australian region.

pariet. ✝ PARGET.

Pa-ri e-ta'les (pä-rĭ'ē-tā'lēz), *n. pl* [NL. See PARIETAL.] *Bot.* Syn. of HYPERICALES.

pa-ri'e-ta-ry (-tĕ-rĭ), *a.* = PARIETAL. 3. *Rare.*

par'i-e-ta-ry (pär'ĭ-ē-tā-rĭ; pä-rī'ē-), *n.* [ME. *paritorie*, OF. *paritoire*, *paritoire*, F. *pariétaire*, L. *parietaria*, fr. *parietarius* parietal. Cf. PELLITORY, 1, PARIETAL.] The pellitory. *Obs.*

pa-ri'e-tes (pä-rĭ'ē-tēz), *n. pl.* of PARIES [Chrysophanic.]

pa'ri-et'ic (pä'rĭ-ĕt'ĭk; 115), *a.*

pa-ri'e-tines (pä-rĭ'ē-tīnz), *n. pl.* [L. *parietinae*, fr. *parietinus* of a wall, *paries* wall.] Ruined or fallen walls *Obs.*

pa-ri'e-to-fron'tal, *a.* & *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* = FRONTOPARIETAL.

pa-ri'e-to-mas'toid, *a* *Anat.* See PARIETO-.

pa-ri'e-to-splanch'nic (pä-rĭ'ē-tō-splăngk'nĭk), *a* *Zoöl.* = VISCEROPARIETAL.

pa-ri'e-to-squa-mo'sal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or formed by, the parietal and squamosal bones. See PARIETOQUADRATE.

pa-ri'e-to-tem'po-ral, *a.* *Anat.* See PARIETO-.

pa-ri'e-to-vag'i-nal (-văj'ĭ-năl; -vä-jĭ'năl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating certain muscles of a polyzoan attached at one end to the body wall and at the other to the invaginated part of the body.

pa-ri'e-to-vis'cer-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* = VISCEROPARIETAL.

pariformitee, *n* [L. *par* equal + *forma* form.] Similarity or analogy in form. *Obs.*

par'i-fy, *v. t.* [OF. *parifier*, LL. *parificare*; L. *par* + *-ficare*. See -FY.] To make equal; compare. *Obs.* — **-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

parigal ✝ PAREGAL.

pa-rig'e-nin (pä-rĭj'ē-nĭn), *n.* [*parillin* + *-gen* + *-in*.] *Chem.* See PARILLIN.

paril. ✝ PERIL.

parile, *a.* [L. *parilis*, fr. *par* equal.] Equal *Obs.*

Pa-ril'i-a (pä-rĭl'ĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [L.] See PALES

par'i-lil'ci-um (pär'ĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm) Var. of PALILICIUM.

‖ **pa'ri' mu'tuel'** (pa'rē' mū'-twĕl'), *or* (*pl.*) **pa'ris' mu'-tuels'** (pa'rē' mū'twĕl'). [F., lit., mutual stake or wager.] A form of betting on horses in which those who bet on the winning horse share the total stakes, less a small per cent to the management.

pa'rine (pa'rĭn; -rīn; 115), *a.* [L. *parus* titmouse.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or like the titmice

paringale. ✝ PAREGAL

paring chisel. A woodworker's chisel applied by hand pressure.

paring gouge. *Carp.* A gouge beveled on the inside of the point of the blade.

paring iron. *Farriery.* A knife used for paring hoofs.

paring plow, plough, spade, *or* **sull.** A breastplow. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **pa'ri pas'su** (pā'rĭ pă s'ū). [L.] With or at equal pace; in or to an equal proportion, degree, place, rank, or the like.

par'is (pâr'ĭs; pär'ĭs). Obs. or Scot. var. of PARISH.

parisaunt. *a.* [OF. *parissant*, p. pr., appearing.] Seemly *Obs.*

parische. ✝ PERISH

parisee. ✝ PARISIS.

par'ish (pâr'ĭsh). Dial. Eng. var of PERISH.

par'ish. *v. i.* To form a part of a parish. *Dial. Eng.*

parish council. See PARISH, *n.*, 2.

par'ished (pâr'ĭsht), *a.* Divided into parishes.

par'ish-en (pâr'ĭsh-ĕn), *n* [Cf. PARISHIONER.] = PARISH. *Scot.*

parishen. *n.* A parishioner. *Obs.*

par'ish-ing. *n.* [Cf. PARISH, PARISHIONER.] Parish. *Obs.*

pa-rish'ion-al (pä-rĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Parochial. *Rare.*

pa-rish'ion-al-ly, *adv.* of PARISHIONAL. [-SHIP.]

pa-rish'ion-er-ship', *n.* See

parish lantern. The moon. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

parish top. A large top kept for the amusement of parishioners. "His brains turn o' the toe like a *parish top*." *Shak. Hist.*

parisia. ✝ PARRHESIA. [-ISM.]

Pa-ri'sian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

Pa-ri'sian-ize. *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Pa-ri'sian-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shăn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Pa-ri'sian-ly, *adv.* of PARISIAN.

Pa-ris'i-i (-rĭz'ĭ-ĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Gallic tribe from which Paris derives its name.

Pa'ri-si'na (pä'rĭ-ē-z ē'nä), *n.* The heroine of Byron's poem of the same name (1816). She was the wife of Azo, chief of Ferrara, but loved her stepson, Hugo Learning of their intimacy, Azo had his son beheaded and disposed of Parisina so that no one ever knew what became of her. According to a historical version, which identifies Azo with Niccolo III. of Ferrara, both Hugo and Parisina were beheaded. An opera "Parisina," by Donizetti, was first produced at Florence in 1833.

‖ **pa'ri'sis'** (pä'rē'zēs'), *a.* [F.] Of Paris; specif., designating the old livre of Paris, as distinguished from that of Tours (called *tournois*). See LIVRE, 1. *Obs. or Hist.*

par'is-ite (pâr'ĭs-ĭt), *n.* [After J. J. *Paris*, who owned the mine where it was first found.] *Min.* A rare fluocarbonate of the cerium metals, occurring in brownish yellow hexagonal prisms. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 4.36.

‖ **pa'ris' mu'tuels',** *pl.* of PARI MUTUEL.

par'i-sol'o-gy (pâr'ĭ-sŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πάρισος almost equal + *-logy*.] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. *Rare.*

par'i-styph'nin (-stĭf'nĭn), *n.* [NL. *Paris*, generic name (see 2d PARIS) + Gr. στύφειν to be astringent.] A glucoside found with paridin in leaves of herb Paris.

par'i-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [*pari-* + *syllabic*.] *Gram.* Of the same number of syllables in all its inflections; — applied to Greek and Latin nouns. — **par'i-syl-lab'ic,** *n.*

par'i-syl-lab'i-cal, *a.* Parisyllabic. *Rare.*

Pa-ri′ti (pȧ-rē′tē; *as Lat.* pȧ-rī′tī), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical malvaceous trees or shrubs with entire cordate leaves and handsome red or yellow flowers. They yield a strong bast fiber. *P. tiliaceum* is the majagua, or emajagua.

par′i-ty (păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paritas*, fr. *par*, *paris*, equal: cf. F. *parité*. See PEER an equal.] **1**. The quality or condition of being equal or equivalent; a like state or degree; equality; close correspondence; analogy; as, *parity* of reasoning. "No *parity* of principle." *De Quincey.* **2**. Specif.: **a** Evenness (as opposed to oddness) in numbers. *Obs.* **b** Equality in purchasing power between different kinds of money at a given ratio, as between gold and silver coins of a fixed weight and fineness. **c** Equivalence in a foreign currency.

par′i-ty, *n.* [*parous* + *-ity*.] *Med.* Parous condition; state or fact of having borne offspring.

park (pärk), *n.* [F. *parc;* of the same origin as AS. *pearroc* an inclosure; cf. LL. *parcus*, *parricus*. Cf. PADDOCK an inclosure, PARROCK.] **1**. *Eng. Law.* An inclosed piece of ground stocked with beasts of the chase, held by prescription or the king's grant. A park differs from a *chase* and a *forest* by being inclosed, and from a *forest* in not having special laws or officers. **2**. A tract of ground kept in its natural state, about or adjacent to a residence, as for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, or the like. *Chaucer.* **3**. A piece of ground, in or near a city or town, kept for ornament and recreation and usually inclosed; as, Hyde *Park* in London; Central *Park* in New York. **4**. An area of land reserved from settlement and maintained in its natural state as a public property; as, Yellowstone *Park;* Yosemite National *Park*. **5**. A pasture or field. *Great Britain.* **6**. A level valley between mountain ranges; also, any open space surrounded or partially surrounded by woodland and suitable for grazing or cultivation; — used esp. in Colorado, Wyoming, a d western South Dakota. *U. S.* **7**. A space occupied by military animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, as ammunition, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, etc., when brought together, the vehicles being assembled in definite or prescribed formations; also, the objects themselves; as, a *park* of wagons; a *park* of artillery. Hence, any place where vehicles, as automobiles, are assembled according to a definite arrangement; also, the vehicles. **8**. An inclosed basin in which oysters are grown, arranged so that the water may be renewed at high tide; a claire. **9**. See ABBREVIATOR, 2.

park, *v. t.;* PARKED (pärkt); PARK′ING. **1**. To inclose in a park, or as in a park.

How are we *park'd* and bounded in a pale. *Shak.*

2. To bring together in a park, or compact body; as, to *park* artillery, wagons, automobiles, etc. **3**. In oyster culture, to inclose in a park, or claire.

park, *v. i.* To promenade or drive in a park; also, of horses, to display style or gait on a park drive.

par′ka (pär′kȧ) } **par′kee** (-kē) } *n.* [Russ. *parka*, *parki*, dim. of *para* a pair, fr. G. *paar*, L. *par*. Cf. PAIR.] An outer garment made of the skins of birds or mammals, worn by Eskimos, etc.

Parkes process (pärks). [After Alex. *Parkes*.] A process of desilvering lead by adding zinc to it while molten. An alloy of zinc, lead, and silver separates on cooling.

park′ing, *n.* Ground adorned with trees, lawn, or shrubbery, as in a park; specif., *U. S.*, a strip of turf, sometimes with trees, in the middle of, or along the side of, a street.

Par′kin-so′ni-a (pär′kĭn-sō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After John *Parkinson* (1567–1650), English botanist.] A genus of cæsalpiniaceous spiny shrubs or small trees with minute pinnate, early deciduous leaves and racemose yellow flowers, the calyx valvate. There are two species, *P. aculeata*, the Jerusalem thorn of the West Indies, and *P. africana*. The species of *Cercidium* have also been referred to this genus.

park phaeton. A small low carriage for use in parks.

park′way′ (pärk′wā′), *n.* A broad thoroughfare beautified with trees and turf.

par′lance (pär′lăns), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *parler* to speak. See PARLEY.] Conversation; discourse; esp., debate or parley; also, manner of speech; diction; phraseology; as, in legal *parlance;* in common *parlance*.

parle (pärl), *n.* Talk; parley. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

parle, *v. i. & t.* [ME. *parlen*, v., F. *parler*. Cf. PARLEY.] To talk; to speak; esp., to speak formally, as in a discussion; hence, to treat or parley (with). *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Finding himself too weak, began to *parle* *Milton.*

par′ley (pär′lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). [F. *parler* speech, talk, prop. inf. of *parler* to speak, LL. *parabolare*, fr. L. *parabola* a comparison, parable, in LL., a word. See PARABLE; cf. PARLIAMENT, PARLOR.] Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; esp., an oral conference with an enemy, as with regard to a truce.

We yield on *parley*, but are stormed in vain. *Dryden.*

par′ley (pär′lĭ), *v. i.;* -LEYED (-lĭd); -LEY-ING. To speak with another; to confer; discuss orally; specif., to confer orally with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners.

They are at hand,
To *parley* or to fight; therefore prepare. *Shak.*

par′ley, *v. t.* **1**. To utter; speak; esp., to speak (a foreign language); as, to *parley* French. *Now Rare or Jocose.* **2**. To grant a parley to; to address; to discuss with.

par′lia-ment (pär′lĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *parlement*, F. *parlement*, fr. *parler* to speak; cf. LL. *parlamentum*, *parliamentum*. See PARLEY.] **1**. A parleying; a conference. *Obs.* "But first they held their *parliament*." *Rom. of R.* **2**. A formal conference on public affairs; a general or great council; as: **a** The assembly of the great lords in the early French monarchy. **b** Any of various councils held under the early Plantagenets of England. **c** Any of various other similar councils of state in the history of the English or other nations. **3**. [Often *cap.*, esp. as a permanent institution.] The assembly (considered as a temporary assemblage or as a permanent institution) of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., the lords spiritual and lords temporal (constituting the House of Lords) and the representatives of the counties, boroughs, and universities (constituting the House of Commons), the two houses with the king (or queen) together constituting the legislative branch, or legislature, of the government. Although the king (or queen) is a constituent branch of Parliament, the word *Parliament* is generally used to denote only the three estates named above. Parliament assembles upon summons from the crown; and is also prorogued (adjourned for the session) and dissolved by the crown. The duration of a parliament is limited to five years, and may be ended by dissolution at any time. A new parliament must be summoned after an interval of three years from the termination of the last one. See HOUSE OF COMMONS, HOUSE OF LORDS, CABINET, 7.

The *Parliament* of the 19th century is, in ordinary speech, the House of Commons. When a minister consults *Parliament* he consults the House of Commons; when the queen dissolves *Parliament* she dissolves the House of Commons. A new *Parliament* is merely a new House of Commons. *Spencer Walpole.*

4. The corresponding legislative assembly of Scotland (discontinued at the Union, 1707), or of Ireland (discontinued in 1801). Also, any of various legislative assemblies modeled upon the British parliament; as: **a** That of certain British colonies or dependencies (including Canada; the Australian Commonwealth, and the various States of it, as New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, etc.). **b** The French Chambers, the legislature of Hungary, Italy, Germany, etc. See LEGISLATURE, 1. **5**. In France, before the Revolution of 1789, one of the several principal judicial courts. The most important was the **Parliament of Paris**, established by Louis IX. as the supreme tribunal of the realm. Its nominal members were the feudal lords of the country, but the trained jurists, introduced to assist them, became in practice its real members. **6**. In medieval Florence, a meeting of all the men capable of bearing arms. **7**. = PARLIAMENT CAKE.

Parliament of Dunces. *Eng. Hist.* = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT. — **P. of**, *or* **at, Run′ny-mede**, the assemblage of the barons at Runnymede in 1215. See MAGNA CHARTA, 1.

par′lia-ment, *v. i.* **1**. [OF. *parlementer*. See PARLIAMENT, *n.*] To converse; parley. *Obs.* **2**. To attend Parliament as a member. *Rare*

par′lia-men-ta′ri-an (-mĕn-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to Parliament.

par′lia-men-ta′ri-an, *n.* **1**. An adherent of a church that is ruled by Parliament. *Obs.* **2**. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* One who adhered to the Parliament in opposition to King Charles I. **3**. One versed in the rules and usages of Parliament or similar deliberative assemblies.

par′lia-men′ta-ri-ly (-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a parliamentary manner.

par′lia-men′ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to Parliament; of the nature of a parliament; as, *parliamentary* authority; specif.: Belonging or adhering to some certain Parliament, as the Long Parliament, or the Parliament of Paris. **2**. Enacted, done, or ratified by Parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act. *Sir M. Hale.* **3**. According to, or permitted by, the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies; as, a *parliamentary* motion; *parliamentary* language; *parliamentary* privileges.

parliamentary agent, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed by private parties to look after their interests in any proposed or desired legislation of Parliament; — often applied to what is called a *lobbyist* in the United States. — **p. borough**, a borough (properly speaking), or, sometimes, an urban constituency, which has the right to return a member or members to Parliament. *Eng.* — **p. government**, a government in which the legislature is given complete control over the administration of the law.

Parliamentary government is that form in which the state confers upon the legislature the complete control of the administration of the law. Under this form the legislature originates the real (though not perhaps the nominal) executive, and terminates it at pleasure; and under this form the exercise of no executive prerogative in any sense and manner unapproved by the legislature can be successfully undertaken. *John Burgess.*

— **parliamentary law**, the body of rules and precedents by which deliberative assemblies govern their procedure. — **p. train**, one of the trains which, by act of Parliament (7 & 8 Vict. c. 85), every railway company is required to run daily each way over its system for the conveyance of third-class passengers at a rate not over one penny a mile.

parliament hinge. *Arch.* A hinge with so great a projection from the wall or frame as to allow a door or shutter to swing back flat against the wall.

par′lor, par′lour (pär′lẽr), *n.* [ME. *parlour*, *parlur*, OF. *parleor* (confused with *parleor* a speaker), for *parleoir*, F. *parloir*, LL. *parlatorium*. See PARLEY.] A room primarily for conversation, for the reception of guests, etc. Specif.: **a** The apartment in a monastery or nunnery where the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with each other or with visitors and friends from without. *Piers Plowman* **b** In a large dwelling or a public building such as a town-hall, a conference chamber or private reception room. **c** Hence, in a private dwelling, the ordinary room for the reception of visitors; the "best room," corresponding to the drawing-room in the more pretentious dwellings. **d** The more private room of a small cottage, esp. of a two-room house. *Eng.* **e** A dining or supper room. *Obsoles. Eng.* **f** A room in an inn, tavern, hotel, or club, fitted for conversation, rest, or semiprivacy; often *pl.*, the suite of rooms devoted to the general reception of guests or members; as, the *parlors* of a club. **g** A room fitted up for the reception of customers in a business establishment; esp., the apartments composing the place of business of an establishment devoted to some form of personal service or to amusement; as, a hairdresser's *parlor;* a photographer's *parlor;* billiard *parlors*. *Trade Cant, U. S.*

parlor, *or* **parlour, car**. A railroad car of superior type, furnished with individual chairs, sofas, etc., on which an extra fare is charged; — called also *drawing-room car*, *palace car*, and, locally, *chair car*. *U. S.*

parlor, *or* **parlour, magic**. Legerdemain suitable to performance in a parlor.

parlor, *or* **parlour, match**. A friction match which contains little or no sulphur. See 1st MATCH, 4 **b**.

par′lous (pär′lŭs), *a.* [For *perlous*, a contr. fr. *perilous*.] **1**. Attended with peril; dangerous; risky; as, a *parlous* cough. *Archaic.* "A *parlous* snuffing." *Beau. & Fl.* **2**. Dangerously clever or mischievous; hence, keen; shrewd; cunning; — now loosely used as a colloquialism, in the varied senses of surprising, shocking, "awful," etc. "A *parlous* boy." *Shak.* "A *parlous* wit." *Dryden.* — **par′lous-ly**, *adv.* — **par′lous-ness**, *n.*

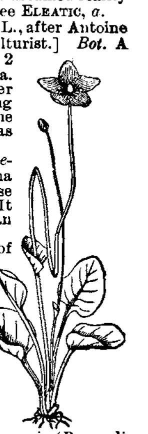
par′lous, *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively.

Par-me′li-a (pär-mē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parma* a kind of small shield, Gr. πάρμη.] *Bot.* A large genus of foliaceous lichens typifying the family Parmeliaceæ, having an imbricate, usually appressed thallus and scutelliform apothecia.

Par-me′li-a′ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of gymnocarpous lichens, distinguished by the thalloid exciple and discoid apothecium. The thallus is either foliaceous, crustaceous, or fruticose. The most important genera are *Parmelia*, *Usnea*, *Evernia*, *Lecanora*, and *Cetraria*. — **par-me′li-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Par-men′i-de′an (-mĕn′ĭ-dē′ăn), *a.* *Philos.* Of or pert. to the Greek philosopher Parmenides, of the Eleatic school (5th century B. C.), or his philosophy, which assumed reality to be indeterminate or absolute being. See ELEATIC, *a.*

Par-men′ti-e′ra (pär-mĕn′tĭ-ē′rȧ), *n.* [NL., after Antoine A. *Parmentier* (1737–1813), French agriculturist.] *Bot.* A genus of bignoniaceous trees containing 2 species, of Mexico and Central America. They have trifoliolate leaves and rather large greenish flowers with a sheathing calyx. *P. cerifera* is the candle tree. The long yellow pods of *P. edulis* are used as food for cattle during the dry season.



Parnassia (*P. caroliniana*). (¼)

Par′me-san′ (pär′mē-zăn′), *a.* [F. *parmesan*, It. *parmigiano*.] Of or pert. to Parma in Italy. — **Parmesan cheese**, a pressed cheese of a rich flavor, made from skim milk. It contains less water and more casein than the average.

Par′me-san′, *n.* The duchy or territory of Parma; — with *the*. *Obs.*

Par-nas′si-a (pär-năs′ĭ-ȧ; -năsh′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARNASSUS.] *Bot.* A genus of smooth bog herbs, natives of arctic and temperate regions. They have basal entire leaves and long-peduncled handsome white flowers with staminodia at the bases of the petals; the ovary is 1-celled, with 4 stigmas.

Par-nas′si-a′ce-æ (pär-năs′ĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) based on the single genus *Parnassia*, and included by some in the Saxifragaceæ. — **par-nas′si-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pa-ri′ti-um (pȧ-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PARITI.

par′i-tor (păr′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *apparitor:* cf. L *paritor* a servant, attendant.] An apparitor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

paritorie. † PARIETARY.

‖ **pa′ri-tur pax bel′lo** (păr′ĭ-tŭr). [L.] Peace is produced by war. *Nepos (Epaminondas, 5).*

par′i-vin′cu-lar (păr′ĭ-vĭŋ′kū-lȧr), *a.* [See PARI-; VINCULUM.] *Zoöl.* Having an elongated semicylindrical ligament, as most bivalves. Cf. ALIVINCULAR.

pa-ri′ya (pȧ-rī′yȧ). Var. of PARIAH.

Pa′ri-za′de (pä rē-zä′dä), *n.* [Per. *parī-zāda*, *parīzād: parī* fairy + *zād* born. Cf. Gr. Παρύσατις, L. *Parysatis*.] A princess whose adventures are related in the "Story of the Three Sisters," in the "Arabian Nights." She and her two brothers were cast out by the contrivance of their two envious aunts, but survived, and she achieved the quest, in which her brothers had failed, of the speaking bird, the singing tree, and the yellow water.

pariza. † PARISH.

Par-jan′ya (pŭr-jŭn′yȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Vedic Myth.* God of rain; — sometimes identified with Indra [terwork; parget. *Obs.*

parjetory, *n* Ornamental plas-

parjure. † PERJURE.

parjury. † PERJURY.

park. † PERK.

park′er (pär′kẽr), *n.* [OF. *parquier*, dial. form of *parchier* See PARK.] **1**. The keeper of a park. *Obs. or R.* **2**. A rabbit living in a park. — **park′er-ship**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*

Par′ker's flu′id (pär′kẽrz). *Microscopy.* A mixture of 100 parts 70 per cent alcohol and one part formaldehyde, used for killing and preserving tissues.

parkes′ine (pärk′sĭn; -sēn: 184), *n.* Celluloid or xylonite; — so called after Alexander Parkes, who first made it at Birmingham, Eng., in 1856. *Obs.*

par′kin (pär′kĭn; pä′-), *n.* A cake of oatmeal and treacle. *Dial. Eng.*

Par′kin-son's dis-ease′ (pär′kĭn-sŭnz). = PARALYSIS AGITANS.

park′ish, *a.* See -ISH.

park′leaves′ (pärk′lēvz′), *n.* The tutsan.

park′like′, *a.* See -LIKE.

park′ward (-wẽrd), *adv* See -WARD.

park′y, *a.* Cold. *Slang, Eng.*

park′y, *a* Of or pert. to parks; interspersed with parks. *Rare.*

parl. *Abbr* Parliament; parliamentary. [of PARLIAMENT.]

par′la-ment. Obs. or ref. sp.

‖ **par-lan′do** (pär-län′dō), ‖ **par-lan′te** (-tā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Speaking; in a speaking or declamatory manner; to be sung or played in recitative style; — sometimes designating a voice part or melody as leading.

par′lant, *n.* [F. *parlant*, p. pr. of *parler* to speak.] One taking part in a parley. *Obs.*

parlasy. † PALSY.

par′la-to-ry (pär′lȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *parlatorium*. Cf. PARLOR.] The reception or visitors' room in a convent.

par′lay (pär′lā), *v. t. & i.* [See PAROLI.] To apply an original stake and its winnings on a further stake, as on the same card or as on another horse in a later race. *U. S.* — **par′lay**, *n.*

par′le-cue, par′li-cue. Vars. of PURLICUE. *Scot.*

par′le-ment. Obs. or hist. var. of PARLIAMENT.

par′ler. † PARLOR.

parles, *n.* Paralysis *Obs. Scot.*

parlesie. † PALSY.

par′ley. Var. of PARLAY.

par′leyd. Parleyed. *Ref. Sp.*

par′ley-er, *n.* One who parleys.

par′ley-voo′ (pär′lĭ-vōō′), *n.* [F. *parlez-vous* (*français*) do you speak (French)?] The French language, a Frenchman, etc *Slang or Humorous.*

par′ley-voo′, *v. i.* To speak French. *Slang or Humorous*

parliament, *n.* [Erroneous for *palliament*.] A robe. *Obs.*

par′lia-men′tal (pär′lĭ-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Parliamentary. *Rare.*

par′lia-men′ta-ri-ness (-tȧ-rĭ-nĕs), *n* See -NESS. *Rare.*

parliament cake. A kind of thin ginger cooky.

par′lia-men-teer′ (-mĕn-tēr′), *n.* = PARLIAMENTARIAN, *n.*, 2 & (*Rare*) 3.

par′lia-men-teer′ing, *n.* Concern in parliamentary affairs.

par′lia-men′ter, *n.* A member of Parliament *Scot.*

parliament gingerbread. = PARLIAMENT CAKE.

parliament heel. The inclination of a ship careened by shifting her cargo or ballast.

Parliament House. The building where a parliament sits; specif., in Scotland, the building where the Scottish Parliament formerly sat, now the waiting room to the Court of Session.

parliament man. *Hist or Dial. Eng.* **a** A member of Parliament. **b** [*cap.*] = PARLIAMENTARIAN, *n.*, 2. *Rare.*

Parliament rolls. *Eng. Hist.* The rolls in which the ancient records of the proceedings of Parliament were kept by the chancery clerks, extending from 1278 to 1503 (6 *Edw. I.*–19 *Henry VII.*), and superseded by the journals of the two houses in 1509 (1 *Henry VIII.*).

‖ **Par′li-a-men′tum in′doc-to′rum**. [LL., Parliament of the unlearned.] = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT.

par′li-ance, *n.* [See PARLEY, *v.*] Parleying. *Obs.*

parl′ing, *n.* [*parle* + *-ing*.] A conference; parley. — **parl′ing**, *a.*

par′lish (pär′lĭsh; pä′-). Dial. Eng. var. of PARLOUS.

parlor, *or* **parlour, boarder**. A privileged pupil in a boarding school, living with the principal's family. [See -ISH.]

par′lor-ish, par′lour-ish, *a.*

parlor, *or* **parlour, pew**. A pew furnished like a small parlor, reserved for the lord, or squire, and his household. *Eng.*

parlor, *or* **parlour, skate**. A roller skate.

parls. † PARLES.

parlur. † PARLOR.

par′ly. Var. of PARLEY.

par′ma-ce′ty, *n.* [See SPERMACETI.] **1**. Spermaceti. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* **2**. The sperm whale *Obs.*

par′mak (pär′măk), *n.* [Turk. *pārmaq* a finger, a toe, an inch.] See MEASURE.

parmanabill. † PERMANABLE

Par-mash′ta (pär-măsh′tȧ). *Bib.*

parmayn. † PEARMAIN.

Par′ma-zo mar′ble A marble of northern Italy, having a coarse network of dark veins on a white or grayish ground.

par-me′li-oid, *a.* [*Parmelia* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* In lichenology, resembling the genus *Parmelia*.

Par′me-nas (pär′mē-năs). *Bib.*

Par-mese′ (pär-mēz′; -mēs′), *a.* Of or pert. to Parma, Italy, or its inhabitants. — **Par-mese′**, *n. sing. & pl.*

parmezant, *n.* [See PARMESAN.] An Italian way of drinking. *Obs.*

Par′nach (pär′năk). *Bib.*

Par′na-pish′tim (pär′nä-pĭsh′tĭm), *n.* = UT-NAPISHTIM.

Par-nas'si-an (pär-năs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Parnassius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Parnassus or the Parnassians.
2. Of or pertaining to the genus *Parnassius* or the subfamily Parnassiinæ.

Par-nas'si-an, *n.* **1.** A poet.
2. [F. *parnassien.*] One of a school of French poets of the Second Empire (1852-70) who emphasized metrical form and made little use of emotion as poetic material; — so called from the name (*Parnasse contemporain*) of the volume in which their first poems were collected in 1866.
3. A butterfly of *Parnassius* or other allied genus.

Par-nas'si-i'næ (-ĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARNASSUS.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Papilionidæ, of which the genus **Par-nas'si-us** (-năs'ĭ-ŭs) is the type. They are stout-bodied butterflies with short antennæ and almost transparent white or yellowish wings marked with black or red spots, or ocelli. They are found in the higher mountains or the colder portions of the Northern Hemisphere.

Par-nas'sus (-năs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρνασός.] **1.** *Anc. Geog. & Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Greece (in ancient Phocis) sacred to Apollo and the Muses. On it were Delphi and the Castalian spring.
2. A once common title for a collection of poems; as, "The English *Parnassus.*"

Par'nell-ism (pär'nĕl-ĭz'm), *n. Eng. Politics.* The policy or principles of the Parnellites.

Par'nell-ite (-īt), *n. Eng. Politics.* One of the adherents of Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-91) in his advocacy of home rule for Ireland.

par'oc-cip'i-tal (pär'ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [*para-* + *occipital.*] *Zoöl.* In various vertebrates, designating a process of the exoccipital bone or a distinct bony element of that region; esp.: **a** In many mammals, a process (called also **paramastoid process**), sometimes very prominent, represented by the jugular process in man. **b** In many reptiles, a process perhaps corresponding to the mastoid of mammals. **c** In teleost fishes, the epiotic bone. — **par'oc-cip'i-tal,** *n.*

pa-ro'chi-al (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *parochialis,* fr. L. *parochia:* cf. OF. *parochial* priest, parishioner. See PARISH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a parish; restricted to a parish; as, *parochial* duties; a *parochial* school. "*Parochial* pastors." *Bp. Atterbury.* Hence, limited; narrow; provincial.
2. Of or pertaining to the charge of a bishop in the early church; as, a *parochial* city.
parochial board, a body of persons having the administration of poor relief. It was merged in the parish council. *Scot.* — **p. chapelry.** See PARISH, *n.*, 1.

pa-ro'chi-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being parochial; a system of management peculiar to parishes; also, absorption in parish affairs; hence, narrowness or pettiness of interests or opinions. — **pa-ro'chi-al-ist,** *n.*

pa-rod'ic (pȧ-rŏd'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παρῳδικός.]
pa-rod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } character of parody.
Very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical. T. Warton.*

par'o-dist (păr'ŏ-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *parodiste.*] One who writes a parody; one who parodies.

par'o-don-ti'tis (-dŏn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *odontitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a tooth.

par'o-dus (păr'ŏ-dŭs), **par'o-dos** (-dŏs), *n.; pl.* L. -ODI (-dī), Gr. -ODOI (-doi). [Gr. πάροδος, prop., a way by, a passage, entrance.] *Gr. Drama.* **a** In Greek theaters, one of the passages leading from the orchestra at each end of the stage. See THEATER. **b** In a performance, the first entrance of the chorus by one of these passages; also, the first song of the chorus after entrance. Aristotle defines it as the first song of the chorus as a whole. Cf. STASIMON.

par'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *parodia,* Gr. παῳδία; παρά beside + ᾠδή a song: cf. F. *parodie.* See PARA-; ODE.] A writing in which the language or sentiment of an author is mimicked; esp., a kind of literary pleasantry, in which what is written on one subject is altered and applied to another by way of burlesque; travesty; also, a burlesque musical composition.
The lively *parody* which he wrote . . . on Dryden's "Hind and Panther" was received with great applause. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See CARICATURE.

par'o-dy, *v. t.;* PAR'O-DIED (-dĭd); PAR'O-DY-ING. [Cf. F. *parodier.*] To write a parody upon; to burlesque.
I have translated, or rather *parodied,* a poem of Horace. *Pope*

pa-rœ'cious (pȧ-rē'shŭs), *a.* [*para-* + Gr. οἰκία house.] *Bot.* Having antheridia and archegonia close together, as some mosses. — **pa-rœ'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **pa-rœ'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

pa-rœ'mi-ac (-mĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. παροιμιακός, fr. παροιμία proverb; παρά beside + οἶμος road.] **1.** Proverbial.
2. Of or pertaining to the verse form called the *paræmiac.*

pa-rœ'mi-ac, *n.* [Gr. παροιμιακόν, prop. neut. of παροιμιακός proverbial.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An anapæstic dimeter catalectic (⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑).

‖ **par'nas'sien'** (pär'nȧ'syăn'). French form of PARNASSIAN.

‖ **par ne-go'ti-is, ne'que su'pra** (nĕk'wē). [L.] Equal to his business, and not above it.
Tacitus (Annals, VI. 39).

par'nel, *n.* [OF. *Perronnelle* a woman's name, F. *péronnelle* a silly girl] A priest's mistress; a wanton woman. *Obs.*

par-nĭ'tious. ✝ PERNICIOUS.

‖ **par no'bi-le fra'trum** (nŏb'ĭ-lē). [L.] A noble pair of brothers; — often ironical, as orig. in *Horace (Satires,* II. iii. 243).

paro. ✝ PROA.

par'o-a'ri-on (păr'ŏ-ā'rĭ-ŏn; 115), **par'o-a'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν an egg.] Parovarium.

par'och (păr'ŏk), *n.* [LL. or NL. *parochus.*] A clergyman in charge of a parish. *Rare.*

par'och. ✝ PARISH.

pa-ro'chi-al'ic (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl'ĭk), *a.* = PAROCHIAL. *Nonce Word.*

pa-ro'chi-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = PAROCHIALISM.

pa-ro'chi-al-ize (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **pa-ro'chi-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

pa-ro'chi-al-ly, *adv.* of PAROCHIAL.

pa-ro'chi-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pa-ro'chi-an (-ăn), *a.* [Cf. OF. *parochien* priest, LL. *parochianus,* a. & n.] Parochial. *Obs.* — *n.* A parishioner; also, the clergyman of a parish. *Obs.*

par'och-in, par'och-ine (păr'ŭk-ĭn), *n.* [OF. *paroche.*] Parish. *Scot.* [*Obs.*]

pa-roch'i-ner, *n.* Parishioner.

par'och-ric (păr'ŭk-rē), *n.* A parish. *Obs. Scot.*

par'ock. ✝ PARROCK.

par'ode (păr'ŏd), *n.* = PARO-

par'o-di-a-ble (păr'ŏ-dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being parodied.

pa-ro'di-al (pȧ-rō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [See PARODY.] Parodical.

pa-rod'ic (pȧ-rŏd'ĭk), **pa-rod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. παρῳδικός passing.] *Math.* Of degree or power lower than the highest in an equation. *Obs.*

par'o-din'i-a (păr'ŏ-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὠδίς, ὠδῖνος, travail pains.] *Med.* Dystocia.

par'o-dis'tic (-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of parody. — **par'o-dis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

par'o-dize (păr'ŏ-dīz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

parody, *n.* [See PERIOD.] A term or period. *Obs.* [DINIA.]

par'o-dyn'i-a. Var. of PARO-

paroe. ✝ PROA.

pa-rœ'cious-ness (pȧ-rē'shŭs-nĕs), *n. Bot.* Parœcism.

pa-rœ'mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παροιμία byword, proverb.] *Rhet.* A proverb.

pa-rœ'mi-al, *a.* Proverbial. *Obs.*

pa-rœ'mi-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* [Gr. παροιμία proverb + *-grapher.*] A writer of proverbs. — **pa-rœ'mi-og'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.*

pa-rœ'mi-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [Gr. παροιμία a proverb + *-logist.*] A student of proverbs. — **pa-rœ'mi-ol'o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.*

pa-roi'cous (pȧ-roi'kŭs), *a. Bot.* Parœcious.

paroish. ✝ PARISH.

paroisshen. ✝ PARISHEN.

par'o-ket. Var. of PARRAKEET.

pa-role'. Var. of PAROL.

parole law. The law permitting convicts to be released on parole during good behavior before expiration of their terms.

pa'ro-li (pȧ'rō-lē), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *parolì.*] The placing of staked money and its winnings as a further stake. — **pa'ro-li,** *v. i.* Cf. PARLAY, *v. t. & i.*

pa-rol'ist (pȧ-rō'lĭ-ĭst), *n.* **1.** [From PAROL.] One given to affected phraseology. *Obs.*
2. [From PAROLE.] One released on parole.

Pa-rol'les (pȧ-rŏl'ēz), *n.* [F. *paroles* words.] A droll, cowardly braggart, a follower of Bertram, in Shakespeare's "All 's Well that Ends Well."

par'o-mœ'on (păr'ŏ-mē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr παρόμοιον, neut. of παρόμοιος nearly like.] Alliteration.

par-om'pha-lo-cele' (păr-ŏm'fȧ-lō-sēl'), *n.* [*para-* + *omphalocele.*] *Med.* Hernia occurring near the navel. — **par-om'pha-lo-ce'lic** (-sē'lĭk; -sĕl'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **par o'ne-ri** (ŏn'ē-rĭ). [L.] Equal to the burden.

par'o-ni'ri-a (păr'ŏ-nĭ'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὄνειρος dream.] *Med.* Morbid dreaming.

par'o-no-ma'si-al (-nŏ-mā'zhĭ-ăl; -zĭ-ăl), **par'o-no-ma'si-an** (-ăn), **par'o-no-ma'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* = PARONOMASTIC.

par'o-nom'a-sy, *n.* Also **par'o-nom'a-sis.** [Cf. F. *paronomasie.*] Paronomasia. *Obs.*

par'o-nych'i-um (păr'ŏ-nĭk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PARONYCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A bristlelike appendage of the pulvillus of an insect's foot. — **par'o-nych'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

par'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* = PARONYMOUS.

par-on'y-mize (pȧ-rŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* To render paronymous. — **par-on'y-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

par'o-ŏph'o-rĭ'tis (păr'ŏ-ŏf'ŏ-rĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *oöphoritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues adjoining the ovary.

par-op'sis (pȧ-rŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-opsis.*] *Med.* Disorder of the sense of sight.

par'o-quet (păr'ŏ-kĕt). Var. of PARRAKEET.

paroquet auklet. A small auk (*Phaleris psittacula*) of the North Pacific. The upper parts are dark slate, under parts white, and bill orange red.

paroquet bur *or* **burr.** The bur of any species of *Triumfetta;* also, the plant. *Jamaica.*

par-or'chis (păr-ôr'kĭs), *n.* Also **par-or'chid.** [NL. *parorchis.* See PARA-; ORCHIS.] *Anat.* The epididymis.

parosche. ✝ PARISH.

paroschien. ✝ PARISHEN.

Pa'rosh (pä'rŏsh; pär'ŏsh). *Bib.*

par'os-phre'sis (pär'ŏs-frē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὄσφρησις smell.] *Med.* = PAROSMIA.

par-os'te-i'tis (pär-ŏs'tē-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *osteitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around a bone.

par-os'te-o'sis (-ŏ'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* = PAROSTOSIS.

parot. ✝ PARROT.

Pa-ro'ti-a (pȧ-rō'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parotis* a tumor near the ear, Gr. παρωτίς. See PAROTID.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the six-shafted bird of paradise (*P. sexpennis*), which has three long spatulate feathers on each side of the head.

pa-rot'i-di'tis (pȧ-rŏt'ĭ-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PAROTITIS.

parour. ✝ PARURE.

par'ous (pär'ŭs), *a.* [From L. *parere* to bear. See -PAROUS.] Productive of children; having borne a child or children. *Rare.*

pa-rou'si-a (pȧ-rōō'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρουσία. See PARUSIA.] Coming or advent; [*cap.*] either the nativity of Christ, or his second coming.

par'o-va'ri-um (pär'ŏ-vā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; OVARIUM.] *Anat.* The epoöphoron. — **par'o-va'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

par-ox'a-zine. *n.* Also **-zin.** See OXAZINE. [YSMIST.]

par'ox-ys'mal-ist, *n.* = PAROX-

par'ox-ys'mic (pär'ŏ k-sĭz'mĭk), *a.* = PAROXYSMAL.

par'ox-ys'mist (pär'ŏk-sĭz'mĭst), *n.* = CATASTROPHIST.

par-ox'y-tone. *n. t.* To pronounce or mark as a paroxytone.

par-ox'y-ton-ize (pär-ŏk'sĭ-tŏn-īz), *v. t.* = PAROXYTONE.

pa-roy'all. ✝ PAIR ROYAL.

par'pal (pär'p'l), *n.* = PARPAL. *Obs.*

‖ **par pa'ri re'fe-ro** (rĕf'ē-rō). [L.] I return like for like. Adapted from *Terence (Eunuchus,* III. i. 55). [PERPEND.]

par'pen (pär'pĕn). Var of

parpetuall. ✝ PERPETUAL.

par'pine. ✝ PERPEND.

‖ **par pré'cau'tion'** (pär prā'kō'syŏn'). [F.] By way of precaution. [PARQUETRY.]

par'quet-age (pär'kĕt-ĭj), *n.* =

‖ **par'que'te-rie'** (pär'kĕ'trē'), *n.* [F.] = PARQUETRY.

par-quette' (pär-kĕt'), *n.* Erron. for PARQUET

parr. Var. of PAR, to inclose.

Par'ra (pär'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parra* barn owl.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Jacana.* See JACANA.

par'rach. Scot. var. of PARROCK.

par'ra-gon. ✝ PARAGON.

par'rah. ✝ PARA, a coin.

‖ **par'nas'sien'** (pär'nȧ'syăn'). French form of PARNASSIAN.

‖ **par ne-go'ti-is, ne'que su'pra** (nĕk'wē). [L.] Equal to his business, and not above it.
Tacitus (Annals, VI. 39).

par'nel, *n.* [OF. *Perronnelle* a woman's name, F. *péronnelle* a silly girl] A priest's mistress; a wanton woman. *Obs.*

par-nĭ'tious. ✝ PERNICIOUS.

‖ **par no'bi-le fra'trum** (nŏb'ĭ-lē). [L.] A noble pair of brothers; — often ironical, as orig. in *Horace (Satires,* II. iii. 243).

paro. ✝ PROA.

par'o-a'ri-on (pär'ŏ-ā'rĭ-ŏn; 115), **par'o-a'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν an egg.] Parovarium.

par'och (pär'ŏk), *n.* [LL. or NL. *parochus.*] A clergyman in charge of a parish. *Rare.*

par'och. ✝ PARISH.

pa-ro'chi-al'ic (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl'ĭk), *a.* = PAROCHIAL. *Nonce Word.*

pa-ro'chi-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = PAROCHIALISM.

pa-ro'chi-al-ize (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **pa-ro'chi-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

pa-ro'chi-al-ly, *adv.* of PAROCHIAL.

pa-ro'chi-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pa-ro'chi-an (-ăn), *a.* [Cf. OF. *parochien* priest, LL. *parochianus,* a. & n.] Parochial. *Obs.* — *n.* A parishioner; also, the clergyman of a parish. *Obs.*

par'och-in, par'och-ine (pär'ŭk-ĭn), *n.* [OF. *paroche.*] Parish. *Scot.* [*Obs.*]

pa-roch'i-ner, *n.* Parishioner.

par'och-ric (pär'ŭk-rē), *n.* A parish. *Obs. Scot.*

par'ock. ✝ PARROCK.

par'ode (pär'ŏd), *n.* = PARO-

par'o-di-a-ble (pär'ŏ-dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being parodied.

pa-ro'di-al (pȧ-rō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [See PARODY.] Parodical.

pa-rod'ic (pȧ-rŏd'ĭk), **pa-rod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. παρῳδικός passing.] *Math.* Of degree or power lower than the highest in an equation. *Obs.*

par'o-din'i-a (pär'ŏ-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὠδίς, ὠδῖνος, travail pains.] *Med.* Dystocia.

par'o-dis'tic (-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of parody. — **par'o-dis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

par'o-dize (pär'ŏ-dīz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

parody, *n.* [See PERIOD.] A term or period. *Obs.* [DINIA.]

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pa-rœ'cious-ness (pȧ-rē'shŭs-nĕs), *n. Bot.* Parœcism.

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pa-rœ'mi-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* [Gr. παροιμία proverb + *-grapher.*] A writer of proverbs. — **pa-rœ'mi-og'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.*

pa-rœ'mi-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [Gr. παροιμία a proverb + *-logist.*] A student of proverbs. — **pa-rœ'mi-ol'o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.*

pa-roi'cous (pȧ-roi'kŭs), *a. Bot.* Parœcious.

paroish. ✝ PARISH.

paroisshen. ✝ PARISHEN.

par'o-ket. Var. of PARRAKEET.

pa-role'. Var. of PAROL.

parole law. The law permitting convicts to be released on parole during good behavior before expiration of their terms.

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‖ **par o'ne-ri** (ŏn'ē-rĭ). [L.] Equal to the burden.

par'o-ni'ri-a (pär'ŏ-nĭ'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὄνειρος dream.] *Med.* Morbid dreaming.

par'o-no-ma'si-al (-nŏ-mā'zhĭ-ăl; -zĭ-ăl), **par'o-no-ma'si-an** (-ăn), **par'o-no-ma'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* = PARONOMASTIC.

par'o-nom'a-sy, *n.* Also **par'o-nom'a-sis.** [Cf. F. *paronomasie.*] Paronomasia. *Obs.*

par'o-nych'i-um (pär'ŏ-nĭk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PARONYCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A bristlelike appendage of the pulvillus of an insect's foot. — **par'o-nych'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

par'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* = PARONYMOUS.

par-on'y-mize (pȧ-rŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* To render paronymous. — **par-on'y-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

par'o-ŏph'o-rĭ'tis (pär'ŏ-ŏf'ŏ-rĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *oöphoritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues adjoining the ovary.

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paroquet auklet. A small auk (*Phaleris psittacula*) of the North Pacific. The upper parts are dark slate, under parts white, and bill orange red.

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parosche. ✝ PARISH.

paroschien. ✝ PARISHEN.

Pa'rosh (pä'rŏsh; pär'ŏsh). *Bib.*

par'os-phre'sis (pär'ŏs-frē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὄσφρησις smell.] *Med.* = PAROSMIA.

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parot. ✝ PARROT.

Pa-ro'ti-a (pȧ-rō'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parotis* a tumor near the ear, Gr. παρωτίς. See PAROTID.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the six-shafted bird of paradise (*P. sexpennis*), which has three long spatulate feathers on each side of the head.

pa-rot'i-di'tis (pȧ-rŏt'ĭ-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PAROTITIS.

parour. ✝ PARURE.

par'ous (pär'ŭs), *a.* [From L. *parere* to bear. See -PAROUS.] Productive of children; having borne a child or children. *Rare.*

pa-rou'si-a (pȧ-rōō'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρουσία. See PARUSIA.] Coming or advent; [*cap.*] either the nativity of Christ, or his second coming.

par'o-va'ri-um (pär'ŏ-vā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; OVARIUM.] *Anat.* The epoöphoron. — **par'o-va'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

par-ox'a-zine. *n.* Also **-zin.** See OXAZINE. [YSMIST.]

par'ox-ys'mal-ist, *n.* = PAROX-

par'ox-ys'mic (pär'ŏ k-sĭz'mĭk), *a.* = PAROXYSMAL.

par'ox-ys'mist (pär'ŏk-sĭz'mĭst), *n.* = CATASTROPHIST.

par-ox'y-tone. *n. t.* To pronounce or mark as a paroxytone.

par-ox'y-ton-ize (pär-ŏk'sĭ-tŏn-īz), *v. t.* = PAROXYTONE.

pa-roy'all. ✝ PAIR ROYAL.

par'pal (pär'p'l), *n.* = PARPAL. *Obs.*

par'pal-ing, *n.* = PARPAL. *Obs.*

‖ **par pa'ri re'fe-ro** (rĕf'ē-rō). [L.] I return like for like. Adapted from *Terence (Eunuchus,* III. i. 55). [PERPEND.]

par'pen (pär'pĕn). Var of

parpetuall. ✝ PERPETUAL.

par'pine. ✝ PERPEND.

‖ **par pré'cau'tion'** (pär prā'kō'syŏn'). [F.] By way of precaution. [PARQUETRY.]

par'quet-age (pär'kĕt-ĭj), *n.* =

‖ **par'que'te-rie'** (pär'kĕ'trē'), *n.* [F.] = PARQUETRY.

par-quette' (pär-kĕt'), *n.* Erron. for PARQUET

parr. Var. of PAR, to inclose.

Par'ra (pär'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parra* barn owl.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Jacana.* See JACANA.

par'rach. Scot. var. of PARROCK.

par'ra-gon. ✝ PARAGON.

par'rah. ✝ PARA, a coin.

par'ra-keet, par'a-keet (pär'ȧ-kēt), *n.* [OF. *paroquet,* F. *perroquet,* It. *parrocchetto,* of uncert. origin; cf. also Sp.

periquito, and It. *parroco* priest.] Any of certain parrots, esp. those of relatively small size and slender form with a long graduated tail. They belong chiefly to the subfamilies Palæornithinæ and Platycercinæ of Asia, Africa, Australia, and Polynesia, but the name is applied to some small species of other groups, as the Conurinæ of South and Central America. See CAROLINA PARRAKEET, *Illust.*

par'rel (păr'ĕl), **par'ral** (păr'ăl), *n.* [F. *appareil.* See APPAREL, *n.*] *Naut.* The rope loop or sliding collar by which a yard or spar is held to the mast in such a way that it may be hoisted or lowered at pleasure; — called also *jackstay.*

par-rhe'si-a (pă-rē'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. παρρησία; παρά beyond + ῥῆσις a speaking.] *Rhet.* Boldness or freedom of speech. *R.* — **par-rhe'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a. R.*

par'ri-cid'al (păr'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [L. *parricidalis.* See PARRICIDE.] Of or pertaining to parricide; guilty of parricide.

par'ri-cide (păr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parricida, paricida;* cf. Gr. πατός, πηός a kinsman. See -CIDE.] **1.** One who murders a person to whom he stands in a specially sacred relation, as a father, mother, or other near relative, or (in a wider sense) a ruler, etc. Sometimes, one guilty of treason. **2.** [L. *parricidium.*] Act or crime of murdering one's own father, mother, near relative, ruler, etc.

par'rock (-ŭk), *n.* [AS. *pearruc, pearroc,* inclosure, fence, akin to D. *perk,* G. *pferch;* fr. the same source as E. *park.* Cf. PARK.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A croft, or small field; a paddock. **2.** A cell or stall; also, a pen or coop.

par'rot (păr'ŭt), *n.* [Perh. orig. a dim. fr. F. *Pierre* Peter; cf. F. *Pierrot,* and *pierrot* sparrow. Cf. PETER, PETREL.] In the broadest sense, any zygodactyl bird of the order Psittaci, including the parrakeets, cockatoos, macaws, lories, lorikeets, love birds, and their allies. They inhabit the tropics of America, Africa, and Asia, and also Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesia. Their most distinctive character is a stout, curved, cered, and hooked bill, the upper mandible of which is movably hinged to the skull. Many are crested, and the colors, while sometimes plain black, white, gray, or green, are often variegated with green, red, yellow, and blue. The unqualified term is variously applied, but esp. to Old World species of the genus *Psittacus,* which are of rather stout form with a short square tail, as the African gray parrot (see GRAY PARROT). Parrots are excellent mimics, and some readily learn to simulate laughter, crying, etc., and to enunciate words and phrases; hence for centuries they have been kept as cage birds.

par'rot, *v. t.;* PAR'ROT-ED; PAR'ROT-ING. **1.** To repeat by rote, as a parrot.
2. To teach to repeat in a mechanical manner; — usually in passive; as, actors *parroted* by the stage manager.

par'rot, *v. i.* To chatter like a parrot.

parrot fish. **a** Any fish of the family Scaridæ; — so called because of their striking coloration or parrotlike jaws, esp. those of the genera *Sparisoma, Scarus,* and *Pseudoscarus,* herbivorous fishes of warm seas, not much valued as food. **b** Any of various brightly colored labroid fishes, as *Labrichthys psittacula* (called also *parrot perch*), in Australasia, or *Halichæres radiatus,* in Florida. **c** The shanny.

Green Parrot Fish (*Sparisoma viride*).

parrot flower. A South American liliaceous plant (*Alstrœmeria psittacina*) having green and crimson flowers spotted with purple; also, the flower of this plant.

parrot green. *Chem.* A yellowish green color, like that of parrot's feathers; also, a pigment used to produce it.

parrot mouth. *Veter.* A condition of a horse's mouth in which the superior incisors project over the inferior, thus preventing the tables of wear from coming into apposition and rendering it difficult for the animal to graze. It may be due to malformation of the premaxillary bone or merely excessive growth of the superior incisors in old horses.

parrot nose. A hooked nose.

par'rot-ry (păr'ŭt-rĭ), *n.* Servile imitation or repetition. *Coleridge.* "The supine *parrotry.*" *Fitzed. Hall.*

par'rot's-bill' (-ŭts-bĭl'), *n.,* *or* **parrot's-bill kowhai.** [So called from its curved standard.] The glory pea of Australia (*Donia punicea*).

par'rot's-feath'er, *n.* A water milfoil (*Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*) often cultivated in fountains or aquaria for its long trailing stems clothed with feathery, pinnately dissected leaves.

Par'rott gun (păr'ŏt). [After R. P. *Parrott,* American inventor.] *Ordnance.* A muzzle-loading, cast-iron, rifled gun throwing heavy, solid projectiles, elongated, cast hollow after the Rodman plan and strengthened by a coiled wrought-iron band shrunk over the portion of the reënforce surrounding the charge. It was much used by the United States army during the Civil War.

parrot weed. A half-shrubby tropical American papaveraceous plant (*Bocconia frutescens*), with very large, sinuate, pinnatifid leaves, and small, panicled, apetalous flowers.

parrot wrasse. A parrot fish; esp., *Sparisoma cretense* of the Mediterranean, which was highly prized as a food fish by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

par'rot-y (păr'ŭt-ĭ), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a parrot.

par'ry (păr'ĭ), *v. t.;* -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [F. *parez,* imperative, or *paré,* p. p. of *parer,* fr. It. *parare* to parry, prevent, prepare, fr. L. *parare* to prepare. See PARE, *v. t.*] **1.** To ward off; to stop or to turn aside; as, to *parry* a thrust, a blow, or anything that means or threatens harm. **2.** To avoid; to shift or put off; to evade.
The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *E. Everett.*

par'ry, *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something.

par'ry, *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A warding off of a thrust or blow, as in sword and bayonet exercises or in boxing (see *Illusts.* of CARTE, SECONDE, SEPTIME, TIERCE); fig., a defensive movement in debate or other intellectual encounter.
Skillful in the thrust and *parry* of debate. *Josiah Royce.*

parse (pärs; *in British usage also* pärz), *v. t.;* PARSED (pärst); PARS'ING (pär'sĭng). [L. *pars* a part; *pars orationis* a part of speech, perh. through OF. *parz, pars,* pl. of *part,* fr. L. See PART, *n.*] *Gram.* To resolve into its elements, as a sentence, pointing out the several parts of speech, and their relation to each other by government or agreement; to analyze and describe grammatically, as a word, showing what part of speech it is, and explaining its inflection, and its relation to any other word or words in the sentence.

pars'er (pär'sēr), *n.* One who parses.

Par'si, Par'see (pär'sē; pär-sē'; 277), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *Pārsī* a Persian, a follower of Zoroaster, a fire worshiper. Cf. PERSIAN.] **1.** An adherent of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion, descended from Persian refugees settled in India, mostly at Bombay, whither they fled in the 7th and 8th centuries to escape Mohammedan persecution; a fire worshiper. Cf. GHEBER; ZOROASTRIANISM.
2. The Iranian dialect of the Parsi religious literature.

Par'sic (pär'sĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Parsis or Parsiism.

Par'si-fal (pär'sĭ-făl), *n.* [G. See PARZIVAL.] In Wagner's music drama of the same name, a knight, who, first coming as a youth to the castle of the Grail and seeing Amfortas suffering, sets out to recover the sacred spear by which alone Amfortas's wound may be healed. In the magic garden of Klingsor he meets Kundry, and by resisting her wiles is empowered to recover the spear, to reclaim Kundry, and eventually to heal Amfortas, whom he succeeds as chief of the Grail knights. See PARZIVAL, PERCIVALE.

Par'si-ism, Par'see-ism (pär'sē-ĭz'm; pär-sē'-), *n.* The religious teachings and customs of the Parsis.

par'si-mo'ni-ous (pär'sĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See PARSIMONY.] Exhibiting parsimony; sparing in expenditure of money; frugal to excess; penurious; niggardly; stingy; meager; mean; as, he is rich but *parsimonious; parsimonious* fare.
A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant than a *parsimonious.* *Bacon*
Syn. — Sparing, illiberal, grasping, mercenary, avaricious, covetous, sordid, mean. — PARSIMONIOUS, PENURIOUS, MISERLY, NIGGARDLY, STINGY, CLOSE. One is PARSIMONIOUS who is sparing or frugal, commonly to an excessive degree; one is PENURIOUS who is meanly parsimonious; as, "Having been a spendthrift all his life, he had now become strictly *parsimonious* . . . and . . . devoted every energy of his mind to save shillings and pence" (*Trollope*); "A style, which, where it is best, is so *parsimonious* in the number of its words, so goldenly sufficient in the value of them" (*Lowell*); cf. "Philip was of a careful, or to say truth, of a frugal disposition, . . . though this did not degenerate into *parsimony*" (*Prescott*); "A grudging master, a *penurious* niggard of his wealth" (*Milton*). One is MISERLY who is sordidly avaricious; one is NIGGARDLY or STINGY (the more common term) who is grudging or close-fisted esp. in expending; as, "Her expenditure was *parsimonious* and even *miserly*" (*J. R. Green*); "As poor and *niggardly* as it would be to set down no more meat than your company will be sure to eat up" (*Swift*); "Less than four pages is *niggardly* in point of friendship and spendthrift in point of postage" (*Lowell*); "If I want anything, he says that it cannot be afforded. I never thought before that he was *stingy,* but I am sure now that he must be a miser at heart" (*Trollope*). CLOSE is colloq. for stingy (see NEAR). See GREEDY, COVETOUS, FRUGAL, SCANTY, CONTEMPTIBLE, POVERTY.
— **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

par'si-mo-ny (pär'sĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *parsimonia, parcimonia;* cf. *parcere* to spare, *parcus* sparing: cf. F. *parcimonie.*] Closeness in expenditure; generally, reprehensively excessive frugality; stinginess; niggardliness.
Awful *parsimony* presided generally at the table. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — Economy, frugality, illiberality, closeness.

pars'ley (pärs'lĭ), *n.* [ME. *persely, persil,* F. *persil,* OF. *perresil,* L. *petroselinum* rock parsley, Gr. πετροσέλινον; πέτρος stone + σέλινον parsley. Cf. PETER; CELERY.] **1.** A European aromatic apiaceous garden herb (*Petroselinum petroselinum*), whose finely curled, dissected leaves are commonly used to flavor soups, stews, etc., or as a garnish. The variety known as *Hamburg parsley* has a large fusiform root, which is eaten as a vegetable.
2. With attributive or qualifying word, any of various other plants of the same family.

parsley fern. **a** A European rock brake or fern (*Cryptogramma crispa*) with parsleylike leaves; — called also *mountain parsley;* also, the similar American species *C. acrostichoides.* **b** The lady fern. **c** The Australian fern *Cheilanthes tenuifolia.* **d** Tansy.

parsley piert. [Prob. fr. F. *perce-pierre; percer* to pierce + *pierre* stone.] A small European rosaceous herb (*Alchemilla arvensis*), having fan-shaped 3-parted leaves, the divisions 2-4-cleft, and axillary greenish flowers. It was formerly reputed to cure calculus.

pars'nip (pärs'nĭp), *n.* [ME. *pasnepe,* OF. *pasnaie,* F. *panais,* fr. L. *pastinaca;* cf. *pastinare* to dig up, *pastinum* a kind of dibble. The ending was altered by influence of ME. *nepe* turnip. Cf. TURNIP.] **1.** **a** A European apiaceous biennial plant (*Pastinaca sativa*), with large pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. It is naturalized as a weed in parts of the United States. **b** The long fusiform root of this plant, somewhat poisonous in the wild state, but through cultivation made palatable and nutritious, and used for the table, and also as food for stock. A kind of beer and a wine are made from it.
2. Any other species of *Pastinaca;* also, with attributive or qualifying word, any of various parsniplike plants of the family Apiaceæ.

parsnip chervil. A European and Asiatic apiaceous plant (*Anthriscus bulbosus*), sometimes cultivated for its starchy esculent root.

par'son (pär's'n), *n.* [ME. *persone* person, parson, OF. *persone,* F. *personne* person See PERSON.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who represents a parish in its ecclesiastical and corporate capacities; hence, the rector or incumbent of a parochial church, who has full possession of all the rights thereof, with the cure of souls.
2. Any clergyman having ecclesiastical preferment; one who is in orders, or is licensed to preach; a preacher. *Chiefly Colloq. & Often Disparaging.*
He hears the *parson* pray and preach. *Longfellow.*
3. **a** An animal with a black coat or markings. **b** A guidepost. *Dial. Eng.*

par'son-age (-ĕj), *n.* [OF. *personage* an ecclesiastical dignity. Cf. PERSONAGE.] **1.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, for the maintenance of the parson of a parish.
2. The glebe and house, or the house only, appropriated by a parish or ecclesiastical society to the maintenance or use of the incumbent or settled pastor or minister.
3. The tithe belonging to a parson. *Scot.*

parson bird. A New Zealand bird (*Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*) of the family Meliphagidæ, remarkable for its powers of mimicry. It is glossy black, with a tuft of white feathers on each side of the throat, faint white streaks on the back of the neck, and a white shoulder patch. It is often kept as a cage bird.

Parson Bird

par-son'ic (pär-sŏn'ĭk) } *a.*
par-son'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }
Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parson; clerical.
— **par-son'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

part (pärt), *n.* [F. *part,* L. *pars,* gen. *partis.* In *part of speech* fr. L. through AS. (*Oxf. E. D.*) Cf. DEPART, PARCEL, PARTNER, PARTY, PORTION.] **1.** One of the portions, equal or unequal, into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; something less than a whole; a number, quantity, mass, or the like, regarded as going to make up, with others or another, a larger number, quantity, mass, etc., whether actually separate or not; a piece, fragment, fraction, member, or constituent.
And kept back *part* of the price, . . . and brought a certain *part* and laid it at the apostles' feet *Acts v. 2.*
I am a *part* of all that I have met. *Tennyson.*
2. Specif.: **a** A formal or distinctive division; as, a *part* of speech; a story in four *parts.* **b** An equal constituent portion; one of several or many like quantities, numbers, etc., into which anything is divided, or of which it is composed; proportional division or ingredient.
An omer is the tenth *part* of an ephah. *Ex xvi. 36.*
A thought which, quartered, hath but one *part* wisdom,
And ever three *parts* coward *Shak.*
c A constituent portion of a living or spiritual whole; a member; an organ; an essential element; also, a portion of an animal body (usually in *pl.*); as, the inward *parts;* the hinder *parts.*
All the *parts* were formed . . . into one harmonious body. *Locke.*
d A constituent of character or capacity; faculty; hence, capability; talent; — usually in *pl.* with a collective sense. "Men of considerable *parts.*" *Burke.* "Great quickness of *parts.*" *Macaulay.* **e** *Math.* (1) A submultiple; — called in full *aliquot part.* (2) An assemblage all of whose elements are also elements of another assemblage. (3) *pl.* = PARTIAL FRACTIONS. (4) A line or other element of a geometrical figure.
3. *pl.* Times; as, ten *parts* (= times) better. *Obs.*
4. A particle of matter. *Obs.*
5. That which belongs to one, or which is assumed by one, or which falls to one, in a division or apportionment; share; portion; lot; interest; concern; duty; office.
We have no *part* in David. *2 Sam. xx. 1.*
Accuse not Nature! she hath done her *part;*
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

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parrall. † PARREL, PARLE, PAROLE. [MATTA.]
par'ra-mat'ta. Var. of PARAMATTA.
parramount. † PARAMOUNT.
par'rel. † PAREL, PERIL.
par'rel, par'ral, *v. t. & i.* To fasten by means of a parrel.
parrell. † APPAREL.
parrer. † PARURE.
parriar. † PARIAH.
parriche. † PARISH.
par'ri-cid'al-ly (păr'ĭ-sĭd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of PARRICIDAL.
par'ri-cid'ed (păr'ĭ-sĭd'ĕd), *a.* Killed parricidally. *Rare*
par'ri-cid'i-ous, *a.* Also **par'ri-ci'dous.** Parricidal. *Obs.*
par'ri-cid-ism (păr'ĭ-sĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
par'ri-ci'dous, *a.* Parricidal.
par'ri-cid'y, *n.* [L. *parricidium.*] Parricide. *Obs*
Par'ri-dæ (păr'ĭ-dē), *n.* [NL. See PARRA.] Syn. of JACANIDÆ.
par'ridge (pär'ĭj). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of PORRIDGE.
par'rish (pär'ĭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of PERISH.
par'ritch (-ĭch). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PORRIDGE.
parritch time. Breakfast time. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
parr marks. See PARR.
par'roch, parroche. † PARISH.
par'rock (pär'ŭk), *v. t.* To shut up; inclose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
par'ro-ket, par'ro-quet (pär'ō-ket). Vars. of PARAKEET.
parroll. † PAROL.
‖ **par-ro'quia** (pär-rō'kyä), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *parœcia* parish. See PARISH, *n.*] A parish church; also, a parish. *Sp. Amer.*
par'rot-back' chair. A Dutch chair; — so called from the shape of the openings in the back. [bill.]
par'rot-beak', *n.* The parrot's-
par'rot-bill', *n.* Parrot's-bill.
parrot bullfinch, *n.* A thick-billed Asiatic bird of the genus *Paradoxornis.*
parrot coal. A kind of cannel coal; — so called from the crackling sound it makes in burning. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
parrot crossbill. A large European crossbill (*Loxia pityopsittacus*).
par'rot-er, *n.* One who parrots.
parrot finch. A crossbill.
par'rot-hood, *n.* See -HOOD
par'rot-ism (păr'ŭt-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
par'rot-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
parrot perch. See PARROT FISH b.
parrot plant An Australian fabaceous plant (*Crotalaria cunninghamii*) whose flower is suggestive of a parrot's head.
parrot's corn. Safflower seed
parrotter. † PARITOR.
par'rot-toed', *a.* Pigeon-toed.
parrot tulip. One of a race of late-flowering hybrid tulips having brightly variegated flowers, often with fringed petals.
pars, *n. pl* [OF. *pars, parz,* pl. of *part* part. See PART, *n.*] Parts of speech: parts. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]
pars'a-ble (pär'sȧ-b'l), *a.* See
‖ **pars ad-ver'sa.** [L.] The adverse or opposite party.
parsainer † PARCENER.
parsche. † PARISH. [parsed.]
parse. *v. i.* To admit of being
parsealyte. † PARTIALITY.
parsecute. † PERSECUTE.
parsee † PERSUE.
Par'see. Var. of PARSI.
Par'see-ism (-ĭz'm). Var. of PARSIISM.
par'sel. † PARCEL.
parselmel. † PARCELMEAL.
parsely. † PARSLEY.
parsenip. † PARSNIP.
parseve † PERCEIVE.
parsever. † PERSEVERE.
Par'shan-da'tha (pär'shăn-dȧ'-thȧ; pär-shăn'dȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*
parshen † PARISHEN.
‖ **par signe' de mé'pris'** (pär sēn'y' dĕ mȧ'prē'). [F.] As a token of contempt.
par'sil (pär'sĭl; pär'-). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of PARSLEY.
‖ **pars in'fi-de'li-um** (pärz ĭn'fĭ dē'lĭ-ŭm); *pl.* PARTES INFIDELIUM (pär'tēz) [L.] A region of infidels.
Par'sism (pär'sĭz'm), *n.* = PARSIISM.
‖ **pars le-gi'ti-ma** (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ). [L.] *Law* = LEGITIM.
parsley camphor. = APIOL, 2.
parsley family. *Bot.* The familiy Apiaceæ.
parsley haw. A hawthorn (*Cratægus apiifolia*) of the southern United States, having pinnately lobed leaves.
parsley oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
pars'ley-wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* A plant of the parsley family.
‖ **pars mag'na fa'ti.** [L.] Lit., I was a large part. See QUORUM PARS MAGNA FUI.
par'son. † PERSON.
par'son-age. † PERSONAGE.
parsonage tithes. See TITHE.
par'son-al. † PERSONAL.
par'son-arch'y (pär's'n-är'kĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-archy.*] Parson rule or government. *R.* [-DOM.]
par'son-dom (-d ŭ m), *n.* See
parsone. † PARSON, PERSON.
par'soned (pär's'nd), *a.* Furnished with a parson.
par'son-er. † PARCENER.
par'son-ess' (pär's'n-ĕz'; -ĕs'), *n.* Parsonic. *R.* [parson's wife.]
par'son-ess, *n.* [See -ESS.] A
par'son-et, *n.* [*parson* + *-et.*] A parson's child; also, a young or newly made parson. *Humorous, Disparaging, or Colloq.*
parson gull. A black-backed gull. *Local, Eng.*
par'son-hood, *n* See -HOOD.
par'son-ing, *n* Performance of a parson's duties. *Rare.*
par'son-in-the-pul'pit, *n.* The cuckoopint. *Dial. Eng.*
par'son-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
par-son'i-ty (pär-sŏn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of a parson.
par'son-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
par'son-ly, *a.* Parsonic. *Rare.*
parson mew. The black-backed gull. *Local, Eng.*
parsonne. † PARSON, PERSON.
par'son-ol'a-try (pär's'n-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-latry.*] Worship of parsons.
par'son-ol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-logy.*] Lore concerning parsons. *Rare.*
par'son-ry, *n.* Parsons, as a body. *Rare.*
par'son-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Par'sons tur'bine. [After Hon C. A. *Parsons* (b. 1854), English inventor.] See TURBINE
parsoune. † PERSON
parsoure † PIERCER.
‖ **pars pro to'to.** [L.] A part for the whole.
‖ **pars ra'ti-o-na'bi-lis** (rāsh'ĭ-ō-năb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., the reasonable part or share; — used of the portion of his estate that a decedent could not will away from his widow and children, as the legitim, or, in English, the widow's dower and a portion *that the children were* (formerly) entitled to.
parst. Parsed. *Ref. Sp.*
Par'sy. † PARSI.
part, *p. a. Her.* Parted; in phr. *part per pale. Rare.*
Part., *or* **part.** *Abbr.* Participle.

6. *Theater.* A particular character in a drama or a play an assumed personification; also, the language, actions, and influence of a character or an actor in a play, or, figuratively, in real life. See *to act a part*, under ACT.

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your *part*, there all the honor lies. *Pope.*

7. *Music.* **a** A melody or voice part, in concerted music or in harmony, for a particular voice or instrument. Harmonic music is usually thought of as made up of (usually four) simultaneous parts. *Real* parts are such as progress as individual voices, while *auxiliary* or *additional* parts are sometimes distinguished as those consisting of detached tones doubling certain tones in the real parts for emphasis or special effect. **b** A particular voice or instrument in concerted music, or the individual score for it.

8. An act; an incident of conduct; as, he committed many unkind *parts*. *Obs.*

9. Quarter; region; district; — usually in *pl.* "When you come into these *parts*." *E. FitzGerald.* "The uttermost *part* of the heaven." *Neh.* i. 9.

10. Side or direction; as, shut in on every *part* (*Obs. or R.*); also, = HAND, 11; as, on the other *part*. *Now Rare.*

11. One of the opposing parties or sides in a conflict or a controversy; a faction.

For he that is not against us is on our *part*. *Mark* ix. 40.
Make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

12. A parting; separation. *Obs. & R.*

13. The parting or dividing of the hair. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. — PART, PORTION, PIECE, FRAGMENT, SECTION, SEGMENT, DIVISION. PART, the general term, denotes simply that which is, or is regarded as being, a constituent or fraction of a whole; a PORTION is a part regarded as more or less independent, or (esp.) as assigned or allotted to some particular individual, function, or purpose; as, "Divide a minute into a thousand *parts*" (*Shak.*); "All are but *parts* of one stupendous whole" (*Pope*); "the hinder *part* of the ship" (*Mark* iv. 38); "The priests had a *portion* assigned them" (*Gen.* xlvii. 22); "Father, give me the *portion* of goods that falleth to me" (*Luke* xv. 12); "Art, thus conceived, realizes for men a larger *portion* of life" (*Stevenson*); "In the lowest organization all *parts* are competent to perform all functions, and one and the same *portion* of protoplasm may successively take on the function of feeding, moving, or reproducing apparatus" (*Huxley*). A PIECE is a detached part or portion, often of a vaguely defined whole; it is frequently regarded as relatively complete in itself; a FRAGMENT is a broken or imperfect part, commonly of a more definite whole; as, a *piece* of paper, of chalk, of string, of cloth, a *piece* of bread, a *piece* of money, a *piece* of poetry, of music, cf. to break in *pieces*; a *fragment* of pottery (cf. a *piece* of pottery), a *fragment* of an antique statue; "They took up of the *fragments* . . . twelve baskets full" (*Matt.* xiv. 20); "I considered the *fragment* of "Hyperion" as second to nothing that was ever produced by a writer of the same years" (*Shelley*). A SECTION is a distinct part, esp. of a writing, of a body of people, or of a country or region, a SEGMENT is esp. a part cut off by natural lines of cleavage or division (for technical senses, see defs.); as, a *section* of a chapter, the advanced *section* of the clergy, the eastern *section* of the country; a *segment* of an orange, a *segment* of a leaf. DIVISION is more general than *section* or *segment*; as, "People say that the whole human frame in all its parts and *divisions* is gradually in the act of decaying and renewing" (*Scott*). See DIVIDE, COMPONENT, PARTAKE.

for my part, so far as concerns me; for my share. — **in good p.,** without offense; favorably; graciously; as, he received the warning *in good part*. Also, *in ill, evil, better, worse, gentle*, etc., *part*. Chiefly with *take* or the like. — **in p.,** in some degree; partly. — **p. and parcel,** an essential or constituent portion; — a reduplicative phrase. Cf. *might and main, kith and kin*, etc. "She was . . . *part and parcel* of the race and place." *Howitt.* — **p. of speech** [see etymol.], *Gram.*, one of the classes of words (now reckoned as eight, the noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection) according to which a sentence is analyzed; a word classed according to the kind of idea or relation it denotes in the sentence.

The customary division of the *parts of speech* in the Indo-European languages, as handed down from the grammarians of antiquity, rests upon no systematic application of logical principles. . . . It . . . has been effected by the consideration of three points: the meaning of a word, taken by itself, its function in the sentence, and its behavior in regard to inflection and word formation. *H. Paul (trans.).*

part (pärt), *v. t.;* PART'ED; PART'ING. [F. *partir*, L. *partire, partiri*, p. p. *partitus*, fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part. See PART, *n.*] **1.** To divide or separate into distinct parts, as by breaking, cutting, cleaving, or other physical process; also, to separate in thought; to analyze; discriminate; specif., *Naut.*, to break or suffer the breaking of (a rope, anchor chain, etc.); as, the ship *parted* her hawser in the gale. "Thou shalt *part* it in pieces." *Lev.* ii. 6.

There, [celestial love] *parted* into rainbow hues. *Keble.*

2. To separate or disunite; to cause to go apart; to remove from contact or contiguity; to sunder.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *part* thee and me. *Ruth* i. 17.
The narrow seas that *part*
The French and English. *Shak.*

3. Hence: To hold apart; to stand between; to intervene betwixt, as combatants.

The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shak.*

4. To separate by a process of extraction, elimination, or secretion; as, to *part* gold from silver.

5. To leave; to quit. *Obs.*

Since presently your souls must *part* your bodies. *Shak.*

6. To divide into shares; to divide and distribute; to allot; apportion; share.

They *parted* my raiment among them. *John* xix. 24.

7. To give a part of; to give away. *Obs.*

8. To mix (wine). *Obs.*

9. To take sides with; to espouse the cause of. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DIVIDE.

to part company, to separate, as travelers or companions.

part, *v. i.* **1.** To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; to break; to become separated; to go asunder; as, a rope *parts*; his hair *parts* in the middle.

2. To go away; to depart; to take leave; to quit each other; hence, to die; — often with *from*.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shak.*

3. To perform an act of parting; to relinquish a connection of any kind; — followed by *with* or *from*; as, to *part* with a friend or a possession.

His . . . bag, which he would by no means *part* from. *G. Eliot.*

4. To have a part or share; to partake. *Obs.* "They shall *part* alike." 1 *Sam.* xxx. 24.

5. To cause separation or division.

part (pärt), *adv.* Partly; in a measure. *Rare. Shak.*

‖ **par'tage'** (pär'tăzh'; *formerly Anglicized*, pär'tăj), *n.* [F. See PART, *v. & n.*] **1.** Division; act of dividing or sharing. **2.** Part; portion; share.

par-take' (pär-tāk'; pär-), *v. i.; pret.* PAR-TOOK' (-tōōk'); *p. p.* PAR-TAK'EN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAR-TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). [From *partaking, partaker. Orf. E. D.*] **1.** To take a part, portion, or share, in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; share. "Brutes *partake* in this faculty." *Locke.*

2. Hence, to take or receive a portion (of); to take some (of); as, to *partake* of food or drink.

3. To have something of the properties, character, or office (of).

The attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

4. To take sides (with). *Obs.*

When I against myself with thee *partake*. *Shak.*

Syn. — PARTAKE, PARTICIPATE, SHARE. PARTAKE (now somewhat stilted in ordinary speech) has almost lost the implication of community with others, and suggests rather appropriation by the individual; as, to *partake* of refreshments. To PARTICIPATE is esp. to take part (with others) in something, seldom with reference to material things; as, to *participate* in a conversation, to *participate* in another's feelings. SHARE emphasizes strongly the idea of community of possession, enjoyment, endurance, etc., whether with reference to material or immaterial things; as, "Among the lines . . . is this — 'Unmeet for Solitude to *share*.' Now to *share* implies more than one, and Solitude is a single gentleman" (*Byron*); "The confidential talk he could not always *share*" (*W. Pater*). See PART.

par-take', *v. t.* **1.** To take a part or share in; to share.

Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. Specif., to take or receive (food or drink), either with or without company.

3. To bestow (a part or share); to impart information about; tell; inform (some one) *of* something. *Obs.*

par-tak'er (-tāk'ĕr), *n.* [*part* + *taker.*] **1.** One who partakes; a sharer; a participator.

Partakers of their spiritual things. *Rom.* xv. 27.

2. An accomplice; associate. *Archaic. Matt.* xxiii. 30.

part'ed (pär'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* Separated; divided; cleft; hence: **a** *Bot.* Cleft so that the divisions reach nearly, but not quite, to the base, as a leaf; — used chiefly in composition; as, 3-*parted*, 5-*parted*, etc. **b** Party-colored. *Obs.* **c** Deceased; dead. *Archaic.* **d** Participated in; shared. *Rare.* **e** Endowed with parts or abilities. *Obs.* **f** Provided with a dramatic part. *Rare.* **g** *Her.* = PARTY, *a.*, 2.

part'er (pär'tĕr), *n.* One that parts or separates; as, *parters* of frays (*Now Rare*); also, a parting tool.

par-terre' (pär-târ'), *n.* [F., fr. *par* on, by (L. *per*) + *terre* earth, ground, L. *terra*. See TERRACE.] **1.** *Hort.* An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening paths of gravel or turf.

2. A level space including a building site.

3. The part of the floor of a theater behind the orchestra, esp., in U. S., the part beneath the galleries; — now rarely used exc attributively in *parterre boxes*.

par-then'ic (pär-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παρθενικός, fr. παρθένος a maid, virgin.] **1.** Of the nature of, or relating to, a virgin or virginity.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Spartan **Par-the'ni-æ** (pär-thē'nĭ-ē), or sons of unmarried women.

Par-the'ni-um (-thē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., any of several plants, Gr. παρθένιον, fr. παρθένος maidenly, fr. παρθένος virgin; — in allusion to the white ray flowers of some species.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American asteraceous herbs having simple or pinnately dissected leaves and small heads of white-rayed or yellow-rayed flowers in a terminal panicle, the pappus of a few scales, the achenes compressed and keeled. Several, as *P. hysterophorus*, the bastard feverfew, and *P. integrifolium*, are used medicinally.

par'the-no- (pär'thē-nō-). A combining form from Greek παρθένος *virgin, maiden*, used chiefly in biological terms to signify *pertaining to reproduction without fertilization*.

Par'the-no-cis'sus (-sĭs'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *partheno-* + Gr. κισσός ivy.] *Bot.* A genus of vitaceous plants, formerly included in *Ampelopsis*, distinguished by the small perfect flowers with distinct petals. The species are natives of Asia and North America. *P. quinquefolia* is the Virginia creeper, or woodbine; *P. tricuspidata* is the Japanese ivy.

par'the-no-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Reproduction by virgin females by means of eggs which develop without being fertilized by spermatozoa. It occurs chiefly in certain insects, crustaceans, and worms, the most familiar example being that of the aphids, in which a number of parthenogenetically produced generations, consisting entirely of females, follow the sexually produced one. Finally males are produced (also by parthenogenesis) and sexual reproduction again takes place. Parthenogenesis is a modification of sexual reproduction sharply distinguished from asexual reproduction, as the young develop from true eggs, not from buds or parts of the body. It must also be distinguished from the fertilization of the eggs of a hermaphrodite animal by its own spermatozoa. In some cases incomplete maturation (which see) has been observed in parthenogenetic eggs, and the nuclear material thus retained may take the place of that ordinarily derived from the male. An *artificial parthenogenesis*, or development without fertilization up to a certain stage, has been produced in the eggs of some animals by chemical reagents.

2. *Bot.* The form of apogamy in which an embryo develops from an unfertilized egg. It is of frequent occurrence among certain algæ and fungi, while in one family of molds (Saprolegniaceæ) it is the rule rather than the exception. Parthenogenesis is rare among seed plants, but has been demonstrated in *Antennaria* and a few other genera; in these it is probably an instance of reversion to an ancestral isogamous condition. See APOGAMY, 2 **b**.

par'the-no-ge-net'ic (pär'thĕ-nō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Pertaining to, or produced by, parthenogenesis. — **par'the-no-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Par'the-non (pär'thē-nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενών, fr. παρθένος a virgin, i. e., the goddess Athena.] A celebrated Doric temple of Athena, on the Acropolis at Athens. It is of Pentelic marble; in design, octastyle peripteral, with 17 columns on the sides; dimensions, 228 × 101 × 65 feet. The Parthenon was in both plan and finish the most consummate building in the Doric style, exhibiting refinements of line that have never been surpassed. It was the work of Ictinus, was begun about B. C. 447, and by 438 was ready for the great gold and ivory statue of Athena by Phidias, who also probably designed the decorative sculptures, which consisted of: (1) Colossal sculptures in the round, filling the two pediments, the eastern group thought to have represented the birth of Athena, the western, her contest with Poseidon for Attica. (2) 92 metopes in high relief, showing, on the east, the struggle between the gods and the giants; on the west, that between the centaurs and Lapithæ; and on the north and south, subjects which have not been made out. (3) The long frieze in low relief around the entire cella wall without is often asserted to represent the great Panathenaic procession. In both construction and sculptures the Parthenon was the most perfect product of Athenian art at its best period. In 1687 it was shattered by an explosion, and about 1811 its sculptures were largely removed by Lord Elgin. See ELGIN MARBLES.

Par-then'o-pe (pär-thĕn'ō-pē), *n.* [L., the name of a Siren, fr. Gr. Παρθενόπη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea because unable to beguile Odysseus by her songs. She was cast up by the sea at Naples, where was an ancient town called by her name. Hence, Naples was also anciently so called.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

— **Par'the-no-pe'an** (pär'thĕ-nō-pē'ăn; -nŏ'pē-ăn), *a.*

Par'thi-an (pär'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Parthia, the country to the southeast of the Caspian Sea. It was successively under the rule of the Persians, Alexander the Great, and the Seleucidæ, until, about 250 B. C., it became independent under Arsaces, the founder of the Arsacidæ. Despite Roman attacks, Parthia maintained its independence until 226 A. D., when it was conquered by the Persian Sassanians

Parthian shot, a parting shot; — alluding to the Parthian method of fighting. Similarly, **Parthian arrow, shaft, fight,** etc. "He went away with a *Parthian grin and glance*." *Thackeray.* See PARTHIAN, *n.*

Par'thi-an, *n.* One of the people of ancient Parthia, probably of Turkoman stock. They were noted for their mode of fighting on horseback with the bow as their only weapon, their horses being turned as if in flight after each discharge.

par'tial (pär'shăl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *partialis*, fr. L. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part: cf. (for sense 3) F. *partiel*. See PART, *n.*] **1.** Inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; biased; predisposed; as, a judge should not be *partial*.

Ye have been *partial* in the law. *Mal.* ii. 9.

2. Having a predilection or fondness for; esp., inclined to favor unreasonably or to care for excessively; foolishly fond; with *to* (*Colloq.*), fond of. "A *partial* parent." *Pope.*

Not *partial* to an ostentatious display *Scott.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or affecting, a part only; not general or universal; not total or entire; as, a *partial* eclipse of the moon. "*Partial* dissolutions of the earth." *T. Burnet.*

4. Forming a part; existing as a component; also, *Rare*, pert. to a part or parts; using or considering only parts.

You have not got rid of parts by denying them, but are the more *partial*. *Emerson.*

5. *Bot.* Pertaining to a secondary or subordinate portion; as, a *partial* umbel; a *partial* petiole, etc.

partial abstraction, an abstraction of one factor from a complex integration. — **p. bulkhead,** *Shipbuilding*, a partition of insufficient extent completely to inclose a space. — **p. cleavage,** *Embryol.*, meroblastic cleavage. — **p. conversion,** *Logic*, conversion of a universal into a particular proposition or of one particular proposition into another. — **p. determinant.** = MINOR DETERMINANT. — **p. difference,** *Math.*, the change produced in the value of a function of two or more arguments by increasing one of them by 1. — **p. differential** *or* **derivative, p. differential coefficient, p. differentiation** *or* **derivation,** etc. (of a function of two or more variables), *Math.*, the differential, differential coefficient, differentiation, etc., of the function, upon the hypothesis that only some of the variables are varying. The sign ∂ (read, curved *d*), or sometimes δ (the Greek letter *d*), is commonly used as the sign of partial differentiation in place of the *d* of the ordinary differentials. — **p. eclipse.** *Astron.* See ECLIPSE, *n.*, 1. — **p. fractions,** *Math.*, the fractions into the sum of which a fraction may be decomposed. When the terms of this fraction are rational integral functions, the denominators of the partial fractions are the simple (it may be, repeated) factors of the original denominator. Called also *part fractions* or simply *parts*. — **p. loss.** *Insurance.* See LOSS, 7. — **p. petiole,** *Bot.*, a petiolule. — **p. precipitation,** *Chem.*, specif., fractional precipitation. — **p. pressure of a gas,** *Physics*, the pressure of any individual gas in a mixture of gases. It is the same as that which the gas would exert were it confined alone in the space occupied by the mixture. — **p. probability,** *Math.*, the probability of an event's happening in any of several mutually exclusive ways in which it may happen. — **p. segmentation,** *Embryol.*, meroblastic cleavage. — **p. term,** *Logic*, an undistributed term. — **p. tone,** *Music & Acoustics*, one of the simple tones that form an ordinary tone. See TONE, 2, and

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part'a-ble, *a.* [OF.] Partible; also, *participant. Obs.*
par-tack'. † PARTAKE. *Scot.*
par-tak'a-ble (pär-tā k'ă-b'l; pär-), *a.* See -ABLE.
par'tan (pär'tăn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *partan.*] A European crab (*Cancer pagurus*) often used as food. *Scot.*
partan face. A person of sour visage; — a term of abuse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
par'tan-full', *a.* As full (of meat) as is a partan. *Scot.*
par'tan-hand'ed, *a.* Stingy. *Scot.*
par-tar'go. † BOTARGO, POTARGO.
part book. *Music.* A book containing a single part.
partche. † PARCH.
part'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
partein. † PERTAIN.
parteis. Obs. pl. of PARTY.
partelet. † PARTLET.
part'en, *v. t.* [From PART, *n.*] To share. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To impart a share. *Obs.*
partenar. † PARTNER.
partene. † PERTAIN.
partener. † PARTNER.
par-terred' (pär-târd'), *a.* Laid out in parterres; provided with a parterre. [FRACTIONS.]
part fractions. = PARTIAL
part gate. *Mach.* A regulating device for a parallel-flow water turbine, having a system of small vertical gates with baffles that only partially close the passage section in the guides.
Par-the'ni-a (pär-thē'nĭ-ă), *n.* In Sidney's "Arcadia," the wife of Argalus, who arrays herself in a knight's armor to avenge the death of her husband upon his slayer, Amphialus.
par-the'ni-ad (-ăd), *n.* [See PARTHENIC.] A poem in honor of a virgin. *Obs. or R.*
par-the'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. παρθένιος.] Of or pert. to a virgin.
par'the-nin (pär'thē-nĭn), **par'the-nine** (-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* [L. *parthenium* + *-in.*] A bitter substance derived from the bastard feverfew (*Parthenium hysterophorus*), and used as an antipyretic and analgesic.
par'the-no-gen'ic (-nō-jĕn'ĭk), **par'the-no-gen'i-tive** (-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), **par'the-nog'e-nous** (-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Biol.* Parthenogenetic.
par'the-nog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n. Biol.* Parthenogenesis.
par'the-no-go-nid'i-um, *n.* [NL.; *partheno-* + *gonidium.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* An individual or gonidium that can reproduce a colony asexually, as in Volvox, etc.
Par'the-nol'a-try (pär'thē-nŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-latry.*] = MARIOLATRY.
par'the-nol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The medical study of virginity.
Par'the-no-pæ'us (pär'th ē-n ō-pē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθεοπαῖος.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.
Par'the-nos (pär'th ē-n ŏs), *n.* [Gr. παρθένος virgin, maiden.] *Gr. Relig.* An epithet applied to a number of Greek goddesses, esp. to Artemis, Athena, and Hera (which see).
par'the-no-sperm', *n.* [*partheno-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* A parthenospore.
par'the-no-spore', *n.* [*partheno-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A spore produced parthenogenetically.
par'ti-. See PARTY-.

cf. HARMONIC, *n.*, 1 **a**. — **partial verdict**, *Law*, a verdict finding the accused guilty of only part of what is charged.

par'tial (pär'shăl), *n.* *Music & Acoustics.* A partial tone.

par'ti-al'i-ty (pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ ; -shăl'ĭ-tĭ ; 7), *n.* [Cf. F. *partialité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being partial ; inclination to favor one party, or one side of a question ; bias.
2. A predilection or inclination to one thing rather than others ; special taste or liking ; as, a *partiality* for poetry.
3. Partisanship ; also, a faction or party. *Obs.*
4. Fact or quality of being limited or local. *Rare.*

par'tial-ly (pär'shăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a partial manner ; with undue bias, favor, or dislike ; as, to judge *partially.* *Shak.*
2. In part ; not totally ; as, *partially* true.

par'ti-ble (pär'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *partibilis*, fr. *partire* to part, fr. L. *pars.* See PART.] Admitting of being parted ; divisible ; separable ; susceptible of severance or partition, as an estate of inheritance. (Cf. GAVELKIND.) "Make the molds *partible.*" *Bacon.* — **par'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

par-tic'i-pant (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pănt ; pär-), *a.* [L. *participans*, p. pr. of *participare* : cf. F. *participant.* See PARTICIPATE.]
1. Sharing ; participating ; having a share or part.
2. a Sharing in the knowledge (of). *Obs.* **b** Sharing the nature (of). See PARTICIPATION, 3.

par-tic'i-pant, *n.* **1.** A participator ; partaker ; sharer.
Participants in their . . . mysterious rites. *Bp. Warburton.*
2. A partisan. *Obs.*
3. *Music.* See MODE, *n.*, 1 **a** (2). *Obs. or Hist.*

par-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *a.* [L. *participatus*, p. p. of *participare* to participate, fr. *particeps* partaking ; *pars, partis*, part + *capere* to take. See PART ; CAPACIOUS.] **1.** Brought or adapted to share ; causing or suffering participation.
2. = *participated*, p. p.
participate form, *Schol.*, a form embodied in, or considered as combined with, matter.

par-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *v. i.* ; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd) ; -PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). To have a share in common with others ; to take part ; to partake ; share ; as, to *participate* in a debate ; — used with *with*, governing the name of a person, or *in* (formerly also *of* or *with*), governing the name of a thing.
So would he *participate* of their wants. *Hayward.*
When men
With angels may *participate.* *Milton.*
Syn. — See PARTAKE.

par-tic'i-pate, *v. t.* **1.** To partake of ; to share in.
Fit to *participate* all rational delight. *Milton.*
2. To impart a share of ; to impart (information). *Obs.*

par-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *participation*, L. *participatio.*] **1.** Act or state of participating, or sharing in common with others ; as, *participation* in joys or sorrows ; act or state of partaking or forming a part of.
These deities are so by *participation.* *Bp. Stillingfleet.*
2. Companionship ; fellowship ; association. *Obs. Shak.*
3. *Philos.* In Platonism, the relation of objects in the actual world to the ideas which constitute their essential nature, the objects being conceived as only partial and imperfect embodiments of the ideas ; — a translation of the Greek μέθεξις. Cf. IMITATION, 1 **a** ; PLATONISM.
Participation is an active or passive energy, which arises out of a certain power of elements meeting with one another. *Jowett (Plato)*

par-tic'i-pa-tive (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv ; pär-), *a.* Participating or capable of participating. — **par-tic'i-pa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

par-tic'i-pa'tor (-pā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who participates, or shares with another ; a partaker.

par-tic'i-pa-to-ry (-pā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Participating or characterized by participation.

par'ti-cip'i-al (pär'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *participialis.* See PARTICIPLE.] *Gram.* Having the nature and use of a participle ; formed from a participle. — *n.* A verbal derivative of participial nature. — **participial adjective.** See PARTICIPLE.

par'ti-cip'i-al-ly, *adv.* In a participial sense or manner.

par'ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *participe*, OF. also *-ciple*, L. *participium*, fr. *particeps* sharing, participant. See PARTICIPATE.] *Gram.* A word that partakes of the nature of both verb and adjective ; a verbal adjective, modifying a noun, but sharing the adjuncts and construction of the verb from which it is derived. The English verb has two participles : (1) the *present*, ending in *-ing* ; as in, hastily *writing* it down, he paused ; (2) the *past* or *passive*, ending for the most part in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*, *-en*, or *-n* ; as in, I saw the note *written* and *posted.* A participle when simply expressing an attribute without reference to time is generally called a *participial adjective* ; as, a *written* constitution ; a *rolling* stone ; the *exhausted* army. Both present and past participle are used to form periphrastic tense phrases ; as in, I am *going* ; he will have *gone.* See VERBAL NOUN, -ING.

par'ti-cle (pär'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part. See PART ; cf. PARCEL.] **1.** A minute part or portion of matter ; a morsel ; a little bit ; an atom ; a jot ; as, a *particle* of sand, of wood, of dust.
2. Specif. : *Mech.* An indefinitely small portion of matter ; a mass conceived as being without extension, but retaining the other properties of matter, as inertia ; — called also *material point, physical point.*
3. Any very small portion or part ; the smallest portion ; as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue.
The houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*
4. Hence : **a** A clause or article of a composition or document. **b** A small piece of land. *Rare.*
5. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A little piece of consecrated Host. **b** The smaller Hosts distributed in the communion of the laity.
6. *Gram.* A subordinate word that is never inflected (a preposition, conjunction, interjection) ; or a wordlike element that cannot be used except in composition ; an affix having a presentational meaning, as distinguished from an inflectional affix ; as, *-ward* in backward, *-ly* in lovely.

par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lăr ; pär-), *a.* [ME. *particuler*, F. *particulier*, L. *particularis.* See PARTICLE.] **1.** Relating to a part or portion of anything ; concerning a part separated from the whole or from others of the class ; separate ; sole ; single ; individual ; specific ; as, the *particular* stars of a constellation ; also, *Obs.*, comprising a part only ; partial in extent ; not universal. Opposed to *general.*
[Make] each *particular* hair to stand an end,
Like quills upon the fretful porpentine. *Shak.*
2. Of or pert. to a single person, class, or thing ; not general ; not common ; hence, private or personal, formerly as opposed to *public* ; also, *Obs.*, noteworthy by reason of singularity or eccentricity ; peculiar ; odd.
Thine own *particular* wrongs. *Shak.*
Wheresoever one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out of the earth. *Bacon.*
3. Separate or distinct by reason of superiority ; noteworthy ; unusual ; special ; as, he brought no *particular* news ; she was the *particular* belle of the party.
4. Concerned with, or attentive to, details ; minute ; circumstantial ; precise ; as, a full and *particular* account ; hence, nice ; fastidious ; as, *particular* in his dress.
5. Attentive, esp. so as to imply intimacy or favor. *Obs.*
Never suffer this fellow to be *particular* with you. *Fielding.*
6. *Logic.* Forming a part of a genus ; relatively limited in extension ; affirmed or denied of a part of a subject ; as, a *particular* proposition ; — opposed to *universal* : e. g., (*particular* affirmative) Some men are wise ; (*particular* negative) Some men are not wise.
7. *Law.* **a** Containing a part only ; as, if A give a life estate to B with reversion to himself, or with remainder to C, B's estate is a *particular* estate. **b** Holding, or relating to, a particular estate ; as, a *particular* tenant.
Syn. — Minute ; individual, respective ; appropriate, peculiar, especial ; exact, specific, precise ; critical. See SPECIAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.
particular affirmative, p. negative. *Logic.* See PARTICULAR, *a.*, 6, and MODE, 3, first figure. — **p. average**, an average loss chargeable only on particular goods or interests. See AVERAGE, *n.*, 4. — **P. Baptist**, one of a Baptist sect holding the doctrine of particularism. See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2. — **p. custom.** See CUSTOM, *n.*, 3. — **p. estate**, *Law*, the smaller estate created with and preceding a remainder, an estate for life, or an estate in tail. — **p. integral.** *Math.* See SINGULAR INTEGRAL. — **p. intention.** See INTENTION, 11. — **p. lien.** See LIEN. — **p. negative.** See PARTICULAR, *a.*, 6. — **p. partnership.** See PARTNERSHIP, 4. — **p. proposition.** *Logic.* See PARTICULAR, *a.*, 6. — **p. redemption.** See PARTICULARISM, *n.*, 2. — **p. solution.** *Math.* See SOLUTION. — **P. Synod**, the ecclesiastical court higher than the classis in the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America and in the Reformed (German) Church in the United States. Cf. GENERAL SYNOD **a**.

par-tic'u-lar, *n.* **1.** A separate or distinct member of a class, or part of a whole ; an individual fact, point, circumstance, detail, or item, which may be considered separately ; as, the *particulars* of a story.
Particulars which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*
2. Specif. : An item of information ; a detail of news, specifications, accounts, etc. ; — usually in *pl.*, and often in the phrase *to go into particulars*, to relate or describe something in detail or minutely ; also, *Obs. or Legal*, a statement setting forth the details or items of a matter ; as, a *particular* of premises.
The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe.*
3. An individual member or article ; esp., a person ; specif., a person in private life. *Obs.*
It is the greatest interest of *particulars* to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*
4. *Logic.* **a** A specifiable or determinate instance or quality ; a concrete fact or characteristic ; a datum.
The unit of number and the *particular* of extension are closely allied. . . . Each of them consists in the identity with itself of a concrete thing or discernible *particular* in spite of differences which it includes. *B. Bosanquet.*
b A particular proposition.
5. An individual or personal case, business, or interest ; a special or personal peculiarity, concern, or condition ; also, a personal relation, as of intimacy or favor. *Obs.*
Temporal blessings, whether such as concern the public . . . or such as concern our *particular.* *Whole Duty of Man.*
6. A favorite article or friend ; something distinguishing the character of a place or of a person. *Slang or Colloq.*
in particular. **a** Specially ; peculiarly ; particularly. "This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs." *Blackmore.* **b** Individually ; in detail.

par-tic'u-lar-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *particularisme*, G. *partikularismus.*] **1.** Exclusive or special devotion to a particular interest, subject, party, sect, or the like.
2. *Theol.* The doctrine that the Divine grace is provided only for elect individuals ; the doctrine that some are predestined to salvation. See CALVINISM.
3. The political theory or practice which leaves each state in a federation free to promote its own interests without regard for the whole.

par-tic'u-lar-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *particulariste.*] An adherent of particularism. — **par-tic'u-lar-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.*

par-tic'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *particularité.*] **1.** State, quality, or fact of being particular ; as : **a** Relation to, or comprehension in, a member or members of a class ; individuality ; — opposed to *universality* or *generality.* **b** The fact or quality of being distinguished ; specialty ; peculiarity ; also, eccentric or odd distinction ; singularity. *Obs. or R.* **c** Personal interest or advantage. *Scot. Obs.* **d** Attentiveness to detail ; circumstantiality ; as, to examine the evidence with *particularity.* **e** Preciseness in behavior or expression ; fastidiousness. **f** Attentive or familiar behavior ; intimacy. *Obs.*
2. That which is particular ; as : **a** Peculiar quality ; individual characteristic ; peculiarity. **b** Special circumstance ; minute detail ; particular. "Even descending to *particularities.*" *Sir P. Sidney.* **c** Something of special or private concern or interest. *Shak.*

par-tic'u-lar-ize (pär-tĭk'ū-lăr-īz ; pär-), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *particulariser.*] **1.** To give as a particular, or as the particulars ; to mention particularly ; to give the particulars of ; to state in detail.
He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*
2. To separate in conception or reality ; individualize. *R.*
3. To make particular ; to limit to a particular case or cases. *Rare.*

par-tic'u-lar-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To mention or attend to particulars ; to be circumstantial, as in a narrative.
2. To be distinguished. *Obs. & R.*

par-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In detail or in particulars ; item by item, or part by part.
2. Personally ; individually ; severally.
3. In a particular manner ; expressly ; with a specific reference or interest.
4. In an especial manner ; in a high degree ; as, a *particularly* fortunate man ; he *particularly* wished it.
5. Familiarly ; intimately. *Obs*
6. *Logic.* In or according to particular denotation.

par-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to particles ; existing as minute separate particles ; — only in scientific use.

par'ti-mort'gage (pär'tĭ-môr'găj), *n.* A mortgage owned by two or more in shares, and held in trust for the owners by a third party, as a trust company, each owner having a certificate (called a **parti-mortgage receipt, debenture**, or the like) of the holding company that the owner has purchased a certain interest in the mortgage.

par'ting (pär'tĭng), *p. a.* [From PART, *v.*] **1.** Sharing ; esp. in **a parting fellow**, i. e., a partner. *Obs.*
2. Departing ; fig., dying.
True friendship's laws are by this rule express't,
Welcome the coming, speed the *parting* guest. *Pope.*
3. Serving to part ; dividing ; separating.
4. Undergoing division ; in process of dividing ; breaking or breaking up ; as, a *parting* wave or ship.
5. [From PARTING, *vb. n.*] Given, etc., when departing ; farewell ; final ; as, a *parting* shot or salute. "That *parting* kiss." *Shak.*

part'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of parting, or state of being parted ; division ; separation ; breaking or breaking up ; sundering.
2. Specif. : **a** *Chem.* Separation of the constituents of alloys ; esp., the separation by acid of gold from silver in the assay button. **b** *Min.* Lamellar separation in a crystallized mineral, due to some other cause than cleavage, as to the presence of twinning lamellæ. Cf. CLEAVAGE, 2. **c** *Naut.* The breaking, as of a cable, by violence.
3. A part or place where a division or separation occurs ; a surface, line, etc., marking a division or separation ; as : **a** The line where the hair is parted. **b** Of the way or ways, the place where a way or road divides into two or more. Also, fig., of a course of action. "The *parting* of the way." *Ezek.* xxi. 21. **c** *Founding.* The joint where one section of a mold meets another.
4. Something that serves to part or separate things ; a dividing agent ; as : **a** *Geol. & Mining.* A thin layer separating thick deposits, as shale in a coal seam ; also, a joint or fissure. **b** *Founding.* The fine sand (**parting sand**) or other similar material used to prevent adhesion of the members of a mold.
5. A separation of two or more persons ; a leaving one another ; a leave-taking ; as, a sad *parting.* *Shak.*
6. A going away ; departure ; fig., dying ; death. *Archaic.*
7. With *with*, a relinquishing, as by selling ; a letting go or giving or delivering up.
8. Sharing ; division into shares ; distribution. *Obs.*
9. A taking parts or sides. *Obs.*
10. A process of making combs out of flat plates whereby little or no waste occurs, the combs being cut two at a time so that the teeth of one comb are formed of the material in the interstices between the teeth of the other comb.

parting strip. *Arch.* Any thin piece for separating two adjoining members ; specif. : **a** In a sash window, one of the thin strips of wood let into the pulley stile to keep the sashes apart. **b** The thin piece inserted in the window box to separate the weights.

Par'ting-ton, Mrs. (pär'tĭng-tŭn). An imaginary old lady whose laughable sayings have been recorded by an American humorist, B. P. Shillaber (1814-90). She is distinguished for her misuse of words. The name of this character seems to have been suggested by an anecdote told by Sidney Smith in a speech at Taunton (Eng.), in 1831, concerning a certain Mrs. Partington of Sidmouth, who, at the time of the great storm and high tide of 1824, tried to keep the Atlantic Ocean out of her house with a mop.

parting tool. A narrow-bladed tool, used in turning or planing, for cutting a piece in two, or for cutting off the end containing the tailstock center.

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par'tial-ism (pär'shăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -IZM.

par'tial-ist, *n.* **1.** One who is partial or takes a partial view ; hence, a partisan.
2. *Theol.* = PARTICULARIST.

par'tial-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* See -ISTIC.

par'tial-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

par'tial-ize, *v. i.* To dwell exclusively on a part. *Obs. & R.*

par'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

par'ti-a-ry (pär'shĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Participating ; sharing. *Rare.*

par'ti-a-ry, *n.* [L. *partiarius* a sharer ; but influenced by E. *party.*] A partisan. *Obs.*

par'ti-bl. Partible. *Ref. Sp.*

par'ti-cate (pär'tĭ-kāt), *n.* [LL. *perticata.* Cf. PERCH measure.] See MEASURE. *Hist., Scot.*

partice. Obs. pl. of PARTY.

‖ **par'ti-ceps cri'mi-nis** (pär'tĭ-sĕps krĭm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] An accomplice.

particioune. † PARTITION.

par-tic'i-pa-ble (pär-tĭs'ĭ-p ă-b'l ; pär-), *a.* Capable of being participated or shared. — **par-tic'i-pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n*

par-tic'i-pance (-pănsĭ), *n.* Participation. [TICIPANT.

par-tic'i-pant-ly, *adv.* of PAR-

par-tic'i-pat'ing-ly (-pā'tĭ-ng-lĭ), *adv.* of *participating*, p. pr.

par-tic'i-pa'tress (-pā'trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of PARTICIPATOR.

par-tic'ipe, *v. i.* [F. *participer*, or L. *participare.*] To participate. *Obs. & R.*

par'ti-cip'i-al'i-ty (pär'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* See -ITY.

par'ti-cip'i-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

par'ti-ci-pl. Participle. *Ref. Sp.*

par'ti-ci-ple, *n.* [OF. *participe*, fr. L. *particeps* taking.] Anything that partakes of the nature of different classes. *Obs.*

par'ti-cl. Particle. *Ref. Sp.*

par'ti-cled (pär'tĭ-k'ld), *a.* Composed of particles.

par'ti-coat'ed. Var. of PARTY-COATED.

par'ti-col'or, par'ti-col'our, *a.* Party-colored. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To make party-colored. *Obs.*

par'ti-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured.** Var. of PARTY-COLORED.

par-tic'u-lar, *v. t.* To particularize. *Obs.*

par-tic'u-lar-i-za'tion (pär-tĭk'ū-lăr-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'- ; pär-), *n.* See -ATION. [ticular. *Obs.*

par-tic'u-lar-ment, *n.* A par-

par-tic'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.* [larly. *Obs. Scot.*

par-tic'u-lar-y, *adv.* Particu-

par-tic'u-late, *v. t. & i.* [See PARTICLE.] Particularize. *Obs.*

par'ti-cule, *n.* [F.] A particle. *Obs.*, exc. specif., the particle *de* in French personal names.

‖ **par'ti'cu'lier** (pär'tē'kü'-lyā'), *n.* [F.] A private person.

par'ti-dec'o-rated, *a.* See PARTY-.

‖ **par-ti'do** (pär-tē'thō ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A main territorial subdivision.

partie. † PARTY.

‖ **par'tie'** (pär'tē'), *n.* [F.] A game or a match in a game.

‖ **par'tie' car'rée'** (k ă'r ā'). [F.] Lit., square party ; a pleasure party of two men and two women ; also, any party of four persons. [COATED.

par'tie-coat'ed. Var. of PARTY-

par'tie-liv'ered, *a.* [See PARTY-.] Fickle-hearted ; — from a belief that the liver was the seat of love. *Obs.*

par'ti-fel'low, *n.* [See PARTY, *n.* ; FELLOW.] Participator. *Obs.*

par'ti-fy, *v. t.* [*partu* + *-fy.*] To make partisan. *Obs.*

par'tile (pär'tĭl ; -tīl), *a.* [L. *partilis* divisible.] **1.** Partial ; part. *Obs.*
2. [Cf. F. *partil.*] *Astrol.* Exact ; — of the conjunction or aspect of two planets equally advanced in any sign.

‖ **par'tim** (pär'tĭm), *adv.* [L., fr. *pars, partis*, part.] Partly ; — used in systematic or taxonomic works to indicate partial synonyms. [PARTY-.

par'ti-mem'bered, *a.* See

‖ **par'ti-men'** (pär'tĭ-mĕn'), *n.* [Fr., lit., a division, fr. *partir* to divide, distribute. See PART, *v.*] *Provençal Lit.* A kind of lyric poem composed by the troubadours, resembling the tenson in being a poetical dispute, but differing from it in having a limited range of debate.

par'ti-ment, *n.* [LL. *partimentum.*] *Obs.* **a** Division, as of soldiers. **b** Prob., elementary part.

‖ **par'ti-men'to** (pär'tē-mĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* An exercise in counterpoint, generally written on a figured bass, or a figured bass used for an exercise in accompanying at sight.

par'tin. Var. of PARTAN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

par'ti-named', *a.* See PARTY-.

partiner. † PARTNER.

parting bead. A parting strip, esp. a small beaded one.

parting cup. **a** A drinking cup with two handles, used by two persons in drinking at parting. **b** A sweetened drink made with ale and sherry, and having soda water added before using.

parting flask. *Assaying.* A flask used in parting. See FLASK, *Illust.*

parting lath. A parting strip.

parting pulley. A split pulley.

parting ring. *Founding.* An iron ring for lifting away the upper half of a loam mold.

parting sand. *Founding.* See PARTING, 4 b. [b. *Eng.*

parting slip. = PARTING STRIP

par·tin′i·um (pär·tĭn′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A strong, light alloy of aluminium and tungsten, sometimes with magnesium.

par′ti·san (pär′tĭ·zăn), *n.* [OF. *partisane*, F. *pertuisane*, prob. fr. It. *partigiana*, influenced in French by OF. *pertuisier* to pierce. It was perh. so named as the weapon of some *partisans* or party men (cf. 2d PARTISAN, sense 2 **b**).] A kind of halberd or pike; also, a truncheon; staff.

par′ti·san, par′ti·zan (pär′tĭ·zăn; 277: *cf.* ARTISAN), *n.* [F., fr. It. *partigiano*, ultimately fr. L. *pars* part. See PART; cf. PARTY, PARTISAN a truncheon.] **1.** A person who takes the part of another; an adherent to a party, faction, cause, or person; esp., a strongly devoted adherent, often an unreasoning, blind, or fanatical one.

2. *Mil.* **a** The commander of a body of detached light troops engaged in making forays and harassing an enemy. **b** Any member of such a corps.

Syn. — See FOLLOWER.

par′ti·san, par′ti·zan, *a.* **1.** Adherent to a party or faction; esp., having the character of blind or unreasonable adherence to a party; as, blinded by *partisan* zeal.

2. *Mil.* Of or pert. to a partisan or partisans or their operations; as, a *partisan* officer or corps; *partisan* raids.

par′tite (pär′tĭt), *a.* [L. *partitus*, p. p. of *partire* to part, divide, from *pars*. See PART; cf. PARTY, *a.*] Parted.

par·ti′tion (pär·tĭsh′ŭn; pär-), *n.* [F. *partition*, L. *partitio*. See PART, *v.*] **1.** A parting, state of being parted; separation; division; distribution; as, *partition* of a kingdom.

And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shak.*

2. That which divides or separates; that by which different things, or distinct parts of the same thing, are separated; separating boundary; dividing line or space; specif., an interior wall dividing one part of a house, an inclosure, or the like, from another; as, a brick *partition*.

3. Any of the parts into which a whole is divided; a portion; a section or division; specif., *Obs.*, an apartment. "Lodged in a small *partition*." *Milton.*

4. In technical senses: **a** *Law.* The severance of common or undivided interests, particularly in real estate; a division into severalty of property held jointly or in common. It may be effected by consent of parties, or by compulsion of law. **b** *Her.* (1) Act of dividing a shield into two parts of different tincture. *Obs.* (2) A compartment of a quartered shield. (3) An ordinary between other charges. *Obs.* **c** *Logic.* Analysis into coherent parts, as distinguished from simple quantitative division. **d** *Math.* (1) Division. *Obs.* (2) Resolution of an integer into a set of integers; the mathematical doctrine of the number of ways in which such resolution is possible under given conditions. **e** *Music.* A score. *Obsoles.* **f** *Bot.* One of the divisions of a parted organ, as a leaf.

partition of numbers. *Math.* **a** The division of numbers each into a set of integers the sum of which equals the number divided, the number being designated as *bipartite*, *tripartite*, etc., according to the number of integers by which it is represented. **b** = PARTITION ANALYSIS.

par·ti′tion (pär·tĭsh′ŭn; pär-), *v. t.;* PAR·TI′TIONED (-ŭnd); PAR·TI′TION·ING. **1.** To divide into parts or shares; to divide and distribute; specif., *Law*, to divide into severalty; as, to *partition* an estate among various heirs.

2. To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.; to separate by partitions; as, to *partition* a house.

par·ti′tion·a·ry (-ā·rĭ), *a. Law.* Of or pertaining to the partition of lands.

par·ti′tion·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of partitioning; distribution; separation; also, a partition or compartment.

par′ti·tive (pär′tĭ·tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *partitif.*] Serving to part or divide into parts; indicating, or marked by, partition; specif., *Gram.*, denoting a part; as, a *partitive* genitive. — *n. Gram.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part.

par′ti·ver′sal (-vûr′săl), *a.* [L. *pars, partis*, part + *vertere, versum*, to turn.] *Geol.* Dipping in different directions, approximately to the extent of half a circle, as at each end of an anticlinal axis; — contrasted with *quaquaversal*.

part′let (pärt′lĕt), *n.* [For older *patelet*, OF. *patelete* a band of stuff, prob. dim. of *pate* a paw, F. *patte*.] A covering for the neck and upper breast, orig. worn by both sexes, later by women only; a neckerchief, collar, or ruff; also, an article of dress similar to the habit shirt. *Obs. or Hist.*

part′ly, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly. "I *partly* believe it." 1 *Cor.* xi. 18.

part music. *Music.* Vocal music for several voices in independent parts, generally without accompaniment; concerted or harmonized music, esp. vocal.

part′ner (pärt′nĕr), *n.* [ME. *partener*, for older *parcener*, influenced by *part*.] **1.** In a general sense, one who has a part in anything with another or others; a partaker; an associate; a sharer; a participant; a colleague; a companion. "*Partner* of his fortune." *Shak.*

2. **a** A husband or a wife.

My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*

b Either of a couple who dance together. **c** *Games.* One who plays with another or others against another or others.

3. *Law.* One of two or more associated as joint principals in carrying on any business with a view to joint profit; a member of a partnership. See PARTNERSHIP, 4. In a partnership of unlimited liability, a partner whose liability is unlimited is called a **general partner**; one whose liability is limited (by operation of statutory provisions), a **special partner**; one whose name appears or is held forth as such to the world, an **ostensible partner**; one who has no voice in the firm business (as between the partners), a **silent partner**; one whose relation as a partner is as a matter of fact kept from the public, a **secret partner**, sometimes called a **dormant**, or **sleeping, partner**; one whose relation as partner is not disclosed to the public, either by inclusion of his name in the firm name, or by a general designation, such as "company," "Brothers," "Sons," etc., or by his being so concerned with the business as to be in fact an ostensible partner, a **dormant**, or **sleeping, partner**. In Great Britain and in some of the States of the United States a dormant or sleeping partner may have a voice in the business; but in some States of the United States these terms are restricted to one who has no voice in the partnership business. At the common law a dormant partner may be held liable as a general partner; but in the Civil Law, as in Roman Dutch law, he is a special partner and in general not liable beyond the extent of his agreement with the other partners. One who is represented as being in fact a partner, but is not so as between the parties themselves, is a **nominal, holding-out,** or **quasi, partner**.

4. An accomplice; a confederate. *Obs.*

5. A partisan. *Obs.*

6. *Naut.* One of the heavy timbers forming a framework surrounding an opening in a deck, to strengthen it for the support of a mast, capstan, or the like; — usually in *pl.*

Syn. — PARTNER, COLLEAGUE, COADJUTOR, ALLY agree in suggesting association, PARTNER, esp. in business; COLLEAGUE, esp. in office, or in professional or academic relations; COADJUTOR, esp. in ecclesiastical administration; ALLY, esp. in war, or in affairs of policy or statecraft. See COMPANION, ABETTOR, APPENDAGE.

part′ner (pärt′nĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To associate or join as partners. *Shak.*

2. To be the partner of; to provide with a partner.

part′ner·ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a partner; association; participation; as, to be in *partnership* with another; to have *partnership* in the fortunes of a family or a state.

2. A division or sharing among partners; joint possession or interest.

Rome, that ne'er knew three lordly heads before,
First fell by fatal *partnership* of power. *Rowe.*

3. The contract by which a partnership relation is created; also, the alliance or association of persons joined together for the prosecution of a partnership business; a company; a firm; as, to form a *partnership*. Cf. COMPANY, 6, FIRM, *n.*, 2.

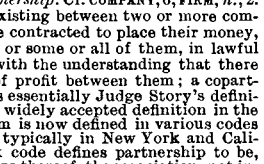
4. *Law.* The relation existing between two or more competent persons who have contracted to place their money, effects, labor, and skill, or some or all of them, in lawful commerce or business with the understanding that there shall be a communion of profit between them; a copartnership. This, which is essentially Judge Story's definition, has been the most widely accepted definition in the United States. The term is now defined in various codes in the United States, as typically in New York and California. The New York code defines partnership to be, "as between the members thereof, the association, not incorporated, of two or more persons who have agreed to combine their labor, property, and skill, or some of them, for the purpose of engaging in any lawful trade or business, and sharing the profits and losses, as such, between them" (*Gen. Laws*, chap. 420, of 1897). The definition of the California code is: "*Partnership* is the association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business together and dividing its profits between them" (*Civil Code* § 2395). In Great Britain the Partnership Act of 1890 defines a partnership as "the relation which subsists between persons carrying on a business in common with a view of profit," where "business" includes every trade, occupation, or profession. The act excepts from inclusion under this many corporations and companies, such as joint-stock companies, cost-book mining companies, and others, which differ from ordinary partnerships in many important respects, which would otherwise be included under it. At the common law the members of a partnership may restrict their liabilities and rights among themselves as they see fit; but such restrictions are not binding upon innocent third parties without notice. Also, in a common-law partnership, which is called a **general partnership**, each partner has a general liability for all partnership debts in full; but statutes now generally provide for the formation of **limited partnerships** in which one or more of the members (but not all) may have only a limited liability (usually to the amount of the capital contributed), but any material failure to conform to the terms of the statute creates a general liability. Where the partnership is formed for the transaction of a particular enterprise only, it is called a **particular**, or **special, partnership**. In the Civil Law systems, limited-liability partnerships may be formed by agreement between the partners, as in case of the commandite or of dormant partners (see PARTNER, 3).

5. *Arith.* = FELLOWSHIP, *n.*, 8.

partnership in commendam *or* **en commandite.** = COMMANDITE.

part owner. *Law.* One of several owners or tenants in common (see JOINT TENANT); specif., a coöwner of a ship.

par′tridge (pär′trĭj), *n.* [ME. *partriche, pertriche*, OF. *pertris, perdriz*, F. *perdrix*, L. *perdix, -icis*, fr. Gr. περδίξ.] **1.** **a** Any of certain Old World gallinaceous game birds of *Perdix, Caccabis*, and allied genera. The common (*P. perdix*), the red-legged (*C. rufa*), and the Greek (*C. saxatilis*), are the chief European species. These are medium-sized, stout-bodied birds, with variegated but not gaudily colored plumage, short wings and tail, and rather short legs and neck. **b** Any of a great variety of gallinaceous birds more or less like the above in size, habits, or value as game. In North America, when used without qualification, *partridge* designates in the Northeastern States the ruffed grouse; in the Southern and parts of the Western States, the bobwhite (which is called *quail* in the Northeastern and Central States); with qualifying word, as *mountain, Gambel's, Massena*, etc., *partridge* is applied to the other members of the subfamily (Odontophorinæ) to which the bobwhite belongs. Among the Asiatic birds called partridge are the *bamboo, hill*, and *snow, partridges* (see these terms). **c** In South America, any of certain tinamous, and in Australia, any of certain hemipodes.



European Gray Partridge.

2. *Mil. & Nav.* A charge for short-range ordnance, composed of a bomb and small missiles. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

partridge berry. **a** An American trailing rubiaceous plant (*Mitchella repens*) having roundish evergreen leaves, and white fragrant flowers growing in pairs with the ovaries united; also, its persistent edible but insipid scarlet berry. The plant is astringent and yields an aromatic oil resembling oil of wintergreen. **b** See WINTERGREEN, 2.

Partridge Berry **a**.

partridge pea. **a** A kind of mottled pea. **b** An American cæsalpiniaceous herb (*Chamæcrista fasciculata*) with sensitive pinnate leaves and bright yellow flowers; also, any of several related species. **c** An olacaceous shrub (*Heisteria brasiliensis*), cultivated in greenhouses for its bright red fruits inclosed in the fleshy calyx.

partridge shell. A large marine univalve shell (*Dolium perdix*), variegated like a partridge's plumage.

partridge wood. **1.** **a** A hard mottled wood of a reddish color, obtained from the West Indian fabaceous tree *Vouacapoua americana*; also, the tree itself. The wood is used for walking sticks, cabinetwork, etc., and is also called **pheasant wood**. It was formerly supposed to come from the partridge pea *Heisteria brasiliensis*. **b** The dark wood of any of several West Indian cabbage palms.

2. A saprophytic or parasitic fungus (*Stereum frustulosum*) which attacks various forest trees, especially the oak, forming a very hard, discolored crust; also, wood thus attacked.

part singing. Singing in which two or more of the harmonic parts are taken by different voices, esp. when unaccompanied.

part song. A song, esp. unaccompanied, in two or more (commonly four) distinct vocal parts.

par·tu′ri·en·cy (pär·tū′rĭ·ĕn·sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being parturient.

par·tu′ri·ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *parturiens*, p. pr. of *parturire* to desire to bring forth, fr. *parere, partum*, to bring forth. See PARENT.] **1.** Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; travailing; also, fructifying; fig., about to produce an idea, discovery, or the like; pregnant; teeming.

2. Of or pertaining to parturition.

par·tu·ri·fa′cient (-fā′shĕnt), *n.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + *facere* to make.] *Med.* A medicine tending to cause parturition, or to give relief in childbearing.

par·tu·ri′tion (pär′tū·rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *parturitio*, fr. *parturire*. See PARTURIENT.] **1.** Act of bringing forth young; act of giving birth; delivery; childbirth.

2. That which is brought forth; a birth. *Obs.*

par′ty (pär′tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *partie* and in some senses *parti*, fr. F. *partir* to part, divide, L. *partire, partiri*. See PART, *v.*] **1.** A part, portion, division, or share. *Obs.* "The most *party* of thy time." *Chaucer.*

2. A part or region; district; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.*

3. Side; direction. *Obs.*

4. Matter; affair; respect; particular. *Obs.*

5. Cause; side; interest. *Obs. or R.*

Have you nothing said
Upon this *party* 'gainst the Duke of Albany? *Shak.*

6. A league; a conspiracy *Obs.*

7. A body of persons forming one side in a contest, etc.; a number of persons united in opinion or action, as distinguished from, or opposed to, the rest of a community or association; a body of partisans; esp., one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of public policy.

Win the noble Brutus to our *party*. *Shak.*
The peace both *parties* want is like to last. *Dryden.*

8. The party system; the practice of forming sides on public questions; devotion to a party; partisanship.

And to *party* gave up what was meant for mankind. *Goldsmith.*

9. A part of a larger body or company; a detachment; esp., *Mil.*, a small body of troops dispatched or detailed on special service; as, a foraging *party*; an ambulance *party*.

10. A company or association of persons or, rarely, of animals; esp., a temporary company for doing some particular thing, as traveling together, fishing, enjoying one another's society or being socially entertained, attending the theater, etc.; a number of persons gathered together for social pleasure or invited to a social entertainment; a select company; as, a dinner *party*; also, the entertainment or gathering itself; as, to give a *party*.

11. A game, as at backgammon or piquet. *Obs.*

12. A person who constitutes or is one of those who compose, or a body of persons constituting, one or other of the two sides in an action or affair; one concerned or interested in an affair; one who takes part with others; a participator; as, a *party* in interest; the two *parties* in a marriage contract; a *party* to a plot or contract.

13. Specif., the plaintiff or the defendant in a lawsuit, whether an individual, a firm, or corporation; strictly, one directly disclosed by the record to be so involved in the prosecution or defense of a proceeding as to be bound by the decision or judgment therein; in a more general sense, one indirectly so disclosed as being directly interested in the subject matter of the suit, or as having power to make a defense, control the proceedings, or appeal from the judgment; a litigant.

‖ **par·tī′ pris′** (pär·tē′ prē′). [F.] A preconceived opinion; predetermination; bias. [-ISM.]

par′ti·san·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See **par′ti·san·ship′,** *n.* See -SHIP.

par′ti·sing, *n.* [OF. *partison*, L. *partitio* a sharing.] Legal separation; divorce. *Obs. Scot.*

par′tis·man, *n.* [From the old possessive (or genitive) of *part* + *man*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A partaker. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **par·ti′ta** (pär·tē′tä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A suite; set of variations.

par·ti′tion·al (pär·tĭsh′ŭn·ăl; pär-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a partition. *Rare.*

partition analysis. *Math.* The theory of the solution of relations of the form $lx_1 + l_2x_2 + \ldots + l_rx_r = m_1y_1 + m_2y_2 + \ldots + m_sy_s$, i. e., of finding the general positive integral values (of the x's and y's) that satisfy the relations, the l's and m's being given positive integers. *MacMahon.*

par·ti′tioned (-tĭsh′ŭnd), *p. a.* Furnished with, or separated by, partitions. [titions.]

par·ti′tion·er, *n.* One who par-

par·ti′tion·ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PARTITION. — *n.* Work consisting of partitions; material for partitions.

partition wall. A wall forming a partition, esp. one separating rooms or large divisions of a building.

par′ti·tiv. Partitive *Ref Sp.*

par′ti·tive·ly, *adv* of PARTITIVE.

par′ti·zan. Var. of PARTISAN.

part′less, *a.* Having no part or parts. *Obs. or R.*

Part′let. *n.* [ME. *Pertelote*, prob. fr. an OF fem. personal name.] Proper name for a hen; hence, a hen, and, humorously or contemptuously, a woman.

part′like′, *adv.* In shares; proportionally. *Obs. & R Scot.*

part′ly. † PERTLY.

part′ner·less, *a.* See -LESS.

par′ton (pär′tŭn). Var. of PARTAN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

par·took′ (pär·tŏŏk′; pär-), *pret.* of PARTAKE. [Everywhere.]

‖ **par·tout′** (pär′tōō′), *adv.* [F.]

par′trich (pä(r)′trĭch, pä′-). Obs or Scot. & dial Eng. var of PARTRIDGE. [of PARTRIDGE.]

par′trick (pär′trĭk). Scot. var.

Par′tridge, Mr. (pär′trĭj). In Fielding's "Tom Jones," a simple and faithful attendant on Jones. He is both barber and schoolmaster.

partridge bronzewing See BRONZEWING.

partridge cochin. See COCHIN.

partridge dove. A quail dove (*Geotrygon montana*). *Jamaica.*

partridge hawk. The American goshawk. *Local, U. S.*

partridge pigeon. Partridge bronzewing. See BRONZEWING.

partridge shot. **a** *Mil.* = PARTRIDGE, 2. **b** Shot used in partridge shooting [berry.]

partridge vine. The partridge

partridge wyandotte. See WYANDOTTE, 2. [shooting.]

par′trīdg·ing, *vb. n.* Partridge

partsch′in·ite (pär′chĭn·īt), *n.* [G. *partschin*, after P. *Partsch* of Vienna.] *Min.* A reddish or yellowish silicate of manganese, iron, and aluminium.

par·turb′. † PERTURB.

par′ture, *n.* Departure. *Obs.*

par′ture, *n.* [L. *partura*, fr. *parere, partum*, to bring forth.] Parturition: also, yield or produce, as of trees. *Obs.*

par·tu′ri·ate (pär·tū′rĭ·āt), *v. t. & i.* [See PARTURIENT.] To bring forth; to bring forth young; to fructify. *Rare.*

par·tu′ri·ence (-ĕns), *n.* Parturition. *Rare.*

par·tu′ri·om′e·ter (-ŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + *-meter.*] *Obstetrics.* An apparatus for determining the force with which the uterus expels the fetus.

par·tu′ri·ous, *a* = PARTURIENT, 2. *Obs.* [TION, 1. *Obs.*]

par·tu′ri·tie. *n.* = PARTURI-

par·tu′ri·tive (pär·tū′rĭ·tĭv), *a.* Pert. to parturition; obstetric.

par·tu′ri·ty. *n* Parturition. *Obs.*

‖ **par·tu′ri·unt mon′tes, nasce′tur ri·di′cu·lus mus** (r ĭ·dĭk′ū·lŭs). [L.] The mountains are in labor, a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 139).

14. Hence, an antagonist or opponent. *Obs.*
15. One who takes sides or is partial. *Obs.*
I will be true judge, and no *party*. *Chaucer.*
16. a One who acts as complement to another; mate; fellow; partner; spouse. *Obs.* **b** A match; equal. *Obs. Scot.*
17. The special person in question or involved; the person (referred to); a person; as, he is a queer *party*. *Now Vulgar, Humorous, or Slang.*
She's a most uncanny old *party*. *H. James.*
For several generations, our ancestors largely employed *party* for "person." *Fitzed. Hall.*
18. A decision; a resolution. *Obs.*
19. A candidate for husband or wife, viewed as to eligibility; a match. *Rare.*
20. A proposal or offer. *Obs.*
Syn. — See COMBINATION.

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *a.* [F. *parti* divided, fr. *partir* to divide. See PART, *v.*; cf. PARTITE.] **1.** *Obs. Senses:* **a** Parted; separate; different. **b** Of gold, beaten. *Scot.* **c** Party-colored; fig., twofold in character; composite.

Party per Pale.

2. *Her.* Parted or divided; — said of an escutcheon, etc., divided into parts, usually two, of different tinctures, as in the direction or form of one of the ordinaries; as: **party per pale**, that is, divided by a vertical line through the middle (fig., *Obs.*, being twofold in character; composite; half-and-half); **party per fess**, divided horizontally through the fess point; **party per saltier**, divided saltierwise.
party jury, a jury de medietate linguæ.

par'ty-, par'ti- (pär'tĭ-). [See PARTY, *a.*] The first element in *party-colored, parti-colored*, used as a combining form to denote *divided, motley, divers.*

par'ty-coat'ed, par'ti-coat'ed, *a.* [See PARTY-.] Having a motley coat, or coat of divers colors. *Shak.*

par'ty-col'ored } *a.* [See PARTY-.] Also **par'ti-col'ored,**
par'ty-col'oured } **par'ti-col'oured.** Colored with different tints; variegated; as, a *party-colored* flower. "*Party-colored* lambs." *Shak.* "*Party-colored* clouds." *Marlowe.*

party line. **1.** A telephone line connecting several subscribers by one circuit with one another and with the exchange.
2. The bounding line between the properties of two or more parties.

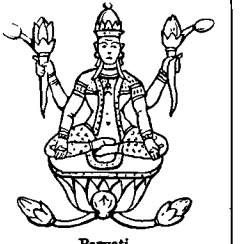
party wall. *Law.* A wall which divides two adjoining properties, usually (but not necessarily) having half its thickness on each property, and in which each of the owners of the adjoining properties has rights of enjoyment. The parties may own it and the ground on which it stands as tenants in common (the usual common-law party wall); or they may each own a part, as a half, in severalty and have easements in the other half; or one may own it and the other have easements in it.

par'u-la war'bler (păr'ōō-lȧ; 243). [NL. *Parula*, dim. of L. *parus* titmouse.] Any of several small American warblers of the genus *Compsothlypis*, syn. *Parula*; esp., *C. americana* of the eastern United States. It is grayish blue above with a brownish yellow patch on the back, and hence is called also *blue yellow-backed warbler.*

pa'rure' (*as an obs. word, accent and pron. variable; in sense 3 as modern French* pȧ'rür'), *n.* [OF. *pareüre, parure*, F. *parure*, fr. *parer* to prepare, LL. *paratura*, fr. L. *parare* to prepare. See PARE, *v.*] **1.** *Eccl.* An ornament, as for an alb. *Obs.*
2. A paring or peeling. *Obs.*
3. [F.] An ornament or decoration for the person, esp. an adornment consisting of a set of ornaments to be used together; as, a *parure* of rubies or of embroideries.

par value. Nominal value; face value. See 1st PAR, 2.

par'va-nim'i-ty (pär'vȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *parvus* little + *animus* mind.] State or quality of having a little or ignoble mind; pettiness; meanness; also, a case of it or a person marked by it; — opposed to *magnanimity. De Quincey.*


Parvati.

Par'va-ti (pär'wȧ-tē; pär'vȧ-), *n.* [Skr. *Pārvatī*, prop. fem. adj., of the mountain, fr. *parvata* mountain.] A Hindu goddess; — so named from her being the daughter of Himavat (the Himalaya). See DEVI.

par've-nu' (pär'vē-nū'; *F.* pȧr'vē-nü'), *n. masc.; fem.* **-nue** (-nū'; *F.* -nü'); *pl.* -NUS (-nūz'; *F.* -nü'); *F. fem. pl.* -NUES (-nūz'; *F.* -nü'). [F., prop. p. p. of *parvenir* to attain to, to succeed, to rise to high station, L. *pervenire* to come to; *per* through + *venire* to come. See PAR, *prep.*; COME.] A person who has risen, as by the acquisition of wealth, above the station in which he was born; usually, in a bad sense, such a person when unaccustomed to his new station; one who makes great pretensions because of having acquired wealth; an upstart.

par've-nu' (pär'vē-nū'; *F.* pȧr'vē-nü'), *a.* Newly risen to position, as by becoming wealthy; like or characteristic of a parvenu; upstart.

par'vis (pär'vĭs), *n.* [F. *parvis*, fr. *parevis*, the same word as *pareïs, parevis*, paradise, fr. L. *paradisus*. See PARADISE.] **1.** A court or an inclosed space before a building, esp. a church, often surrounded by a balustrade or parapet or with colonnades or porticos; hence, sometimes, a single portico or colonnade before a church; a church porch; — a term little used in English-speaking countries.
2. Erroneously, a room over a church porch.
3. A public or academic disputation or conference; — so called because originally held in a church parvis. *Obs.*

par'vi-tude (pär'vĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *parvus* little.] **a** Littleness. *Rare.* **b** A little or minute thing. *Obs.*

par'vo-line (pär'vō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **par'vo-lin.** [L. *parvus* small, or the dim. *parvulus*, from its relatively small volatility.] *Chem.* Any one of a series of isomeric liquid bases, $C_9H_{13}N$, one of which (B. P., about 200° C.) is found as a ptomaine in decaying horseflesh, mackerel, etc. Another (B. P., 188° C.) is obtained in distillation of coal.

pa-ryph'o-drome (pȧ-rĭf'ō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. παρυφή a border woven along a robe + *-drome.*] *Bot.* Having a vein that closely follows the margin; — said of a form of nervation, as that of the leaves in certain Menispermaceæ.

Par'zi-val (pärt'sē-fäl), *n.* [MHG., fr. OF. *Perceval.*] The hero and title of a metrical romance by Wolfram von Eschenbach, written early in the 13th century. Though brought up in a forest in ignorance of arms and chivalry, he becomes a knight of Arthur's Round Table. After many misadventures he receives a spiritual enlightenment and is made sovereign of the Grail. See PARSIFAL, PERCIVALE.

‖ **pas** (pä), *n.* [F. See PACE.] **1.** Right of precedence.
2. A dance step or movement; — chiefly in names of dances. This term [*pas*] is applied to combinations of movements as well as to single steps. Thus the expression **pas seul** does not mean a single step, but a series of steps, **enchainement**, or even a whole dance executed by a single person. The terms **pas de deux, pas de trois**, etc., of course, refer to dance movements executed by two performers, three performers, and so on. *E. Scott.*
‖ **pas' re-dou'blé'** (rē-dōō'blā') [F., lit., doubled step], a quick-step.

Pas'cal's law *or* **principle** (păs'kȧlz; pȧs'kȧlz'). [After Blaise *Pascal*, French mathematician.] *Physics.* The principle that the pressure in a fluid not acted on by external forces is the same at all points, or that a fluid transmits pressures equally in all directions.

Pascal's theorem. *Math.* The theorem, discovered by Blaise Pascal, that: If a hexagon be inscribed in a conic, the intersections of pairs of opposite sides are collinear.

Pascal's triangle. *Math.* A system of numbers triangularly arranged in rows and columns so that any number in any row after the first is the sum of two numbers (the one just above it and the number to the left of this) in the preceding row. The rowsconsist of the coefficients in the expansion of $(a + b)^n$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$, etc.

1						
1	1					
1	2	1				
1	3	3	1			
1	4	6	4	1		
1	5	10	10	5	1	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.

etc.

Pasch (pȧsk), *n.* Also **Pas'cha** (pȧs'kȧ), etc. [ME. *pasche, paske*, OF. *pasche, pasque*, F. *pâque*, L. *pascha*, Gr. πάσχα, fr. Heb. *pesakh*, fr. *pāsakh* to pass over. Cf. PASCHAL, PACE, PAQUE.] The passover; hence, the feast of Easter. *Archaic, Hist., or Local.*

pas'chal (pȧs'kȧl), *a.* [L. *paschalis*: cf. F. *pascal.* See PASCH.] Of or pert. to Passover or Easter; as, *paschal* eggs.
paschal candle, a large wax candle, blessed, placed on the altar, and lighted on Holy Saturday, or the day before Easter. It is kept there until Ascension Day. Hence, **paschal candlestick.** — **p. controversy,** *Eccl.*, a controversy, lasting from the 2d to the 4th century, over the proper day and mode of observance of Easter. The Eastern Church observed the fourteenth day of Nisan, on whatever day of the week it came, as the day of the crucifixion, and turned it after 3 P. M. (the hour of Christ's death) into a joyous festival. Those who held this view were called *quartodecimans.* The Western Church observed the Sunday after the fourteenth day of Nisan as a joyous Easter, and the Friday before this Sunday as Good Friday. The Western view ultimately prevailed. — **p. cycle,** a cycle of 532 years (solar cycle of 28 years × lunar cycle of 19) on completing which the Easter days recur in the same order as before, if the cycle of golden numbers be not changed. — **p. flower.** Var. of PASQUE FLOWER. — **p. lamb. a** The lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; hence [*caps.*], Christ. **b** [*caps.*] = AGNUS DEI, 1, 2 **a** & **b. c** [*caps.*] *Astron.* Canis Minor. *Rare.* — **p. letter,** *Eccl.*, a letter, sometimes having the character of a homily, written by patriarchs, archbishops, or bishops of the first six centuries to their inferior clergy announcing the date of the next paschal or Easter celebration; a festal letter. — **paschal sacrifice.** = PASSOVER, 1 **b.** — **p. term,** the date of the full moon fourteen days after the calendar new moon of the vernal equinox. The latter is the **paschal moon.**

pas'chal (pȧs'kȧl), *n.* **1.** A paschal candle or candlestick.
2. The paschal, or Passover, celebration, supper, or lamb.

Pasch's axiom (pȧsh'ĭz). [After M. *Pasch*, German mathematician.] *Math.* The so-called plane **axiom of order,** that, if A, B, C be noncollinear points, then any straight line in their plane but not passing through any of them, if it cuts any one of the segments AB, BC, CA, must also cut another.

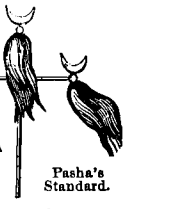
pas'cu-al (păs'kū-ȧl), *a.* [L. *pascualis*, fr. *pascuum* a pasture, *pascuus* pert. to pasture, fr. *pascere* to feed, pasture.] Of, pertaining to, or growing in, pastures.

pash (pȧsh), *n.* [Cf. PASH, *v. t.*] **1.** A crushing or crashing blow. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A heavy fall of rain or snow. **b** The fragments produced by a smash; a great many. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* **c** Soft matter or condition, such as that of decayed wood.

pash, *v. t.*; PASHED (pȧsht); PASH'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin.] To throw violently; to hurl; dash; crush; smash; dash in pieces; strike violently. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
"I 'll *pash* him o'er the face." *Shak.* *Piers Plowman.*

pash, *v. i.* To strike violently; to dash, as rain or waves. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*
The horses . . . that prance and paddle and *pash*. *R. Browning.*

pa-sha', **pa-cha'** (pȧ-shä'; pȧsh'ȧ; 277), *n.* [Turk. *pāshā, bāshā.* Cf. BASHAW.] An honorary title, placed after the name, given to officers of high rank in Turkey, as to governors of provinces, military commanders, etc. The earlier form was *bashaw.* There are three classes of pashas, whose rank was formerly distinguished by one, two, or three horsetails borne on their standards, three tails marking the highest rank.


Pasha's Standard.

pa-sha'lic, pa-cha'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *pāshālik.*] The jurisdiction of, or territory under, a pasha.

pa-sha'lic, pa-cha'lic, *a.* Of or pert. to a pasha.

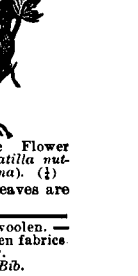
Pash'to (pŭsh'tō), *n.* The chief language of southern and eastern Afghanistan and adjacent parts of India and Baluchistan. It is a harsh-sounding but vigorous tongue and has a literature of some merit, written in an alphabet modified from the Arab-Persian. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

pa-sig'ra-phy (pȧ-sĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πᾶσι for all (dat. pl. of πᾶς all) + *-graphy.*] Any of various proposed systems designed for universal use, and using signs, esp. mathematical symbols, to represent ideas only, not words; also, the art of writing by such a system. Loosely, a universal language (which see). — **pas'i-graph'ic** (pȧs'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), **pas'i-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.*

Pa-siph'a-ē (pȧ-sĭf'ȧ-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πασιφάη.] *Gr. Myth.* Wife of Minos, and mother, by him, of Ariadne, Phædra, and other children. Poseidon sent a white bull to Minos to be sacrificed, but the king, admiring its beauty, preserved it, and the god caused Pasiphaë to become enamored of it. In consequence she gave birth to Minotaur (which see). The legend probably arose from the early worship of the bull in Crete. Cf. EUROPA, ZAGREUS.

Pa-sit'e-le'an (pȧ-sĭt'ē-lē'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Pasiteles, a sculptor at Rome in the 1st ceutury B. C. given to the imitation of archaic art.

Pas'pa-lum (păs'pȧ-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάσπαλος a kind of millet.] *Bot.* A very large genus of perennial grasses, widely distributed in warm regions. They have flat leaves and 1-flowered spikelets in several rows on secund spikes. Several species in the southern United States, as *P. distichum*, the joint grass *P. dilatum*, *P. compressum*, etc., are valuable for hay and pasturage. *P. scrobiculatum*, of India, is the ditch millet. Some are useful in lawn mixtures.


Pasque Flower (*Pulsatilla nuttalliana*). (½)

pasque flower (pȧsk). [OF. *pasque* Easter. See PASCH.] Any ranunculaceous plant or flower of the genus *Pulsatilla.* They are low perennials with palmately compound leaves and large white or purple flowers. *P. pulsatilla* is the European, and *P. nuttalliana* the American, pasque flower. They bloom early in spring before the leaves are developed.

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par'ty, *v. t. & i.* To side with; take sides. *Obs.* [Partly. *Obs.*]
par'ty, *adv.* [See PARTY, *n.*]
par'ty-ism (pär'tĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to party; the party system; party spirit.
par'ty-ist, *n.* One belonging to a party; a party man.
par'ty-kin, *n.* See -KIN.
party man. **a** *Mil.* A partisan. *Obs.* **b** A member of, or one devoted to, a party; a partisan.
par'ty-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
par'ty-striped' (pär'tĭ-strĭpt'), *a.* [See PARTY-.] Having stripes of different colors.
party ticket. A ticket for transportation issued at a reduced rate to a number of persons traveling together. See COMMUTATION TICKET.
party verdict. A verdict given jointly with another or others.
par'ty-walled', *a.* Having a party wall.
pa'ru (pä'rōō; *or, as Lat.*, pä'rōō), *n.* [Tupi.] A chætodont fish (*Pomacanthus paru*) of the West Indies and South America.
Pa-ru'ah (pȧ-rōō'ȧ). *Bib.*
pa-ru'lis (pȧ-rōō'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρουλίς; παρά + οὖλον, οὖλις, gum.] *Med.* Abscess in the gums; a gumboil.
par'um-bil'i-cal (pär'ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* *Anat.* Near the umbilicus; specif., designating one or more small veins which connect the portal and epigastric veins.
pa-ru'ri-a (pȧ-rōō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + -ωτια.] *Med.* Any abnormality in micturition.
Pa'rus (pā'rŭs), *n.* [L., titmouse.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of titmice. See TITMOUSE.
pa-ru'si-a (pȧ-rōō'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρουσία presence, παρεῖναι to be present; παρά beside + εἶναι to be.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which the present tense is used instead of the past or the future, as in an animated narration of past, or in prediction of future, events.
‖ **par'va ba'ga.** [LL.] *Eng. Hist.* See PETTY BAG.
‖ **par'va . . . com-po'ne-re mag'nis.** [L.] To compare small things with great.
Vergil (Georgics, IV. 176).
‖ **par'va cus-tu'ma.** [LL.] *Law* = PETTY CUSTOM.
Par-va'im (pär-vā'ĭm). *Bib.*
‖ **par'va le'ves ca'pi-unt a'nimas** (ăn'ĭ-mäs). [L.] Little things absorb trivial minds.
parvart. ✝ PERVERT.
parvenke. ✝ PERIWINKLE.
par've-nu'dom (pȧ'r'vē-nū'dăm; pär'vē-nü'-), *n.* See -DOM.
‖ **par've-nue'** (*F.* pär'vē-nü'), *n., fem.* of PARVENU.
par've-nu'ism (pär'vē-nū'ĭz'm; pär'vē-nü'-), *n.* See -ISM.
par'vi-pen'sion, *n.* [L. *parvus* small + *pensio* a weighing; cf. L. *parvi pendere* to esteem little.] Scant regard. *Obs.*
par-vip'o-tent (pär-vĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *parvus* small + *potent.*] Having little power.
par-vis'cient (pär-vĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *parvus* small + *sciens, -entis*, knowing.] Little-knowing.
‖ **par'vis com-po'ne-re mag'na so-le'bam.** I was accustomed to compare great things with small. *Vergil (Eclogues*, I. 24).
par'vise. Var. of PARVIS; — etymologically incorrect.
parvis turret. A turret over a church porch, often used as a library or study
par'vi-ty, *n.* [L. *parvitas.*] Parvitude. *Obs.*
par'vule (pär'vūl), *n.* [L. *parvulus*, dim. of *parvus* small.] *Med.* A very small pill.
‖ **par'vum par'va de'cent.** [L.] Little things become a little person. *Horace (Epistles*, I. vii. 44).
par-wan'na. ✝ PURWANNAH.
Par-win' (pär-wēn'), *n.* [Per. *parwīn.*] The Pleiades.
pary, *v. t.* [F. *parier*, L. *pariare* to make or be equal.] To bet. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — *v. i.* To tally. *Obs.*
paryll. ✝ PERIL.
paryode. ✝ PERIOD.
parysee. ✝ PARISIS.
pas. ✝ PACE, PASS.
Pas., or Pas. T. *Abbr. Law.* Paschal term. *Eng.*
‖ **pa'sa** (pä'sä), *n.* [Sp.] Prop., a raisin; hence, a dried berry or other fruit; — usually in *pl. Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.*
Pa'sach (pā'săk). *Bib.*
pa'san, pa'sang (pä'zȧn; -zȧng), *n.* [Per. *pāzan* mountain goat.] **a** The bezoar goat. **b** Erroneously, an oryx.
‖ **pas' à pas' on va loin'** (pä'-zä pä'-zŏn vȧ lwĕn'). [F.] Step by step one goes far.
Pasc. ✝ PASCH.
pas'cage. ✝ PASCUAGE.
Pas'ca-gou'la for-ma'tion (pȧs'-kȧ-gōō'lȧ). [From *Pascagoula*, town and river in Mississippi.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Miocene system in the Gulf region.
Pas-ca'li-an (pȧs-kā'lĭ-ăn; pȧs'-kȧl'-), *a.* Of or pert. to Pascal, the French mathematician, or his theories.
pascall. ✝ PASCHAL.
Pascal's hexagram *or* **mystic hexagram.** See HEXAGRAM, 2.
pasce. ✝ PACE.
pascha. ✝ PASHA.
pas'chal-ist, *n. Eccl.* One who held views as to Easter. See PASCHAL CONTROVERSY. *Obs.*
pasch egg. Easter egg. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [FLOWER.]
pasch flower. Var. of PASQUE
pas'chite (pȧs'kĭt), *n.* [See PASCH.] = QUARTODECIMAN.
pasciouo. ✝ PASSION.
pascquall. ✝ PASCHAL.
pas'cu-age (pȧs'kū-ĭj), *n.* [LL. *pascuagium*, or OF. *pascuage*, fr. L. *pascuum* pasture.] *Old Eng. Law.* The grazing or pasturage of cattle. *Rare.*
pas'cu-ant (-ȧnt), *a.* [L. *pascuum* pasture + *-ant.*] *Her.* Represented as grazing.
pas'cu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pascuosus* full of pasture, or *pascuus* of pasture, grazing.] Pascual.
Pas'-dam'mim (-dăm'ĭm). *Bib.*
‖ **pas'-d'âne'** (pȧ'dăn'), *n.* [F., lit., ass's step.] A ring-shaped guard on each side of the blade in 16th-century rapiers. See HILT, *Illust.*
‖ **pas'-de-sou'ris'** (-dē-sōō'rē'), [F., lit., mouse steps.] *Fort.* In permanent works, steps from the ditch to the covered way.
pase. ✝ PACE, PASS.
pase (*dial.* pāz, pās). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of PEISE [*Bib.*]
Pa-se'ah (pȧ-sē'ȧ; pȧs'ē-ȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **pa'se-ar'** (pä'sē-är'), *v. i.* [Sp., prop., infin.] To take a walk or promenade — *n.* A walk or promenade; an airing. *Colloq., Southwestern U. S. & Sp. Amer.*
pasemel, *adv.* Disorderly. *Obs.*
pa'seng. Var. of PASANG.
‖ **pa-se'o** (pä-sā'ō), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PASEAR.] A walk or promenade; a public walk. *Southwestern U. S. & Sp. Amer.*
paseporte. ✝ PASSPORT.
pas'garde', *n.* See PASSGUARD.
pash (pȧsh), *n.* The head or poll. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*
pa-sha'dom, *or* **pa-cha'-** (pȧ-shä'dăm; pȧsh'ȧ-), *n.* See -DOM.
pa-shaw' (pȧ-shô'; pȧsh'ô). Var. of PASHA.
Pashe. ✝ PASCH.
pashe, *n.* Passion. *Obs.*
pa'shi-u'ba palm (pä'shē-ōō'-bä). Var. of PAXIUBA PALM.
pashm (pŭsh'm), *n.* [Per., wool.] A kind of wool, the soft undercoat of Tibetan goats, used for making Cashmere shawls. Also, the similar undercoat of other Tibetan animals.
pash-mi'na (pŭsh-mē'nȧ), *a.* [Per. *pashmīnah* woolen.] Made of wool or pashm; woolen. — *n.* Collectively, woolen fabrics.
Pasht, *n.* See PACHT.
Pash'ur (pȧsh'ûr). *Bib.*
pasi. ✝ PASS, *v.*
pa'si (pä'sē), *n.; pl.* PASIS (-sēz). [Hind. *pāsī.*] A Hindu of a numerous low caste, chiefly of the United Provinces.
pas'i-la-ly (pȧs'ĭ-lā-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. πᾶσι for all (dat. pl of πᾶς all) + λάλη talking.] A universal language. *Rare.*
Pask. ✝ PASCH.
pas'ma (pȧz'mȧ; pȧs'-), *n.* [Gr. πάσμα a sprinkling.] *Med.* Catapasm.
pasme, *n.* [OF.] A faint. *Obs.*
pasmele. ✝ PASEMEL
pas'ment. ✝ PASSEMENT
pas'nep. ✝ PARSNIP.
pas'pa-loid (pȧs'pȧ-loid), *a.* [*Paspalum* + *-oid.*] *Bot* Pert. to or like *Paspalum.*
pasporte. ✝ PASSPORT.
pas'py (pȧs'pĭ). ✝ PASSEPIED.
pas'qual. ✝ PASCHAL.
Pasque (pȧsk). Var. of PASCH.
pas'quil (pȧs'kwĭl), *n.* [It *pasquillo.*] **a** = PASQUIN, 1. *Obs.* **b** A pasquinade.
pas'quil, *v. t. & i. To write a* pasquil against; to lampoon; to write pasquils. *Obs.*
pas'quil-ant, pas'quil-lant (-ȧnt), *n.* A lampooner. *R.* — *a.* Lampooning. *R.* [pooner. *R.*]
pas'quil-er, -quil-ler, *n.* A lam-
pas-quil'ic, pas-quil'lic (pȧs-kwĭl'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of a pasquil.

Pas'quin (păs'kwĭn), *n.* [It. *Pasquino:* cf. F. *pasquin.* See PASQUINO.] **1.** The statue Pasquino, or the man it was assumed to represent; hence, an imaginary person upon whom anonymous lampoons were fathered; [*l. c.*] a lampooner; a satirist; a jester.
2. [*l. c.*] = PASQUINADE. *Obs.*

pas'quin-ade' (-kwĭ-nād'), *n.* [It. *pasquinata:* cf. F. *pasquinade.* See PASQUINO.] A lampoon posted in a public place; a pasquil; a squib, lampoon, or satirical writing.
Syn. — See LAMPOON.

pas'quin-ade', *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize. *Poe.*

Pas-qui'no (päs-kwē'nō), *n.* [It.] A mutilated piece of statuary at Rome, dug up near the Piazza Navona and now kept in a little square bearing its name. It formed part of a fine ancient group. It was the custom from the end of the 15th century to affix lampoons to it. (See MARFORIO.) The statue is said to get its name from a witty schoolmaster, cobbler, tailor, or barber, whose house or shop was near its place of discovery.

pass (pȧs), *n.* [OF. & F. *pas;* but influenced by the English verb. See PACE, PASS, *v. i.;* cf. 2d PASS, *n.*, PASSUS.]
1. A pace. *Obs.*
2. A passage, canto, chapter, or section; a passus. *Obs.*
3. An opening, road, or track available for passing; a way by which or a place at which to get through or over; a passageway; a route; specif.: **a** An opening or passageway through an obstructed region or a barrier; esp., a passageway, often difficult to traverse, through mountainous country; a depression in a range by which access may be had from one slope or side to the other; a defile.
"Try not the *pass!*" the old man said. *Longfellow.*
b A way by which to pass, as a crossing, ford, ferry, navigable channel, fishway, etc. **c** A narrow part of a street or road; an alley, a lane, or other narrow passage.
4. *Mining.* A chute from one level to another; a winze.

pass, *n.* [F. *passe*, fr. *passer* to pass; but influenced by the English verb. See PASS, *v. i.*, 1st PASS, *n.*] **1.** Act of passing; passage.
2. Departure from this life; decease; death, lit. or fig.
3. Conduct; demeanor. *Obs.*
Your grace, like power divine,
Hath look'd upon my *passes* *Shak*
4. Estimation; reputation; acceptance; currency. *Obs.*
Common speech gives him a worthy *pass.* *Shak.*
5. Act of passing an examination; esp., in English university degree and local examinations, the attainment of a certain required percentage of marks enabling the candidate to satisfy the examiners, but not to gain "honors."
6. State of things; condition; situation; juncture.
Have his daughters brought him to this *pass?* *Shak.*
7. **a** Permission or license to pass, or to go and come; a passport; esp., *Mil.*, a written permit allowing one to pass through the lines of an army, post, or the like.
A ship sailing under the flag and *pass* of an enemy. *Kent.*
b A permit, ticket, or order, allowing one free transportation, admission, etc.; as, an annual *pass* on a railway; a theater *pass.* **c** *Mil.* Written leave of absence for a brief period given to a soldier; as, to go to town on a *pass.*
8. *Fencing.* **a** A thrust or lunge. **b** Sometimes, in old-fashioned fencing, the advancing of one foot quite by the other, as distinguished from simply widening the space between them as in the lunge
9. Fig.: A thrust; a sally (of wit). *Obs.* *Shak.*
10. Transference of objects by sleight of hand or the like; jugglers' or conjurers' manipulation; also, a trick; as, in doing card tricks, to make or perform the *pass*, or shifting of the positions of the cards.
11. A movement of the hand or hands over or along anything; the manipulation of a mesmerist.
12. In football, hockey, etc., a transfer of the ball, etc., to another player of one's side, usually at some distance.
13. *Iron & Steel Manuf.* **a** A single passage of a bar, rail, sheet, etc., between the rolls. **b** An aperture formed between two grooved rolls in a rolling mill, through which a bar of iron or steel is passed to be shaped.
14. An iron arch, hoop, or ring through which the ball was driven in the game of pall-mall. *Obs.*
15. *Croquet.* Short for PASS STROKE.

pass (pȧs), *v. i.; pret.* PASSED (pȧst) or, *Rare*, PAST; *p. p.* PASSED, PAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASS'ING. [F. *passer*, LL. *passare*, fr. L. *passus* step. See PACE.] **1.** To go; to move; to proceed; to be moved or transferred from one point to another; to make a transit; to be impelled on; to flow, as a current; to extend, as a road; to have its course; to run; to continue or go on, as in a narrative; — usually with an adverb, adverbial phrase, etc., defining the kind or manner of motion, route, distance, etc.; as, to *pass* on, by, out, in, etc.; to *pass* swiftly, smoothly, etc.; to *pass* to the rear, under the yoke, across the field, etc. *Chaucer.*
2. To go from place to place; travel; be active; exist. *Obs.*
3. To go from one person to another; to circulate; to be current; to be given and taken freely; to obtain general acceptance; to be held or regarded; to be generally known; — often followed by *for*, *as*, or *by;* as, clipped coin will not *pass.* "Let him *pass* for a man." *Shak.*
False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*
4. To move or be transferred from one place, state, or condition to another; to change possession, condition, or circumstances; to undergo transition or conversion; as, the business has *passed* into other hands; to *pass* from the liquid into the gaseous state.
Others, dissatisfied with what they have, . . . *pass* from just to unjust. *Sir W. Temple*
5. *Law.* To be conveyed or transferred, as by will, deed, or other instrument of conveyance, so as to vest the title or interest in another; as, an estate *passes* by a deed; the title to goods sold *passes* by sale.
6. To be exchanged; to be done; as, Do you know what *passed* on that occasion? few words *passed.*
7. *To move beyond* the range of the senses or of knowledge; to go away; to depart; specif., to depart from life; die.
Let this cup *pass* from me. *Matt.* xxvi. 39.
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shak.*
8. To go by or move past, as a procession; to be moved or impelled past; to flow past.
9. To go by or glide by, as time; to elapse; to be spent; to disappear or vanish; as, their vacation *passed* pleasantly.
Now the time is far *passed.* *Mark* vi. 35.
Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will *pass.* *Dryden.*
10. To go or get through; to have passage; to force or make one's way; as, to *pass* through the lines.
11. Specif., to go through a duct or the intestines.
12. To go unheeded, uncensured, or unchallenged; to proceed without hindrance or opposition; to be suffered to go on; to pass muster. "The play may *pass.*" *Shak.*
13. To advance through all the steps necessary to validity or effectiveness; to be carried through a body that has power to sanction or reject; to receive legislative sanction; to be enacted; as, the bill *passed.* See PASSAGE, *n.*, 8.
14. To go through any inspection or test successfully; to be approved or accepted; to attain the required standard; as, he attempted the examinations, but did not *pass.*
15. To be successful. *Obs.*
16. To go beyond; to surpass; to exceed; to excel; to go beyond bounds or to excess; to be in excess; to beggar description. *Obs.* "This *passes*, Master Ford." *Shak.*
17. To move or come into being or under notice; to come and go in consciousness; hence, to take place; to occur; to happen; to come; to occur progressively or in succession; to be present transitorily.
Consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *I. Watts.*
18. *Law.* **a** To sit in inquest or adjudication; — said of a jury, inquest, etc., and used with *on* or *upon*, *between*, or *for* or *against.* *Obsoles.* **b** Of a juryman, to serve or sit (on or upon a jury, trial, etc.). *Obsoles.* **c** To adjudicate in a cause or proceeding; to render a verdict or judgment; — used with *on* or *upon*, *for*, etc.
We may not *pass* upon his life
Without the form of justice. *Shak.*
19. *Law.* To be rendered in adjudication, as a verdict, etc.; to be rendered, given, or done in legal procedure.
20. To care; to reck; to concern or trouble one's self; to scruple; to object; — usually with negative. *Obs.*
As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not. *Shak.*
21. *Fencing.* To make a pass or lunge; to thrust.
22. In sleight of hand, etc., to make passes; to transfer an object, as if by magic.
23. *Card Playing.* **a** In poker, primero, etc., to decline to play a round or hand; to throw up one's hand. **b** In euchre, napoleon, etc., to decline a privilege, as of making the trump, doubling, etc.; specif., in bridge, to transfer to one's partner the privilege of making the trump.
24. *Dicing.* To win at passage (which see). *Obs.*
25. In football, hockey, etc., to make a pass; to transfer the ball, etc., to another player of one's own side.
26. To throw and catch a ball, as a baseball. *U. S.*
to pass away, to go away; specif.: **a** To depart; also, to get away. **b** To die. "I thought *to pass away* before, and yet alive I am." *Tennyson.* **c** To go by or elapse; — said of time. **d** To cease to exist or be; to come to an end; to perish; to disappear; to vanish. "The heavens shall *pass away.*" 2 *Pet.* iii. 10. — **to p. beyond**, to go beyond; to go past the limits or bounds of; to transcend. — **to p. by.** **a** To go or travel through. *Obs.* **b** To proceed, move, or flow past; to elapse. — **to p. current**, to circulate or be generally used, accepted, received, or reported; to be accepted as genuine. — **to p. forth.** **a** To go out or away. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** To go on or forward; to advance. *Obs.* — **to p. into**, to undergo transition or conversion into; to change gradually into. See def. 4. — **to p. off.** **a** To go off or away; to cease; to disappear; as, an agitation *passes off.* **b** To go off; to be carried through; to progress to the end; as, the reception *passed off* well. — **to p. on**, to go on; to proceed: to continue; to advance; to pass or elapse. — **to p. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To impose upon; to be accepted or received by. **b** To happen to; to come upon; to affect. "So death *passed upon* all men." *Rom.* v. 12. "Provided no indirect act *pass upon* our prayers to defile them." *Jer. Taylor.* **c** *Fencing.* To thrust or lunge at. — **to p. over.** **a** To go over or across; to go from one side, end, or vessel to the other; to cross, as a river, road, or bridge; to traverse; as, vapors *pass over* from a retort into a receiver. **b** To go by; to elapse. *Obs.* **c** To pass the hand or hands over, as harp strings. **d** To let go unnoticed or unremarked; to omit; to disregard; to skip; to pass by. — **to p. through**, to go through; specif.: **a** To go from one side to the other of; to traverse; to cross. **b** To move, proceed, or be transferred through (places, states, times, processes, stages, etc.); to be subjected to passage through; to undergo; to experience; as, it *passed through* several hands; the metal had *passed through* the fire; the country is *passing through* hard times. **c** To make or force one's way through; pierce through; to penetrate, lit. or fig.; to comprehend.

pass (pȧs), *v. t.* **1.** In simple, transitive senses; as: **a** To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; to proceed past or from one side to the other of; to cross; to traverse; as, to *pass* a house, a stream, a boundary, etc. **b** Hence: To go from one limit to the other of; to go or live through; to have experience of; to undergo; to suffer to pass through. *Now Rare.* "To *pass* commodiously this life." *Milton.*
She loved me for the dangers I had *passed.* *Shak*
c To get past or by; to avoid. *Obs. or Scot.* **d** To go by without noticing; to take no note of; to disregard; to omit; to leave unmentioned; to pass over. *Now Rare.*
Please you that I may *pass* this doing. *Shak.*
I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden*
e To pierce or penetrate; to pass through. *Obs.* **f** To go successfully or satisfactorily through, as an examination, trial, test, etc.; to attain the required standard in; to satisfy the requirements of; to obtain the formal sanction of, as a legislative body; to be accepted or approved by; as, he *passed* his examination; the bill *passed* the senate. **g** To go beyond; to transcend; surpass; excel; exceed; outrun; surmount; overstep; transgress; also, to get beyond or past, as a time of life. "She was just *passing* seventeen." *G. W. Cable.*
And strive to *pass* . . .
Their native music by her skillful art. *Spenser.*
2. In causative senses; as: **a** To cause, let, or enable to go, move, or proceed; to transfer from one place to another; to transmit, send, convey, transport, move, put, etc.
I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals. *Addison.*
Waller *passed* . . . horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*
b Specif.: To take a turn with (a line, gasket, etc.), as around a sail in furling, and make secure; to take a turn with (a rope, string, etc.) around anything, as a tree. **c** To cause to go, pass, or march by, lit. or fig.; as, to *pass* an army or an author's works in review. **d** To cause to, or let, go past or through; to cause or allow to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance; as, to *pass* a person into a theater, or over a railroad. **e** To cause to, or let, pass, go by, or elapse; to spend; — said of time; as, to *pass* the winter at Rome. **f** To cause to go through to completion; to bring to an end; to transact; execute; do; finish; complete. *Obs.*
We'll *pass* the business privately and well *Shak.*
g To cause or allow to advance by stages of progress; to carry with success through an ordeal, examination, or action; to cause or allow to pass an examination; to let or get through; specif., to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify; to enact; to approve as valid and just; as, the professor *passed* most of his students; he *passed* the measure through the committee; the senate *passed* the bill. **h** To let pass or go unchecked or unnoticed; to overlook; to pass over. *Obs.* **i** To transfer from one person to another; to hand; to deliver; to hand over or round; specif.: (1) In football, hockey, etc., to transfer (the ball, etc.) to another player of one's own side. (2) To put in circulation; to give currency to; as, to *pass* counterfeit money. "*Pass* the happy news." *Tennyson.* **j** *Law.* To transfer the right or property in; to make over, as the title to an estate. **k** To give in pledge; to promise; to pledge.
Father, thy word is *passed.* *Milton.*
l To give or cast (a vote) *Obs.* **m** To send forth; to give out; to emit; discharge. *Obs.* **n** To emit or discharge from the bowels or other part of the body; to evacuate; void. **o** To cause to, or let, pass the lips; to utter; pronounce; express; specif., to utter or pronounce judicially; as, to *pass* criticisms or judgment; to *pass* sentence on a person. **p** *Fencing.* To make, as a thrust, punto, etc. *Obs. Shak.* **q** In card tricks, to make or perform the pass on. **r** To be capable of being opened (with a pass key); as, all these locks should be *passed* with one key.
to pass a dividend, to omit the declaration and payment of a dividend at the time when due or regularly paid. — **to p. a name**, *London Stock Exchange*, to pass, or hand to the participators in a transaction, the ticket issued by the purchasing broker on name day (which see). — **to p. away.** **a** To spend; to while away; to pass. "Lest she *pass away* the flower of her age." *Ecclus.* xlii. 9. **b** To transfer or convey away; to surrender. *Obs.* — **to p. by**, to allow to go by or past without stopping, touching, or noticing; to disregard; omit; skip; ignore; overlook; to pass over. — **to p. forth**, to spend or pass (time). *Obs.* — **to p. in**, to hand in. — **to p.**, *or* **hand, in one's checks** *or* **chips**, to die; — a euphemism taken from the practice of handing one's counters to the banker when ceasing play in a gambling game, in order that one's account may be adjusted. *Cant or Slang, U. S.* — **to p. muster**, to pass through a muster or inspection without censure.
Such excuses will not *pass muster* with God. *South.*
— **to p. off.** **a** To dispose of, esp. fraudulently; to put in circulation; to cause (a person, esp. one's self, or a thing) to be taken, received, or regarded (for or as what he or it is not); to impose, esp. fraudulently; to palm off. "*Passed* himself *off* as a bishop." *Macaulay.* **b** To ward off; to parry; — used fig. — **to p. on**, to send or hand on or to the next person or thing in a number or series. — **to p.** (something) **on** *or* **upon** (some one), to put upon as a trick or cheat; to palm off on. "She *passed* the child *on* her husband for a boy." *Dryden.* — **to p. over.** **a** To hand over; to transfer. **b** To pass without stopping, touching, or noticing; to omit; to disregard; to skip; to overlook; to ignore; to pass by; as, *to pass over* an affront. **c** To let pass unpunished; to overlook; to excuse. **d** To surpass. *Obs.* **e** To spend or pass (time). *Obs.* — **to p. the mark.** See 3d MARK, 6 **f.** — **to p. the time of day**, to exchange greetings. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to p. through**, to cause to go through; to put, thrust, etc., through.

pass'a-ble (pȧs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF.; F. only in sense 4.] **1.** Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like; as, the roads are not *passable.*
2. Capable of passing or going through. *Obs.*
3. Capable of being freely circulated or disseminated; acceptable; generally receivable; current.
With men as with false money — one piece is more or less *passable* than another *L'Estrange.*
Could they have made the slander *passable.* *Collier.*
4. Such as may be allowed to pass without serious objection; tolerable; admissible; moderate; mediocre.
My version will appear a *passable* beauty when the original muse is absent. *Dryden.*
5. Passing; transient. *Obs. & R.*
6. Capable of passing or being sanctioned or enacted.
— **pass'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pass'a-bly**, *adv.*

‖ **pas'sa-ca'glia** (päs'sä-käl'yä) } *n.* [Sp *pasacalle* a cer-
‖ **pas'sa-ca'glio** (päs'sä-käl'yō) } tain tune on the guitar, prop., a tune played in passing through the streets.] *Music.* An old Italian or Spanish dance tune, resembling the chaconne, in slow three-four measure, usually with divisions on a ground bass.

pas-sade' (pȧ-sād'), *n.* [F. *passade;* cf. Sp. *pasada*, Pr. *passada*, It. *passata.* See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** *Man.* A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot.
2. An alms given in passing. *Obs. & R.*
3. *Fencing.* = PASSADO, 1. *Obs. & R.*

pas-sa'do (pȧ-sä'dō; pȧ-sä'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dōz). [See PASSADE.] **1.** *Fencing.* A thrust, with the advance of one foot. "The immortal *passado.*" *Shak. Obs. exc. fig.*
The wondrous power of flattery in *passados* at woman. *T. Hardy.*
2. A passing or going. *Obs.*

pas'sage (pȧs'ȧj), *v. t. & i.;* PAS'SAGED (-ȧjd); PAS'SAG-ING (-ȧ-jĭng). [F. *passager, passéger*, fr. It. *passeggiare.*] To walk or move sidewise, as a saddle horse; to sidle.

pas'sage, *n. Man.* A sidewise movement of a horse, diagonal pairs of legs being raised alternately.

pas'sage (pȧs'ȧj), *n* [F. *passage.* See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of passing; transit from one place to another; movement from point to point; a going by, on, over, across, or through; entrance or exit; migration; extension or course, as of a line or nerve; as, the *passage* of a man or a carriage; the *passage* of a ship or a bird; the *passage* of light; the *passage* of fluids through the body.
What! are my doors opposed against my *passage?* *Shak.*
2. Transition; passing; lapse; course; progress; as, the *passage* of time; during the *passage* of a bill through its several stages in Congress.
The conduct and *passage* of affairs. *Sir J. Davies.*
3. Exit from life; decease; death. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Right, liberty, or permission to pass; power, opportunity, or means of passing.
5. A specific act of traveling or passing from one place to

pas'quin (päs'kwĭn), *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize; to pasquinade. *Rare.*

pas'quin-ad'er (päs'kwĭ-nād'ēr), *n.* One who composes pasquinades; also, one who collects pasquinades

pas'quin-a'do, *n.; pl.* -DOES. A pasquinade. *Obs. & R.*

Pas-quin'i-an (päs-kwĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Pasquin; of the nature of a pasquinade; satirical.

pass. † PASCH.
pass. ‡ PEISE.
pass *Abbr.* Passive.

pass'a-bl. Passable. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **pas'sa'caille'** (pȧ'sä'kä'y'), **n.** [F.] = PASSACAGLIA.

another; a transit by means of conveyance; a journey, now only one by water; a voyage; also, privilege of conveyance as a passenger, esp. by water.

The ship in which he had taken *passage*. *Macaulay.*

6. A toll for the privilege of passing. *Obs. or Hist.*
7. Reception; acceptance; currency. *Obs.*
8. Of a measure or law: Act of passing; sanction; enactment. Ordinarily *passage* refers to the final affirmative action by which the assembly enacts the law; but it has been also sometimes used to designate the time of taking effect of the act (52 *Ill. App.* 514, 518; 45 *Neb.* 724); or the final act necessary to make it a valid law, as the signing or approving by the governor or other executive (82 *Mass.* (16 *Gray*) 144: 50 *Tenn.* 442).
9. A movement or an evacuation of the bowels.
10. A causing to pass, or go through or over, be omitted or enacted, etc. *Rare.*
11. A means of passing; a way; road; path; channel or course through or by which one passes; way of exit or entrance; way of access or transit; a pass; sometimes, a place for crossing a river or strait; a ford, ferry, or bridge. Hence, a common avenue to various apartments or a way connecting one apartment with another in a building, as a hall, corridor, lobby, vestibule, or entry.

And with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

12. Something that passes, or happens or is done; an occurrence; an incident; an act or deed; a transaction. *Obs. or Archaic.* "In thy *passages* of life." *Shak.*
13. Specif., a mutual act or transaction; something that goes on between two persons mutually; a negotiation; an interchange or exchange of vows, endearments, or the like; an interchange or exchange of blows; encounter; altercation; a fencing, as in argument; as, a *passage* at or of arms.

No *passages* of love
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore. *Tennyson.*

14. A particular portion constituting a part of something, as, esp., of a discourse or composition; an episode; esp., an indefinite, but usually not long or extensive, portion of a literary composition, speech, musical composition, or picture; a verse, paragraph, section, clause, sentence, etc.

How commentators each dark *passage* shun. *Young.*

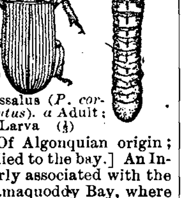
15. Specif.: **a** A digression. *Obs.* **b** A remark, statement, expression, or the like. *Obs.* **c** *Music.* (1) A scalelike or arpeggiolike series of intermediate notes; a run or flourish. (2) A phrase or other section of a piece.
16. *Dicing.* An obsolete game played by two players with three dice, a player winning when he threw doublets passing or exceeding ten.
Syn. — Vestibule, hall, corridor, entry.
in passage, in passing; cursorily. *Obs.* "These . . . have been studied but *in passage*." *Bacon.* — **of p.**, passing from one place, region, or climate, to another, migratory; — now used only in the phrase *bird of passage* (lit. or fig.), or *fish of passage*. "Birds *of passage*." *Longfellow.*

pas′sage (păs′ăj), *v. i.* **1**. To make a passage; to journey; to voyage; to cross; to pass.
2. To engage in a passage at arms; fig., to fence.

pas′sage-way′ (-wā′), *n.* A way for passage. = PASSAGE, 11.

passage winds. *Naut.* Prevailing westerly winds which blow in the belt lying between the horse latitudes and the region of the pole, in each hemisphere.

Pas′sa-lus (păs′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάσσαλος peg, gag.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellicorn beetles related to the stag beetles, and included in them or made the type of a family, **Pas-sal′i-dæ** (pă-săl′ĭ-dē). Most of the family are large black beetles of tropical countries found in decaying wood both as larvæ and adults. None occurs in Europe, and but one (*P. cornutus*, sometimes called *horn bug*) in the United States.



Passalus (*P. cornutus*). *a* Adult; *b* Larva (½)

Pas′sa-ma-quod′dy (păs′ȧ-mȧ-kwŏd′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Of Algonquian origin; lit., pollock-plenty-place; prop. applied to the bay.] An Indian of a small Algonquian tribe early associated with the Abnakis. They are still about Passamaquoddy Bay, where they are engaged chiefly in basket making.

pas′sant (păs′ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *passer*. See PASS, *v. i.*] **1**. Surpassing; excelling. *Obs.*
2. Passing; transitory; ephemeral. *Obs.*
3. Going on or past; proceeding. *Obs.*
4. *Her.* Walking; — said of any animal represented as walking with the dexter fore paw raised. When *passant* is used without another adjective, the animal is represented as looking forward to the dexter side of the escutcheon.

Lion Passant.

5. Passing from one to another, as opinions; current. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
6. Cursory; made, done, performed, etc., in passing. *Obs.*
‖ **en passant**. See in the *Vocabulary*. — **passant counter passant**, *Her.*, walking (alternately) in opposite directions; — said of two (or more) animals. — **p. gardant**, *Her.*, walking forward with the head affronté, as a lion. — **p. regardant** *or* **repassant**, *Her.*, walking forward and looking backward.

pass book. **a** *Banking.* The depositor's book in which a record of the deposits and withdrawals of a current account is kept. **b** A customer's book in which a dealer enters articles bought on credit.

‖ **pas′sé′**, *masc.* ‖ **pas′sée′**, *fem.* (pä′sā′), *a.* [F.] Past; gone by; hence, past one's prime; worn; faded; behind the times; antiquated; as, a *passée* belle; a *passé* gown.

passed (păst), *p. p.* of PASS. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Having passed an examination or test; esp.: *Nav.* Having passed an examination for promotion and awaiting a vacancy in a higher grade; as, *passed* assistant paymaster; — used as a part of the staff title. **b** *Finance.* Left unpaid; — said of dividends. **passed ball**, *Baseball*, a pitched ball, not hit by the batsman, that passes the catcher when he should have stopped it, and allows a base runner to advance a base. — **p. master**, a person who has passed as a master; a proficient. Cf. PAST MASTER **b**. — **p. pawn**, *Chess*, a pawn having no adverse pawn before it on its own or either adjoining file.

passe′garde′ (pås′gärd′), *n.* [Prob. fr. *pass* + *guard*. *Oxf. E. D.*: cf. F. *passegarde*.] In medieval tilting armor, a piece variously described as a piece fastened on the left elbow, or, perhaps erroneously, as the ridgelike projection on the pauldron called *garde-collet* (which see).

passe′ment (pås′mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Narrow lace, gimp, or braid, used for trimmings; — so called until the 17th century. Now, a pattern for lace pricked on parchment.

passe′ment, *v. t.*; PASSE′MENT-ED; PASSE′MENT-ING. To adorn or trim with passement or lace.

passe-men′terie (pås-mĕn′trĭ; *F.* päs′mäɴ′trē′), *n.* [F.] Trimmings, esp. of braids, cords, gimps, beads, or tinsel.

pas′sen-ger (păs′ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. & F. *passager*. See PASSAGE, *n.*; cf. MESSENGER.] **1**. A passer through or passer-by; wayfarer; traveler. *Now Rare*, exc. in *foot passenger*.
2. A traveler by some established conveyance, as a coach, steamboat, railroad train, etc.

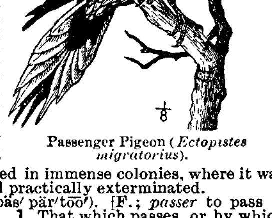
It has been said (*L. R.* 2 *Q. B.* 447) . . . that "the right which a *passenger* by railway has to be carried safely does not depend on his having made a contract, but that the fact of his being a *passenger* casts a duty on the company to carry him safely;" and this seems to be now the accepted view. *T. E. Holland.*

3. A passenger boat; a passage boat; a ferryboat. *Obs.*
4. A ferryman; one who has charge of a ford. *Obs.*
5. A bird of passage; specif., a passage hawk. *Obs.*
6. A member of a racing crew whose weight retards the boat more than his power adds to its speed; hence, an inefficient member of a team. *Sporting Slang.*

passenger mile. *Railroads.* A unit of measurement of the passenger transportation performed by a railroad during a given period, usually a year, the total of which consists of the sum of the miles traversed by all the passengers on the road in the period in question.

passenger mileage. *Railroads.* Passenger miles collectively; the total number of miles traveled by passengers on a railroad during a given period.

passenger pigeon. A North American wild pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) of irregularly migratory habits, formerly exceedingly abundant, esp. in the Mississippi Valley. The male is about 16 inches long, including the long graduated tail, and has the upper part bluish slate with iridescence on the neck, the breast vinaceous, and the belly white. The female is smaller and plainer. It nested in immense colonies, where it was shot and netted until practically exterminated.


Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).

‖ **passe′ par′tout′** (pås′ pär′tōō′). [F.; *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] **1**. That which passes, or by which one can pass, everywhere; specif., a master key.
2. French senses, rare in English: *Print.* **a** An ornamental plate or block having a central opening reserved for putting in another plate or block. **b** An ornamental frame or border of wood or metal.
3. In picture framing, a piece or plate of cardboard, wood, or the like which has its central portion cut out for the reception of the picture and thus serves as a mat or border for it; the picture, with the passe partout, is put between the glass and a back, as of cardboard, the whole being held together by strips of paper or cloth pasted over the edges.

passe′pied′ (pås′pyā′), *n.* [F.] A kind of minuet in quick triple time, said to have originated in Brittany. It became popular in France and England.

pass′er (pås′ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who passes; a passer-by.
2. One who passes (an examination).
3. One who causes to pass (in any sense).

pass′er–by′, *n.; pl.* PASSERS-BY. One who passes by, esp. casually.

Pas′ser-es (păs′ẽr-ēz), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* A group equivalent to Passeriformes.

pas′ser-i-form (păs′ẽr-ĭ-fôrm′; pă-sĕr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Passeriformes; passerine.

Pas′ser-i-for′mes (păs′ẽr-ĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *passer* sparrow + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* The largest order of birds, including nearly seven thousand species and subspecies, or more than half of all birds. The group consists chiefly of song birds of perching habits ranging in size from the smallest titmice to the ravens and birds of paradise. Usually under the name *Passeres*, it has been long recognized, but opinions differ as to its subdivisions. Gadow defines two suborders, *Passeres anisomyodi*, including the Clamatores and Subclamatores, and *Passeres diacromyodi*, including the Oscines and Suboscines. Others divide it into the suborder *Desmodactyli*, including only the Subclamatores, and the *Eleutherodactyli*, including the Clamatores, Oscines, and Pseudoscines (see all these terms). The Passeriformes are ægithognathous and altricial, and have no ambiens muscle. None of the toes is reversible, three being in front and one behind. The phalanges of the toes from the first to the fourth are 2, 3, 4, 5, and the flexor muscle of the hind toe is free from the front flexor. There are ten primaries (the first often rudimentary), and usually twelve rectrices.

pas′ser-ine (păs′ẽr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *passerinus*, fr. *passer* a sparrow.] Of or pert. to the Passeres or Passeriformes.

pas′ser-ine, *n.* A passerine bird.

pas′si-bil′i-ty (păs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *passibilitas*: cf. F. *passibilité*.] **1**. Quality or state of being passible; aptness to feel or suffer; sensibility.
2. Passiveness. *Obs. & R.*

pas′si-ble (păs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *passibilis*, fr. *pati* to suffer: cf. F. *passible*. See PASSION.] **1**. Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents; sensible.

Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*. *Hooker.*

2. Susceptible of change or decay. *Obs.*
3. That may be suffered or felt. *Obs.*
4. Passive. *Obs. & R.*

Pas′si-flo′ra (păs′ĭ-flō′rȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; L. *passio* passion (fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer) + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical American herbs or shrubs, typifying the family Passifloraceæ. They are chiefly climbers by means of tendrils, and have alternate simple or lobed leaves, and usually very showy flowers with a short calyx tube, four or five petals, and numerous stamens monadelphous at base; the fruit is a pulpy berry. Many species are cultivated for ornament, the flowers exhibiting many forms and colors, red, white, and purple being the most common. The fruit in some species is edible. See GRANADILLA, MAYPOP, PASSION FLOWER. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pas′si-flo-ra′ce-æ (-flō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PASSIFLORA.] *Bot.* A family of tropical plants (order Hypericales), the passion-flower family, comprising 18 genera and over 300 species. They are woody tendril-climbing vines or erect herbs, mostly with showy flowers, distinguished chiefly by the crown of filaments borne on the throat of the calyx; the fruit is a berry or capsule. *Passiflora* is the principal genus. — **pas′si-flo-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pass′ing (pås′ĭng), *a.* **1**. Going by, beyond, through, or away; departing.
2. Gliding by; elapsing; transitory; fleeting; ephemeral.
3. Made, given, etc., in passing; cursory.
4. Exceeding; surpassing; preëminent. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.* "Her *passing* deformity." *Shak.*
5. Of, pertaining to, or in charge of, examinations; examining; as, a *passing* captain.
6. [From PASSING, *n.*] Of or pert. to, or used in or for, the act or process of passing.
passing bell, a tolling of a bell to announce that a soul is passing, or has passed, from its body (formerly done to invoke prayers for the dying); also, a tolling during the passing of a funeral procession to the grave, or during funeral ceremonies; fig., a presage or indication of the death or end of something; knell. — **p. nippers**, *Naut.*, nippers. See NIPPER, 2 **d**. — **p. note** *or* **tone**, a note or tone unessential to the harmony and usually unaccented, interposed for melodic smoothness between essential notes; also, sometimes, auxiliary notes. — **p. strake**, *Shipbuilding*, a continuous strake between butts in the same vertical plane. — **p. stroke**, *Croquet*, a pass stroke.

pass′ing, *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively; surpassingly; preëminently; very; as, *passing* fair; *passing* strange. "You apprehend *passing* shrewdly." *Shak.*

pass′ing, *n.* **1**. Act of one that passes or causes to pass.

The *passing* of the sweetest soul
That ever look'd with human eyes. *Tennyson.*

2. A means of passing or crossing; a ford.
3. A kind of thread made by winding a core of silk thread with strips of gold or silver, used in embroidery.
in passing, while going by; by the way; parenthetically.

passing braid. A kind of braid made of passing.

pass′ing-ly, *adv.* of PASSING, *a.*; specif.: **a** Temporarily; transiently. *Obs.* **b** In passing; cursorily. **c** Exceedingly; surpassingly; passing. *Archaic.* *Wycliffe.*

pas′sion (păsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *passio*, fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer. See PATIENT.] **1**. A suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; specif.: **a** [*often cap.*] Orig. and usually, the suffering of Christ on the cross; or, often, his sufferings between the night of the Last Supper and his death, thus including the agony in Gethsemane.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts* i. 3.

b The sufferings of a martyr; martyrdom. *Archaic.*
2. [*cap.*] The story of Christ's suffering as related in the Gospels; also, a musical setting of it; a Passion oratorio.
3. [*cap.*] Passion week; Passiontide. *Obs.*
4. Any suffering or distress; affliction. *Obs.*
5. A bodily disorder causing suffering or distress; — now only in certain phrases, as *ileac passion*, *ischiadic passion*.
6. A violent attack of disease; a fit; paroxysm. *Obs.*
7. State of being acted on; subjection to an external agent or influence; a passive condition; — opposed to *action*. *Passion* is one of Aristotle's ten categories, denoting any condition of being following from the action upon it of some cause; or, in a general sense, the quality of being whereby it is capable of being affected by action. Cf. def. 8.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move,

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pas′sage-a-ble, *a.* Passable. *Obs.*
passage bird, *a.* **a** A bird of passage. **b** A passage hawk.
passage board. A board placed between the parts of an organ to make them accessible.
passage hawk. *Falconry.* A full-grown falcon, taken for training in its time of passage or migration; a haggard.
passage house. A privy. *Obs.*
passage money. **a** Money paid as fare, esp. by water. **b** A toll for passing. *Obs.*
passage penny. A penny paid for passage or as fare.
pas′sag-er (păs′ā-jẽr). † PASSENGER.
pas′sag-er, *n.* [Cf. F. *passager*, fem. *passagère*, passing.] A curled lock on the temple. *Obs.*
Pas-sa′gi-an (pă-sā′jĭ-ăn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.: cf. F. *Passagi(e)n*.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an obscure anti-Trinitarian Italian sect of the 12th century.
passagour. † PASSENGER.
passamaine. † PASSEMENT.
passameasure, **passameso**. † PASSEMEASURE.
‖ **pas′sa-mez′zo** (päs′sä-mĕd′zō), *n.* [It.] = PASSEMEASURE.
passance, *n.* [From PASSANT, *a.*] A journey. *Obs.*
passand. Obs. p. pr. of PASS.
pas′sant (păs′ănt), *adv.* In passing. *Obs.*
‖ **pas′sant′** (pä′säɴ′), *n.* [F.] A person passing; passer-by.
pas′sant-ly, *adv.* Exceedingly; also, in passing. *Obs.*
pas′sa-ra′do, *n.* A passaree. *Obs.*
pas′sa-ree′ (păs′ȧ-rē′), **paz′a-ree′** (păz′-), *n.* *Naut.* A rope for extending the clews of a square foresail when before the wind. *Obs. or R.* — *v. t.* To extend by a passaree. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **pas-sa′ta** (päs-sä′tä), *n.* [It.] = PASSADO, 1.
pass boat. *Naut.* A punt, or similar flat-bottomed boat. *Rare.*
pass box. *Mil.* A wooden or metallic box used to carry cartridges from the magazine or caisson to a gun. [*Obs.*]
pass′-by′, *n.* **1**. A passing by.
2. Also **pass′-bye**. *Mining.* A place in a mine for passing by; esp., a loop or turnout in the track. *Dial. Eng.*
passche. † PASH, *v.*
pass check. A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, or, more usually, a return check.
pass dice. [F. *passe-dix*, lit., pass ten; cf. It. *passadieci*. See PASS, *v.*] = 3d PASSAGE, 16. *Obs.*
pass door. *Theat.* A door between the stage and the house.
passe. † PACE, PASS, PEISE.
Passe. † PASCH.
passe, *n.* Passum. *Obs.*
Pas′sé′ (pä′sā′), *n.* One of a tribe of Arawakan Indians of northwestern Brazil, noted for physical beauty, cleanliness, intelligence, and industry. They have now become nearly extinct.
passe-flemingo. † PASSER-FLAMINGO.
passe-flower. † PASQUE FLOWER.
pas′sell (*dial.* pås′'l, păs′'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. of PARCEL.
pas′se-meas′ure (pås′ē-mĕzh′ŭr), *n.* [It. *passamezzo*, *passemezzo*.] **a** An old Italian dance, probably a variety of the pavan. **b** Music for this dance, which was in common time.
‖ **pas′se-mez′zo** (*It.* päs′sā-mĕd′zō), *n.* = PASSEMEASURE.
pass′en, *p. p.* of PASS. Passed. *Obs. & R.* [*Archaic.*]
pass′en (pås′'n), *v. t.* To pass.
passenger density. See TRAFFIC MILE.
passenger falcon. = PASSAGE HAWK.
passenger pool. See POOL.
passe′pa-role′, *n.* [F.] *Mil.* An order passed by word of mouth from the head to the rear of a troop. *Obs.*
passeport. † PASSPORT.
Pas′ser (păs′ẽr), *n.* [L., sparrow.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the house sparrow and its near relatives.
passerado. † PASSARADO.
pas′ser-age, *n.* [F., fr. *passer* to pass + *rage* madness; — from its supposed effect in curing madness.] Garden cress. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **Pas′se-res an-i′so-my-o′di** (ăn-ī′sō-mī-ō′dī). [NL. *anisomyodi*; *aniso-* + Gr. μυώδης muscular.] *Zoöl.* See PASSERIFORMES.
‖ **Pas′se-res di-a-c′ro-my-o′di** (dī-ăk′rō-mī-ō′dī). [NL. *diacromyodi*. See DI-; ACROMYODI.] *Zoöl.* See PASSERIFORMES.
pas′ser-fla-min′go, *n.* [L. *passer* sparrow, also ostrich + *flamingo*.] The flamingo. *Obs.*
passetemps, *n.* [F. *passe-temps*.] Pastime. *Obs.*
passetime. † PASTIME.
‖ **pas′ seul′** (pä′ sûl′). See PAS, 2.
passe′-ve-lours′ (*F.* päs′vē-lōōr′), *n.* [F.: *passer* to surpass + *velours* velvet.] Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*). *Obs.*
passe′vo′lant′ (*F.* -vō′läɴ′), *n.* [F., lit., pass flying.] **1**. = BASE, *n.*, 24.
2. A soldier or marine hired on muster days to complete the roll for which the captain draws pay; a man falsely enlisted or mustered. *Obs.*
pass′guard. Var. of PASSEGARDE.
Passh. † PASCH.
passhe. † PASH, *v.* [*Rare.*]
pas′si-ble-ness, *n.* Passibility.
‖ **pas′sim** (păs′ĭm), *adv.* [L.] Here and there; everywhere.
pass′ing, *prep.* Beyond (in quantity, degree, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*
pass′ing-by′, *n.* The passover. *Obs. & R.*
pas′sin-ger. † PASSENGER.
pass′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pass′ing-pen′ny, *n.* Pass-penny. *Obs.*

and, when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

St. Thomas defines *passion* in its broadest sense as the change from a state to its contrary, or, more strictly, from a more perfect to a less perfect state *Wm. Turner.*

8. Capacity of being affected by external agents; susceptibility of impressions from external agents.

Moldable and not moldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter. *Bacon.*

9. Intense or high-wrought emotion; either, a general play of emotional excitement; as, an orator should have *passion* as well as rhetorical skill; or, a specific emotion in a state of abnormal or controlling activity; as, a *passion* of grief. Often, specif., rage or love; as, to fly into a *passion*. "A *passion* fond even to idolatry." *Macaulay.* Also, state or quality of extreme or habitual susceptibility to emotion, esp. of a particular sort; strong emotional disposition as evinced by inordinate desire or antipathy. "Her *passion* is to seek roses." *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

The bravery of his grief did put me
Into a towering *passion*. *Shak.*
The ruling *passion*, be it what it will,
The ruling *passion* conquers reason still. *Pope.*

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country. *Addison.*

10. *pl.* The feelings or emotions collectively considered as special functions or aptitudes of consciousness.

We also are men of like *passions* with you. *Acts* xiv. 15.

The affections and *passions*, or those modifications or actions of the mind consequent upon the apprehension of certain objects or events in which the mind generally conceives good or evil *Hutcheson.*

11. A writing, as a poem, or an utterance marked by strong or intense feeling or emotion. *Obs. or Archaic.*

12. An object of love or ambition; that which commands passion, or deep interest or zeal.

O liberty! the prisoner's pleasing dream,
The poet's muse, his *passion* and his theme. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See FEELING.

pas'sion (păsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *passionner.*] **1.** To give a passionate character to; to express passionately. *Rare.*

2. To affect with suffering; to torture. *Obs.*

pas'sion, *v. i.* To display, or be moved with, passion or strong emotion; esp., *Obs.*, to suffer pain or sorrow; to be extremely agitated with grief; to sorrow. "Dumbly she *passions*, frantically she doteth." *Shak.*

pas'sion-al (-ăl), *n.* [LL. *passionale, passionalis.*] **1.** A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festivals.

2. A manuscript of the Gospels, on which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath.

pas'sion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; exciting, influenced by, or ministering to, the passions.

pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* [LL. *passionatus*: cf. F. *passionné.*] **1.** Capable or susceptible of passion, or of different passions; easily moved, excited, or agitated; specif., easily moved to anger; irascible; quick-tempered; characterized by anger; angry; as, a *passionate* nature.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*. *Prior.*

2. Affected with, or characterized by, passion, or strong or intense emotion; expressing passion; ardent in feeling or desire; enthusiastic; impassioned; vehement; as, a *passionate* friendship. "The *Passionate* Pilgrim." *Shak.*

3. Specif., affected with, or under the influence or control of, the passion of love; as, *passionate* affection.

4. Affected with grief; sad; sorrowful. *Obs. Shak.*

5. Disposed to pity; compassionate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. Exciting pity or compassion; pitiful. *Obs.*

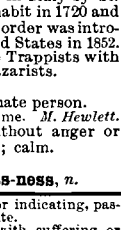
Syn. — PASSIONATE, IMPASSIONED are sometimes used with little distinction. But PASSIONATE, as here compared (see ANGRY), commonly applies to that which is characterized by strong or vehement passion or emotion, IMPASSIONED, esp. to that which manifests or expresses such feeling; as, "A look of *passionate* desire o'er the sea and to the stars I send" (*M. Arnold*): "the figure of St. John, with his looks uplifted in *passionate* compassion" (*Shelley*); "St. John, who, with a tender yet *impassioned* gesture, bends his countenance towards her" (*id.*); "Poetry is . . . the *impassioned* expression which is in the countenance of all Science" (*Wordsworth*). See FEELING.

pas'sion-ate (-āt), *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To impassion.

2. To express or portray with passion.

passion cross. The Latin cross. See CROSS, *Illust.* (1).

passion flower. a Any flower or plant of the genus *Passiflora*; — so named from a fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of Christ's crucifixion. Thus the corona represented the crown of thorns, the stamens and pistil the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. See PASSIFLORA. **b** Any flower or plant of the allied genus *Tacsonia.*



Passion Flower (*Passiflora cærulea*).

passion fruit. Any edible fruit of a passion flower.

Pas'sion-ist, *n.* [F. *passioniste, passionniste*, or It. *passionista.*] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A member of a religious order (called in full "Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ" or, less strictly, "Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross"), founded in Italy by St. Paul of the Cross, who put on the order's habit in 1720 and established its first monastery in 1737. The order was introduced into England in 1842 and the United States in 1852. The members unite the austerities of the Trappists with the activity and zeal of the Jesuits and Lazarists.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* A Patripassian.

3. [*l. c.*] One given to passion; a passionate person.

For happy mischief the *passionist* must fume. *M. Hewlett.*

pas'sion-less, *a.* **1.** Void of passion; without anger or emotion; not easily excited; unemotional; calm.

2. Void of suffering; painless. *Rare.*

— **pas'sion-less-ly,** *adv.* — **pas'sion-less-ness,** *n.*

Passion music. *Music.* Orig., music set to the gospel narrative of Christ's Passion; after the Reformation, a kind of oratorio, with narrative, chorals, airs, and choruses, having for its theme the Passion and death of Christ.

Passion play. A mystery play in which the scenes connected with the Passion of Christ are represented, as that given every ten years by the villagers of Oberammergau, Bavaria, in fulfillment of a vow made in 1633 to express thus their gratitude for the cessation of a plague.

Passion Sunday. *Eccl.* The fifth Sunday in Lent, or the second before Easter.

passion vine. The passion flower.

Passion Week. *Eccl.* **a** Properly, the week before Easter, in which Christ's Passion is commemorated; Holy Week. **b** In recent and now more common use, the second week before Easter, beginning with Passion Sunday.

pas-si'val (pă-sī'văl), *a. Gram.* Of or pert. to the passive voice. *Rare.*— **passival verb,** a verb of active form with passive meaning; as in, the book *sells;* the bread *bakes.*

pas'sive (păs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *passivus*: cf. F. *passif.* See PASSION.] **1.** Suffering; subject or open to suffering. *Obs.*

2. Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions or influences; acted upon, affected, or produced by outside force or agency; as, *passive* spectators, not actors.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke*

3. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to: **a** The form or voice of a transitive verb which makes that its grammatical subject which in thought and fact is the object of the action it denotes; as, in Latin, *doceor*, I am taught. See VOICE. **b** Verbs which assert that the subject is acted upon; — distinguished from *active* and *neuter.* See VERB.

4. *Law & Finance.* **a** Bearing no interest; — said of various obligations, as of bonds, as income bonds, which, though bearing no interest, entitle the holder to a profit. **b** Designatiug a debt due to one; of the nature of, or subject to, a liability; — opposed to *active.*

5. Receiving or enduring without resistance; submissive; without emotion or excitement; patient; not opposing; unresisting; as, *passive* obedience; *passive* fortitude.

6. Not active or operating of itself; inactive; inert; as, to be *passive* in an action.

7. *Med.* Designating certain morbid conditions, as hemorrhage or dropsy, characterized by relaxation of the vessels and tissues, with deficient vitality and reaction.

8. *Chem.* Not entering readily into reaction; inactive; inert.

Syn. — Inert, insensible, indifferent, impassible, passionless, unimpassioned, phlegmatic, sluggish, torpid, dull, obtuse, heavy. — PASSIVE, IMPASSIVE, STOICAL, APATHETIC, STOLID. That is PASSIVE which is acted upon, without itself acting; that is IMPASSIVE (see IMPASSIBLE) which shows no emotion; as, "Let us open our leaves like a flower, and be *passive* and receptive" (*Keats*); "To sit as a *passive* bucket and be pumped into . . . can in the long run be exhilarating to no creature" (*Carlyle*); "We can feed this mind of ours in a wise *passiveness*" (*Wordsworth*); "*impassive* and serene" (*Pope*); a face as *impassive* as a mask. STOICAL implies indifference to pleasure or (esp.) pain; it frequently suggests unflinching fortitude; as, *stoical* composure, endurance; cf. "I do not mean that they should be *Stoics*, or want the common feelings for the sufferings that the flesh is heir to" (*Lord Collingwood*). APATHETIC suggests insensibility rather than indifference; STOLID adds to *apathetic* the implication of heaviness or stupidity; as, "the long mechanic pacings to and fro, the set gray life, and *apathetic* end" (*Tennyson*); "Monmouth had passed from pusillanimous fear to the *apathy* of despair" (*Macaulay*); "Farmer Blaize leaned round the Bantam to have a look at him, and beheld the *stolidest* mask ever given to man" (*G. Meredith*); "the *stolid* cheeks, the codfish eyes, the slow, inanimate demeanor" (*W. James*); "that hidebound *stolidity* of sensation and sluggishness of mind which blurs and decolorizes for poor natures the wonderful pageant of consciousness" (*Stevenson*). See INERT, LANGUID, INDIFFERENCE, OBDURATE.

passive bobbin. = HANGER, 3 f. — **p. commerce,** foreign commerce in which the products of one country are transported by ships and persons of another country: — distinguished from *active commerce*, in which a country transports its own exportations. — **p. congestion,** *Med.*, congestion due to obstruction to the return of the blood. — **p. hyperæmia** *or* **hyperemia.** = PASSIVE CONGESTION. — **p. iron,** *Chem.*, iron which, by subjection to the action of heat, of strong nitric acid or chlorine, etc., has become inactive toward acids (probably on account of the formation of a film of oxide). — **p. movement,** *Med.*, a movement of a part, in order to exercise it, made without the assistance of the muscles which ordinarily move the part. — **p. obedience. a** *Polit. Sci.* Obedience or submission of the subject or citizen as a duty in all cases to the de facto government. **b** *Theol.* See ACTIVE OBEDIENCE. — **p. prayer,** among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet, and yielding only to the impulses of grace. — **p. resistance. a** Resistance without active opposition, as by not doing something required; as, the *passive resistance* to the Education Act of 1902 in Great Britain by refusal to pay the education rate. **b** *Elec.* Ohmic resistance. — **p. resister,** one who practices passive resistance (in sense **a**).

pas'sive, *n.* **1.** Something acted upon by something else; a passive thing, quality, etc.; — now usually in *pl.*

2. *Gram.* The passive voice.

3. A passive person or creature. *Rare.*

pas-siv'i-ty (pă-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *passivité.*] **1.** Passibility. *Obs.*

2. Quality or state of being passive; passiveness; specif.: **a** State or quality of being the object of action or of being acted upon from without; also, an instance of it; a passive thing, quality, etc. **b** Submissiveness.

I am thrown into a state of humiliating *passivity*. *G. Eliot.*

c Inactivity; inertness; inertia. **d** *Chem.* Quality or condition of any substance which has no inclination to chemical activity; inactivity. **e** *Gram.* The construction or force of the passive voice. *Rare*

pass'-key', *n.* **1.** A key for opening more locks than one; a master key; also, a private key; a latchkey.

pass'man (păs'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **A male student** who passes for a degree, without honors; — opposed to *honor man* and *classman. Eng. Univ.*

pas-som'e-ter (pă-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *passus* step + *-meter.*] An instrument shaped like a watch, to count the number of a person's steps. Cf. PEDOMETER.

pass'o'ver (păs'ō'vĕr), *n.* [*pass* + *over.*] **1. a** [*cap*] An annual feast of the Jews, instituted (according to Ex. xii.) to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt when God, smiting the firstborn of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites which were marked with the blood of a lamb. It is celebrated on the evening of the 14th day of the month Nisan, and by extension includes the eight (formerly seven) days following, during which only unleavened bread may be eaten. In general the same ceremonies are observed now as anciently. **b** The sacrifice at the feast of the Passover; the paschal lamb. *Ex.* xii.

Christ our *passover* is sacrificed for us. 1 *Cor.* v. 7.

2. A passing or going over, as to the next world. *Rare.*

3. A passing over or omitting; a thing to be passed over or skipped; an omission. *Scot.*

Passover bread *or* **cake.** A small round thin cake consisting of flour and water mixed and baked dry and hard, used by the Jews during the Passover.

pass'port (pâs'pōrt), *n.* [F. *passeport; passer* to pass + *port* a port, harbor. See PASS; PORT a harbor.] **1.** Permission to enter or leave a port, or to pass into or through a country. *Obs.*

2. A letter or document by which such authorization is given. Hence, specif.:

3. A license to pass or take goods through a foreign state, usually over a specified route; — now usually called a *safe-conduct* (which see).

4. A document given by the competent officer of a state, permitting the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place, without molestation, by land or by water. The passport is now usually a formal document issued by a state officer to a citizen of the state, certifying his citizenship, authorizing him to leave the state of which he is a subject, and requesting protection for him abroad. This is presented to the government of a foreign state as an authentication of his identity and character, and is there given the force of a domestic passport by the act of the proper officer in putting a visé upon it.

5. Formerly, a permit to a pauper, soldier, or hospital inmate to travel to a certain place, and often to beg on the way. *Eng.*

6. A document granting permission to a vessel to enter or leave a port; now, usually, a document by which a state grants to a ship of her own marine permission to leave port, and requests the privilege of free entry and exit to and from the territorial waters of foreign states; a sea letter. In times of war between other states the passport may become a necessary guarantee of neutral character to protect the vessel from the belligerents. The passport usually contains the name and residence of the master and the name, description, and destination of the vessel.

7. Fig.: **a** A permission or authorization to pass or go about; *Obs.*, a departure. **b** Anything which secures admission or acceptance; a warrant or certificate which secures entrance, as some mental quality, a letter, etc.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace. *Dryden*

c An authorization. *Obs*

pass'port, *v. t.* To provide with a passport.

‖ **pas'sus** (păs'ŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -SUS, E. -SUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L., a step, a pace. See PACE.] **1.** Of a poem or story, a division or part; a canto; as, a *passus* of "Piers Plowman."

2. See MEASURE.

pass'word' (pâs'wûrd'), *n.* A word to be uttered by one before he is allowed to pass; watchword; countersign.

past (pâst), *pret. & p. p.* of PASS, *v.* Hence: *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a former time; neither present nor future; gone by; elapsed; just gone by or elapsed; just preceding; last; foregoing; ago; as, *past* troubles; *past* offenses; some years *past;* the *past* century; the year *past.*

2. *Gram.* Expressive of time gone by; as, the *past* tense.

3. Of the past month; ultimo; as, your letter of the 25th *past. Now Rare.*

4. In various societies, that has served as such at a former time; as, a *past* master or commander.

past master. a One who has held the office of worshipful master in a lodge of Freemasons, or of master in a guild, club, society, etc. **b** A proficient or thorough master; an adept. — **p. mistress,** a woman who is proficient or thorough in some particular respect; an adept. — **p. perfect.** = PLUPERFECT.

past, *n.* **1.** A former time or state; time gone by; a state of things gone by; that which was done or which occurred formerly. "The *past*, at least, is secure." *D. Webster.*

The present is only intelligible in the light of the *past. Trench*

2. Past life, history, or course of action; esp., a past career unknown or kept secret; as, a man with a *past.*

3. *Gram.* The past tense.

past (pâst), *adv.* **1.** By; beyond; as, he ran *past.*

The alarum of drums swept *past. Longfellow.*

2. Aside; away; by; up; as, to lay *past* "siller." *Scot. & Ir.*

past, *prep.* **1.** Beyond in time; after; beyond the age for or of; as, *past* the hour; *past* active exercise.

Is it not *past* two o'clock? *Shak.*

2. Beyond in position or place; farther than; to or on the farther side of; beyond the reach or influence of; out of the range, sphere, or scope of; beyond the possibility, power, or capacity of; incapable of. "Who being *past* feeling." *Eph.* iv. 19. "Galled *past* endurance." *Macaulay.*

Until we be *past* thy borders. *Num.* xxi. 22.

3. Beyond the bounds of; without. *Obs. or Archaic.*

4. Beyond in number, quantity, amount, or rank; above; exceeding; more than. *Obs. or R.*

Bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

5. Beyond in degree or manner; above. *Now Rare.*

past himself, beside himself. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pas'sion-a-ble, *a.* [OF. *passionnable.*] Prone to passion. *Obs.*

pas'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *passionarius.*] = PASSIONAL, *n.*, 1.

pas'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* of PASSIONATE.

pas'sion-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pas'sion-a-tive, *a.* Tending to impassionate. *Obs.*

‖ **pas'sio-na'to** (päs'syō-nä'tō), *a.* [It. See PASSIONATE.] *Music.* Expressing passion; passionate; — adverbially as a direction.

pas'sioned (păsh'ŭnd), *p. a.* **1.** Affected with passion; characterized by, or indicating, passion; passionate.

2. Affected with suffering or grief; sad; sorrowful. *Obs.*

pas'sion-ful, *a.* Full of passion; as: sorrowful, passionate, angry, or wrathful. *Rare.* [MUSIC.

Passion oratorio. See PASSION

pas'sions, *n.* [Prob. for *patience*, orig. name of a dock. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. PATIENCE, 3 **a.**] The bistort. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

Pas'sion-tide', *n.* [See TIDE time.] The last two weeks of Lent.

pas'sion-wort' (păsh'ŭn-wûrt'), *n.* The passion flower.

passiou. † PASSION.

pas'sit. † PAST, *p. a.*

passiun. † PASSION.

pas'siv. Passive. *Ref. Sp.*

pas'sive-ly, *adv.* of PASSIVE.

pas'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS

pass'less, *a.* **a** Impassable **b** Having no pass or passport.

pass master. **1.** A passed master; also, in associations, a past master. *Obs.*

2. A poor-law officer whose duty was to pass vagrant or nonresident paupers on to their own parishes or unions.

passparole. † PASSEPAROLE.

pass'-pen'ny, *n.* A coin put in a dead person's mouth, as by ancient Greeks to pay Charon.

pass'port-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pass shooting. The shooting of birds (esp. wild ducks) from a blind, when they pass over a particular course. *U. S.*

pass stroke. *Croquet.* A stroke in croqueting that sends the player's ball farther in the same direction than the other ball.

‖ **passt'-mir-nicht'** (pâst'mĭr-nĭkt'), *n.* [G. *passt mir nicht*, it does not suit me.] See TOURNEE.

pas'su-late (păs'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [It. *passula, passola*, raisins, dried grapes, dim. fr. (*uva*) *passa*, fr. L. *uva passa* raisin, *passus*, p. p. of *pandere* to spread out, as grapes, for drying in the sun.] To dry (grapes); to make raisins of (grapes).

pas'su-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of drying into or becoming raisins; — said of grapes.

pas'sum (păs'ŭm), *n.* [L.] Raisin wine. [*Eng.*]

pass warrant. = PASSPORT, 5.

pass'wom'an (pâs'wŏŏm'ŭn), *n.* A woman who passes an examination without honors *Eng. Univ.*

pass'wort', *n.* Palsywort. *Obs.*

pas'sy-mea's'ure (pâs'ĭ-mĕzh'ûr). † PASSEMEASURE.

past. † PASTE.

past. Passed. *Ref. Sp.*

pas'tance, *n.* [OF. *passetans*, F. *passe-temps.*] Pastime. *Obs.*

past'-due', *a.* Overdue.

paste (pāst), *n.* [OF. *paste*, F. *pâte*, L. *pasta*, fr. Gr. πάστη barley broth; cf. παστά barley porridge, παστός sprinkled with salt, πάσσειν to sprinkle. Cf. PASTY, *n.*, PATTY.] **1.** *Cookery.* **a** Moistened flour kneaded into a soft mass; dough; esp., dough prepared with the addition of butter, lard, etc., for the crust of pies or the like. **b** A condiment prepared by cooking, pounding up, and seasoning some specified fish or crustacean; as, anchovy *paste.* **c** Short for ITALIAN PASTE.
2. A soft confection made of the inspissated juice of fruit, licorice, or the like, with sugar, etc.
3. *Angling.* Any of various soft or doughy mixtures or compositions used as baits. *Walton.*
4. A preparation of flour and water, starch and water, or the like, used as a cement for uniting paper or other substances, as in bookbinding, etc.; also, a similar preparation used in calico printing as a vehicle for mordant or color.
5. Any soft and plastic mixture or composition; specif.: **a** The moistened clay, etc., used in making pottery or porcelain; pâte. It is called *hard paste* or *soft paste* according to its consistence and its power of resisting heat. See PORCELAIN. **b** A soft viscid composition to be applied to the skin or taken internally as a cosmetic or medicine.
6. Fig.: Material; as, made of a different *paste* from them.
7. Strass, used in imitating precious stones; hence, an imitation gem made of this material. See STRASS.
8. *Min.* The mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded; groundmass (of a porphyry).
9. A kind of ornamental headdress (apparently with a pasteboard foundation) worn by women. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

paste, *v. t.;* PAST'ED (pās'tĕd; -tĭd; 151); PAST'ING (pās'tĭng). **1.** To unite with paste; to fasten or join by means of paste; to cause to adhere by or as by paste.
2. To cover by or as by pasting, as a wall with pictures.
3. To incorporate with a paste, as a color in dyeing; to apply paste to.

paste'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A stiff material made by pasting several sheets of paper one upon another; hence, loosely, any kind of paper board, as that made by the union of thin layers of paper pulp or by pressing pulp into molds.
2. *Slang.* **a** A visiting card. **b** A playing card; also, playing cards collectively. **c** A railroad ticket.
3. *Cookery.* A board on which pastry dough is rolled; a molding board.
4. The board on which a paper hanger lays the paper to apply paste to it.

paste'board', *a.* Of or made of pasteboard; hence, flimsy; unsubstantial; unreal; sham.

The *pasteboard* triumph and the cavalcade. *Goldsmith*

past'ed (pās'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Fastened or covered with or as with paste.
2. *Elec.* Having the active material applied in a paste to the support; — said of certain storage batteries.

pas'tel (păs'tĕl), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *pastel*, dim. fr. *pasta* paste. See PASTE. The name was prob. first applied to a paste made from the plant in obtaining the dye.] Woad, either the dye or the plant.

pas'tel (păs'tĕl; păs-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pastello*, dim. of It. & L. *pasta* paste. See PASTE.] **1.** A kind of paste composed of a color or colors ground and compounded with gum water, etc., used for making crayons; also, a crayon, or crayons in general, of this material.

Pastel colors are generally made with a basis of purified chalk or pipe clay mingled with the usual pigments in powder, . . . cohesion being secured by . . starch paste or gum tragacanth. *A. H. Church.*

2. A drawing in **pastel**; also, the process or art of drawing with pastels.
3. A literary study or sketch of a light and brief character, dealing rather cursorily with an unimportant topic.
4. Any of various soft or subdued shades in dress goods, ribbons, etc.; — often used attributively; as, *pastel* blue.

pas'tel-ist, pas'tel-list (păs'tĕl-ĭst; păs-tĕl'ĭst), *n.* A maker of pastel drawings.

past'er (pās'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pastes.
2. A slip of paper with a gummed back, to be pasted on or over something, esp. one bearing the name of a candidate and intended to be pasted as a substitute by a voter over the name of another candidate on a printed ballot.

pas'tern (păs'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *pasturon*, F. *paturon*, in sense 2, fr. OF. *pasture* a tether, for beasts while pasturing; prop., a pasturing. See PASTURE.] **1.** A shackle fastened to the foot of a horse or other animal at grass to prevent its getting away, or of an unruly horse to check or prevent its movements; a tether; a hopple. *Obs.*
2. That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin joint; — loosely applied to that region of the leg of other animals, as dogs. See HORSE, *Illust.* The upper bone, or phalanx, of the foot is called the **great pastern bone**; the second, the **small pastern bone**. The joint between the two is the **pastern joint**.

Pas-teur'i-an (pȧs-tûr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pasteur.

Pas-teur'ism (pȧs-tûr'ĭz'm; pȧs'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [After Louis *Pasteur*, French scientist.] **1.** A method of treatment, devised by Pasteur, for preventing certain diseases, as hydrophobia, by successive inoculations with an attenuated virus of gradually increasing strength.
2. Pasteurization.

Pas'teur-i-za'tion (pȧs'tẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; pȧs-tûr'-; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* A process devised by Pasteur for preventing or checking fermentation in fluids, such as wines, milk, etc., by exposure to a temperature of 55°–70° C. (131°–158° F.). While this treatment does not destroy spores, it avoids the injurious effects that might accompany complete sterilization.

Pas'teur-ize (pȧs'tẽr-īz; pȧs-tûr'-; 277), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng; -īz-ĭng). **1.** To subject to Pasteurization.
2. To treat by Pasteurism.

Pas'teur-iz'er (-īz'ẽr; -īz-ẽr), *n.* One that Pasteurizes, specif. an apparatus for heating and agitating, fluid.

Pas'teur's' flu'id (pȧs'tûrz'). *Biol.* An artificial nutrient fluid invented by Pasteur for the study of alcoholic fermentation, but used also for the cultivation of bacteria and other organisms. It contains all the elements of protoplasm, and was originally made of the ash of yeast, some ammonia compound, sugar, and water.

‖ **pas-tic'cio** (päs-tēt'chō), *n.; pl.* -CI (-chē). [It., fr. *pasta*. See PASTE.] A medley; a patchwork; a jumble; a hodgepodge; an olio; specif.: **a** A musical composition or literary production, as an opera or play, made up of selections from, or parts of, different works; a potpourri. **b** *Fine Arts.* A work of art imitating directly, or copied with modification from, the work of another artist or other artists, or work in another branch of art.

pas'til (păs'tĭl) } *n.* [F. *pastille*, L. *pastillus* a little
pas-tille' (păs-tēl') } loaf, a lozenge, dim. of *pastus* food. See PASTURE.] **1.** A small cone or mass made of a paste of gum, benzoin, cinnamon, and other aromatics, used for fumigating or scenting the air of a room.
2. An aromatic or medicated lozenge; a troche.
3. Var. of PASTEL, a crayon.

pas'til, pas-tille', *v. t.;* PAS'TILED (păs'tĭld) or PAS-TILLED' (păs-tēld'); PAS'TIL-ING (păs'tĭ-lĭng) or PAS-TIL'LING (păs-tēl'ĭng). To fumigate or scent with pastils.

pas'time' (pȧs'tīm'), *n.* [*pass* + *time:* cf. F. *passe-temps.*] **1.** That which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement; diversion; recreation.
2. A passing of time; an interval; a period. *Obs.*
Syn. — Entertainment, amusement, sport, play.

Pas'ti-na'ca (păs'tĭ-nā'kȧ), *n.* [L., parsnip, carrot. Cf. PARSNIP.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World apiaceous plants, distinguished from *Peucedanum* by the absence of involucres and involucels. *P. sativa* is the parsnip.

pas'tor (pȧs'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *pastour*, OF. *pastor*, F. *pasteur*, L. *pastor*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed. Cf. PABULUM, PASTURE, FOOD.] **1.** A shepherd; one who has the care of flocks and herds. *Now Rare.*

The Arab is a nomad *pastor* on the steppe lands. *A. H. Keane.*

2. A guardian or keeper, esp. of souls; a spiritual overseer, as a priest; specif., the minister of a church and parish.
3. *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] The genus containing the rose-colored starling, also [*l. c.*] a vernacular or book name of that bird.

pas'tor-al (pȧs'tŏr-ăl), *a.* [L. *pastoralis:* cf. F. *pastoral*. See PASTOR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to shepherds; of the nature of a shepherd; hence, relating to rural life and scenes; as, a *pastoral* life. Also, portraying or expressive of the life of shepherds; as, *pastoral* poetry, music, etc.
2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* duties; a *pastoral* letter.
Syn. — See RURAL.
pastoral Epistles, the Epistles to Timothy and Titus in the New Testament; — so called as dealing largely with pastoral work. — **p. staff**, *Eccl.*, a staff, usually of the form of a shepherd's crook, borne as an official emblem by a bishop, abbot, abbess, or other prelate; a crosier (which see). — **p. theology**, theology treating of the duties of pastors.

pas'tor-al, *n.* **1.** A shepherd or herdsman. *Obs. & R.*
2. *pl.* Pastoral sports. *Obs. & R.*
3. A poem, drama, romance, etc., describing the life and manners of shepherds or, by extension, country and outdoor life of any kind; a poem in which the speakers assume the character of shepherds, etc.; a bucolic; also, pastoral poetry, drama, etc., as a literary form or style.
4. A pastoral or rural picture or scene.
5. *Music.* = PASTORALE, 1.
6. *Eccl.* **a** A book or treatise on the duties of pastors. **b** A letter of a pastor to his charge; specif., a letter addressed by a bishop to his diocese; also, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, a letter of the House of Bishops to be read in each parish. **c** A pastoral staff.
7. *Bib. pl.* The pastoral Epistles.

‖ **pas'to-ra'le** (päs'tŏ-rä'lā), *n.; pl.* It. -RALI (-lē), E. -RALES (-lāz). [It.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A lyric cantata relating to rural life. **b** An instrumental piece of idyllic or rustic simplicity and sentiment, sometimes suggestive of rural sounds, specif. one in triple time, often with a drone bass.
2. = PASTOURELLE.

pas'tor-al-ist (pȧs'tŏr-ăl-ĭst), *n.* [See PASTORAL, *a.*] **1.** A composer of pastorals.
2. A breeder and pasturer of sheep or cattle; a shepherd; specif., *Australia*, a sheep farmer; a squatter (which see).

pas'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* Office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office of a pastor; also, a body of pastors; pastors collectively.

pas'tor-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a pastor.

pas'try (pās'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [See PASTE.] **1.** Articles of food made of paste, or having a crust made of paste, as pies, tarts, etc.
2. A place where pastry is made. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. Art or occupation of a pastry cook. *Obs.*

pastry cook. One whose occupation is to make pastry, esp., in England, for public sale. Hence, **pastry cookery**.

pas'tur-a-ble (pȧs'tŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or affording, pasture. — **pas'tur-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pas'tur-age (-āj), *n.* [OF. *pasturage*, F. *pâturage*. See PASTURE.] **1.** A pasturing; the feeding or grazing of cattle.
2. Grazing ground; grass land used for pasturing; pasture.
3. The right of pasturing cattle. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

pas'ture (pȧs'tŭr), *n.* [OF. *pasture*, F. *pâture*, L. *pastura*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed. See PASTOR.] **1.** Act of feeding; specif., pasturage. *Rare.*
2. Food; nourishment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. Grass growing for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing; pasturage.
4. Grass land for cattle; pasturage.

He maketh me to lie down in green *pastures.* *Ps.* xxiii. 2.

pas'ture, *v. i.;* PAS'TURED (-tŭrd); PAS'TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). **1.** To feed or eat; — said of animals. *Obs.*
2. Specif., to feed on growing grass; to graze.

pas'ture, *v. t.* [OF. *pasturer.*] **1.** To feed. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: To feed on growing grass; to put out to pasture; to supply growing grass as food for; to put sheep or cattle to graze on; to graze; as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; the land will *pasture* forty cows.
2. To eat in grazing; to graze; as, a field *pastured* bare.

pasture thistle. An American thistle (*Carduus odoratus*), with large heads of purple flowers.

past'y (pās'tĭ), *a.* Like paste, as in color, softness, stickiness. "A *pasty* complexion." *G. Eliot*

past'y, *n.; pl.* PASTIES (-tĭz). [OF. *pasté*, F. *pâté;* cf. also OF. *pastée* paste, pasty matter. See PASTE; cf. PATTY.] A pie consisting usually of meat wholly surrounded with a crust made of a sheet of paste, and often baked without a dish; a meat pie. "Apple *pasties.*" *Dickens.*

A large *pasty* baked in a pewter platter. *Scott.*

pat (păt), *v. t.;* PAT'TED; PAT'TING. **1.** To hit with a flat or blunt implement; to impel; throw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To strike, esp. gently, with a flat surface, with the fingers or hand (as by way of caressing or approval), with the foot, or the like; to stroke lightly; to tap; as, to *pat* a dog.

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

3. To flatten, smooth, caress, express approval of, etc., by striking gently with a flat surface.
4. To strike or beat with light steps producing pats; — said of feet.

pat, *v. i.* **1.** To strike or beat gently; to tap.
2. To walk or run lightly, producing pats.

In summer she *patted* away to school. *Hamlin Garland.*

pat, *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** A blow with the hand or a flat or blunt instrument. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A light blow or stroke, as with a flat surface, with the fingers or hand, esp. as a caress or token of approval, or with a foot; a tap; as, a *pat* on the back.
3. A small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats; that which has the shape, size, or appearance of such a mass.

It looked like a tessellated work of *pats* of butter. *Dickens.*

4. The sound of a pat or tap; as, the *pat* of bare feet; hence, rarely, rate of walking or running; pace.
5. [F. *patte.*] A foot, as of a dog. Cf. PAD. *Slang.*

pat, *a.* [Prob. fr. *pat*, v. See PAT, *v. & n.*] That hits the object or mark or suits the purpose or occasion; exactly suitable; fit; apt; pertinent; opportune; timely; as, a *pat* arrival. "*Pat* allusion." *Barrow.*
pat hand, *Poker*, a hand so satisfactory that its holder does not care to exercise the privilege of discarding and drawing cards. Cf. *to stand pat*, under STAND, *v.*

pat, *adv.* In a manner that hits the object or aim or that suits the purpose or occasion; aptly; opportunely; readily.

I foresaw then 't would come in *pat* hereafter. *Sterne.*

pa-ta'gi-um (pȧ-tā'jĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* PATAGIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L., a gold edging or border.] *Zoöl.* **a** A wing mem-

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paste. † PAST, PASTY. [*Slang.*
paste, *n. & v. t.* Punch; strike.
paste'board'y, *a.* Unsubstantial; flimsy. *Nonce Word.*
paste'-down', *n.* *Bookbinding.* A blank leaf pasted against the inside of the cover.
pastee. † PASTY.
paste eel. A vinegar eel
paste fitter, or **paste'fit'ter,** *n.* *Shoemaking.* A workman who pastes uppers together for the machine.
pastelar. pasteler. † PASTLER.
pas'tel-ing. pas'tel-ling, *vb. n.* Pastel drawing.
paste'meat', *n.* Pastry. *Obs.*
pas'teque' (*as F.* pȧs'tĕk'), *n.* [F. *pastèque*, ultimately fr. Ar. *biṭṭīkhah*.] Watermelon. *Obs.*
pas'ter. † PASTURE.
pas'ter-er, *n.* [See PASTRY.] A pastry cook. *Obs.*
pasterie. † PASTRY.
pas'terned (păs'tẽrnd), *a.* Having (such) a pastern or pasterns; — used in combination.
pasteth, *n.* Pasty. *Obs.*
Pas'teur' (pȧs'tûr'), *v. t.* = PASTEURIZE, 1.
paste wife. A woman who made and sold the headdresses called pastes, etc. *Obs.*
past'ey. † PASTY. [Pasticcio.
‖ **pas'tiche'** (pȧs'tēsh'), *n.* [F.]
pas-tille'. Var. of PASTIL.
pas'time', *v. i.* To pass one's time as in pastimes. *Obs.*
pas'time', *v. t.* **1.** To amuse; to divert. *Obs.*
2. To amuse or entertain one's self with. *Nonce Use.*
pas'tim'er, *n.* One engaged in pastimes. *Obs.*
pas'ti-na'ceous, *a.* Resembling the parsnip *Obs. & R.* [*Obs.*
pas'ti-nate, *a.* Dug; — of land.
pas'ti-nate, *v. t.* [L. *pastinatus*, p. p. of *pastinare* to dig.] To dig. *Obs.* — **pas'ti-na'tion,** *n. Obs.*
pas'tine, *n.* [L. *pastinum.*] Ground dug for planting. *Obs.* — *v. t.* [L. *pastinare.*] To pastinate, or plant in pastinated land. *Obs.* [-NESS.
past'i-ness (pās'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
past'ing (pās'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PASTE, *v.* Hence: *n.* *Paper Trade.* One of the white or colored printings for lining or covering boxes, boards, etc; also, any good paper for pasting on superior cardboard.
pas'ti-sar, *n.* [OF. *pasticier*, F. *pâtissier.* Cf. PASTE, *n.*] A maker of meat pies. *Obs.*
pas'tler, *n.* [OF. *pastellier.*] A pastry cook. *Obs.* [elderly.
past meridian. Past the prime;
past'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pas'to-phor (păs'tŏ-fŏr), **pas-toph'o-rus** (păs-tŏf'ŏ-rŭs), *n.; L. pl.* PASTOPHORI (păs-tŏf'ŏ-rī). [L. *pastophorus*, Gr. παστοφόρος; παστός shrine + φορός bearing.] *Antiq.* A priest of a class, as in Egypt, that carried the shrines of the gods.
pastophorall, *a.* [OIt. *pastophore*, fem. pl. See PASTOPHOR.] Bearing shrines. *Obs.*
pas'to-pho'ri-um (păs'tŏ-fō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), **pas'to-pho'ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L. *pastophorium*, fr. Gr. παστοφόριον.] **a** *Antiq.* A cell or apartment in or near a temple appropriated to the pastophori. **b** In ancient, and still in Greek, churches, either of the two apartments at the sides of the bema.
pas'tor, *v. t.* **1.** To tend (beasts) as a shepherd; to shepherd. *Obs*
2. To serve as pastor to.
pas'tor, *v. i.* To be a pastor; to act as pastor. *Rare or Local.*
pas-to'ra, *n* [Sp. or It.] A shepherdess. *Obs.*
pas'tor-a-ble. † PASTURABLE.
pas'tor-age, *n.* *Rare.* **1.** A pastorate. *Obs.*
2. A pastor's house; parsonage.
pas'tor-age. † PASTURAGE.
pas'to-ra'gious, *a.* Affording, or given over to, pasture. *Obs.*
pas'tor-al (pȧs'tŏr-ăl), *v. i.* To act the shepherd or shepherdess; — with *it.* [-ISM.
pas'tor-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See
pas'tor-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pastoral quality; something pastoral, as an expression.
pas'tor-al-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To render pastoral, or rural
2. To put into a pastoral, or into the pastoral form; to celebrate in a pastoral.
3. To take pastoral charge of
pastorall. † PASTURAL. [AL.
pas'tor-al-ly, *adv* of PASTOR-
pas'tor-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
past'-or'di-nar (päst'ŏrd'nȧr), *a.* Extraordinary; exceptional. *Scot.*
pastorelle, *n.* [OF. *pastorel*, dim. of *pastor* shepherd, F. *pasteur.*] A herdsman. *Obs.*
Pas'to-rels' (pȧs'tŏ-rĕlz'), *n. pl.* = PASTOUREAUX.
pas'tor-ess, *n.* A female pastor.
pas'tor-hood, *n* See -HOOD.
pas-tor'i-cal, *a.* Pastoral. *Obs.*
pas'tor-ist, *n.* A player in pastorals. *Obs*
‖ **pas'to-ri'ta** (päs'tŏ-rē'tä), *n.* *Music.* **a** A shepherd's pipe. **b** An organ stop of a similar quality.
pas'to-ri'tial (pȧs'tŏ-rĭsh'ăl), *a.* Also **pas'to-ri'tious** (-ŭs). [L. *pastoricius.*] Pastoral. *Obs.*
pas'tor-ize, *v. t.* To supply with a pastor or pastors.
pas'tor-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pas'tor-ling, *n.* See -LING.
pas'torn. † PASTERN.
pas'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pas-tose' (păs-tōs'; păs'tōs), *a.* [It. *pastoso* doughy, fr. *pasta* dough.] *Paint.* Charged with paint. — **pas-tos'i-ty** (păs-tŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [PASTURE.
pastour. † PASTERN, PASTOR,
‖ **Pas'tou'reaux'** (päs'tōō'rō'), *n. pl.; sing.* -REAU (-rō'). [F.] *F. Hist.* Bands of shepherds and other peasants who, in the 13th and 14th centuries, rose against their lords and pretended to make a crusade. There were three separate outbreaks (1214, 1251, and 1320) attended with great violence and pillage.
‖ **pas'tou'relle'** (-rĕl'), *n.* [F.] *Dancing.* The fourth figure in the quadrille.
pas'tron. † PASTERN.
pas'try-man (pās'trĭ-măn), *n.* A pastry cook.
pastural. † PASTORAL.
pas'tur-al (pȧs'tŭr-ăl), *n.* [L. *pastura* pasture + *-al.*] Pasture. *Obs.* *Scot.* — *a.* Of or pert. to pasture or pastures.
pas'ture. † PASTOR.
pas'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pas'tur-er (-tŭr-ẽr), *n.* One who pastures; a grazier or herdsman.
pasuolan, pasvolant. † PASSEVOLANT.
pat. † PATE, PATTE.
pat (pȧt). Scot. var. of POT.
pat (pȧt). Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of PUT.
pat (pät), *n.* [Bengali & Hind. *pāt* leaf; appearing in Bengali compound names of various species of *Corchorus*, from which jute is made.] Jute. *India.*
Pat (păt), *n.* [Abbr. of the Christian name *Patrick.*] An Irishman; — a nickname.
Pat. *Abbr.* Patrick.
Pata. *Abbr.* Patagonia.
pa-ta'ca (pä-tä'kä), *n.* [Sp. *pataca*, or Pg. *pataca*, *patacao.*] The Spanish dollar, or a similar coin of Portugal (in Brazil, a silver 320-rei piece) See DOLLAR, 2. *Obs. or R.*
pat'-a-cake', *n.* A kind of nursery game; — so called from the opening words of a nursery rime said or chanted when playing the game.
‖ **pa'tache'** (*F.* pȧ'tȧsh'; *Sp.* pä-tä'chä), *n.* [F. & Sp. *patache;* cf. Pg. *patacho.*] *Naut.* A tender to a fleet, formerly used for conveying men, orders, or treasure. *Obs. or Hist.*
‖ **pa'ta-cón'** (pä'tä-kōn'), *n.; Sp pl.* -CONES (-kō'nās). [Sp.] = PATACA.
pat'a-coon' (păt'ȧ-kōōn'), *n.* Obs. Anglicization of PATACÓN.
‖ **pa-ta'dion** (pä-tä'dyōn), *n.* [Prob. Visayan.] A kind of sarong worn by women in the Visayas and southern Philippines.
pa-ta'gi-al (pȧ-tā'jĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a patagium.
pa-ta'gi-ate (-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having a patagium. **b** Patagial.
Pat'a-gon, *n.* [Sp. *Patagón*, fr. *pata* animal's foot; — fr. their large feet.] A Patagonian. *Obs.*

brane, as of a bat; specif.: (1) The fold of skin connecting the fore and hind limbs of certain arboreal animals (as flying squirrels and flying lizards) and serving to sustain them in making long leaps. (2) The fold of skin in front of the humeral and radio-ulnar parts of a bird's wing. **b** (1) One of a pair of small processes on the back of the prothorax of most Lepidoptera. (2) = TEGULA **a**.

Pat′a-go′ni-an (păt′ȧ-gō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia; also, *Obs.*, gigantic; huge. — *n.* A native of Patagonia; esp., one of the aboriginal Indian stock of Patagonia (see TEHUELCHE), considered by many to be the tallest known race; hence, *Obs.*, a giant; a huge specimen.

Patagonian subregion. *Zoögeog.* = CHILEAN SUBREGION.

pa-ta′o (pä-tä′ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A common West Indian mojarra (*Gerres brasilianus*).

Pat′a-rin (păt′ȧ-rĭn), **Pat′a-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* [LL. *Patarini*, *Patareni*, apparently from *Pataria* or Contrada de' *Pattari*, a quarter of Milan, frequented by ragmen and second-hand dealers.] **a** One of certain Manichean emigrants from Bulgaria, who settled in the Pataria quarter of Milan. **b** A member of an association formed at Milan in the 11th century to combat the concubinage of ecclesiastics. Hence, later, one opposed to the marriage of priests. **c** A Waldensian, or one of various Cathari, as the Bogomiles, Albigenses, etc.; — a name said to have been assumed by them as aiming at reforming the clergy. **d** A heretic.

pa-tas′ (pȧ-täs′; pȧ′tä′), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. F. *patas*.] A reddish colored West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus patas*).

pat′a-vin′i-ty (păt′ȧ-vĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *patavinitas*, fr. *Patavium*.] The dialectal peculiarities or mode of speaking of the inhabitants of Patavium, now Padua, as seen in Livy, who was censured for it by Pollio; hence, provincialism in diction; the use of local or provincial words; also, a provincial word, pronunciation, or expression.

patch (păch), *n.* [Perh. the same word as *patch* a piece of cloth, a fool or jester having *patched* or *patch*work garments.] A fool, orig. a domestic fool or jester; a clown; ninny; dolt. *Obs., exc. Colloq. & Dial.*, of a cross person, esp. a child. "Thou scurvy *patch*." *Shak.*

patch, *n.* [ME. *pacche;* of uncert. origin.] **1.** A piece of cloth, or other suitable material, sewed or otherwise fixed on a garment to repair or strengthen it, esp. on an old garment to cover a hole.

Patches set upon a little breach. *Shak.*

2. Hence: A small piece of anything used to repair a breach or to strengthen; as, a *patch* on a kettle, a roof.

3. A piece of court plaster, etc., applied to a wound.

4. A small piece of black silk or court plaster stuck on the face, or neck, to hide a defect, or to heighten beauty.

Your black *patches* you wear variously. *J. Fletcher.*

5. A shield of cloth, etc., worn over an injured eye.

6. An ornament, badge, or the like, consisting of a piece of cloth sewed on a garment.

7. In various transferred senses: **a** A part of different color or character from the main part or ground; a large spot; a blotch. **b** A small piece of ground or of something on it, esp. when differentiated in appearance or character; a tract; plot; as, scattered *patches* of trees or wheat.

Employed about this *patch* of ground. *Bunyan.*

c A rounded or polygonal area of floating ice cakes. **d** Any of a number of pieces of cloth sewed together to form patchwork or to ornament clothing. **e** A small piece; a scrap. "A king of shreds and *patches*." *Shak.* **f** *Gun.* A piece of greased cloth or leather used as wrapping for a rifle ball, to make it fit the bore. *Obs. or Hist* **g** *Mil.* A lug or block under the front sight of a gun to compensate for the difference between the semidiameters at the muzzle and at the breech. **h** *Print.* A piece for use in mending; as: (1) A new electrotype to be soldered in in place of a part cut from a plate. (2) A solid overlay.

not a patch on, not to be compared with. *Colloq.*

patch, *v. t.;* PATCHED (pācht); PATCH′ING. **1.** To provide with a patch or patches; to put a patch on; hence: to mend, repair, strengthen, adorn, diversify, etc., with or as with a patch or patches; to form a patch in; often, esp. with *up*, to repair clumsily or imperfectly; as, to *patch* a coat.

Patch grief with proverbs. *Shak.*

2. To make of pieces or patches joined together, as by sewing; to arrange or put together in a hasty or insecure manner; to piece; — often with *up* or *together;* as, to *patch* up a truce. "If you 'll *patch* a quarrel." *Shak.*

patch, *v. i.* **1.** To take on the appearance of being patched; to become covered with patches.

2. To put on or wear patches for ornament.

to patch off, to come off in patches or small pieces. *Rare.*

patch bolt. *Mech.* A form of bolt, used in patching ironwork, having a countersunk head with a square knob. When the bolt is screwed home the knob is cut off.

patch′er-y (păch′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of patching; clumsy or hasty repairing; botchery; a patchwork.

2. A place where patching is done. *Colloq.*

pa-tchou′li, **pa-tchou′ly** (pȧ-chōō′lĭ; păch′ŏŏ-lĭ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *patchouli;* of East Indian origin; cf. Tamil *pachai* green, *ilai* leaf.] **1.** An East Indian shrubby mint (*Pogostemon heyneanus*) yielding a fragrant essential oil.

2. The perfume made from this plant.

patch′work′ (păch′wûrk′), *n.* Work composed of pieces sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors and figures; hence, anything consisting of pieces put together or having the appearance of such a composition; esp., anything consisting of incongruous or ill-adapted pieces put together; something that is irregularly or clumsily composed; a thing patched up; a jumble; a hodgepodge. *Swift.*

patch′y (-ĭ), *a.* Covered with, or diversified with, patches; consisting of patches; resembling patchwork.

pate (pāt), *n.* [ME. *pate;* of unknown origin.] **1.** The head of a person; the top, or crown, of the head; the head as containing the brain; hence, brain or brains; — now generally used in contempt or ridicule.

His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own *pate*. *Ps.* vii. 16.

Fat paunches have lean *pates*. *Shak.*

2. The skin of a calf's head.

‖ **pâte** (pät), *n.* [F. Cf. PASTE.] Paste; specif., *Ceramics*, the paste or plastic material for pottery or porcelain.

pâte′ d'I′ta′lie′ (dē′tä′lē′) [F.], Italian paste. — **p. dure′** (dür′) [F.], hard paste. See PORCELAIN. — **p. sur pâte′** (sür pät′) [F., lit., paste upon paste], decoration or work made by means of white enamel applied in low relief, usually so that a darker background appears through the white relief which shows a purer white as it grows thicker. — **p. ten′dre** (täɴ′dr′) [F.], soft paste. See PORCELAIN.

‖ **pâ′té′** (pä′tā′), *n.* [F. *pâté*. See PASTY, *n.*] **1.** A pie; a patty; a pasty.

2. *Fort.* A kind of platform with a parapet, usually of an oval form, and generally erected in marshy grounds to cover a gate of a fortified place. *Obs. or R.*

pâ′té de foie′ gras′ (dē fwä′ grä′) [F.], patty of fattened liver, usually goose liver.

pat′ed (pāt′ĕd), *a.* Having a pate; — used only in combination; as, hard-*pated*.

pa-tel′la (pȧ-tĕl′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., a small pan, the kneepan, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, a pan, dish.] **1.** *Archæol.* A small dish, pan, or vase.

2. *Anat.* A thick, flat, triangular, movable bone, forming the anterior point of the knee; the kneepan or kneecap. It is usually regarded as a sesamoid bone, being developed in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor, and in structure similar to other sesamoid bones. It protects the front of the joint and increases the leverage of the quadriceps extensor.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** The fourth segment in the leg of an arachnid. **b** [*cap.*] The genus containing the typical limpets, as the common European limpet (*P. vulgata*).

4. *Bot.* In lichenology, a rounded apothecium with a distinct marginal rim.

pa-tel′lar (-ȧr), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the patella, or kneepan. — **patellar ligament**, that part of the extensor tendon which extends from the patella to the tibia. — **p. reflex.** See KNEE JERK.

pa-tel′late (pȧ-tĕl′āt; păt′ē-lāt), *a.* Having a patella or patellula; patelliform.

pa-tel′li-form (pȧ-tĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*patella* + *-form.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Shaped like a limpet shell.

2. *Bot.* Disk-shaped with a narrow rim.

pat′en (păt′ĕn), *n.* [LL. *patina*, *patena*, fr. L. *patina* a pan; cf. L. *patere* to be open, E. *patent*, and Gr. πατάνη a kind of flat dish: cf. F. *patène*. Cf. PATINA.] **1.** A shallow vessel or dish; a plate. *Archaic or Hist.*

2. *Eccl.* The plate, often of precious metal, on which the bread is consecrated and from which it is given in the Communion, or on which the Host is placed during the Mass. It is often so formed as to fit the chalice, or cup, as a cover.

3. A thin metal plate or disk, or something resembling or suggesting one.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold *Shak.*

pa′ten-cy (pā′tĕn-sĭ; păt′-; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* [See PATENT.] **1.** State of being patent, or evident; manifestness.

2. State of being open or unobstructed.

pat′ent (păt′ĕnt *or, esp. in senses* 4–6, pā′tĕnt; 277: *see note below*), *a.* [L. *patens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *patere* to be open: sense 1 is fr. F. *patent*. Cf. FATHOM.] **1.** Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right, privilege, etc.; as, letters *patent*. See *letters patent*, under 2d LETTER. Cf. CLOSE, *a.*, 2.

2. Conferred or appointed by letters patent; endowed with a right or privilege by letters patent.

3. Appropriated or protected by letters patent; secured by letters patent to the exclusive possession and control, as for manufacture, of some person or party, patented; as, a *patent* right; *patent* medicines.

Madder, . . . in King Charles the First's time, was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

4. (*pron.* pā′tĕnt *or* păt′ĕnt; *see note below*) Open; not closed, shut, or shut in; affording unobstructed passage; hence, evident; unconcealed; manifest; specif., *Bot. & Zoöl.*, patulous; spreading.

He had received instructions, both *patent* and secret. *Motley.*

5. *Her.* With expanded ends, applied to the pattée. *Obs.*

6. (*pron. as* 4) Open or accessible to public use; public.

7. (*pron.* păt′ĕnt *or* pā′tĕnt) *Milling.* Of a certain grade of excellence, — applied to the higher grades of flour in the United States, as first *patent*, second *patent*. See FLOUR.

Syn. — See MANIFEST.

☞ In senses 1–3, with their derivatives and the noun and verb corresponding to them, păt′ĕnt decidedly prevails in American use, while pā′tĕnt, preferred by the Oxf. E. D., is common in British use, although păt′ĕnt is also used, esp. officially; in sense 4 pā′tĕnt prevails in both American and British use, but păt′ĕnt is common in the U. S. in this sense also.

patent alum. = CONCENTRATED ALUM. — **p. ambiguity**, *Law*, an ambiguity in a document arising from the words themselves; — opposed to *latent ambiguity*. — **p. ax** *or* **axe.** = BUSHHAMMER, *n.* — **p. block**, *Naut.*, any block that has ball, or roller, bearings. — **p. flour.** See FLOUR. — **p. green**, a kind of green copper pigment resembling Scheele's green. — **p. hammer.** = BUSHHAMMER, *n.* — **p. insides** *or* **outsides**, newspaper sheets printed on one side with miscellaneous matter, and sold to small newspaper publishers who fill the blank pages. — **p. leather**, a kind of leather, used for boots, shoes, harness work, etc., having a hard, smooth, glossy, usually black, surface, and made by treating the dry, softened, inside or grain splits of various skins with successive coats of oil varnish, baking after each application, and finally polishing with a wet and then a dry brush. — **p. light**, a device for transmitting light to cellars and vaults, the glass being secured in metal frames with several small openings, and often shaped so as to increase by refraction the amount of admitted light. — **p. log.** See LOG, *n.*, 6. — **p. peg**, a peg for a stringed instrument, as a banjo, having an internal friction device to prevent slipping when the desired tension on the string is attained by turning the head of the peg. — **p. right**, a right granted by letters patent, esp. the exclusive right to an invention and the control of its manufacture. — **p. slip**, a massive cradle-shaped trolley device on rails running out into the water, on which a ship can be received and secured and pulled on to the beach for repairs as in a dry dock. — **p. space**, *Printing*, a space midway in width between a 3-em space and an en quadrat. — **p. yellow**, an oxychloride of lead used as a yellow pigment.

pat′ent (păt′ĕnt; pā′tĕnt; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* [Cf. F. *patente*, OF. also *patent*. See PATENT, *a.*] **1.** A letter patent, or letters patent; an official document, esp. one issued by a sovereign power, conferring a right or privilege on some person or party.

2. *Obs.* Specif.: **a** A license from the Pope; indulgence. **b** Any official certificate or license, as a health certificate.

3. A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to make, use, and vend his invention; also, the monopoly or right so granted. Patent rights rest entirely upon statute, the basis of the present British system having been established by statute in 1852, but procedure is now regulated by acts of 1883, 1885, 1886, 1888, and 1902; and that of the United States by act of July 8, 1870. The invention to be patentable must be both new and useful. The period for which the patent is granted is 14 years under British law, 17 years under that of the United States. In the United States designs may be patented for 3, 5, 7, or 14 years; under British law designs are copyrightable for a period of 5 years.

4. The subject matter protected by a patent; also, a commodity whose manufacture and sale is protected by patent.

5. An instrument making a conveyance or grant of public lands; also, the land or territory so conveyed.

6. Hence, a right, privilege, license, sign, or token of the nature of a patent. "Give her *patent* to offend." *Shak.*

pat′ent (păt′ĕnt; pā′tĕnt; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *v. t.;* -ENT-ED; -ENT-ING. **1.** To grant by patent; also, to grant to by patent

Many . . . act as brokers without being *patented*, but no contract made by them is admitted in a court of law. *McCulloch.*

2. To obtain or secure by patent; esp., to secure by letters patent exclusive right to make, use, and vend (an invention).

pat′ent-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *a.* Suitable to be patented; capable of being patented. — **pat′ent-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

‖ **pa′tente′** (pȧ′täɴt′), *n.* [F.] The trade tax imposed on all business and professional men in France. The payment of this business tax entitles the citizen to a vote for members of the chamber of commerce and to carry on business on the floor of the bourse.

pat′ent-ee′ (păt′ĕn-tē′; pā′tĕn-tē′; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent.

patent office. A government office to examine claims to patents and to grant patents.

pat′en-tor (păt′ĕn-tẽr; pā′tĕn-; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* [*patent* + *-or.*] **1.** One who grants a patent.

2. Erroneous for PATENTEE.

patent rolls. The parchment rolls in which letters patent are recorded. *Eng.*

pat′er-a (păt′ẽr-ȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -ERÆ (-ē). [L., fr. *patere* to lie open.] **1.** A saucerlike vessel or dish of earthenware or metal used by the ancient Romans for drinking and libations at sacrifices.

2. *Arch., Furniture, etc.* A circular ornament, resembling a shallow dish, often used in decorative work, esp. bas relief.

Pa′te-ra proc′ess (pä′tĕ-rä). [After Adolf von *Patera*, the inventor of the process.] *Metal.* Extraction of silver from its ores by roasting them with salt, leaching out the silver chloride with a solution of sodium thiosulphate, and precipitating the silver as sulphide by means of sodium sulphide.

pa′ter-fa-mil′i-as (pā′tẽr-fȧ-mĭl′ĭ-ăs), *n.; pl.* PATRESFAMILIAS (pā′trēz-). [L.; *pater* father + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The head of a family or household; one having potestas over any one; in a larger sense, any one who is sui juris, that is, his own master. The paterfamilias was the high priest of his family, and had the patria potestas over its members. See PATRIA POTESTAS.

2. The father of a family; the male head of a household.

pa-ter′nal (pȧ-tûr′năl), *a.* [L. *paternus*, fr. *pater* a father:

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pat′ail. † PATEL. *India.*

pa′ta-ka (pä′tä-kä), *n.* [Maori.] A storehouse raised above the ground on posts. *New Zealand.*

Pa-ta′la (-lȧ), *n.* [Skr. *pātāla*.] *Hindu Myth.* A series of seven (or eight) underworlds, inhabited by semidivine beings and provided with every kind of sensuous luxury.

‖ **pat′a-mar, pat′ta-mar** (păt′ȧ-mär), *n.* [Pg.; of E. Ind. orig.; cf. Malayalam *pattamāri*, Marathi *patemari*.] *Naut.* A vessel used in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon, having lateen sails, a keel hollowing upward in the middle, and long overhangs.

‖ **pat′a-na** (păt′ȧ-nä), *n.* [Singhalese, lit., falling.] In the mountainous districts of Ceylon, an open grassy slope or plain surrounded by forest.

patand. † PATTEN.

patand, *n.* [See PATTEN.] A plinth or base: hence, the sill of a timber frame. *Obs.*

pat′a-pat′, *n.* A repeated pat, or sound of a light stroke.

Pa-taps′co for-ma′tion (pȧ-tăps′kō). [From the *Patapsco* River.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Comanchean system of the Atlantic coast of North America.

pat′a-re′ro. † PEDRERO.

Pat′a-rin-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

pa-tart′, *n.* [OF.] A coin formerly current in the Low Countries and worth somewhat more than a penny. *Obs.*

‖ **pa-tat′** (pä-tät′), ‖ **pa-ta′ta** (pä-tä′tä), *n.* [See POTATO.] **a** The potato. **b** The sweet potato.

pa-ta′ta. † POTATO.

Pa-ta′vi-an (pȧ-tā′vĭ-ăn), *n.* A native or citizen of Padua, ancient Patavium, Italy.

pataxo. † PATACHE.

‖ **pa-tay′** (pä-tī′), *v. t. & i.* [Tag.] To kill; to die. — *p. p.* Dead; killed. [ers.]

pat′ball′ (păt′bôl′), *n.* Rounders.

patch, *v. i.;* PATCH′ING. [See PATCH a fool.] To conduct one's self like a patch; to deceive; to practice knavery. *Obs.* — **patch′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

patch′a-ble (păch′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE

patchaw. † PADISHAH.

patch′cock′, *n.* An obscure term of contempt applied by Spenser to the Irish and degenerate English in Ireland. *Obs.*

patch′er, *n.* One who patches.

patch′er-y, *n.* [*patch* a fool + *-ry*.] Roguery; knavery. *Obs*

patch′head′, *n.* The surf scoter. *Local, U. S.* [PATCHY.]

patch′i-ly (păch′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PATCHY.

patch′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

patch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PATCH, *v.*

patch′-leaf′, *n.* Patchouli.

patch′ock. † PATCHCOCK.

patchouli camphor. *Chem.* A kind of crystalline camphor deposited from oil of patchouli.

patchouli oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

patch′-pan′el, *n.* A patcher of panels. *Obs.* — *a.* Fit to patch panels; of little value. *Obs.*

patch′-polled′ coot (păch′-pōld′). = PATCHHEAD.

patch′uk. Var. of PUTCHUCK.

patch′wise′ (păch′wīz′), *adv.* In the manner of a patch.

patch′y, *a.* Like a patch, or fool; cross. *Colloq. & Dial.*

pate (pāt), *n.* A badger. *Eng.*

‖ **pa′té′**, **pa′tée′**, etc. *Her.* Vars. of PATTE.

pa-te′ca. † PATEQUE.

pa′tée′. *Her.* Var. of PATTÉE

pat′e-fy (păt′ē-fī), *v. t.* [L. *patere* to be open + *-fy;* cf. L. *patefacere*.] To make open or manifest; reveal; declare. *Obs.* — **pat′e-fac′tion** (-făk′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

patel, *n.* [See PATELLA.] A pan: paten; also, patella. *Obs.*

pa-tel′ (pȧ-tĕl′; *Hind.* pȧ-tāl′), *n.* [Hind. *paṭēl*.] The headman of a village, often having certain duties relative to the revenue, etc., and certain privileges and emoluments. *India.*

pat′e-lee (pŭt′-). Var. of PUTELEE.

patelet. † PATLET.

Pa′te-lin′ (pȧt′lăɴ′), *n.* In the 15th-century farce of "Maître Patelin," a lawyer who is cheated out of his fee by his client's use of the trickery he had taught him. [form. *Rare.*]

pa-tel′lar-oid, *a.* *Bot.* Patelliform.

‖ **pa-tel′la ul-na′ris** (ŭl-nā′rĭs; 115) [NL. *ulnaris*, fr. L. *ulna* elbow.] *Zoöl.* A sesamoid at the lower end of the humerus, taking the place of the olecranon process in certain birds.

Pa-tel′li-dæ (pȧ-tĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PATELLA.] *Zoöl.* A family of gastropods consisting of the typical limpets. — **pa-tel′li-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

pat′el-line (păt′ĕ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Patelliform; of or pert. to the Patellidæ. [Patelliform.]

pa-tel′loid, *a.* [*patella* + *-oid*.]

pa-tel′lu-la (pȧ-tĕl′ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *patella*.] *Zoöl.* A cuplike sucker on the feet of certain insects.

pa-tel′lu-late (-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having patellulæ.

paten. † PATENT, PATTEN.

‖ **pat′e-na** (păt′ē-nȧ), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* A paten.

pat′en-er, *n.* [Prob. through OF fr. L. *patena*. See PATEN.] *Eccl.* An acolyte or priest who bore the paten at Mass *Hist*

patent. † PATEN, PATTEN.

pat′ent-eed′, *a.* Made a patentee [*Scot.*]

pat′ent-er, *n.* A patentee. *Obs.*

pa′tent-ly (pā′tĕnt-lĭ; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *adv.* of PATENT.

pateque, *n.* [See PASTEQUE.] The watermelon. *Obs.*

pa′ter (pā′tẽr), *n.* [L., father.] **a** Short for PATERNOSTER. I. **b** A priest or monk; a "father." *Obs* **c** Father. *Familiar or Colloq.*

patercove, *n.* Patrico. *Obs.*

paterer. † PATTERER.

pat′e-re′ro (păt′ē-rā′rō) Var. of PEDRERO.

pa′ter-fa-mil′iar (pā′tẽr-fȧ-mĭl′yȧr), *a.* [From *paterfamilias*, after *familiar*.] Of or pert. to a paterfamilias. — **pa′ter-fa-mil′iar-ly**, *adv.* *Both Rare.*

pat′er-i-form′ (păt′ẽr-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Formed like a patera.

Pat′er-ine (-ĭn; -ēn). Var. of PATARIN.

patern. † PATTERN.

cf. LL. *paternalis*. See FATHER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a father or fathers or one's father; being a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father; guiding as a father; as, *paternal* care. "Under *paternal* rule." *Milton.*
2. Received or derived from a father; inherited from a father; as, a *paternal* estate. *Dryden.*
3. Being (a specified ancestor or relation) on one's father's side; as, *paternal* grandfather.
paternal government, *Polit. Sci.*, a government conducted more or less on the principles of paternalism.

pa·ter'nal·ism (pə-tûr'nəl-ĭz'm), *n.* A relation, principle, or practice of care or control of the governed by a ruler or government, of employee by employer, or the like, of a character similar to that existing in case of a father and his dependent children; specif., the principles or practices of a government that undertakes to supply needs or regulate conduct of the governed in matters affecting them as individuals as well as in their relations to the state and to each other, on the assumption that it can best determine and secure their highest welfare. — **pa·ter'nal·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pa·ter'ni·ty (pə-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paternitas:* cf. F. *paternité.* See PATERNAL.] **1.** Quality or state of being a father; relation of a father to his children; fatherhood.
2. Family headship; paternal rule; as, the divine *paternity.*
The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership *Raleigh.*
3. *Eccl.* Quality or personality of a "father," or priest or monk; *Obs.*, a "father."
4. Derivation or descent from a father; male parentage; as, the *paternity* of a child. Also fig.
The *paternity* of these novels was . . . disputed. *Scott.*

pa'ter·nos'ter (pā'tĕr-nŏs'tĕr; păt'ĕr-; 277), *n.* [L., our father.] **1.** The Lord's prayer, esp. in its Latin form; — so called from the opening words.
2. Any formula spoken or muttered as a prayer, charm, etc.; also, a preachment; a prating. The *white* and the *black paternosters* were specific charms of this kind.
3. One of the special beads on a rosary, usually differing from the others and occurring every eleventh bead, indicating that a paternoster is to be said; also, the entire rosary.
4. Something resembling a rosary: **a** *Arch.* A beadlike ornament in moldings. **b** *Angling.* More fully *paternoster line.* A line with a row of hooks and bead-shaped sinkers. **c** *Mining.* An elevator of an inclined endless traveling chain or belt bearing buckets or shelves which ascend on one side loaded and empty themselves at the top.

Pa·te'si (pä-tā'sē), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. Antiq.* A religious as well as a secular designation applied to rulers of some of the city states of ancient Chaldea, as Lagash or Shirpurla, who were conceived to be direct representatives of the tutelary god of the place.

path (păth), *n.; pl.* PATHS (pă*th*z). [AS. *pæð, pað;* akin to D. *pad*, G. *pfad*, orig. uncert.; perh. ultimately fr. Gr. πάτος, or Avestan *path;* cf. Skr. *patha, path.*] **1.** A trodden or beaten way; a track made (usually) incidentally by foot travel; a narrow more or less unfinished way across country, up a mountain, etc.; a footway; a walk, as in a garden; more generally, any way or road.
The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryden.*
2. a A specially constructed track for racing; as, a cinder *path.* **b** A track on which the rollers or the like of a revolving or rotating part of a machine run; as, a turret *path.*
3. Often *peth.* **a** A hollow part of, or a deep cut in, a road. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A steep road. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. A way, course, or track, in which anything moves or has moved; route; passage; an established way; as, the *path* of a meteor, caravan, storm, pestilence. Also, a course or way of life, conduct, thought, reasoning, etc.
All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth. *Ps.* xxv. 10.
The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave. *T. Gray*
5. *Math.* The continuous series of positions or configurations assumed in any real or imaginary motion or process of change by any moving or varying system.

Pa·than' (pä-thän'; -tän'), *n.* [Hind. *Paṭhān.*] A member of the principal race of Afghanistan, colonies of which are scattered throughout India, while many are employed in the British army, esp. as cavalry. They are of Indo-Iranian stock, Mohammedan in religion, and among the bravest warriors of the East. See AFGHAN, *n.*, 1.

path'e·mat'ic (păth'ē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παθηματικός, fr. πάθημα a suffering, παθεῖν to suffer.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, caused by, or marked by, emotion; emotive. *Rare.*
2. *Med.* Of or pert. to disease; as, *pathematic* symptoms.

pa·thet'ic (pə-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Rarely **pa·thet'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [L. *patheticus*, Gr. παθητικός, fr. παθητός subject to suffering, παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer: cf. F. *pathétique.* Cf. PATHOS.] **1.** Affecting the emotions; moving; stirring. *Obs. exc. as in def.* 3.
2. Showing anger or violent emotion; passionate. *Obs.*
3. Affecting or moving the tender emotions, esp. pity or grief; full of pathos; as, a *pathetic* song or story. "*Pathetic* action." *Macaulay.*
4. Pertaining or due to the feelings or emotions.
Syn. — See AFFECTING.
pathetic fallacy, a so-called fallacy of authors who, under stress of strong emotion, ascribe human traits or feelings to inanimate nature, as in "the cruel sea," "a pitiless storm," etc. *Ruskin.* — **p. muscle,** *Anat.*, the superior oblique muscle of the eye. See OBLIQUE, 5 **b.** — **p. nerve,** *Anat.*, the trochlear nerve.
— **pa·thet'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pa·thet'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

path'find'er (păth'fīn'dĕr), *n.* One who discovers a way or path; esp., one who explores untraversed regions.
Pathfinder, the, a sobriquet of Natty Bumppo, in Cooper's novel "The Pathfinder." See LEATHERSTOCKING. — **P.,** *or* **P. of the Rocky Mountains, the,** Gen. John C. Frémont (1813-90); — so called from his work as an explorer.

-path'i·a. Combining form denoting *suffering* or *disease.* See -PATHY.

path'less (păth'lĕs), *a.* Having no path or paths; untrodden; trackless; as, *pathless* woods. — **path'less·ness,** *n.*

path'o- (păth'ō-). A combining form from Greek πάθος, *suffering, disease, passion.*

path'o·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*patho-* + *-genic.*] Of or pert. to pathogeny; causing disease; as, a *pathogenic* organism.

pa·thog'e·ny (pə-thŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*patho-* + *-geny.*] Pathology treating of the generation and development of disease.

pa·thog'no·mon'ic (pə-thŏg'nō-mŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παθο-
pa·thog'no·mon'i·cal (-mŏn'ĭ-kăl) } γνωμονικός skilled in judging of diseases; πάθος disease + γνωμονικός skilled. See GNOMIC.] *Med.* Specially, distinctively, or decisively characteristic of a (certain) disease; as, a *pathognomonic* symptom.
The true *pathognomonic* sign of love, jealousy. *Arbuthnot.*

pa·thog'no·my (pə-thŏg'nō-mĭ), *n.* [*patho-* + Gr. γνώμη a judgment.] **1.** The science or study of the passions or emotions, or of their signs or expressions.
2. *Med.* Recognition of the nature or characteristics of a disease; the science of diagnosis.

path'o·log'i·cal (păth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. παθολογικός: cf. F. *pathologique.*] **1.** *Med.* **a** Of or pert. to pathology. **b** Morbid; due to disease; as, *pathological* tissue.
2. Of or pertaining to the passions or emotions. *Rare.*
pathological signalment. See SIGNALMENT.

path'o·log'i·co- (-kō-). Combining form from Greek παθολογικός, *pathological;* as, *pathologico*-clinical.

pa·thol'o·gist (pə-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *pathologiste.*] One skilled in pathology; a student of pathology.

pa·thol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*patho-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *pathologie.*] **1.** *Med. & Physiol.* The science treating of diseases, their nature, causes, progress, manifestations, and results. *Pathology* is broadly divided into *nosology, ætiology, morbid anatomy, symptomatology,* and *therapeutics.* Many vegetable diseases are caused by parasitic organisms, including: bacteria, as in fire blight of apples, pears, etc.; fungi of various kinds, as in apple scab, black knot, anthracnose, wheat rust, rots, etc.; and nematode worms, as in certain root galls.
2. *Med. & Physiol.* The condition of an organ, tissue, or fluid produced by disease.
3. The knowledge or study of the passions or emotions. *R.*

pa'thos (pā'thŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πάθος a suffering, passion, παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer.] **1.** That quality of human or animal experience or of its representation in art which awakens feelings of pity, sympathy, and tender sorrow.
2. The quality or character of those emotions, traits, or experiences which are personal, and therefore restricted and evanescent; transitory and idiosyncratic dispositions or feelings as distinguished from those which are universal and deep-seated in character; — opposed to *ethos.*
3. Suffering; the enduring of active stress or affliction.
Syn. — PATHOS, PITY have in common the idea of tender emotion aroused by suffering or distress. But PATHOS emphasizes the qualities which excite the feeling, and implies a melancholy and often detached pleasure in their contemplation; PITY emphasizes the feeling of compassion inspired by suffering, misfortune, and the like, and implies a tendency to act for their relief; as, "There is also a meditative . . . *pathos,* . . . a sadness that has its seat in the depths of reason" (*Wordsworth*); "a meditative *pathos,* . . . the sympathy . . . of a contemplator rather than a fellow sufferer or co-mate" (*Coleridge*); "*Pathos* is the luxury of grief; and when it ceases to be other than a keen-edged pleasure it ceases to be *pathos*" (*C. Patmore*); "In his love and in his *pity* he redeemed them" (*Is.* lxiii. 9); "My father, in kind heart and *pity* moved, swore him assistance" (*Shak.*); "I, whose vast *pity* almost makes me die" (*Tennyson*); "But yet the *pity* of it, Iago! O Iago, the *pity* of it, Iago!" (*Shak.*). See PITY, AFFECTING.

path'way' (păth'wā'), *n.* A way which is or serves as a path; a footpath; a beaten track; any path or course.

-pathy, -path'i·a (-păth'ĭ-ȧ; *now rarely* -pă-thī'ȧ). [Gr. -παθεια (as in μονοπάθεια monopathy), fr. πάθος suffering, παθεῖν to suffer.] Combining forms denoting *suffering, affection, disease;* as, my*opathy,* my*opathia.*

pat'er·nal'i·ty (păt'ĕr-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being paternal; fatherly personality. *Rare.*
pa·ter'nal·ly, *adv.* of PATERNAL.
paterne. ✝ PATTERN.
Pa·ter'ni·an (pə-tûr'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *Paterniani.*] A member of an obscure 4th-century sect founded by Paternus, and said to have held that the Devil, not God, made the interior or lower parts of the body, and that sensual pleasures were lawful.
pa'ter·nos'ter, *v. i.* *Angling.* To fish with a paternoster.
pa'ter·nos'ter·er, *n.* 1. [OF. *patrenostrier,* F. *patenôtrier.*] A paternoster or rosary maker. *Obs.*
2. *Angling.* One who fishes with a paternoster. [TER, 4 **b.**]
paternoster line. = PATERNOS-
paternoster pea. Jequirity bean.
paternoster pump. A chain pump; — alluding to a rosary.
Paternoster Row (rō). A famous London street, long the center of the book and publishing trade of the city; — so called because it was the former center of the makers of rosaries and prayer books. [NOSTER PUMP.]
paternoster wheel. = PATER-
paternoster while. The time required to repeat a paternoster.
pateroon. ✝ PATROON.
‖ **pa'ter pa·tra'tus** (pā'tĕr pa-trā'tŭs) [L.] See PETIALES.
‖ **Pa'ter Pa·tri·æ** (pā'trĭ-ē). [L.] Father of his country; — applied to Marius, Cicero, Trajan, and others.
pates. ✝ PATISE, *v.*
patesar. ✝ PASTISAR.
‖ **pa·te'ti·co** (pā-tĕt'ĭ-kō), *a.* [It., pathetic.] *Music.* Pathetic.
path (pă*th*), *v. t. & i.* *Obs or R.* 1. [AS. *pæþþan,* fr. *pæð* path.] To go along, as on a path.
2. To make a path in or on or for. [*Obs.*]
3. [Prob. for *pave.*] To pave.
path. *Abbr.* Pathology. [*Obs.*]
pa·thaires', *n. pl.* Laments.
pathed (pă*th*ĕd), *p. a.* **a** Trodden down into a path. *Obs.* **b** Provided with a path or paths.
Pa'the·lin'. Var. of PATELIN.
pa·the'ma (pa-thē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάθημα, fr. *παθ ἐν* to feel, suffer.] *Med.* Disease.
path'e·mat'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of PATHEMATIC.
pa·the'ma·tol'o·gy (pa-thē'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πάθημα, *-ατος,* a suffering + *-logy.*] Psychology of the emotions. *Bentham.*
pa·thet'ic, *n.* **1.** Pathetic language, emotion, etc.; pathos. *Obs.* Also, *pl.*, pathetic feelings or expressions. "Sham *pathetics.*" *F. G. Stephens.*

pa·thet'ic·ly, *adv.* Pathetically. *Obs.*
pa·thet'ic·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pa·thet'ics. *n.* Study of the emotions or passions.
pa·thet'e·tism (pă*th*-ĕt'ē-tĭz'm), *n.* = MESMERISM. — **pa·thet'e·tist,** *n.* — **pa·thet'e·tize** (-tīz), *v. t.*
Pa·the'us (pa-thē'ŭs). *Bib.*
path'far'er (pă*th*'fär'ĕr), *n.* [After *wayfarer.*] One who travels along a path. *Rare.*
path'ic (pă*th*'ĭk), *n.* [L. *pathicus,* a., Gr. παθικός, lit., passive, fr. παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** A catamite.
2. A passive participator in some action; a subject
path'ic, *a. Obs. or R.* **a** Pert. to, or serving as, a catamite. **b** Passive; suffering. **c** *Med.* Pert. to disease; morbid. [-ISM.]
path'i·cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See
path'let. *n.* See -LET.
path'ment, *n.* [Cf. PATH to pave, PAVEMENT.] Pavement. *Obs., Scot.*
path'o·a·nat'o·my (pă*th*'ō-ȧ-năt'ō-mĭ), *n.* Pathological anatomy. — **path'o·an'a·tom'i·cal** (-ăn'ȧ-tŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
path'o·bi·ol'o·gy, *n.* = PATHOLOGY. — **path'o·bi'o·log'i·cal,** *a.* — **path'o·bi·ol'o·gist,** *n.*
path'o·gene (pă*th*'ō-jĕn), *n.* [See PATHOS; -GEN.] *Med. & Biol.* A pathogenic organism.
path'o·gen'e·sis, path'o·gen'e·sy (-jĕn'ē-sĭs; -sĭ), *n.* Pathogeny.
path'o·ge·net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pathogenic.
path'o·ge·nic'i·ty (-jē-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pathogenic.
pa·thog'e·nous (pa-thŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Pathogenic
path'o·germ (pă*th*'ō-jûrm), *n.* A disease germ. — **path'o·ger'mic** (-jûr'mĭk), *a.*
path'og·nom'ic (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭk), **path'og·nom'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to pathognomy.
2. *Med.* Pathognomonic.
pa·thog'ra·phy (pa-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n. Med.* Description of disease. — **path'o·graph'i·cal** (pă*th*'ō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
pathol. *Abbr.* Pathology.
path'o·log'ic (pă*th*'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pathology.
path'o·log'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of PATHOLOGICAL.
path'o·ma'ni·a, *n.* [NL.; *patho-* + *mania.*] *Med.* Moral insanity.
path'o·pho'bi·a, *n.* [NL.; *patho-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of disease; hypochondria.
path'o·phor'ic (pă*th*'ō-fŏr'ĭk), **pa·thoph'o·rous** (pa-thŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* Conveying or producing disease.
path'o·pœ'ia (pă*th*'ō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παθοποιία.] *Rhet* A figure of speech designed to move the passions.
Path'ros (pă*th*'rŏs). *Bib.*
Path·ru'sim (pă*th*-rōō'sĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *Pathrusīm.*] *Bib.* The people of Pathros, or Upper Egypt. [See -ED.]
path'wayed' (pă*th*'wād'), *a.*
path'y (-ĭ), *n.* [See -PATHY.] A method of treating or curing disease. *Colloq. or Humorous.*
pat'i·ble, *n.* [L. *patibulum:* cf. OF. *patible.*] The T-shaped part of the cross; gibbet. *Obs.*
pat'i·ble (păt'ĭ-b'l), *a* [L. *patibilis,* fr. *pati* to suffer.] *Obs.*
1. Capable of suffering; capable of being acted on. [able.]
2. Sufferable; tolerable; endur-
pa·tib'u·la·ry (pȧ-tĭb'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *patibulum* a gallows: cf. F. *patibulaire.*] Of or pert. to the gallows or execution. *Rare.*
pa·tib'u·late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *patibulatus* gibbeted.] To hang on a gallows.
pa'tience. *n. t.* To have or practice patience. *R.* [*Obs.*]
pa'tience, *v. t.* Tomake patient.
patience dock. = PATIENCE, 3 **b.**
‖ **pa'ti·ence' passe' sci·ence'** (pȧ'syăns' pȧs' syăns'). [F.] Patience exceeds knowledge; — a punning saying, the pronunciation of *patience* being nearly that of the other two combined.
pa'tien·cy (pā'shĕn-sĭ), *n* [See PATIENT.] Quality or state of being patient or passive. *Rare.*
pa'tient. *v. t. & i.* To make or be patient; compose; calm
pa'tient·less. *a.* See -LESS.
pa'tient·ly. *adv* of PATIENT.
pa'tient·ness. *n.* See -NESS.
patife. ✝ PATEFY.
pa'ti·ki (pä'tē-kē; *colloq.* păt'ĭ-kĭ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand flounder (*Rhombosolea monopus*). [Vars. of PATEN.]
pat'in. **pat'ine** (păt'ĭn), *n.*
pat'i·nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To coat with a patina. — **pat·i·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*
pat'ine. Var. of PATTEN, *n.*
pat'i·nous (păt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Coated with, or having, a patina.
pat'is, *n.* [OF. *patis, patiz,* fr. L. *pacticius* agreed upon.] Tribute. *Obs.* [or color. *Obs.*]
patise, *n.* A certain red pigment
patise. patish. *v. t.* [See PATIS tribute.] *Obs.* To covenant; bargain. — *v. t.* To exact tribute from; also, to exact as tribute.
pa·tis'se·rie (pȧ-tēs'ĕr-ĭ; *F.* pȧ'tēs'rē'), *n.* [F. *pâtisserie.*] Pastry.
Pat'land'er, *n.* [From *Patland,* colloq. for Ireland, fr. PAT.] An Irishman. *Slang.*

pa'tois' (pă'twä'; păt'wä), *n.* [F.] A dialect (other than the standard or literary dialect); hence, somewhat contemptuously, illiterate or provincial speech.
The jargon and *patois* of several provinces. *Sir T. Browne.*

pa-tol'li (pă-tŏl'yē), *n.* [Mex. *patolli* dice.] An American Indian game, analogous to dice, probably originally a method of divination.

pa-tonce' (pă-tŏns'), *a.* [Perh. fr. F. *potencé* ending in crutch heads. Cf. POTENCE. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Her.* Designating a cross with arms fleury at the ends terminating like those of a cross pattée.

Cross Patonce.

pa'tri-al (pā'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *patria* fatherland, *pater* father: cf. OF. *patrial.*] **1.** Of or pert. to one's fatherland.
2. *Gram.* Derived from the name of a country or place, and designating an inhabitant of the country or place; gentile; as, a *patrial* noun, adjective, or suffix. — *n.* A patrial word or suffix. Thus *Romanus*, a Roman, and *Troas*, a woman of Troy, are *patrial* nouns or *patrials.* *Andrews.*

pa'tri-a po-tes'tas (pā'trĭ-ä pō-tĕs'tăs). [L., paternal authority.] *Rom. Law.* The power of a Roman paterfamilias over the members of his family. In the exercise of it he might punish any of them (originally in life or limb), might sell his son into slavery, expose his children, and otherwise deal with them according to his will. The exercise of the patria potestas was, however, restricted by religious and legal rules. The right to punish capitally was obsolete before 228 A. D. While the position of a father's children was thus scarcely distinguishable from that of a slave in the domain of private law, in the sphere of public rights the son was free from the potestas and might accept and fill public office or duty without his father's consent.

pa'tri-arch (pā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [ME. *patriarche, patriarke*, OF. id., F. *patriarche*, L. *patriarcha*, Gr. πατριάρχης, fr. πατριά lineage, especially on the father's side, race (fr. πατήρ father) + ἀρχός a leader, chief. See FATHER; -ARCH.]
1. The father and ruler of a family or tribe; one ruling his family or descendants by paternal right; — usually applied to heads of families in ancient history, esp. in Biblical and Jewish history to those who lived before Moses.
2. In later Jewish history, the head or president of the Sanhedrin in Palestine; also sometimes incorrectly, the head of the Jewish college at Babylon.
3. *Eccl.* **a** In the early church, originally, a bishop; — an honorary title; later, a bishop who had oversight of the bishops of a country (cf. METROPOLITAN, *n.*, 1), and hence, esp., any of the bishops of the great sees, Antioch, Alexandria, Rome, Constantinople, and Jerusalem; — an official title. **b** In the Eastern Church, any of the bishops of the four ancient sees of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; — sometimes extended to bishops of other chief cities. The patriarch of Constantinople, the highest dignitary in the church, is called the Ecumenical Patriarch, a title first assumed (A. D. 588) by Joannes IV. Cappadox. The heads of the separated Oriental churches, as the Abyssinian, Coptic, and Jacobite, are called *patriarchs.* **c** *R. C. Ch.* The highest grade in the hierarchy of jurisdiction, next to the Pope. Besides the patriarchs for Venice, Lisbon, the East and West Indies, patriarchs of the Latin rite are nominated for Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople, and Jerusalem. There are also patriarchs of the Oriental Rite for various Oriental bodies in union with this church.
4. A person regarded as father or founder, as of a race, science, religion, class of men, or the like.
5. A venerable old man; an elder; the oldest representative; veteran. "The *patriarch* hoary." *Longfellow.*
The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of trees. *Dryden.*
Patriarch of Ferney. See FERNEY, PATRIARCH, etc., OF.

pa'tri-ar'chal (-är'kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *patriarcal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a patriarch or patriarchs; possessed by, or subject to, patriarchs; of the nature or rank of a patriarch; as, *patriarchal* authority or jurisdiction; a *patriarchal* church, or vicar; *patriarchal* family. See PATRIARCHATE, 3.
2. Characteristic of, or resembling, a patriarch; venerable; ancestral; ancient; as, a *patriarchal* beard or tree.
patriarchal cross. *Her.*, a form of cross with the shaft intersected by two transverse pieces. See CROSS, *Illust.*

pa'tri-arch'ate (pā'trĭ-är'kăt), *n.* [Cf. F. *patriarcat.*] **1.** Office, dignity, jurisdiction, province, or see of a patriarch.
2. The residence, business office, or, by extension, the office staff, of a patriarch.
3. A patriarchal system, family, etc.; patriarchy.
Patriarchate of Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, Jerusalem. See EASTERN CHURCH.

pa'tri-arch'y (-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. πατριαρχία.] **1.** State or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
2. A state or stage of social development characterized by the supremacy of the father in the clan or family in both domestic and religious functions, the legal dependence of wife, or wives, and children, and the reckoning of descent and inheritance in the male line. *Patriarchy* is distinguished from **androcracy**, or the physical and social supremacy of men in primitive society, *patriarchy* being held to involve, besides such supremacy, **father right** (adaptation of the Ger. **Vaterrecht**), or descent and inheritance in the male line. See MATRIARCHY; cf. PATRIA POTESTAS.

pa-tri'cian (pā-trĭsh'ăn), *a.* [L. *patricius*, fr. *patres* fathers or senators, pl. of *pater*: cf. F. *patricien.* See PATERNAL.]
1. *Rom. Antiq.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, the patricians.
2. Of or pertaining to the patricians of the medieval Italian city republics, the German free cities, etc.
3. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a person of high birth; noble; aristocratic; not plebeian.
Born in the *patrician* file of society. *Scott.*

pa-tri'cian (pā-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* [L. *patricius*: cf. F. *patricien.*]
1. *Rom. Antiq.* Orig., one of any of the families forming the *populus Romanus*, or body of Roman citizens, before the growth of the plebeian order; later, one belonging to the nobility by right of birth or privilege; — opposed to *plebeian.*
2. In the Roman Empire, one of an order of nobility founded by Constantine, nominations to which were made by the Byzantine emperors; also, an official, originally a noble of this order, appointed by the Byzantine emperor supreme magistrate in the provinces of Italy and Africa. Odoacer and other barbarian conquerors of the Western Empire assumed the title. In 754 Pope Stephen conferred the title of **Patrician of Rome** on Pepin the Short, and it was later borne by Charlemagne and assumed by his successors, until Pope Eugenius abolished it in 1145.
3. *Hist.* A hereditary noble of a medieval Italian city republic; also, one of an order of citizens eligible for the senate or council in the German free cities and towns.
4. A person of high birth; a nobleman; an aristocrat.
5. One familiar with the works of the Christian Fathers; one versed in patristic lore. *Rare.* *Coleridge.*

pa-tri'ci-ate (pā-trĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* [Cf. LL. *patriciatus.*] **1.** The position or dignity of a patrician; nobility.
2. The term of office of a patrician (in sense 2).
3. A patrician class or rank; the aristocracy.

pat'ri-co (păt'rĭ-kō), *n.* [Earlier *patringco*, for *patring cove; patring* is of unknown origin.] Among gypsies and other vagabonds, a priest; parson; esp., a hedge priest. *Cant.*

pat'ri-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *patrimonialis*: cf. F. *patrimonial.*] Of, pert. to, or constituting, a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; hereditary, as an estate.

pat'ri-mo-ny (păt'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *patrimoigne*, OF. *patremoine, patrimoine*, F. *patrimoine*, L. *patrimonium*, fr. *pater* father. See PATERNAL.] **1.** An estate or property inherited from one's father or other ancestor; heritage.
2. An estate or property held by ancient right; an ancient right; an ancient estate or endowment, as of a church.
3. Act or fact of inheriting from an ancestor. *Obs.*
Syn. — See HERITAGE.
Patrimony of St. Peter, the former States of the Church, or Papal States, now a part of the kingdom of Italy; also, a former province in them, consisting of Rome and a region north of it. This province was the last annexed to Italy.

pa'tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt; păt'rĭ-; 277), *n.* [F. *patriote*, fr. LL. *patriota* a fellow countryman, fr. Gr. πατριώτης, fr. πάτριος established by forefathers, fr. πατήρ father. See FATHER.]
1. A fellow countryman. *Obs. & R.*
2. One who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interests.
3. In ironical use, esp. in England in the 18th century, a seditious disturber of the government; — from the name being borne or assumed by persons whose right to it was questioned, denied, or ridiculed by others.
4. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A Whig faction which violently opposed Sir Robert Walpole, esp. in the decade before his fall in 1742.
5. Erroneously, a lover or upholder; — with *of.* *Obs.*

pa'tri-ot'ic (pā'trĭ-ŏt'ĭk; păt'rĭ-), *a.* [Cf. F. *patriotique*, L. *patrioticus* belonging to a fellow countryman, Gr. πατριωτικός.] Inspired by patriotism; befitting, or characteristic of, a patriot; actuated by love of one's country; zealously and unselfishly devoted to the service of one's country; as, a *patriotic* statesman; *patriotic* vigilance.

pa'tri-ot-ism (pā'trĭ-ŏt-ĭz'm; păt'rĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *patriotisme.*] Love of country; devotion to the welfare of one's country; the virtues and actions of a patriot; the passion inspiring one to serve one's country.

Patriots' Day. A legal holiday in the States of Massachusetts and Maine, April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington in 1775. It was first observed in 1894. *U. S.*

Pa'tri-pas'si-an (pā'trĭ-păs'ĭ-ăn; păt'rĭ-), *n.* [LL. *Patripassiani*, pl.; L. *pater* father + *pati, passus*, to suffer: cf. F. *patripassiens.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who adhered to modalistic monarchianism (which see) and were logically forced to admit that in the crucifixion of Christ the Father suffered as much as the Son. — **Pa'tri-pas'si-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Pa'tri-pas'si-an-ist**, *n.*

pa-tris'tic (pā-trĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *patristique.* See PA-
pa-tris'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } TERNAL.] Of or pertaining to the study of the writings of the Fathers of the Christian church; loosely, of or pertaining to the Fathers themselves, or their writings. "*Patristic* theology." *I. Taylor.*
patristic philosophy, the philosophy developed by the Fathers of the Christian church. *Patristic philosophy* is commonly divided with reference to the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, into antenicene and postnicene. The *antenicene* was the period of the rise and development of Christian philosophy in presence of the opposition of pagan philosophy and Gnosticism. In the earliest period it took the form of apologies, or defenses, of the Christian faith. In the *African school*, of which Tertullian and Arnobius were chief representatives, these were aimed to discredit pagan thought and to exalt Christian faith above the need of reason. In the *Alexandrian school*, taking its rise from Justin and Athenagoras and including Clement and Origen, there was an attempt to show the best of pagan thought to be in accordance with Christianity. The *postnicene* period, including among others Athanasius, Hilary, Basil, Gregory of Nyssa, and Cyril of Alexandria, culminates in St. Augustine. His formulation of Platonic and Neoplatonic conceptions in subordination to Christian dogma paved the way for the later and fuller development of Christian philosophy by the Schoolmen, who, in a measure, adjusted the conflicting claims of faith and reason. See AUGUSTINIANISM, SCHOLASTICISM.

pa-tris'tic (pā-trĭs'tĭk), *n.* One who studies or accepts the teachings and opinions of the Church Fathers.

pa-tris'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Also **pa-tris'tic.** The department of historical theology treating of the lives, writings, and doctrines of the Fathers; patrology.

Pa-tro'clus (-trō'klŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάτροκλος.] In Greek legend, a friend of Achilles, who, fighting in Achilles's armor, was slain by Hector. Achilles avenged his death.

pa-trol' (pā-trōl'), *v. i.*; PA-TROLLED' (-trōld'); PA-TROL'-LING. [F. *patrouiller*, prop., to go through puddles, OF. *patouiller* to paddle, paw about; cf. F. *patte* a paw.]
1. *Mil.* **a** To go on patrol along the line of sentinels. **b** To go on a reconnoitering detail as a patrol or a member of one.
2. To traverse a particular district, beat, section of coast, etc., for the purpose of guarding, watching, or protecting.

pa-trol', *v. t.* To go the rounds of, or perambulate or traverse, for guarding, watching, or protecting; as, to *patrol* a camp, frontier, beat, coast, etc.

pa-trol', *n.* [F. *patrouille*, fr. the v. See PATROL, *v. i.*]
1. *Mil.* **a** A going of the rounds along the chain of sentinels and between the posts, by a guard, to insure greater security from attack, to check disorder, etc. **b** A detachment of troops sent beyond the line of outposts, to explore the country and gain intelligence of the enemy's whereabouts. **c** The guard or men who go the rounds.
2. Any perambulation of a particular district, beat, etc., to guard, watch, or protect it; also, the man or men doing it; as, a custonis *patrol;* a fire *patrol;* a coast *patrol.*

pa-trol'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who patrols, as a section of coast; specif.: **a** A policeman who patrols a particular beat or precinct of a town or city. **b** One whose duty is to inspect a line of electric-light wires or the like to see that it is kept in good condition.

pa-trol'o-gy (pā-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *pater, patris*, father + *-logy.*] *Eccl.* **a** The branch of historical theology treating of the teachings of the Fathers of the Christian church; also, the description of the various Christian sects, orders, etc. **b** Patristics. *Rare.*

pa'tron (pā'trŭn; 277), *n.* [ME *patron, patroun*, F. *patron*, fr. L. *patronus*, fr. *pater* a father. See PATERNAL; cf. PATROON, PADRONE, PATTERN.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* A master who had freed his slave, but still retained some rights over him. These rights of the patron were: **obsequium**, or respect, preventing suit against the patron except on consent of the prætor, and obliging the freedman to support the patron when needy; **operæ**, or rendering stipulated services; and **jura in tonia**, the patron's right to a share in the freedman's estate on his death.
2. *Rom. Hist.* **a** A man of distinction under whose protection a client placed himself. See CLIENT, 1. **b** A defender or pleader in court; an advocate.
3. *Gr. Hist.* One who became the protector and surety or voucher for a resident alien; — used to translate Gr. προστάτης, from his similarity to the Roman "patron."
4. *Eccl. Law.* One who has the right of presentation to a benefice; the owner of the advowson; — orig. so called from his duty as advocate and defender. Cf. ADVOWEE. *Eng.*
5. One who protects, supports, or countenances; one who helps a person, cause, work, sport, or the like; a defender, protector, lord, or master; a supporter, upholder, or favorer; as, a *patron* of art, a charity, the turf, etc. "The *patran* of true holiness." *Spenser.*
6. Specif.: **a** Formerly, a great or wealthy person who accepted the dedication of a book. **b** Among merchants, dealers, or tradesmen, one who favors an enterprise or business with custom; a regular customer. **c** A guardian saint; — now usually **patron saint**; also, a tutelary deity. **d** Along the Mediterranean, a master or owner of slaves or captives. *Obs.* **e** The master, or sometimes steersman, of a vessel (equiv. to Sp. *patrón*, F. *patron*, It. *padrone*). *Obs.*
7. A patron day; a pattern (which see, def. 8). *Ireland.*
8. Earlier form of PATTERN. *Obs.*
9. A kind of box with a perforated block or piece inside to hold pistol cartridges; also, a cartridge. *Obs.*
Patrons of Husbandry. See GRANGE, 5 **a**.

pa'tron. *a.* Doing the duty of a patron; giving aid or protection; tutelary. — **patron saint**, a guardian or tutelary saint.

pat'ron-age (păt'rŭn-ĭj; pā'trŭn-; 277), *n.* [F. *patronage*, LL. *patronaticum.*] The act or office of a patron; specif.: **a** *Eccl. Law.* Orig., the protection and defense of the rights of the church in a benefice carrying with it the right of presentation; now, the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. **b** Guardianship, as of a saint; tutelary care. *Obs. or Archaic.* **c** Special countenance or support; favor, encouragement, or aid, given to a person, work, cause, etc.; as, the *patronage* of letters; *patronage* given to a singer. **d** Protection; defense. *Obs. or R.* **e** The right or control of nomination to political office; also, the offices, contracts, honors, etc., which a public officer may bestow by favor. **f** *Com.* Business custom. *Cant or Colloq.* **g** Condescending favor; patronizing.

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pat'let, *n.* [See PARTLET.] A partlet. *Obs.* [sense 2.]
pat'lid. Var. of POTLID (esp. in
pat'ly, *adv.* Pat.
pat'na (păt'nä), *n.*, *or* **patna rice.** [From *Patna*, district and city of India.] A small-grained, pure white variety of rice.
pat'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pat'ni-dar' (pŭt'nē-där'), *n.* [Bengali *patnīdār.*] A holder of a perpetual lease of land under a zamindar. *India.*
Pat. Off. *Abbr.* Patent Office.
‖ **pa-to'la** (pä-tō'lä), *n.* [Tag.] One of the dishcloth gourds (*Luffa acutangula*), eaten green or cooked. *Phil. I.*
pat'o-la, *n.* [Kanarese *pattuda.*] A kind of silk cloth. *Obs. India.*
patoun, *n.* [Cf. F. *pâton* a lump of dough.] An obscure word, perh. meaning *bolus* or *pellet;* perh., a var. or equiv. of *petun*, tobacco. *Obs.*
patre. † PATTER.
patrelle. † PEITREL.
patremoyne. † PATRIMONY.
‖ **pa'tres con-scrip'ti** (pā'trēz kŏn-skrĭp'tī). [L.] Conscript fathers. See CONSCRIPT.
pa'tri-a (-trĭ-ä), *n.* [L., native land.] *Zoöl.* Natural habitat.
pa'tri-arch, *v. i.* To play the patriarch; — with *it.*
pa'tri-ar'cha-cy (-är'kä-sĭ), *n.* Patriarchate. *Obs.* [Patriarchy.]
pa'tri-ar'chal-ism (kăl-ĭz'm), *n.*
pa'tri-ar'chal-ly, *adv.* of PATRIARCHAL.
pa'tri-arch-dom (pā'trĭ-ärk-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [-ED.]
pa'tri-arched (-ärkt), *a.* See
pa'tri-arch-ess, *n.* [Cf. OF. *patriarchesse*, LL. *patriarchissa.*] Wife of a patriarch; female patriarch; oldest woman.
pa'tri-ar'chic (-är'kĭk), *a.* [L. *patriarchicus*, Gr. πατριαρχικός.] Patriarchal. — **pa'tri-ar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-ar'chi-cally,** *adv.* [kĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
pa'tri-arch-ism (pā'trĭ-är-
pa'tri-arch-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pa'trice (pā'trĭs). Var. of PATRIX.
Pa-tri'cian (pā-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* [L. pl. *Patriciani.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of one Patricius, a dualist of the 4th or 5th century, who held that the flesh is the work of the Devil.
Pa-tri'cian, *a.* [See PATRICK.] Of, pertaining to, or founded by, St. Patrick.
pa-tri'cian-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pa-tri'cian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [CIAN.]
pa-tri'cian-ly, *adv.* of PATRI-
pa-tri'cian-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pat'ri-cid'al (păt'rĭ-sīd'ăl; pā'trĭ-), *a.* Parricidal.
pat'ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *pater* father + *caedere* to kill. See FATHER; -CIDE.] = PARRICIDE.
pa'trick (pā'trĭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PARTRIDGE.
Pat'rick (păt'rĭk). [L. *patricius* a patrician, through Irish use; cf. OIr. *Patricc*, now *Padraig.* See PATRICIAN.] Lit., noble: a patrician; — masc. proper name. L. *Patricius* (pā-trĭsh'-ĭ-ŭs; -ŭs); F. *Patrice* (pā'trĕs'); It. *Patrizio* (pä-trēt'sē-ō); Sp. *Patricio* (pä-trē'thyō; 138); Pg *Patricio* (-sĭ-ō); G. *Patrizius* (pä-trēt'sē-ōōs). — Dim. *Pat, Paddy.*
pat'ridge (păt'rĭj; pä'trĭj). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PARTRIDGE.
‖ **pa'tri-is vir-tu'ti-bus.** [L.] By ancestral virtues.
patrimoigne. † PATRIMONY.
pat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of PATRIMONIAL. See -LY.
pat'rin (păt'rĭn), *n.* [Gypsy *patrin* leaf, Skr. *pattra.*] A handful of leaves, grass, or the like, thrown down by gypsies at intervals to indicate their course to other gypsies. *Cant.*
Pa-trin'i-a (pā-trĭn'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Eugène L. M. *Patrin*, French traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic valerianaceous herbs having clusters of small yellow flowers with four stamens, and opposite, more or less divided, leaves.
Pat'ri-o-fe'lis (păt'rĭ-ō-fē'lĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *patrius* belonging to one's father + *felis* cat; hence, ancestral cat.] *Paleon.* A genus of creodont mammals of the Eocene of Wyoming.
pa'tri-ot. *a.* Patriotic.
pa'tri-ot-ess, *n.* See -ESS
pa'tri-ot'i-cal. *a.* Patriotic.—
pa'tri-ot'i-cal-ly, *adv.*
pa'tri-ot-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pa'trist (pā'trĭst), *n.* One versed in patristics.
pa-tris'ti-cal (pā-trĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Patristic. — **pa-tris'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pa-tris'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*
pa-trole'. Var. of PATROL.
pat'ro-log'ic (pă'trō-lŏj'ĭk), **pat'ro-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to patrology.
pa-trol'o-gist (pā-trŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in patrology.
patrol wagon *U. S.* **a** A wagon used by policemen to convey prisoners. **b** A light wagon used by an underwriters' fire patrol, salvage corps, or protective association in hastening to fires to save insured property.
pat'ron. † PATTERN. [of. *R.*]
pa'tron. *v. t.* To be a patron
pat'ron-age, *v. t.* To act as patron of; maintain; defend. *Obs*

pat′ron-ate (păt′rŭn-āt; pā′trŭn-; 277), *n.* [L. *patronatus.*] Right, duty, position, jurisdiction, or possession of a patron; patronage. *Rare.*

pa′tron-ess (pā′trŭn-ĕs; păt′rŭn-; 277), *n.* **1.** A female patron; esp., a lady who promotes, or lends her support or encouragement to, a social function, as a dance, a charitable enterprise, a fair, or the like.
2. A female patron saint; also, a tutelary goddess.
3. *Eccl. Law.* A woman who holds an advowson.

pat′ron-ize (păt′rŭn-īz; pā′trŭn-; 277), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To act as patron toward; to protect; support; countenance; favor; aid.
This idea has been *patronized* by two States only. *A. Hamilton.*
2. To defend; vindicate; justify. *Obs.*
3. To lay responsibility for; to father; — with *upon.* *Obs.*
4. To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward; to treat with condescension; — used disparagingly; as, to *patronize* one's equals.
5. *Com.* To trade with customarily; to frequent as a customer. *Cant or Colloq.*

pat′ron-iz′ing (-īz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PATRONIZE. Specif.: *p. a.* Showing condescending favor; assuming superior manner or airs. — **pat′ron-iz′ing-ly**, *adv.*

pat′ro-nym′ic (păt′rō-nĭm′ĭk), **pat′ro-nym′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *patronymicus*, Gr. πατρωνυμικός; πατήρ father + ὄνομα name: cf. F. *patronymique.*] Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors; as, a *patronymic* denomination. — **pat′ro-nym′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pat′ro-nym′ic, *n.* A modification of an ancestor's name borne by the son; a name derived from that of a parent or ancestor; as, *Pelides*, the son of Peleus; *Johnson*, the son of John; *Macdonald*, the son of Donald; also, the surname of a family; the family name. Cf. EPONYM.

pa-troon′ (pȧ-trōōn′), *n.* [For senses 1 to 3, F. *patron;* for sense 4, D. *patroon* a patron, a protector. See PATRON.]
1. A patron, or supporter. *Obs.*
2. = PATRON, 6 **a**. *Obs.*
3. = PATRON, 7. *Rare.*
4. A proprietor of any of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. The grants were orig. to members of the Dutch West India Company. The privileges were abolished about 1850. See MANOR, 4. *U. S.*

pat′tée′ } (pȧ′tā′; păt′ē), *a.* [F. *patté*, fem. *pattée*, fr. *patte*
pat′té′ } paw, foot.] *Her.* Having arms narrow at the center and expanding greatly toward the ends; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.* (16).

pat′ten (păt′ĕn), *n.* [F. *patin*, perh. fr. *patte* paw, foot.]
1. Any of various kinds of foot gear worn at different periods or in various countries, as a wooden shoe or clog, a chopine, etc.; specif., a kind of overshoe with a wooden sole, usually supported by an iron ring, worn to raise the feet from the wet or the mud.
The *patten* now supports each frugal dame. *Gay.*
2. A round wooden plate fastened to the hind feet of horses to prevent their sinking into soft or boggy land that is being plowed or cultivated. *Eng.*
3. **a** A snowshoe. *Rare or Alien.* **b** A skate. *Dial. Eng. or Alien.* **c** A stilt. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Arch.* A base, stand, support, foot, bottom plate, or sill.

pat′ter (păt′ẽr), *v. i.*; PAT′TERED (-ẽrd); PAT′TER-ING. [From *pater* in *paternoster.*] **1.** To say the paternoster, esp. rapidly, mechanically, or mumblingly; to mutter one's prayers; to mumble; as, to *patter* with the lips.
2. **a** To talk rapidly or glibly; to chatter; jabber. **b** To talk; harangue. *Slang or Peddlers' Cant.* **c** To talk the patter of thieves, vagabonds, etc.

pat′ter, *v. t.* **1.** To say or repeat, as prayers, rapidly, mechanically, or mumblingly; to mutter.
[The hooded clouds] *patter* their doleful prayers. *Longfellow.*
2. To talk or speak. *Slang or Peddlers' Cant.*
You all *patter* French more or less. *T. Hughes.*
to patter flash, to talk in thieves' cant. *Slang.*

pat′ter, *n.* [See PATTER to mumble, to chatter.] **1.** The cant of thieves, vagabonds, etc., or of any class or profession; jargon or lingo; as, thieves' *patter;* gypsies' *patter.*
2. The language or oratory of a street peddler, conjurer, or the like; hence, glib talk; a voluble harangue; mere talk; chatter; also, specif., rapid speech, esp. as sometimes introduced in songs *Cant or Colloq.*

pat′ter, *v. i.* [Freq. of *pat* to strike gently.] **1.** To strike with a quick succession of pats or slight sounds; as, *pattering* rain or hail; *pattering* feet.
2. To move with short rapid steps so as to make a patter.
She *pattered* in, her hands full. *Octave Thanet.*

pat′ter, *v. t.* To cause to patter; also, to spatter; sprinkle.

pat′ter (păt′ẽr), *n.* A pattering; a quick succession of slight sounds; as, *patter* of rain; *patter* of little feet.

pat′tern (păt′ẽrn), *n.* [ME. *patron*, F. *patron*, a patron, also, a pattern. See PATRON.] **1.** Anything proposed for imitation; an archetype; exemplar; that which is to be, or is fit to be, copied or imitated.
I will be the *pattern* of all patience. *Shak.*
2. Anything formed or designed as a guide or model for making things; a model; plan; as, a dressmaker's *pattern.* Hence, specif.: **a** *Founding.* A model for making the mold into which molten metal is poured to form a casting. It is usually made of varnished or painted wood, or of metal when many duplicate castings are required. The pattern is made a little larger than the proposed casting to allow for contraction of the casting in cooling (see CONTRACTION RULE). When the casting is of such a shape that the removal of the pattern in one piece would break the mold the pattern is made in two or more pieces and doweled together, each piece being usually removed in a separate flask. See LOOSE PIECE, CORE PRINT, FLASK, 4, etc. **b** A specimen of a proposed coin, minted but not used for currency.
3. Form, style, or type of decoration; design; as, rugs of fine *pattern.* Also, style or form of natural marking.
4. A part showing the figure or quality of the whole; a specimen; a sample; also, an example; an instance, esp. a typical or representative one; a model example.
He compares the *pattern* with the whole piece. *Swift.*
5. Something made after a model; a copy; likeness. *Obs.*
The *patterns* of things in the heavens. *Heb.* ix. 23.
6. A length of cloth sufficient for a garment, sometimes specially woven for the purpose; as, a dress *pattern.* *U. S.*
7. *Gun.* Distribution of the shot from a shotgun or the bullets from an exploded shrapnel on a target perpendicular to the plane of fire; also, a diagram of such distribution.
8. In Ireland, a patron saint's day; hence, the festivity or fair connected with one; a "patron."
Syn. — Archetype, prototype, example, copy.— PATTERN, MODEL, EXEMPLAR, IDEAL. A PATTERN is that after which something is made; the word often applies esp. to that which is worthy of imitation, and this suggestion is heightened in MODEL; as, "keeping the excellent *pattern* of his sister's virtues before his eyes" (*Fielding*); "Eleonora is still the *pattern* of charity, devotion, and humility; of the best wife, the best mother, and the best of friends" (*Dryden*); "Womankind would by her *model* form their mind" (*Swift*); "I never saw such a boy; our breed is not made on this *model*" (*T. Gray*); "Mr. Gray thought the narrative of Thucydides the *model* of history" (*N. Nicholls*). EXEMPLAR, which is often interchangeable with *pattern* or *model*, suggests esp. an example (often personal) to be followed; an IDEAL is a perfect standard or exemplar; as, "To men of letters doubly dear, not for his wit and genius merely, but as an *exemplar* of goodness, probity, and pure life" (*Thackeray*); "What keeps a spirit wholly true to that *ideal* which he bears?" (*Tennyson*). See IMAGE, STANDARD, DUPLICATE, PROTOTYPE, EMBLEM.

pat′tern, *v. t.*; PAT′TERNED (-ẽrnd); PAT′TERN-ING. **1.** To make, or serve as, a pattern or model for. *Obs.*
2. To make or design (anything) by, from, or after, a pattern; to copy; model; imitate. *Milton.*
[A temple] *patterned* from that which Adam reared in Paradise. *Sir T. Herbert.*
3. To match; parallel. *Obs. or Archaic.*
4. To furnish or adorn with a pattern or design.
Its dark walls *patterned* with shelves *C. G. D. Roberts.*
to pattern out. **a** To furnish a pattern or model for. *Obs.* **b** To lay out according to a pattern.

pat′tern, *v. i.* **1.** To take pattern; — with *by.* *Rare.*
2. To give a pattern or model.
The master imitates the fault with exaggeration, then (presumably) *patterns* correctly. *Browne & Behnke.*
3. *Gun.* To make a pattern, as a shotgun.
to pattern after, to imitate; follow.

pattern maker, *or* **pat′tern-mak′er** (-māk′ẽr), *n.* A maker of patterns, as for weaving, or for a molder. — **pattern making**, *or* **pat′tern-mak′ing** (-māk′ĭng), *n.*

pat′ti-da′ri (pŭt′ē-dä′rē; păt′ĭ-), *n.* [Hind. *paṭṭī-dārī; paṭṭī* a portion of land + Per. *-dārī*, an abstract suffix.] *Hindu Law.* A form of land tenure in which the lands of a village are subdivided into portions, called *pattis*, each of which is owned by cosharers, called *pattidars*, holding their parts in severalty according to ancestral shares fixed by *biswars*, or plows, each cosharer paying his own government taxes, for which all, however, are responsible. Cf. BHAIYACHARA.

Pat′tin-son proc′ess (păt′ĭn-sŭn). *Metal.* A process of desilverizing and purifying lead by repeated meltings and skimmings. It was invented in 1833 by Hugh Lee Pattinson, English metallurgist.

pat′ty (păt′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PATTIES (-ĭz). [F. *pâté.* See PASTY.] A little pie or pasty.

pat′ty-pan′ (păt′ĭ-păn′), *n.* **1.** A pan for baking patties.
2. A patty. *Obs.*
3. A variety of summer squash shaped like a patty.

pat′u-lous (păt′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *patulus*, fr. *patere* to be open, extend.] **1.** Open; expanded; distended.
The eyes are large and *patulous.* *Sir J. Hill.*
2. *Bot.* Spreading, as the branches of a tree; diffuse; loosely expanded; as, a *patulous* calyx.

pau′ci- (pô′sĭ-). A combining form from Latin *paucus*, meaning *few;* as, *pauci*nervate, *pauci*pinnate.

pau′ci-ty (pô′sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *paucitas*, fr. *paucus* few, little: cf. F. *paucité.* See FEW.] **1.** Fewness; smallness of number; a small number.
Revelation denies it by the stern reserve, the *paucity*, and the incompleteness, of its communications *I. Taylor.*
2. Smallness of quantity; exiguity; insufficiency; as, *paucity* of blood.

Paul (pôl), *n.* [L. *Paulus*, or Gr. Παῦλος, prob. partly through F. *Paul*, OF. *Pol;* cf. L. *paulus* little.] **1.** Also **Pau′lus** (pô′lŭs). Lit., little; — masc. prop. name. L. *Paulus;* F. *Paul* (pōl); It. *Paolo* (pä′ō-lō); Sp. *Pablo* (päb′lō); Pg. *Paulo* (pou′lō); G. *Paul* (poul). — Fem. *Paula.*
2. Also **Saul**. *Bib.* A Jew of Tarsus who was converted to Christianity by a vision and became the apostle to the Gentiles. He founded many churches, to which he sent epistles which are a part of the New Testament. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Rome about 67 A. D.
Paul and Virginia, a pair of playmates and faithful lovers in Bernardin de St. Pierre's romance "Paul et Virginie" (1787). Virginia, when returning to their island home, Mauritius, from France, is drowned in the wreck of the ship near the island, and Paul soon after dies of grief.

paul′dron (pôl′drŭn), **poul′dron** (pōl′-), *n.* [OF. *espauleron*, fr. *espaule* shoulder, F. *épaule.*] A piece of armor covering the shoulder where the body piece and arm piece join, consisting either of splints sliding one over another, or of a single plate moving on pivots.

Paul′i-an (pôl′ĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Paul of Samosata, a bishop of Antioch in the 3d century. He denied personal distinction in the deity and held that Christ was a man born of the Virgin and inspired of the Logos, which he taught is an impersonal attribute of the Father and does not in its essence dwell in Christ.
2. A follower of St. Paul. *Rare.*

Pau-li′cian (pô-lĭsh′ăn), *n.* [LL. *Pauliciani*, pl., Gr. Παυλικιανοί; orig. uncert.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a heretical Christian sect, originating in Armenia in the 7th century. They claimed to be the true Catholic Church. They separated the Creator from the Heavenly God, the author of the soul. They denied the Incarnation and said that God sent an angel, whom he called his Son, into the world. They had a simple government, and rejected monasticism. They rejected the Petrine Epistles. They were gradually absorbed by the Roman Catholics and, in modern times, by the Protestants. — **Pau-li′cian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pau′lin (pô′lĭn), *n.* [Prob. for *palling* a covering. Cf. TARPAULIN.] Tarpaulin or other similar material.

Pau-li′na (pô-lī′nȧ) } *n.* [L., fem. of *Paulinus;* the form
Pau-line′ (pô-lēn′) } *Pauline* is perh. fr. F. *Pauline.* See PAULINUS; cf. PAUL.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Pauline* (pō′lēn′); It. *Paolina* (pä-ō-lē′nä); Sp. & Pg. *Paulina* (pou-lē′nä); G. *Pauline* (pou-lē′nē).
2. **a** The clever, warm-hearted, but hot-tempered and voluble wife of Antigonus and friend of Hermione in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." **b** The "Lady of Lyons" in Bulwer-Lytton's play of that name. See MELNOTTE, CLAUDE.

Paul′ine (pôl′īn; -ĭn), *a.* [L. *Paulinus*, fr. *Paulus* Paul.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the apostle Paul or his writings; conforming to Paul's teachings, esp. the doctrines of justification by faith, predestination, and election.
Pauline Epistles, the Epistles in the New Testament (Romans to Philemon inclusive, often including — traditionally — Hebrews) assigned to the authorship of St. Paul. It is now generally held that St. Paul was not the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews. See NEW TESTAMENT.

Paul′in-ism (pôl′ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* The theological principles taught by, or ascribed to, the apostle Paul, esp. his teaching of emancipation from the Jewish law, the indwelling spirit of Christ, and the supreme importance of faith. Cf. PETRINISM. — **Paul′in-ist**, *n.*

Paul′ist, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* **a** In India, a Jesuit; — so called from their head church and convent of St. Paul's in Goa. **b** A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded in 1858 by the Rev. I. T. Hecker of New York. They are engaged in parochial, missionary, educational, and literary work.

Paul-lin′i-a (pô-lĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Christian Franz *Paullini*, German botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American sapindaceous twining shrubs marked by irregular flowers and pyriform capsules. *P. cupana* furnishes guarana. *P. curassavica* is the supple-jack.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* Guarana.

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pat′ron-al, *a.* [L. *patronalis:* cf. F. *patronal.*] Patron; protecting; favoring; of or pert. to a patron or patron saint.
patron day. A patron saint's day. *Chiefly Ir.*
pa′tron-dom (pā′trŭn-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [PATTERN.]
patrone. † PATRON, PATROON,
pa′tron-ess-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
pat′ron-iz′a-ble (păt′rŭn-īz′ȧ-b'l; pā′trŭn-), *a.* See -ABLE.
pat′ron-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* A patronizing; patronage. [who patronizes.]
pat′ron-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* One
pa′tron-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pa′tron-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a patron.
pat′ro-nom′a-tol′o-gy (păt′rō-nŏm′ȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πατήρ, πατρός, a father + *onomatology.*] The branch of knowledge treating of personal names and their origin; the study of patronymics.
pat′ron-our, *n.* [See PATRON, *v.* & *n.*] Patron saint. *Obs. Scot.*
pa′tron-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pat′ro-nym (păt′rō-nĭm), *n.* A patronymic.
pa-troon′ry (pȧ-trōōn′rĭ), *n.* The patroon system.
pa-troon′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
patrouille. † PATROL.
patroun. † PATRON, PATTERN.
pa-tru′i-ty (pȧ-trōō′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *patruus* father's brother, fr. *pater, patris*, father.] The relationship of a paternal uncle.
patt. † PAT.
patt, *n.* [F. *pat*, fr. It. *patta* quits, the being even, neither winning nor losing, fr. L. *pacta*, pl. of *pactum* pact (see PACT); cf. D. *pat* stalemate, G. *patt.*] *Chess.* Stalemate. *Obs.* — *a.* Stalemated. *Obs.*
pat′ta. Var. of POTTAH.
pattacoone. † PATACOON.
pat′ta-dar′, -da′ri. Vars. of PATTIDAR, -DARI
pat′ta-mar. Var. of PATAMAR.
pattara. † PITARAH.
pat′ta-re′ro. † PEDRERO
patte. † PAT.
‖ **patte** (pȧt), *n.*; *pl.* PATTES (pȧt). [F.] **1.** *Her.* The paw of an animal
2. A decorative band, strap, or belt used to finish garments.
pat′tel. Var. of PATEL. *India.*
pat′ten. † PATEN, PATENT.
pat′ten, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *patiner.*] **a** To go about on pattens. **b** To skate. *Dial. Eng.* [ing pattens.]
pat′tened (păt′ĕnd), *a.* Wear-
pat′ten-er, *n.* **a** [OF. *patinier.*] Maker of pattens. **b** [Fr. PATTEN, *v.*] A skater. *Dial. Eng.*
pat′ter, *v. t.* To eat. *Pidgin Eng., Australia.*
pat′ter, *n.* One that pats; specif., *Dial. Eng.*, a schoolmaster's ferule.
pat′ter-an. Erron. for PATRIN.
pat′ter-er, *n.* One who patters.
pat′tern-a-ble, *a.* That can be matched. *Obs.*
pattern box, chain, cylinder. *Figure Weaving.* Devices in a loom to present several shuttles to the picker in due order.
pattern card *Weaving.* Any of the perforated cards in a Jacquard apparatus.
pat′ternd. Patterned. *Ref. Sp.*
pat′terned (păt′ẽrnd), *a.* Having, or furnished with, a pattern or patterns.
pat′tern-er, *n.* A designer, drawer, or maker of patterns.
pat′tern-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to a pattern.
pat′tern-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pattern reader. One who arranges textile patterns
pattern wheel. = COUNT-WHEEL.
pat′tern-y (păt′ẽr-nĭ), *a.* With, or characterized by, patterns, esp. excessively so.
patter song. [See PATTER glib talk.] A song, esp. in comic opera, characterized by having a great many words sung or spoken very rapidly.
pat′ti (pŭt′ē), *n.* [Hind. *paṭṭī* a portion of land, fr. Skr. *paṭa* a piece of cloth.] *Hindu Law.* See PATTIDARI.
patticear. † PASTISAR.
pat′ti-dar′ (pŭt′ē-där′; păt′-), *n.* *Hindu Law.* See PATTIDARI.
Pat′tie-son, Peter, *or* **Patrick** (păt′ĭ-sŭn). An imaginary assistant teacher at Gandercleuch, and the feigned author of Scott's "Tales of My Landlord"
pattimar. Var. of PATTAMAR.
pat′tin. † PATTEN.
pat′tin-son-ize (păt′ĭn-sŭn-īz), *v.t. Metal.* To treat by the Pattinson process. — **pat′tin-son-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
Pattinson's white *or* **white lead** (-sŭnz). *Chem.* An oxychloride of lead formerly used as a substitute for white lead.
pat′tle (pȧt′'l). Var. of 1st PADDLE, 1 (a kind of spud). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Pat′ton's spruce (păt′ŭnz). The black hemlock.
pat′ty-cake′, *n.* **1.** A patty.
2. Erron. for PAT-A-CAKE.
pa′tu (pä′tōō), *n.* [Maori.] A hand weapon, as a club or knife *New Zealand.*
pat′u-lent (păt′ū-lĕnt), *a.* [See PATULOUS.] Open; patulous.
pat′u-lous-ly, *adv.* of PATULOUS.
pat′u-lous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pat-wa′ri (pŭt-wä′rē), *n.* [Hind. *patwārī.*] In India, a village accountant.
paty. † PATTEE.
Pa′u (pä′ū). *Bib.*
pa′u-a (pä′ōō-ä), *n.* [Maori.] **a** See MUTTON FISH **d.** **b** A fishhook made of the paua shell.
‖ **paucas pallabris** Blunder for POCAS PALABRAS.
‖ **pau′ca ver′ba** (pô′kȧ vûr′bȧ). [L.] Few words: — sometimes simply **pauca.**
pauch′ty. Var. of PAUGHTY.
pau′ci-ar-tic′u-late, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pau′ci-den′tate, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pau′ci-flo′rous, *a.* *Bot.* Few-flowered.
pau′ci-fo′li-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Few-leaved. — **pau′ci-fo′li-ous**, *a.*
pau′ci-fy (pô′sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*pauci-* + *-fy.*] To make few. *Obs.*
pau′ci-loc′u-lar, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pau-cil′o-quent (pô-sĭl′ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [See PAUCILOQUY.] Short or brief in speech. — **pau-cil′o-quent-ly**, *adv.*
pau-cil′o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *pauciloquium; paucus* + *loqui* to speak.] Brevity in speech.
pau′cine (pô′sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{39}O_5N_5$, found in pauco nuts.
pau′ci-nerv′ate, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pau′ci-pin′nate, *a.* *Bot.* See PAUCI-. [rayed, as an umbel.]
pau′ci-ra′di-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Few-
pau′ci-spi′ral, *a.* Having few whorls. [with few words.]
‖ **pau′cis ver′bis.** [L.] In or
pau′co nut The nut or seed of an African leguminous tree (*Pentaclethra macrophylla*).
paugh′ty (*Scot.* pô′tĭ, päk′-, pôk′-; *dial.* pô′tĭ, pȧf′tĭ), *a.* Haughty; proud; also, pert; saucy; insolent. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pau′gie, -gy (pô′gĭ), *n.* [Corrupted fr. Amer. Indian *mishcuppauog.* Cf. SCUP.] The scup.
pauh. † PAH, *interj.*
pau-hau′gen (pô-hô′gĕn), *n.* [Of North Amer. Indian (Algonquian) origin.] The menhaden.
pauk, pauk′y, etc. Vars. of PAWK, PAWKY, etc.
paul. Var. of PAWL.
paul. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PALL, *v. t.*
paul, *n.* = PAOLO. See COIN.
Pau′la (pô′lȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name. See PAUL. It. *Paola* (pä′ō-lä); Sp., Pg., & G. *Paula* (pou′lä); F. *Paule* (pōl).
pau-lar′ (pou-lär′), *n.* [From *Paular*, on the borders of Andalusia.] A Spanish strain of merino sheep.
paule. † PALL, cloth.
paul′frey † PALFREY.
Paul′i-an-ist, Paul′i-an-ite, *n.* = PAULIAN, 1.
pau′lie (pô′lĭ; pä′lĭ), *a.* *Scot & Dial. Eng.* Impotent; feeble; sickly, as a lamb; deformed; inferior; of the mind, silly — **pau′lie**, *n.*
Pau-lin′i-an (pô-lĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pauline. — *n.* Paulinist
Pau′lin-is′tic (pô′lĭ-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pert. to Paulinism or a Paulinist.
Pau-lin′i-ty (pô-lĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pauline quality or character.
Pau′lin-ize (pô′lĭ-nīz), *v. t. & i.* *Eccl.* To conform to or follow the teaching of the apostle Paul.
Pau-li′nus (pô-lī′nŭs), *n.* [L. Cf. PAUL.] Masc. prop. name. L. id. — Fem. *Paulina* (-nȧ).
Paul′ism (pôl′ĭz'm), *n.* Paulinism.
Pau-lis′ta (pou-lēs′tä), *n.* [From the province (now State) of São *Paulo*, Brazil.] A mixed-breed descendant of the first Portuguese immigrants into Brazil and of the Indians. [*Obs.*]
Paulistine, *n.* = PAULIST **a.**
Paul′ite, *n.* [*Paul*, L. *Paulus*, + *-ite.*] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of the Hermits of St. Paul, a monastic order founded in 1215.
2. A partisan of the apostle Paul (cf. 1 *Cor.* i. 12). *Nonce Use.*
paulme. † PALM, of the hand.
paulm′er. † PALMER.

pau'lo-spore (pô'lō-spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. παῦλα rest. See SPORE.] *Bot.* In mycology, any specialized growth or development serving as a resting stage in the life of the organism. Gemmæ, chlamydospores, cysts, etc., are examples of paulospores. Cf. CARPOSPORE, KINOSPORE. *Klebs.*

Pau-low'ni-a (pô-lō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the Russian princess Anna *Pavlovna*, daughter of Paul I.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous trees. The only species, *P. tomentosa*, a native of Japan, is widely cultivated, and often naturalized. It has showy violet-purple foxglovelike flowers borne in a pyramidal panicle; its persistent capsules have numerous winged seeds.

Paulownia, leaves and flowers. (1/6)

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this species.

paunch (pänch; pônch; 277, 140), *n.* [OF. *panche*, var. of *pance*, F. *panse*, L. *pantex*, *panticis*.] **1. a** The belly and its contents. **b** The first stomach, or rumen, of a ruminant. **2.** *Naut.* **a** A paunch mat. **b** A thin shield of wood on a mast to permit the lower yards to slide easily over the hoops.

paunch mat. *Naut.* A thick mat of strands of rope to prevent the yard or rigging from chafing.

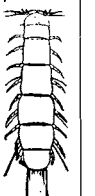
pau'per (pô'pĕr), *n.* [L. See POOR.] **1.** A person destitute of means except such as are derived from charity, specif. one who receives aid from public poor funds. **2.** *Law.* One allowed to sue *in forma pauperis* (which see). **3.** A very poor person; — usually contemptuous.

pau'per-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being a pauper; also, paupers collectively.

pau'per-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make a pauper of; to reduce to pauperism; to imbue with the spirit or inclinations of a pauper; as, to *pauperize* the peasantry. — **pau'per-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Pau'puk-kee'wis (pô'pŭk-kē'wĭs), *n.* A mischievous magician in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," who is pursued by Hiawatha and slain in the form of a beaver, but whose spirit endeavors to escape, finally taking human form, and is killed, Hiawatha transforming it into an eagle.

Pau-rop'o-da (pô-rŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. παῦρος small + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* An order of very small myriapods with only nine pairs of legs and lacking tracheæ. — **pau'ro-pod** (pô'rō-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **pau-rop'o-dous** (pô-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*



One of the Pauropoda (*Pauropus lubbockii*). Much enlarged.

paus'al (pôz'ăl), *a.* *Philol.* Being directly before a pause, as at the end of a clause or sentence.

pause (ȷ ôz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pausa*, Gr. παῦσις. See 2d POSE.] **1.** A temporary stop or rest; an intermission of action; interruption; suspension; cessation. Specif.: *Pros.* **a** A cæsura. **b** An interval of one or more moræ or times.

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin. *Shak.*

2. Temporary inaction; hesitation; doubt.

3. In technical uses: **a** *Elocution.* A brief suspension of the voice, to indicate the limits and relations of sentences and their parts. **b** *Gram.* In writing and printing, a mark indicating the place and nature of a pause of voice; a punctuation point. **c** A break or paragraph in writing. **d** *Music.* (1) A rest. *Obs.* (2) A symbol [𝄐 or 𝄑] placed over or under a note or rest to indicate that it be prolonged; a fermata or hold. It is sometimes placed over a double (rarely over a single) bar to indicate a short silence. **e** *Hebrew Gram.* A pausal stop or intermission in speaking; —used chiefly in the phrases *into*, *in*, and *out of*, *pause*.

Syn. — Stop, cessation, suspension.

pause, *v. i.*; PAUSED (pôzd); PAUS'ING (pôz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *pauser*, L. *pausare*. See PAUSE, *n.*, POSE.] **1.** To make a pause, or short stop; to cease for a time; to intermit speaking or acting; to stop, as for deliberation; to hesitate; hold back; delay; — sometimes with *upon*. "Other offenders we will *pause* upon." "I *pause* for a reply." *Shak.*

In the darkness heard his armed feet
Pause by her. *Tennyson.*

2. To tarry or remain temporarily, as at a place or in a condition; to dwell or linger. *Now Rare.*

Among the tents I *paused* and sung. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Intermit, stop, stay, wait, delay, tarry, hesitate.

pav'an (păv'ăn), *n.* Also **pav'ane** (păv'ăn; *F.* pȧ'vȧn'). [F. *pavane*; cf. It. & Sp. *pavana*.] A stately and formal old dance by couples in ceremonial costume, introduced into England in the 16th century; also, music for this dance, or with its duple and very slow rhythm.

pave (pāv), *v. t.*; PAVED (pāvd); PAV'ING (pāv'ĭng). [F. *paver* to pave, LL. *pavare*, fr. L. *pavire* to beat, ram, or tread down; cf. Gr. παίειν to beat, strike.] **1.** To lay or cover with stone, brick, or other material, so as to make a firm, level, or convenient surface for travel; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material; to cover as a pavement; as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* a court.

2. Hence, to make smooth, easy, or safe; to prepare; — with *way*, or rarely *path*, as object; as, to *pave* the way to promotion or for an enterprise.

It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*

pave, *n.* Pavement. *Chiefly Archaic or Poetic.*

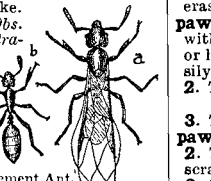
‖ **pa'vé'** (pȧ'vā'), *n.* [F., prop., p. p. of *paver* to pave. See PAVE.] **1.** The pavement.

2. *Jewelry.* A setting for a number of jewels in which the stones are set close together so as to cover the metal fully.

pave'ment (pāv'mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pavimentum*; cf. LL. *pavamentum*. See PAVE.] **1.** That with which anything is paved; a floor or covering of solid material, making a hard and convenient surface for travel; a paved road, sidewalk, or other surface; a decorative interior floor of tiles, colored bricks, or the like.

2. A stone, brick, or tile for paving. *Obs.*

pavement ant. A yellowish ant (*Tetramorium cæspitum*) that builds its nests in yards and gardens, and often infests houses.



Pavement Ant. *a* Female; *b* Worker.

pa-vil'ion (pȧ-vĭl'yŭn), *n.* [ME. *pavilon*, F. *pavillon*, fr. L. *papilio* a butterfly, also, a tent, because spread out like a butterfly's wings.] **1.** A tent; esp., a large peaked tent raised on posts.

2. *Her.* = TENT.

3. A covering; canopy; anything that is likened to a canopy or tent. "The *pavilion* of heaven is bare." *Shelley.*

4. a A gold coin of Philip of Valois (1329), bearing the effigy of the king seated under a pavilion. **b** A similar coin struck by Edward the Black Prince for use in France; — called also *royal*.

5. *Arch.* A single body or mass of building of a decorative character: **a** A light, more or less ornamented building, isolated in a park, garden, athletic ground, or the like, and serving as a pleasure house, shelter building, etc. **b** An elaborately ornamented mass, forming an angle, connecting part, or central feature of a large pile, higher than the main part and with greater distinction of sky line.

6. In a hospital, a building wholly or almost separate, containing a department or group of wards. A hospital made up of such buildings is called a *pavilion* hospital.

7. *Anat.* **a** The auricle of the ear. **b** The infundibulum of a Fallopian tube. *Obs. or R.*

8. A flag, ensign, or colors, esp. the national colors carried by a vessel. *Obs. or Archaic.*

9. The lower faceted part of a brilliant, between the girdle and the culet. See BRILLIANT, *n.*; cf. BEZEL, *n.*, 2.

pa-vil'ion, *v. t.*; PA-VIL'IONED (-yŭnd); PA-VIL'ION-ING. To furnish or cover with, or put, inclose, or shelter in or as in, a pavilion or pavilions.

pav'ing (pāv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of laying a pavement, or covering some place with a pavement.

2. A pavement; material for a pavement or pavements.

pav'ior, pav'iour (pāv'yẽr), *n.* **1.** One who paves; paver.

2. A rammer for driving paving stones.

3. A brick, slab, or the like for paving.

4. A kind of hard building brick.

pav'is (păv'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *pavais*, F. *pavois*; cf. It. *pavese*, LL. *pavense*; perh. named from *Pavia* in Italy.] **1.** A large shield covering the whole body, used in the Middle Ages esp. in siege operations, and to protect crossbowmen. It was sometimes carried by a pavisor before a knight or archer.

Pavis, 1.

2. A pavisade; any protective screen used in warfare. *Obs.*

pav'i-sade' (păv'ĭ-sād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pavesata*.] A continuous defensive screen, as of pavises joined in a line; hence, a sheltering canvas screen along a ship's side. *Obs. or Hist.*

pav'i-sor (păv'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* [OF. *pavaiseur*, *pavesceor*, or *pavaisier*.] A soldier who carried a pavis.

Pa'vo (pā'vō), *n.*; *gen.* -VONIS (pȧ-vō'nĭs). [L., peacock. See PEACOCK.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the peacocks.

2. A constellation near the southern pole; the Peacock.

pa'vo-naz'zo (pä'vō-nät'sō), **pa-vo'naz-zet'to** (pä-vō'nät-sĕt'tō), *a.* [It. *pavonazzo*, dim. *pavonazzetto*, L. *pavonaceus*.] Lit., peacock-colored; specif., designating a kind of marble or breccia with veins of red, violet, purple, and other colors, found in ancient Roman buildings and thought to be the ancient *marmor Phrygium* or *Synnadicum*.

Pa-vo'ni-a (pȧ-vō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Don José *Pavón*, Spanish traveler.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical hairy or woolly malvaceous shrubs marked by the epicalyx of four to eight bracts and the aristate carpels. The flowers are usually handsome. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

paw (ȷ ô), *n.* [ME. *pawe*, *poue*, OF. *poe*: cf. LG. *pote*, D. *poot*, G. *pfote*.] **1.** The foot of a quadruped having claws, as the lion, dog, cat, etc.; also, the foot of any animal.

2. The human hand. *Jocose.*

3. Work of the hand; handiwork; handwriting. *Obs. or R.*

4. Act of pawing.

5. *Her.* The fore leg of an animal depicted as couped or erased near the middle joint; — distinguished from *gamb*.

paw, *v. t.*; PAWED (pôd); PAW'ING. **1.** To strike or touch with the paw; to pass the paw or hand over; to stroke or handle with the hand or hands; hence, to handle clumsily, fondly, or rudely. *Colloq.*

2. To scrape or beat with the fore foot or feet.

His hot courser *pawed* the Hungarian plain. *Tickell.*

3. To strike wildly; to clutch at, as in anger or despair.

paw, *v. i.* **1.** To scrape with the paw.

2. To draw the fore foot along the ground; to beat or scrape with the fore foot. *Job* xxxix. 21.

3. To stroke with the hand clumsily or rudely. *Colloq.*

pawl (pôl), *n.* Also *pall*, *paul*. [Cf. D. *pal*, F. *pal*, W. *pawl* a pole, a stake. Cf. PALE a stake.] *Mach.* A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches, or interdental spaces, on another part, as a ratchet wheel, so as to permit motion in one direction and prevent it in the reverse, as in a capstan or windlass; a catch, click, or detent. See RATCHET WHEEL. *Illust.*

pawl, *v. t.* To check, as a capstan, by a pawl or pawls.

pawl bitt. *Naut.* A heavy post set abaft a windlass to receive the strain of the pawls, which are attached to it.

pawl head. *Naut.* The part of a capstan, usually the circular base, to which the pawls are attached.

pawl rim *or* **ring.** *Naut.* A stationary ring about the base of a capstan, with notches for the pawls to catch in.

pawn (pôn), *n.* [ME. *paune*, *poun*, OF. *paon*, *peon*, F. *pion*, LL. *pedo*, *pedonis*, a foot soldier, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. PIONEER, PEON.] **1.** *Chess.* The piece of least value, moving only directly forward and but one square at a time (or at option two on its first move), or in capturing a man to either of the two squares diagonally in advance. The pawn on reaching the eighth rank of squares becomes at once any piece (other than a king) which the player chooses. See under 1st CHESS. Also fig.: as, a *pawn* in the political game.

2. A counter or piece in Polish checkers or draughts.

pawn, *n.* [OF. *pan* pledge, assurance, prob. through AF. *pauuz*, nom. sing. or acc. pl. OF. *pan* pledge is perh. the same word as OF. & F. *pan* skirt, piece, L. *pannus* cloth (cf. PANE a compartment); but cf. D. *pand* a pledge, G. *pfand*.] **1.** Any thing or person delivered to, or deposited with, another as security, as for payment of money borrowed, of a debt, or for performance of some action; a pledge. See PLEDGE, *n.*, 1 (now the more usual term).

2. Hence, in general, a pledge; guarantee.

As the morning dew is a *pawn* of the evening fatness. *Donne.*

3. A gage of combat. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. State of being pledged; — usually with *at*, *in*, or *from*.

Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemish'd crown. *Shak.*
Sweet wife, my honor is at *pawn*. *Shak.*

5. Act of pawning, or pledging.

pawn, *v. t.*; PAWNED (pônd); PAWN'ING. **1.** To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed or of a debt, or for the performance of some action; to put in pawn; pledge; as, to *pawn* one's watch.

2. To stake; risk; wager; hazard.

Pawning his honor to obtain his lust. *Shak.*

paulmistrie. † PALMISTRY.

‖ **pau'lo ma-jo'ra ca-na'mus.** [L.] Let us sing of somewhat greater things. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, IV. 1).

pau'lo-past' (pô'lō), *a.* [L. *paulo* a little + *past*.] Somewhat past; pertaining to something just done.

pau'lo-post', *a.* [L. *paulo post* a little after.] Somewhat subsequent.

pau'lo-post'-fu'ture, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the future perfect tense (passive) of Greek verbs, in its use to express an act or event as about to happen immediately. — Also *n.*

Paul'-Pry', *v. i.* To act like Paul Pry. See PRY, PAUL.

Paul's betony (pôlz). [After *Paulus* Aegineta, Byzantine Greek medical writer.] The common speedwell. *Dial. Eng.*

Paul's walk. The nave of St. Paul's, London, formerly used as a meeting or lounging place. — **Paul's man** *or* **walker.** *Obs.*

pault. † PALT, to pelt.

paul'ter. † PALTER.

paul'try. † PALTRY.

Pau'lus (pô'lŭs), *n.* See PAUL.

paum (pām; pôm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PALM.

paument. † PAVEMENT.

paumer. † PALMER, *n.*

paumerie, *n.* [Cf. PALMER a ferule.] A ferule. *Obs.*

paumphlet. † POMFRET.

paun. † PAWN, a pledge. [leaf.]

paun (pôn). Var. of PAN, betel

paun'age. Var. of PANNAGE.

pauncе (pôns). † PANSY.

pauncе, *n.* [OF. *pance* belly, F. *panse*. Cf. PAUNCH.] A paunch. *Obs.*

paunch, *v. t.* **1.** To stab in the paunch; eviscerate; disembowel. **2.** To stuff; glut; gulp. *Obs.*

paunch. † PUNCH.

paunch, *n. i.* [F. *pencher*.] To lean; to be disposed. *Obs.*

paunche. † PONGEE.

paunched (pänch; pônch; 140), *a.* Big-bellied.

paunch'er, *n.* [OF. *pancière*.] A piece of armor extending from the waist to the bust on a cuirass, used chiefly in the 15th century; also, a breeches belt. *Obs.*

paunch'ful, *n.* A bellyful.

paunch'i-ness (pän'chĭ-nĕs; pôn'-)*n.* See -NESS. [WAY.]

paunch'way. Var. of PANCH-

paunch'y, *a.* Pot-bellied.

paund. † PAWN, PAWNED.

paunde. † POUND.

paune. † PONE, bread; PAWN.

pauned. † PANED, *p. p.*

paunflet. † PAMPHLET.

pauns, pausie. † PANSY.

paunt. † PANT, *v.*

paunt'er. † PANTER, a net.

paup † PAP.

paup (pôp), *v. i.* To walk about aimlessly. *Dial. Eng.*

paupaw. † PAPAW.

pauper. † PAPER.

pau'per, *v. t.* To pauperize.

pau'per-age, *n.* Pauperdom.

pau'per-ate, *v. t.* To pauperize.

pauper costs. *Law.* In old chancery practice, costs on a reduced or low scale allowed to a successful plaintiff suing in forma pauperis, other plaintiffs being allowed higher costs, called **Dives costs.** *Eng.*

pau'per-dom (pô'pĕr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

pau'per-ess, *n.* A female pauper.

pau'per-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Stunted; seeming checked in growth by poor environment.

pau'per-iz'er (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who pauperizes. [poor. *Obs.*]

pau'per-ous, *a.* Pert. to the

paus'a-bly, *adv.* So that one may pause. *Obs.*

pau-sa'tion (pȯ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pausatio*.] A pause. *Rare.*

pause, *v. t. & n.* [Cf. dial. *poss.*] Kick. *Dial. Eng.*

pause, *v. t.* To cause to stop or rest; — used reflexively. *Obs. & R.*

pause'ful. *a.* See -FUL. —

pause'ful-ly, *adv.*

pause'less. *a.* See -LESS. —

pause'less-ly, *adv.*

pause'ment. *n.* Pausation. *Obs.*

paus'er (pôz'ẽr), *n.* One that pauses.

paus'ing-ly, *adv.* of *pausing*, p. pr. [jute.]

paut (pät, pôt). Var. of PAT,

paut (pôt), *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To paw; stamp; also, to poke; finger. **b** To move slowly, clumsily, or uncertainly.

pautener, *n.* [OF. *pautonier*, *pattonier*.] A knave; vagabond. *Obs.* — *a.* Rascally. *Obs*

pautenev, *n.* [OF. *pautonnière*.] A purse; a wallet. *Obs.*

pautshaw. † PADISHAH.

pauw. Var. of PAAUW.

paux'i (pôk'sĭ), *n.* [From *paoxi*, native name on the coast of Paria in Venezuela.] The cashew bird.

pavache. † PAVIS.

pavade Erroneous var. of PANADE; also, of PAVIS.

pav'age (pāv'ĕj), *n.* [F., a paving, in OF. also tax for paving.] **1.** A tax levied to pay for the paving of highways; also, the right to impose such a tax. **2.** Act of laying a pavement.

pavais. Var. of PAVIS.

pavas. † PAVIS.

paved (pāvd), *pret. & p. p.* of PAVE. — **paved setting.** *Jewelry.* = PAVE, 2.

paveis. † PAVIS.

pavelon. † PAVILION

pave'ment, *v. t.* To pave. *Rare.*

pavement epithelium. *Anat.* See EPITHELIUM, 1.

pavement teeth. *Zoöl.* Flattened teeth arranged like tiles in a pavement, as in certain rays and in cestraciont sharks.

pav'en. Var. of PAVAN.

pav'en (pāv'n), *a.* Paved.

pav'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who paves; also, a paving stone, brick, or tile

pav'e-sade'. Var. of PAVISADE.

pav'e-sa'do. † PAVISADO.

pavese. pavesse. † PAVIS.

pave'stone', *n.* A paving stone.

Pa-vet'ta (pȧ-vĕt'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *pāvaṭṭā*, name of *Paretta montana*.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical Old World rubiaceous shrubs having white corymbose flowers with long-exserted styles.

pa'vi-age (pā'vĭ-ĕj). † PAVAGE.

pav'ian. † PAVAN.

pav'ice (păv'ĭs). † PAVIS.

pav'id (păv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *pavidus*, fr. *pavere* to be afraid.] Timid; fearful *Rare.*

pa-vid'i-ty (pȧ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Timidity. *Rare.*

pa'vie (pā'vĭ), *n.* A quick or clever motion; hence, a trick; also, a hustle or fluster. *Scot.*

pav'ier. Var. of PAVIOR.

pa'vi-in (pā'vĭ-ĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Pavius*, a generic name fr. P. *Pavius*, Latinized form of *Pauw*, Dutch physician (1564-1617).] *Chem.* = FRAXIN.

pa-vil'ond. Pavilioned. *R. Sp.*

pavilion roof. *Arch.* A roof hipped equally on all sides.

[**pa'vil'lon'** (pȧ'vē'yôn'). *n.* [F.] The bell-shaped or flaring mouth of a horn, trumpet, etc.

‖ **pa'vil'lon' chi'nois'** (shē'-nwȧ'). [F.] *Music.* A showy jingling device consisting of small bells hung from crosspieces on a pole or from a pavilion or hat surmounting it, and sounded by shaking the pole.

pavilown. † PAVILION.

paviment. † PAVEMENT.

pav'in. Var. of PAVAN.

pav'is (păv'ĭs), *v. t.* **1.** To cover, protect, or defend with a pavis. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. To protect against. *Obs.*

pav'i-sa'do, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pavesada*.] A pavisade. *Obs.*

pav'ise. Var. of PAVIS.

pav'ish. † PAVIS. [PAVIS.]

‖ **pa'vois'** (pȧ'vwȧ'). Var. of

pavoisade. † PAVISADE.

pav'o-nat'ed (pāv'ō-nāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *pavo*, *pavonis*, peacock + *-ate*.] Peacock-colored.

Pav'on-cel'la (păv'ŭn-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *pavoncella* lapwing.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the ruff (sandpiper).

pa-vone' (pȧ-vōn'), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pavo*.] Peacock. *Obs.*

pa-vo'ni-an (pȧ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pavonine.

pav'o-nine (păv'ō-nĭn; -nĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *pavoninus*, fr. *pavo* a peacock. See PEACOCK.] **a** Pert. to the peacocks. **b** Resembling a peacock's tail, as in iridescence.

pav'o-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [L. *pavo*, *pavonis*, peacock + *-ize*.] To behave as a peacock. *Rare.*

pa'vy (pā'vĭ; pāv'ĭ), *n.* [F. *pavie*, fr. *Pavie* Pavia.] A clingstone peach.

paw, *n.* [F. *pas*.] Step. *Obs.*

paw (pô), *n.* [Cf. F. *pas* a step, as in dancing.] A quick or clever movement: a trick. *Scot.*

paw, *a.* [Prob. short for *paltry*.] Improper; obscene. *Obs.*

pa'wa (pä'wä), *n.* = PAUA.

pa-waw' (pȧ-wô'). † POWWOW.

pawd. Pawed. *Ref. Sp.*

paw'er, *n.* One that paws.

pawk (pôk), *n.* A small lobster. *Obs. Eng.*

pawk, *n.* **a** A clever device or way: a trick or wile. *Scot.* **b** Impertinence; an impertinent person. *Dial. Eng.*

pawk'er-y (pôk'ẽr-ĭ). *n.* Slyness: trickiness. *Scot.*

pawk'y (-ĭ), *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Arch: cunning: sly; shrewd. **2.** Proud: saucy; bold: forward. — **pawk'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* —

pawk'i-ness, *n.*

pawl. † PALL.

pawl, *n.* [Hind. *pāl* a shelter.] A small double-poled tent with steep sloping sides. *India.*

pawl post. = PAWL BITT.

pawm (pôm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PALM.

pawme. † PALM.

pawment. † PAVEMENT.

pawmestry. † PALMISTRY.

pawmpi.yon. † PAMPILION.

pawm'y (pôm'ĭ). Var. of PALMY, *n.*

pawn. Var. of PAND. *Scot.*

pawn. † PAN, betel leaf.

pawn, *n.* [OF. *paon* (two syllables), F. *paon*, L. *pavo*, *-onis*.] A peacock. *Obs.*

pawn/bro/ker (pôn′brō′kĕr), *n.* One who makes a business of lending money on the security of personal property pledged in his keeping. Pawnbrokers are allowed larger interest than the legal rate. Cf. MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ.

pawn′bro′king, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker. — *a.* Conducting the business of pawnbroking.

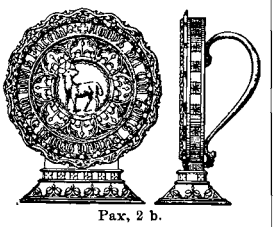
pawn-ee′ (pôn-ē′), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a pledge is given as security ; one who takes anything in pawn ; pledgee.

Paw-nee′ (pô-nē′), *n.* An Indian of the chief tribe of Caddoan stock, formerly dwelling along the Platte River in Nebraska and ranging as far south as the Arkansas, now on the Oakland Reservation, Oklahoma. They were an agricultural tribe, dwelling in permanent lodges of logs and earth, and using the tepee only for hunting excursions. Though once one of the most powerful of the plains tribes, they suffered great losses both from wars with the Sioux and from disease, and are now rapidly dying out.

pawn′shop′ (pôn′shŏp′), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop.

pawn ticket. A pawnbroker's receipt for a pledge.

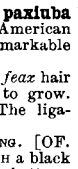
‖ **pax** (păks), *n.* [L. See PEACE.] **1.** Peace ; — deified by the Romans as a goddess [*cap.*] to whom shrines were often erected on making a peace. Cf. IRENE, 2. *Obs. as Eng.* **2. a** *Eccl.* The kiss of peace ; also, the embrace in the sanctuary, now substituted for it at High Mass in Roman Catholic churches. **b** *R. C. Ch.* A tablet or board bearing a figure or symbol of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of a saint, which, in the Mass, was kissed by the priest and then by the people, in medieval times ; an osculatory. It is still used in communities, confraternities, etc.



Pax, 2 b.

3. Friendship, or a friend ; — esp. in the phrases *to make pax with*, to make friends with, *to be good pax*, to be good friends ; also, truce ; — used esp. interjectionally. *Eng. Schoolboy Slang.*

pax-il′lus (păk-sĭl′ŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a peg.] **1.** *Zoöl.* One of a kind of spines of certain starfishes. They are pillarlike, with a flattened summit bearing minute spinules or granules.



Paxillus, 1.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of rusty-spored agaricaceous mushrooms having a fleshy thallus with no annulus, and with decurrent, easily separating gills. *P. involutus* is edible. — **pax-il′lar** (-ər), **pax′il-la-ry** (păk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), **pax-il′late** (păk-sĭl′āt), *a.* — **pax′il-lif′er-ous** (păk′sĭ-lĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* — **pax-il′li-form** (păk-sĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

pa′xi-u′ba (pä′shē-ōō′bä ; păk′sĭ-ū′bä), *n.*, *or* **paxiuba palm.** [Tupi *paxiuba* or *pachioba.*] A South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Iriartea exorrhiza*) with remarkable aërial roots that raise the trunk as on stilts.

pax′wax′ (păks′wăks′), *n.* [For *faxwax*, fr. AS. *feax* hair (akin to OHG. *fahs*) + a word akin to *weaxan* to grow. See WAX to grow ; cf. FAXED, PECTINATE.] The ligamentum nuchæ of a quadruped.

pay (pā), *v. t.* ; PAYED (pād), or, *Rare*, PAID ; PAY′ING. [OF. *peier*, fr. L. *picare* to pitch, *pix* pitch. See PITCH a black substance.] *Naut.* To smear or coat, as a vessel's bottom, a seam, a spar, etc., with hot tar or pitch, or a waterproof composition of tallow, resin, etc.

pay, *v. t.* ; PAID (pād), or, *Obs.*, exc. in sense 8, PAYED ; PAY′ING. [ME. *paien*, OF. *paier*, F. *payer*, fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, appease, fr. *pax*, *pacis*, peace. See PEACE.] **1.** To pacify ; appease ; satisfy ; content ; gratify ; please. *Obs.* **2.** To satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc. ; to discharge one's obligation to ; to make due return to ; to compensate ; remunerate ; recompense ; requite ; as, to *pay* workmen or servants.

[She] *pays* me with disdain. *Dryden.*

3. Hence, to compensate justly ; to requite according to merit ; to reward or punish as required ; to retort or retaliate on ; specif., *Obs. or Dial. & Slang*, to inflict corporal punishment on ; to flog or thrash.

For which, or pay me quickly, or I 'll *pay* you. *B. Jonson.*

4. To discharge, as a debt, demand, obligation, or duty, by giving or doing what is due or required ; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing ; to perform or render duly, as that which has been promised ; to discharge a debt by delivering (money owed). "*Pay* me that thou owest." *Matt.* xviii. 28.

If they *pay* this tax, they starve. *Tennyson.*

5. To give or offer, with no implied obligation ; as, to *pay* a visit. "Not *paying* me a welcome." *Shak.*

6. To be profitable to ; as, the venture did not *pay* me.

7. To pay for ; to compensate or make up for. *Obs. or R.*

8. *Naut.* To slacken and allow to run out, as a rope or that held by a rope ; to pass out ; — now with *out* or *away* ; as, to *pay* out more cable ; to *pay* away a sheet.

Syn. — Recompense, requite, reward, repay, satisfy. — PAY, COMPENSATE, REMUNERATE, REIMBURSE, INDEMNIFY. To PAY is to discharge one's obligation to another, whether for services rendered or goods delivered ; to COMPENSATE is to make a fit return, esp. for services rendered, time spent, or trouble taken ; thus, one may *compensate* another for time devoted to a service for which, as such, no payment is expected ; cf. the *compensation* attached to the position is small. REMUNERATE frequently adds to *compensate* the implication of reward ; as, "He that should kill him should have a great *remuneration* and double wages" (*E. Hall*). *Compensate* and *remunerate* are often politely used when *pay* might have a more or less offensive connotation. To REIMBURSE is to make good an expenditure ; as, to *reimburse* one's agent for his expenses ; "a promise of *reimbursing*, after the expedition proposed, what the people should give to the king" (*Bolingbroke*) ; "Nor do I see that [the book] is likely ever to *reimburse* him the charge of printing" (*Lamb*). To INDEMNIFY is to secure against loss, or make restitution for it ; as, an insurance policy *indemnifies* against loss by fire, the terms of a treaty may *indemnify* one nation for loss sustained at another's hands in war ; "They were *indemnified* for it [commercial restraint] by a pecuniary *compensation*" (*Burke*). See REPARATION, WAGES.

to pay attention to, to pay one's attentions to, to be courteous or attentive to ; to wait on as a lover ; to court. — **to p. down,** to deliver (money) in payment ; to pay at once or on the spot. — **to p. off.** **a** To deliver wages or salary to ; to pay in full ; to clear off by paying ; esp., to pay and discharge ; to pay and discharge the crew of ; as, *to pay off* the workmen, a bill, a mortgage, the crew of a ship, or a ship. **b** To bestow or inflict retribution on ; to recompense by way of retribution or revenge ; to requite ; punish ; as, *to pay off* a person for an injury ; *to pay off* a grudge or old score. **c** To compensate or make up for. *Obs.* **d** To allow (a thread, cord, etc.) to run off ; to unwind. **e** To turn the head of (a vessel) to leeward. — **to p. one in his own coin,** to give one the same kind of treatment as has been received from him ; to give one tit for tat. — **to p. court to, to p. one's court to,** to seek to gain the favor of by attentions ; to court. "Alcibiades was assiduous in *paying his court to* Tissaphernes." *Jowett.* Also **to pay one's court.** — **to p. one's duty,** to render homage, as to a sovereign or other superior. — **to p. out.** See also main verb (def. 8). **a** To discharge or get rid of by paying. **b** To punish ; to pay off. *Colloq.* — **to p. the debt of nature,** *or* **one's debt to nature,** to die. See DEBT OF NATURE. — **to p. the kain** (kān), to pay the penalty. *Scot.* — **to p. the piper,** to bear the cost, trouble, or responsibility. — **to p. through the nose,** to pay at an extravagant rate. See under PAY, *v. i.* — **to p. up,** to pay in full ; to pay and discharge ; to pay off ; to complete the payment of ; to make up or remove by paying, as arrears.

pay (pā), *v. i.* **1.** To be acceptable or satisfactory. *Obs.* **2.** To give a recompense ; to make payment, requital, or satisfaction ; to discharge a debt.

The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Ps* xxxvii. 21.

3. Hence, to make or secure suitable return for expense or trouble ; to be remunerative or profitable ; to be worth the effort or pains required ; as, it will *pay* to ride ; it will *pay* to wait ; politeness always *pays*.

to pay for. **a** To give an equivalent for ; to deliver the money for ; to bear the expense of ; to supply or yield sufficient to buy or cover the expense of ; to be an equivalent for. **b** To make amends for ; to atone for ; to suffer for. — **to p.,** *or* **p. dear, for one's whistle,** to pay dearly in money or pains for some trifle one likes or for indulging some fancy, whim, or the like ; — alluding to a story Benjamin Franklin told of how he once when a boy paid four times its value for a whistle he wanted very much. — **to p. off.** **a** To pay or pay in full employees' wages, salary, etc. ; to pay and discharge a crew, etc. **b** *Naut.* To fall to leeward, as the head of a vessel under sail. — **to p. round.** = TO PAY OFF **b.** — **to p. through the nose,** to pay an exorbitant price.

pay, *n.* [OF. *paie*, F. *paye.* See PAY, *v.*] **1.** Satisfaction ; content ; liking. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. Act of paying, state of being paid, or that which is paid ; an equivalent or return for money due, goods purchased, or services performed ; salary or wages for work or service ; compensation ; recompense ; payment ; hire ; stipend ; as, he has six men in his *pay* ; the *pay* of a clerk.

Where only merit constant *pay* receives. *Pope.*
There is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Estrange*

3. Hence, payment in general ; retaliation ; retributive punishment ; retribution ; requital. *Obs. or R.*

4. A person or persons viewed as to his or their ability to pay or practice as to paying ; as, he is good *pay*.

5. *Mining.* Pay dirt or rock.

Syn. — See WAGES.

pay′a-ble (pā′ä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *payable.* Cf. PACABLE.] **1.** That may, can, or should be paid ; justly due. **2.** *Law.* **a** That may be discharged or settled by delivery of value. **b** That is to be paid (by any particular person) ; as, bills *payable* ; also, matured or maturing ; due. **3.** Likely or able to yield a profit ; profitable ; as, *payable* wash dirt ; a *payable* commercial undertaking. — **pay′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pay′a-bly,** *adv.*

Pay Corps. A staff corps in the United States navy, consisting of pay directors, pay inspectors, paymasters, passed assistant paymasters, and assistant paymasters, having relative rank from captain to ensign, respectively.

pay day. The day on which payment is, or is to be, made ; esp., the day on which wages or salary is regularly paid ; in the stock exchange, the day of settling accounts.

pay dirt, pay rock, etc. *Mining.* Earth, rock, etc., which yields a profit to the miner. *Western U. S.*

pay-ee′ (pā-ē′), *n.* The person to whom money is to be, or has been, paid ; the person named in a bill of exchange, note, or check, as the one to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

pay′er (pā′ĕr), *n.* One that pays ; specif., the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

pay′mas′ter (pā′măs′tĕr), *n.* One who regularly pays ; one who compensates, rewards, or requites ; esp., an officer or agent of a government, a corporation, or an employer, whose duty it is to pay salaries, wages, etc., and keep account of the same ; specif. : **a** *Mil.* A staff officer in the army whose duty it is to pay the officers and troops of certain commands. **b** *Nav.* An officer in the navy who pays the officers and men and also has charge of provisions, clothing, etc. He is a staff officer, having the relative rank of lieutenant or lieutenant commander. See PAY CORPS.

paymaster-general. **1. a** *Mil.* In the United States army, an officer of the rank of brigadier general, who commands the pay department, which is charged with the payment of the officers and men. **b** *Nav.* In the United States navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, who has charge of the payment of officers and men and their clothing and subsistence. He has the rank of rear admiral. **2.** In Great Britain, an officer of the Treasury who makes all payments and disbursements, civil as well as military. He is a member of the ministry, but not of the cabinet.

pay′ment (pā′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *paiement.* See PAY to requite.] **1.** Act of paying, or giving compensation ; the discharge of a debt or an obligation.

No man envieth the *payment* of a debt. *Bacon.*

2. That which is paid ; the thing given to discharge a debt, or an obligation, or in fulfillment of a promise ; pay ; reward ; recompense ; requital ; return. *Shak.*

3. Punishment ; chastisement.

payment by intervention. See INTERVENTION, 2 **a.**

pay′mis′tress (pā′mĭs′trĕs), *n.* A woman in charge of the paying of persons for service.

Payne's process (pānz). A process for preserving timber and rendering it incombustible by impregnating it successively with solutions of sulphate of iron and calcium chloride in vacuo. — **Payn′ize** (pān′īz), *v. t.*

pay′nim (pā′nĭm), *n.* [ME. *painim*, *painime* pagan, heathendom, fr. OF. *paienisme* heathendom, L. *paganismus* paganism. See PAGANISM, PAGAN.] Pagandom ; also, a pagan ; an infidel, esp. a Mohammedan. *Archaic.*

pay′nim-ry, *or* **pay′nim-rie** (-rĭ), *n.* Pagandom. *Archaic.*

pay roll. A roll or list of persons entitled to payment, with the amounts due.

pay streak. **a** *Mining.* The zone, parallel to the walls of a vein, in which the ore is concentrated, or any narrow streak of paying ore in less valuable material. **b** *Oil Boring.* A stratum of oil sand thick enough to make a well pay.

pea (pē), *n.* [OF. *peis.* See POISE.] The sliding weight on a steelyard, safety valve, etc.

pea, *n.* ; *pl.* PEAS (pēz) or PEASE (pēz) (see *Note* below). [ME. *pese*, fr. AS. *piose*, *pise*, *pisu*, fr. L. *pisa*, *pisum*, fr. or akin to Gr. πισος, πίσον. The vowel may have been influenced by OF. *peis*, F. *pois*, fr. L. *pisum.* The final *s* was misunderstood in English as a plural ending. Cf. PEASE.] **1.** The very nutritious seed of the fabaceous herb *Pisum sativum*, or of the closely allied *P. arvense.* Garden peas, the seeds of the former species, have been grown since the beginning of the Christian Era ; they are of countless varieties, but of two general types, the smooth and wrinkled. Peas are usually eaten green, and in one race the succulent pods are also edible. The seeds of *P. arvense*, known as *field peas*, are used as food for stock.

2. The plant producing this seed. It is a tendril-climbing vine, with pinnate leaves, large stipules, and white or reddish-purple flowers followed by straight green pods. It varies greatly in stature in the different varieties from very dwarf (6 inches) to very tall (6 feet).

3. Any of various other leguminous plants or their seeds, more or less like, or related to, the common pea ; as, the sweet *pea* (*Lathyrus odoratus*), the chick-*pea* (*Cicer arietinum*), the cow*pea* (*Vigna sinensis*), etc.

4. Something small or small and round as a pea ; as : **a** The roe of certain fishes. *Obs.* **b** A piece of pea coal. *U. S.*

☞ The plural form *peas* was formerly used to indicate a definite number, as contrasted with the collective plural *pease* ; this distinction is still preserved by some, but the tendency now is to use *peas* as plural in all senses.

pea bean. A small nearly round variety of white bean.

pea′ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A coffee berry with one of the two seeds aborted, there being but a single round pealike seed.

pea′bush′ (pē′bŏŏsh′), *n.* **a** An Australian heathlike fabaceous shrub (*Burtonia scabra*), with large purple flowers. **b** An Old World tropical fabaceous shrub (*Sesban ægyptiacum*) the pods and seeds of which are relished by stock.

peace (pēs), *n.* [ME. *pees*, *pais*, OF. *pais*, *paiz*, F. *paix*, L. *pax*, *pacis*, akin to *pacere*, *paciscere*, *pacisci*, to make an agreement, and prob. also *pangere* to fasten. Cf. APPEASE, FAIR, *a.*, FAY, *v.*, FANG, PACIFY, PACT, PAY to requite.] A state of quiet or tranquillity ; freedom from disturb-

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pawn, *n.* [Cf. OD. *pandt.*] A gallery or covered passage, as in a bazaar. *Obs.* [LABLE.]
pawn′a-ble (pôn′ä-b'l), *a.* See
pawn′age (-ĭj), *n.* A pawning.
pawnage. ✝ PANNAGE.
pawn′bro′ker-age (-brō′kĕr-ĭj), *n.* Pawnbroking.
pawn′bro′ker-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
pawn′bro′ker-ing, *n.* Pawnbroking.
pawn′bro′ker-y (-ĭ), *n.* Pawnbroking ; pawnbroker's shop.
pawnce. ✝ PANSY.
pawnd. Pawned. *Ref. Sp.*
pawne. ✝ PAN, betel leaf ; PAWN.
paw′nee (pō′nē), *n.* [Hind. *pānī.*] Water ; — esp. in comb.; as, brandy-*pawnee*. *Anglo-Ind.*
pawn′er (pôn′ĕr), **pawn′or** (pôn′ĕr ; pôn-ôr′), *n.* *Law.* One who pawns or pledges anything as security. [*Obs.*]
pawn′-laid′, *a.* Placed in pawn.
paw′paw′. Var. of PAPAW.
paw′-paw′ (pô′pô′), *a.* [See PAW, *a.*] Naughty ; — a nursery word ; euphemistically, indecent ; immoral. — **paw′-pawed′** (-pôd′), *n Colloq. or Slang, Eng.*
pawse. ✝ PAUSE. [*Dial. Eng.*
pawt. Var. of PAUT. *Scot.* &
pawtenere. ✝ PAUTENER.
paw-waw′ (pô-wô′) Var. of POWWOW.
pax, *n.* Corrupt. of POX. *Obs.*
pax′board, *n.* Also **pax′bred.** = PAX, an osculatory. *Obs.*
‖ **Pax Bri-tan′ni-ca** (păks brĭ-tăn′ĭ-kä). [L.] British peace. See PEACE, *n.*, 1.
‖ **Pax,** *or* **pax. De′i** (dē′ĭ). [L.] Peace of God. See TRUCE OF GOD.
‖ **Pax Ec-cle′si-æ** (ĕ-klē′zhĭ-ē ; -zĭ-ē). [L.] [Also *l. c.*] Peace of the Church. See TRUCE OF GOD.
pax-il′la (păk-sĭl′ä), *n.* ; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PAXILLUS, 1.
pax′il-lose (păk′sĭ-lōs), *a.* [L. *paxillus* a small stake.] **1.** *Geol.* Resembling a little stake. **2.** *Zoöl.* Bearing paxilli.
‖ **pax in bel′lo.** [L.] Peace in war. [PEACE.]
‖ **pax re′gis.** [L.] = KING'S
‖ **Pax Ro-ma′na.** [L.] Roman peace. See PEACE, *n.*, 1.
‖ **pax vo′bis.** [L.] Peace to [you.]
‖ **pax vo-bis′cum.** [L.] Peace (be) with you.
pax′y-wax′y (păk′sĭ-wăk′sĭ). Var. of PAXWAX.
pay′a-bl. Payable. *Ref. Sp.*
payage. ✝ PEAGE.
Pa-ya′gua (pä-yä′gwä), *n.* An Indian of a tribe formerly dominant along the Paraguay River, but now nearly extinct.
payane. ✝ PAYEN.
payed, *pret. & p. p. of* PAY. See
pay′en, *n. & a.* [F. *païen.*] Pagan. *Obs.*
pay′en-y, *n.* [OF. *paienie*, fr. *païen* pagan, F. *païen*, L. *paganus.*] Pagandom. *Obs.*
Pay-ette′ for-ma′tion (pā-ĕt′). [From the *Payette* River, Idaho.] *Geol.* An Eocene formation of Idaho.
pay′ing, *n.* [From PAY to cover.] *Naut.* Material used to pay a ship's seams, etc.
pay′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAY, *v. t.* [SLIP. *Eng.*]
pay′ing-in′ slip. = DEPOSIT
payit. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PAY.
payman. ✝ PAINDEMAINE.
pay′mas′ter-gen′er-al-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
pay′mas′ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
payme. ✝ PAYNIM. [PAYEN.
payn. ✝ PAIN ; PANE ; PAY, *v.* ;]
payndemain, **paynemain.** ✝ PAINDEMAINE.
pay′nim-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *R.*
paynye. ✝ PAYENY. [ER. *R.*]
pay′or (pā′ôr ; pā-ôr′), *n.* = PAY-
payrock. See PAY DIRT.
pays, payse. ✝ PEACE, PEISE.
‖ **pay′sage′** (pā′ē-zäzh′), *n.* [F., fr. *pays* country.] A landscape or a landscape picture.
pay′sa-gist (pā′zä-jĭst), *n.* [F. *paysagiste.*] A landscape artist.
pay′san′ (*F.* pā′ē-zäN′), *n.* [F.] A peasant. *Obs. or Alien.*
‖ **pay′sanne′** (-zän′), *n.* [F., fem. of *paysan.*] A female peasant ; a woman of the country.
payt. *Abbr.* Payment.
Pay′ta bark. See PAYTINE.
pay′ta-mine (pā′tä-mĭn ; pā′tä-mēn′ ; pā-tăm′ĭn ; -ēn), *n.* Also **-min.** [*Payta*, town in Peru + *amine.*] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid found with paytine.
Pay′than. Var. of PATHAN.
pay′tine (pā′tĭn ; -tēn ; 184), *n.* Also **pay′tin.** *Chem.* A bitter, nonpoisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}ON_2$, got from a white bark, **Pay′ta bark** (pā′tä ; pī′tä), resembling cinchona, first brought from Payta, in Peru.
paytrel. ✝ PETTREL.
paytrure, *n.* Peitrel. *Obs.*
payvese. ✝ PAVIS.
pazar. ✝ BEZOAR.
paz′a-ree′. Var. of PASSAREE.
Pa′zend′ (pä′zĕnd′), *n.* A dialect of Pahlavi, the same as Parsi. See PAHLAVI.
Pb. *Abbr.* [L *plumbum* lead.] *Chem.*
P. B. *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Britannica (L., British Pharmacopœia) ; Plymouth Brethren ; Prayer Book ; Primitive Baptists ; Provisional Battalion.
P. Bor *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Borussica (L., Prussian Pharmacopœia). [card.
p c. *Abbr.* Per cent ; post
P. C. *Abbr* Parish Council or Councilor ; Past Commander ; Patres Conscripti (L., Conscript Fathers) ; Perpetual Curate ; Post Commander ; Principal Conductor ; Privy Council or Councilor ; Philippines Constabulary. [current.
p/c. *Abbr.* Petty cash ; prices
P. C. C. *Abbr.* Privy Council Cases. *Eng.* [triarch.
P. C. P. *Abbr.* Past Chief Pa-
P. C. S. *Abbr.* Principal Clerk of Session.
pd. *Abbr.* Paid.
Pd. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Pd*] Palladium.
P. D. *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Dublinensis (L., Dublin Pharmacopœia) ; Postal District ; *Elec.*, potential difference.
P. D. A. D. *Abbr.* Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divison. *Eng.* [agogy.
Pd. B. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Ped-
Pd. D. *Abbr.* Doctor of Pedagogy. [gogy.
Pd. M. *Abbr.* Master of Peda-
pdr. *Abbr.* Pounder (in names of guns).
pe ✝ PEE, a coat.
pe (pā), *n.* [Heb., lit., mouth.] The seventeenth letter [פ] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng *p.* Its numerical value is 80.
pé (pā), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.
P. E. *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Edinburgensis (L., Edinburgh Pharmacopœia) ; Presiding Elder ; Protestant Episcopal.
pea, *n.* *Naut.* = PEAK, *n.*, 4 c.
pea, *n* A peafowl. *Obs. & R.*
pea (pē), *interj.* Pooh. *Obs. or R.*
pea beetle. The pea weevil.
pea′bird′, *n.* The *wryneck* ; — from its note. *Local, Eng.*
pea′ble. ✝ PEBBLE.
Pea′bod-y bird (pē′bŏd-ĭ). The white-throated sparrow.
pea bug. The pea weevil.
peace. ✝ PIECE.
Peace. Var. of PACE, Easter.

ance or agitation; calm; repose; specif.: **1.** Public quiet, order, and security; public tranquillity and obedience to law. Hence, that public order and security which is commanded by the laws of a particular sovereign, lord, or superior; — orig. in the phrase *king's peace* (which see), and hence, analogously, of the peace established by any law; as, British *peace*, Roman *peace*, etc.
2. Harmony or concord between individuals; freedom from personal strife or quarrels; amicable personal relations. "The eternal love and *peace*." *Chaucer.*
3. Exemption from, or subjection of, agitating passions, fears, etc.; tranquillity of mind or conscience.
4. Exemption from, or cessation of, war with public enemies; freedom from international hostilities.

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war. *Milton.*

at peace, in a state of peace. — **p. of God.** **a** *Theol.* The peace of heart which is the gift of God. **b** [*cap.*] See TRUCE OF GOD.

peace (pēs), *v. i.* To become quiet or still; to be, become, or keep, silent; to stop. *Obs.*, except in the imperative.

When the thunder would not *peace* at my bidding. *Shak.*

peace, *v. t.* To make quiet; to reduce to peace; to appease; to put a stop to. *Obs.* "*Peace* your tattlings." *Shak.*

peace'a-ble (pēs'ā-b'l), *a.* [ME. *peisible*, F. *paisible*. See PEACE.] Being in or at peace; quiet; free from, or not disposed to, war, disorder, or excitement; not quarrelsome; peaceful. — **peace'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **peace'a-bly,** *adv.*
Syn. — Tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, still. See PACIFIC.

peace'break'er (pēs'brāk'ĕr), *n.* A violator of peace or of the peace; a causer of strife. — **peace'break'ing,** *n.*

peace'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Pacific; peaceable.
2. Possessing or enjoying peace; quiet; tranquil; as, a *peaceful* country; a *peaceful* end; also, of or pertaining to a state or time of peace; as, *peaceful* occupations.
Syn. — See PACIFIC, CALM.
— **peace'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **peace'ful-ness,** *n.*

peace'less, *a.* Without peace. — **peace'less-ness,** *n.*

peace'mak'er (pēs'māk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes peace or reconciles parties or persons at variance. *Matt.* v. 9.
2. Any instrument of warfare, as a revolver or battleship, whose use brings about peace. *Humorous.*
— **peace'mak'ing,** *n. & a.*

peace offering. A gift or service to procure peace or reconciliation. Specif.: *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING, 3.

peace officer. *Law.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, as a sheriff or constable.

peach (pēch), *v. t.* [From APPEACH.] **1.** To accuse formally of crime; to impeach; indict; arraign. *Obs.*
2. To inform against; hence, to betray. *Obs.*

peach, *v. i.* To turn informer; also, to blab. *Obs. or Slang or Colloq.* "I 'll *peach* for this." *Shak.*

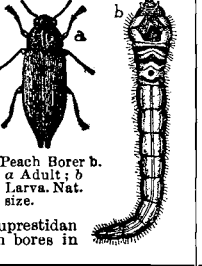
peach, *n.* [ME. *peche*, OF. *pesche*, F. *pêche*, fr. LL. *persica*, L. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*) a Persian apple, a peach. Cf. PERSIAN, PARSI.] **1.** The sweet, juicy fruit of the tree *Amygdalus persica*. Like the plum and cherry, the peach is botanically a drupe with a hard, corrugated endocarp (stone) of a single seed (kernel), a pulpy white or yellow mesocarp (flesh), and a thin, downy skin, or epicarp. The horticultural varieties are very numerous, and are comprised in several distinct races. See PEEN-TO.
2. The tree bearing this fruit. It is low, freely branching, with drooping lanceolate leaves and sessile pink flowers borne on the naked twigs in early spring. It probably originated in China, but is now grown in all temperate climates, and is often found as an escape. See AMYGDALUS.
3. With an attributive, any of various other trees or shrubs, or their edible peachlike fruits; as, Guinea *peach*, etc.
4. **a** Peach brandy. *U. S.* **b** Peach color.
5. A person or thing likened to a peach in sweetness, fairness, excellence, etc.; — often ironical. *Slang.*

peach'-bark' borer. The peach-tree borer.

peach blight. **a** A very destructive fungus disease affecting peaches and plums and causing blight of the foliage. When it also attacks the fruit it is often called *brown rot.* **b** The parasitic fungus (*Monilia fructigena*) producing the disease. It is one of the Fungi Imperfecti, and therefore probably represents the conidial stage of a higher form.

peach blossom. A soft or delicate pink color.

peach'blow' (pēch'blō'), *n.* Also **peach blow,** esp. in sense 1. [*peach* + *blow* a flower.] **1.** A peach blossom.
2. A delicate or soft purplish pink color.
3. A glaze of this color. See PEACHBLOW, *a.*
4. An old variety of potato tinged with pink about the eyes.



Peach Borer b. *a* Adult; *b* Larva. Nat. size.

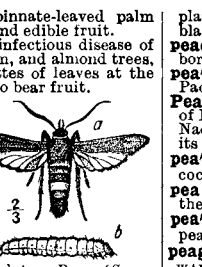
peach'blow', *a. Ceramics.* Of the delicate purplish pink color likened to that of peach blooms; — applied esp. to a Chinese porcelain, small specimens of which bring great prices in the Western countries.

peach borer. **a** The peach-tree borer. **b** The larva of a large buprestidan beetle (*Dicerca divaricata*) which bores in the peach, cherry, and maple.

peach palm. A South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Bactris gasipaës*) with thorny stems and edible fruit.

peach rosette. A very destructive infectious disease of unknown cause attacking peach, plum, and almond trees, marked by the growth of dense rosettes of leaves at the ends of the branches, and the failure to bear fruit.

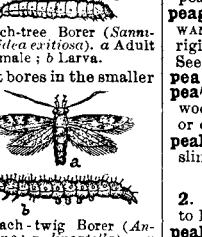
peach scale. Any of several scale insects infesting peach trees; esp., *Eulecanium persicæ*, a large, dark-colored, hemispherical species, and *Diaspis pentagona*, flatter and lighter-colored. Both of these occur in the United States.



Peach-tree Borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*). *a* Adult Female; *b* Larva.

peach'-tree' borer. The larva of a clearwing moth (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*), very destructive to peach trees by boring in the wood, usually near the ground; also, on the Pacific coast, *S. opalescens*, an even more serious pest.

peach'-twig' borer. **a** The larva of a small moth (*Anarsia lineatella*). It bores in the smaller twigs of the peach and other fruit trees. **b** The larva of a small beetle (*Obera ocellata*). It bores the twigs of peach and apple trees.



Peach-twig Borer (*Anarsia lineatella*). *a* Adult, × 2; *b* Larva, × 2.

peach'y (pēch'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a peach or peaches, esp. in looks or color; peachlike.

peach'y, *a. Mining.* Containing, or abounding in, peach (chlorite). *Dial. Eng.*

peach yellows. A destructive infectious disease of uncertain cause attacking peach trees. It causes yellowing or browning and curling up of the leaves, dwarfing of the branches, the growth of willowlike sterile shoots, and finally death. The only remedy is to burn diseased plants.

pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.* [ME. *pecok. Pea-* in this word is fr. AS. *pēa* (cf. also *pāwa*) peacock, fr. L. *pavo*, prob. of Oriental origin; cf. Gr ταώς, ταώς, Per. *ṭāus*, *ṭāwus*, Ar. *ṭāwūs*. See COCK the bird.] **1.** The male of, or, in common usage, any individual of, the large gallinaceous birds of the genus *Pavo*, natives of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. At least two species exist, the common one (*P. cristatus*), domesticated since ancient times, and the Javan peafowl (*P. muticus*). (Cf. also JAPANNED PEACOCK.) The males have the upper tail coverts (not the true tail feathers) loosely webbed and greatly elongated and covered with ocellate spots. These are erected and spread at will, displaying iridescent golden and green colors. The head, neck, and breast of the common peacock are rich blue, the wings and true tail chestnut, the face white and naked, and the head has a crest of slender upright plumules. The female, or *peahen*, has plainer colors and no train. Partly or wholly white varieties are produced in domestication.

Peacock. (1/24)

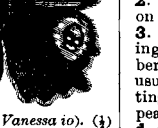
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Pavo.

pea'cock', *v. i.* To strut about like a peacock; to pose.

pea'cock', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be like a peacock, as in vainglorious display, vanity, or the like; — chiefly reflexive.
2. To pick out or take the choicest pieces of (land or country) when buying. *Slang, Australia.*

peacock blue. A greenish blue color like that of the peacock's plumage.

peacock butterfly. Any of several butterflies having ocellate spots on the wings; esp.: **a** In Europe, *Vanessa io*. **b** In eastern North America, *Junonia cœnia*. See JUNONIA, *Illust.*


Peacock Butterfly (*Vanessa io*). (1/1)

peacock coal. Iridescent coal. *Dial. Eng.*

peacock, *or* peacock's, feather. A feather of the peacock, esp. one of the long ocellated tail coverts; also, from the fable of the jay adorned with peacock feathers, a borrowed plume; in diction, a borrowed passage or stylistic feature.

peacock fish. The Mediterranean blue-striped wrasse (*Crenilabrus pavo*); — so called from its brilliant colors.

peacock flower. **a** The scarlet flower of a cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Delonix regia*), orig. native of Madagascar, but grown throughout the tropics. The upper petal is striped with yellow. The pods are from one to three feet long, flat and woody. Also, the tree that bears this flower. **b** = BARBADOS PRIDE **a**.

peacock green. A bluish green color. Cf. PEACOCK BLUE.

peacock iris. An ornamental South African iridaceous plant (*Moræa pavonia*) having orange-red flowers with a black spot at the base of each perianth segment.

peacock ore. *Mining.* An iridescent variety of copper ore; bornite; also, chalcopyrite.

pea'cock's-tail' (pē'kŏks-), *n.* A brown seaweed of the Pacific Ocean (*Padina pavonia*) with fan-shaped fronds.

Peacock Throne. A famous throne formerly of the kings of Delhi, India, but since 1739, when it was carried off by Nadir Shah, held by the shahs of Persia; — so called from its bearing a fully expanded peacock's tail done in gems.

pea'cock'y (pē'kŏk'ĭ), *a.* Resembling or suggesting a peacock; vain; ostentatious. — *adv.* Ostentatiously.

pea flower. **a** The flower of the pea. **b** Any flower of the papilionaceous type. — **pea'-flow'ered,** *a.*

pea'fowl' (pē'foul'), *n.* [See PEACOCK.] The peacock or peahen; any species of *Pavo*.

peag (pēg), *n.* [Algonquian *peag* in *wampompeag*. See WAMPUM.] Shell beads used as money, etc., by the aborigines and settlers of the Atlantic coast of North America. See WAMPUM.

pea green. A light green color like that of green peas.

pea'-jack'et, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *pij*, *pije*, a coat of a coarse woolen stuff.] A thick loose woolen double-breasted jacket, or coat, much worn by sailors in cold weather.

peak (pēk), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To shrink; to sneak, slink, or steal; to go about quietly or dejectedly. *Obs.*

I . . . *peak*
Like John-a-dreams *Shak.*

2. To acquire sharpness of figure or features; to grow thin; to look thin or sickly. "Dwindle, *peak*, and pine." *Shak.*

peak, *n.* [A variant of *pike*. *Oxf. E. D.* See 1st PIKE.] **1.** A projecting point; the sharp end or pointed top of anything.
2. Specif.: **a** The pointed front of a headdress. *Obs.* **b** The point of a beard; *Obs.*, a pointed beard. **c** The projecting front part of a cap or the like. **d** A point formed by the hair on the forehead. *Obs.* **e** [For earlier *pike*, fr. Sp. *pico*: cf. F. *pic*. See PIKE a sharp point.] A headland or promontory; the top, or one of the tops, of a hill, mountain, or range, ending in a point; often, the whole hill or mountain, esp. when isolated. "Silent upon a *peak* in Darien." *Keats.*
3. Lace. *Obs.*
4. *Naut.* **a** The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail, esp. when extended by a gaff; also, the upper end of the gaff; as, *peak* brails. **b** The narrow part of a vessel's bow or stern (called respectively *forepeak* and *afterpeak*), or the part of the hold within it. **c** The bill of an anchor.
peak of the load, *Railroads*, the maximum degree of traffic during a given period (as a day or a year). *Colloq., Eng.*

peak, *v. i.;* PEAKED (pēkt); PEAK'ING. To rise or extend to a peak or point; to form, or appear as, a peak. *Now Rare.*

peak, *v. t.* To cause to come to a peak; to make prominent.

peak, *v. t.* [See PEAK a point; cf. APEAK.] *Naut.* To raise to a position perpendicular, or more nearly so; as, to *peak* oars, to hold them with blades well raised; to *peak* a gaff or yard, to set it nearer the perpendicular.

peaked (pēkt; pēk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Pointed; as, a *peaked* roof.
2. (*pron. usually* pēk'ĕd). [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Having sharpness of figure or features; thin; emaciated; sickly. *Colloq.* — **peak'ed-ness** (pēk'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

peak'ing (pēk'ĭng), *a.* [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] *Now Dial.* **a** Mean; sneaking. **b** Pining; sickly; peaked. — **peak'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **peak'ing-ness,** *n.*

peak'ish, *a.* **1.** Dull; lazy; also, stupid; boorish; doltish; silly. *Obs.*
2. Somewhat peaked or pointed. *Dial. Eng.*
3. [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Peaked; sickly. *Colloq.*
— **peak'ish-ness,** *n. Obs. or Colloq.*

peak line. *Naut.* A light rope running through a block at the peak, used as halyards or as an emergency downhaul.

peak'y (pēk'ĭ), *a.;* PEAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); PEAK'I-EST. **1.** Having a peak or peaks; abounding in peaks. *Tennyson.*
2. Peaked or pointed; like a peak.

peal (pēl), *n.* [Shortened fr. APPEAL; cf. F. *appel* a call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, fr. *appeler* to call, L. *appellare.*]
1. Appeal. *Obs.*
2. A summons, as to church or to a meeting place, sounded on a bell; a stroke or strokes on a bell as a call. *Obs.*
3. *Bell Ringing.* **a** Loosely, a set of bells for change ringing; a ring. **b** A complete set of changes on a given number of bells; esp., technically, the series on seven bells, usually with a "tenor behind" (see CHANGE RINGING); — disting. from *touch*. **c** Any shorter performance than a full peal; as, a wedding *peal;* a muffled *peal;* a touch; change. **d** A particular "method" of change ringing. *Obs.*
4. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc. "A fair *peal* of artillery." *Hayward.*

Whether those *peals* of praise be his or no. *Shak.*

in peal, *Bell Ringing*, in rhythmic and melodic order, as opposed to a disordered jangling and clanging.

peal, *v. i.;* PEALED (pēld); PEAL'ING. To utter or give out peals; to resound. "The *pealing* organ." *Milton.*

And the whole air *pealed*
With the cheers of our men. *Longfellow.*

peal, *v. t.* **1.** To assail or din, as with noise or loud sounds. *Obs.* "Nor was his ear less *pealed*." *Milton.*

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peace, *a.* Quiet; silent. *Obs.*

peace'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *paisibleté.*] Peaceableness. *Obs.*

peace'a-bl. Peaceable. *Ref. Sp.*

peace'a-ble, *n.* **a** A peaceable person. **b** A peace offering. *Obs.*

peace conference. A conference in the interests of peace; esp. [*cap.*], either of the International Peace Conferences. See under INTERNATIONAL.

peace establishment. *Mil.* That portion of the military establishment maintained in peace.

peace guild. A frith guild.

peace keeper. One who keeps peace or the peace.

peace'man, *n.* **1.** A man who is under the king's peace. *Obs.*
2. Now usually *peace man*. An advocate of peace.

peacemeale. † PIECEMEAL.

peace'mon'ger (pēs'mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A peacemaker or peace man; — a term used by opponents. — **peace'mon'ger-ing,** *a.*

peace pipe. The calumet.

peace pledge. *Law.* Frankpledge. *Obs.*

peace warrant. *Law.* A warrant of arrest issued by a justice of the peace. *Eng.*

peach. † PECH.

peach (pēch), *n. Mining* Chlorite. *Dial. Eng.*

peach, *n.* [Russ. *pech'.*] A kind of stove used in Russia. *Obs.*

peach bells. The European bellflower (*Campanula persicifolia*).

peach berry. A Tasmanian epacridaceous shrub (*Lissanthe strigosa*).

peach black. A black pigment made by calcining peach stones.

peach blister. See LEAF CURL.

peach bloom. A soft pink flush or color. [RITE, 2.]

peach-blossom ore. = ERYTHRITE.

peach brandy. See BRANDY.

peach color *or* **colour.** **a** The pale red color of a ripe peach, or the delicate pink of the peach blossom. **b** = BLOSSOM, *n.*, 3.

peach'-col'ored *or* **-col'oured,** *a.*

peach curl. See LEAF CURL.

peach'en, *a.* Of a peach; peachy.

peach'er, *n.* One who peaches.

peach'er-y (pēch'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A peach orchard. [*Cant.*]

peach'er-y, *n.* Peaching. *Obs.*

pea'chick', *n.* The chick of the peacock. [Peachy quality.]

peach'i-ness (pēch'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

peach'let, *n.* See -LET.

peach palm. A South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Bactris gasipaës*) with thorny stems and edible fruit.

peach rosette. A very destructive infectious disease of unknown cause attacking peach, plum, and almond trees, marked by the growth of dense rosettes of leaves at the ends of the branches, and the failure to bear fruit.

peach scale. Any of several scale insects infesting peach trees; esp., *Eulecanium persicæ*, a large, dark-colored, hemispherical species, and *Diaspis pentagona*, flatter and lighter-colored. Both of these occur in the United States.

peach'-tree' borer. The larva of a clearwing moth (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*), very destructive to peach trees by boring in the wood, usually near the ground; also, on the Pacific coast, *S. opalescens*, an even more serious pest.

peach'-twig' borer. **a** The larva of a small moth (*Anarsia lineatella*). It bores in the smaller twigs of the peach and other fruit trees. **b** The larva of a small beetle (*Obera ocellata*). It bores the twigs of peach and apple trees.

peach'y (pēch'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a peach or peaches, esp. in looks or color; peachlike.

peach'y, *a. Mining.* Containing, or abounding in, peach (chlorite). *Dial. Eng.*

peach yellows. A destructive infectious disease of uncertain cause attacking peach trees. It causes yellowing or browning and curling up of the leaves, dwarfing of the branches, the growth of willowlike sterile shoots, and finally death. The only remedy is to burn diseased plants.

pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.* [ME. *pecok. Pea-* in this word is fr. AS. *pēa* (cf. also *pāwa*) peacock, fr. L. *pavo*, prob. of Oriental origin; cf. Gr ταώς, ταώς, Per. *ṭāus*, *ṭāwus*, Ar. *ṭāwūs*. See COCK the bird.] **1.** The male of, or, in common usage, any individual of, the large gallinaceous birds of the genus *Pavo*, natives of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. At least two species exist, the common one (*P. cristatus*), domesticated since ancient times, and the Javan peafowl (*P. muticus*). (Cf. also JAPANNED PEACOCK.) The males have the upper tail coverts (not the true tail feathers) loosely webbed and greatly elongated and covered with ocellate spots. These are erected and spread at will, displaying iridescent golden and green colors. The head, neck, and breast of the common peacock are rich blue, the wings and true tail chestnut, the face white and naked, and the head has a crest of slender upright plumules. The female, or *peahen*, has plainer colors and no train. Partly or wholly white varieties are produced in domestication.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Pavo.

pea'cock', *v. i.* To strut about like a peacock; to pose.

pea'cock', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be like a peacock, as in vainglorious display, vanity, or the like; — chiefly reflexive.
2. To pick out or take the choicest pieces of (land or country) when buying. *Slang, Australia.*

peacock blue. A greenish blue color like that of the peacock's plumage.

peacock butterfly. Any of several butterflies having ocellate spots on the wings; esp.: **a** In Europe, *Vanessa io*. **b** In eastern North America, *Junonia cœnia*. See JUNONIA, *Illust.*

peacock coal. Iridescent coal. *Dial. Eng.*

peacock, *or* peacock's, feather. A feather of the peacock, esp. one of the long ocellated tail coverts; also, from the fable of the jay adorned with peacock feathers, a borrowed plume; in diction, a borrowed passage or stylistic feature.

peacock fish. The Mediterranean blue-striped wrasse (*Crenilabrus pavo*); — so called from its brilliant colors.

peacock flower. **a** The scarlet flower of a cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Delonix regia*), orig. native of Madagascar, but grown throughout the tropics. The upper petal is striped with yellow. The pods are from one to three feet long, flat and woody. Also, the tree that bears this flower. **b** = BARBADOS PRIDE **a**.

peacock green. A bluish green color. Cf. PEACOCK BLUE.

peacock iris. An ornamental South African iridaceous plant (*Moræa pavonia*) having orange-red flowers with a black spot at the base of each perianth segment.

peacock ore. *Mining.* An iridescent variety of copper ore; bornite; also, chalcopyrite.

pea'cock's-tail' (pē'kŏks-), *n.* A brown seaweed of the Pacific Ocean (*Padina pavonia*) with fan-shaped fronds.

Peacock Throne. A famous throne formerly of the kings of Delhi, India, but since 1739, when it was carried off by Nadir Shah, held by the shahs of Persia; — so called from its bearing a fully expanded peacock's tail done in gems.

pea'cock'y (pē'kŏk'ĭ), *a.* Resembling or suggesting a peacock; vain; ostentatious. — *adv.* Ostentatiously.

pea flower. **a** The flower of the pea. **b** Any flower of the papilionaceous type. — **pea'-flow'ered,** *a.*

pea'fowl' (pē'foul'), *n.* [See PEACOCK.] The peacock or peahen; any species of *Pavo*.

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And the whole air *pealed*
With the cheers of our men. *Longfellow.*

peal, *v. t.* **1.** To assail or din, as with noise or loud sounds. *Obs.* "Nor was his ear less *pealed*." *Milton.*

pea crab. Any small crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, living as a commensal in bivalves; esp., *P. pisum* of Europe, living in mussels and cockles.

pead. † PAD, path.

pea dove A West Indian dove (*Zenaida zenaida*). *Jamaica.*

pea finch. The chaffinch. *Eng.*

peage. Var. of PEAG.

pe'age (pē'ăj; *as F.*, pā'äzh'), *n.* [OF. *paage*, *paiage*, F. *péage*, fr. (assumed) LL. *pedaticum*, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See PEDAGE, PEDAL.] Toll for passage; pedage. *Obs.*, exc. as a F. word.

pe'ag-er, *n.* [F. *péager.*] A collector of peage. *Obs.*

pea'gle (pē'g'l; pĕg'l). Var. of PAIGLE. *Dial. Eng.*

pea'goose'. † PEAKGOOSE.

pea grit. *Min.* = PISOLITE.

pea'hen', *n.* [See PEACOCK.] The female peafowl.

pe-ai' (pē-ĭ'), **pe-ai'man,** *n.* [Galibi *piaye*, or Guarani *pajé.*] Among the Indians of Guiana, a medicine man or shaman. — **pe-ai'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

peak (pēk). Var. of PEAG.

peak. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIQUE.

peak. Var. of PEEK.

peak, *n.* Act of peaking, or growing thin. *Nonce Use.*

peak, *adv. Naut.* = APEAK.

peak, *n.* Simpleton; dolt. *Obs.*

peak, *n.* A small point; a very small quantity. *Scot.*

peak arch. *Arch.* A pointed or Gothic arch.

peak crest. A pointed crest on the head, as that of certain pigeons; — dist. from a *shell crest.*

peak'er (pēk'ĕr), *n. Logging.* **a** A load of logs narrowing toward the top. **b** The top log of a load.

peak'goose', *n.* [*peak* a dolt + *goose.*] Simpleton; ninny. *Obs.*

Peak'ish. *a.* Of or pertaining to the "Peak," a district in Derbyshire, England; like those of this district. *Obs.*

peak'rel (pēk'rĭl), *n.* A person or a domestic animal living in the Peak district. [See -WARD.]

peak'ward (pēk'wĕrd), *a & adv.*

peak'y (-ĭ). Var. of PECKY.

peak'y, *a.* [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Thin; sickly; peaked. *Colloq. & Dial.*

peak'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

peal. † PALL, cloth.

2. To utter or give forth loudly; to cause to give out peals; to noise abroad; as, to *peal* one's fame.

pea measle. One of the tapeworm larvæ present in measly beef and pork. See MEASLES, 4.

pea moth. A small dark-colored tortricid moth (*Semasia nigricana*) whose larva feeds in pea pods, destroying the seeds. It is a native of Europe.

pea'nut (pē'nŭt), *n*. **1**. **a** A tropical fabaceous plant (*Arachis hypogæa*), of erect habit, with bijugate leaves, hairy stem, and bright yellow flowers whose peduncles bend after fertilization and push the pods into the ground, where they ripen. The plant is widely cultivated, even into the temperate zones. **b** The oblong, rich, nutlike seed of this plant; — so called either as marketed in the pod or when divested of its thin papery husk. It is much eaten roasted, and is also made into peanut butter; its chief commercial use is in the manufacture of peanut oil.
2. Any of several related or similar plants.

peanut butter. A paste made by mixing ground fresh roasted peanuts with a small quantity of water, and used chiefly as a relish on sandwiches, etc.

peanut politics. Small or mean political tactics. *Slang, U. S.* — **peanut politician**.

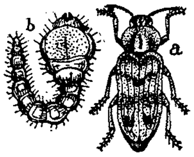
pea ore. The mineral limonite, occurring in round grains about the size of a pea.

pear (pâr), *n*. [ME. *pere*, AS. *peru*, L. *pira*, pl. of *pirum*. Cf. PERRY.] **1**. **a** The fleshy pome fruit of any malaceous tree of the genus *Pyrus*, esp. *P. communis*. It is commonly oblong, larger at the apical end, and differs from the apple in having grit cells (see PYRUS, 1st MALUS). There are numerous varieties of the common pear, differing in size, color, and quality. **b** The tree bearing this fruit. The garden pear (*P. communis*) is native of southern Europe and Asia. *P. sinensis* is the Japanese or sand pear. The common pear is a small tree with glossy pointed leaves and white flowers in umbel-like clusters.
2. With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of numerous other pearlike fruits or trees.
3. A pear-shaped object.
pear bark beetle, a small beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus*) whose larva bores under the bark of the pear, peach, plum, apple, and other fruit trees. — **p. of confession**, an instrument of torture shaped like a pear. *Obs.*

Pear Blight Beetle.

pear blight. **a** A destructive bacterial disease of the pear, due to *Bacillus amylovorus*, which pierces the twigs (twig blight) or the trunk (body blight) and develops on the starch in the tissues. It blackens the leaves and kills the tree. Also, the organism causing the disease. **b** A minute beetle (*Xyleborus pyri*) whose larvæ bore in the twigs of pear trees and cause blight. **c** See MEALY BUG.

pear borer. **a** The larva of a small clearwing moth (*Sesia pyri*), similar to the peach-tree borer, but smaller, which bores beneath the bark of the pear. **b** The larva of a buprestidan beetle (*Chrysobothris femorata*) which attacks apple, pear, oak, and maple trees. **c** The larva of a buprestidan beetle (*Agrilus sinuatus*) which bores under the bark, making zigzag galleries. It is native of Europe.



Pear Borer b. *a* Adult; *b* Larva. (⅞)

pear fruit chafer. A large yellow, brown, and bronze-colored cetonian beetle (*Euphoria inda*) which often destroys ripe pears.

Pear Fruit Chafer. × 1¼

pear haw. Any of several American hawthorns, as *Cratægus tomentosa*, having somewhat pyriform fruit.

pea rifle. A rifle having a thick barrel and carrying a ball about the size of a pea.

pearl (pûrl), *n*. [ME. *perle*, F. *perle*, LL. *perla*, *perula*, perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *pernula*, dim. of LL. *perna* a pearl, in L. a mussel.] **1**. A dense shelly concretion, formed as an abnormal growth within the shell of some mollusks. It is composed of nacre deposited in extremely thin, concentric layers about some foreign particle, as the dead body or egg of a parasitic worm, etc., and may lie freely within or beneath the mantle, either free from or attached to the shell. The form is variable; the color may be black, gray, blue, purple, yellow, pink, or white, the finest having a silvery or satiny luster. The best are mostly obtained from the pearl oyster (which see), but pearls are also yielded by the river mussels, conch shells, clams, oysters, etc.
2. Hence, something resembling a pearl in shape, size, color, beauty, or value. Specif.: **a** Something very choice or precious; a fine or noble specimen.

I see thee compassed with thy kingdom's *pearl*. *Shak.*

b A small round drop or globule likened to a pearl, as a dewdrop or a tear. **c** A white shining tooth, or teeth collectively. Cf. IVORY, 2. **d** In the Eastern churches, a particle or crumb of the consecrated bread. **e** One of a series of decorative loops used as a border or edging on lace, ribbon, etc. Cf. PURL, *n*. **f** A whitish film on the eye; a cataract; also, the pupil of the eye. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **g** Usually *pl.* One of the tubercles forming the bur on a deer's antler. **h** = PEARL GRASS **b**. **i** One of several small argent balls on a coronet; a similar ball used as a heraldic bearing; also, a small white circle on a colored ground, as on a postage stamp. **j** A small piece, fragment, or size, as of coal or of molten metal cooled by being dropped in water. **k** *Pharm.* A capsule of gelatin or similar substance containing some volatile medicinal liquid, as ether. **l** A tern; — so called from the color of the back. *Local, Eng.* **m** [Perh. a different word.] The brill. *Obs. Local, Eng.*
3. The color of a fine pearl; a pale bluish gray.
4. Mother-of-pearl; nacre.
5. *Her.* Argent; — used in blazoning by precious stones.
6. *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *pearl*.

pearl of Spain, the white grape hyacinth. *Obs.*

pearl (pûrl), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *perler*. See PEARL a jewel.]
1. To set or adorn with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl.
2. To cause to resemble pearls; to make into small round grains; as, to *pearl* barley.

pearl, *v. i.* **1**. To form pearls, or drops or beads like pearls.
2. To fish or hunt for pearls; as, to go *pearling*.

pearl, *a*. Of or pertaining to pearl or pearls; made of, or of the color of, pearl, pearls, or mother-of-pearl.

pearl barley. Kernels of barley ground to the form of small round grains, used in soups, etc.

pearl'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n*. A Chinese ornamental rosaceous shrub (*Exochorda grandiflora*) with lanceolate leaves and racemes of white flowers.

pearl disease. *Veter.* Tuberculosis of serous membranes, usually the pleura or peritoneum, chiefly seen in cattle. The lesions are in small rounded grayish elevations.

pearl diver. One who dives for pearl oysters. Hence, **pearl diving**.

pearl'er (pûr'lẽr), *n*. A person who dives for pearls; one who employs pearl divers; also, a boat used in pearl fishing.

pearl essence. A pearly slime prepared from fish scales and used in making artificial pearls; — called also *essence d'Orient*.

pearl gray *or* **grey**. A very pale blue-gray color.

pearl'ing, pearl'in (pûr'lĭn), *n*. [See PURL a border.] A kind of lace of silk or thread; *pl.*, trimmings or edgings of this; also, clothes trimmed with it. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pearl'ite (pûr'līt), *n*. [*pearl* + *-ite*.] **1**. *Metal.* The eutectoid alloy of carbon and iron, containing 0.9 per cent of carbon, which is the iron-carbon alloy of lowest transformation point in the solid, just as the eutectic alloy (containing 4.3 per cent of carbon) is that of lowest transformation point (in that case, the freezing point) in the liquid condition.
2. *Petrog.* = PERLITE.
— **pearl-it'ic** (pẽr-lĭt'ĭk), *a*.

pearl millet. **a** A tall cereal grass (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) (see PENNISETUM), prob. of East Indian origin. It has long, broad leaves and dense round spikes like those of the cattail. It is widely grown in Africa and the Orient for its seeds, which are used as food, and is also an important forage grass. **b** Improperly, sorghum.

pearl oyster. Any of several large marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Avicula* and subgenus *Meleagrina*, which often produce pearls. They are found chiefly in the East Indies (esp. at Ceylon), in the Persian Gulf, on the coast of Australia, and on the Pacific coast of America.

pearl sago. Sago in small pearly grains.

pearl white. **a** Basic bismuth nitrate, a pearly powder used as a cosmetic, flux, pigment, and in medicine in gastric and intestinal disorders. **b** Bismuth oxychloride used like the above as a cosmetic, pigment, and flux. **c** A pigment of white lead slightly blued. **d** A nacreous preparation, as fish scales or mother-of-pearl, used in imitating pearls.

pearl'y (pûr'lĭ), *a*. Set with, abounding in, or resembling, pearls or mother-of-pearl; also, of the color of pearl.
pearly everlasting, an American everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), with floccose-woolly herbage and small corymbose heads with pearly white, scarious involucres. — **p. nautilus**. See NAUTILUS, 1 **a**. — **p. tumor** *or* **tumour**. = PEARL TUMOR.

pear'main (pâr'mān), *n*. [ME. *parmayn*, OF. *parmain*, F. *permaine*; — prob. so named as coming from *Parma* in Italy.] **1**. An old variety of pear. *Obs.*
2. A variety of apple, of early French origin, which has since developed many well-marked subvarieties, as the winter *pearmain* and *pearmain* rouge. In general they are subacid, red-and-yellow, late-ripening apples.

pear quince. A somewhat pear-shaped quince of high flavor, but less tender when stewed than the orange quince.

pear scab. *Hort.* A disease of the pear attacking both leaves and fruit, producing on the latter rough discolored scabs. It is due to the fungus *Fusicladium pirinum*.

pear scale. Any of several scale insects which infest pear trees; esp.: **a** A brown hemispherical bark louse (*Lecanium pyri*). **b** The San José scale. **c** The scurfy bark louse.

pear shell. Any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Pirula*, native of tropical seas; — so called from the shape.

pear slug. The sluglike larva of a sawfly (*Eriocampa cerasi*) which feeds on the foliage of the pear tree.

Pear Slug. *a* Young Larvæ feeding; *b* Full Grown Larva; *c* Adult Fly × 2.

peas'ant (pĕz'ănt), *n*. [OF. *païsant*, *païsan*, F. *paysan*, formed prob. with the suffix *-enc*, fr. Teutonic *-ing* (cf. -ING, 3), fr. OF. *païs* country, F. *pays*, LL. *pagensis*, a., fr. L. *pagus* the country. See PAGAN.] **1**. A countryman; rustic; esp., in European countries, a tiller of the soil either as a small proprietor or as a laborer, his class or rank being usually the lowest.
2. A serf; also, a boor or clown. *Obs.*
3. A base fellow; knave; rascal. *Obs.*
Syn. — Countryman, rustic, swain, hind.

peas'ant, *a*. **1**. Like a peasant; base; boorish. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to peasants; rustic; rural.

peasant proprietor. A peasant who owns the soil he cultivates; — in its broadest sense including those called *farmers* in the United States. Cf. MÉTAYER.

peas'ant-ry (pĕz'ănt-rĭ), *n*. **1**. Peasants, collectively; the body of rustics. "A bold *peasantry*." *Goldsmith.*
2. State, position, or rank of a peasant; quality or behavior of a peasant; rusticity; coarseness.

Peas'ants' Cru-sade' (-ănts). The general movement of disorderly hordes of poor people from the Rhine country in a crusade in the spring of 1096. They were led by Peter the Hermit, Walter the Penniless, and others, and their course was notable for persecution of the Jews and plundering. Many were slain on the way to Constantinople, and the rest, transported to Asia Minor because of disorderliness, were mostly killed by the Turks.

Peasants' Revolt. *Eng. Hist.* An uprising of the lower classes in 1381, due to the weak and unpopular government, the heavy taxation, etc. Bodies of insurgents marched on London, but were induced to disperse, first by King Richard II., who promised to grant their demands, and later by a show of the royal forces. The movement obtained temporary abolition of the poll taxes, the virtual annulment of the Statute of Laborers, and hastened the abolition of villeinage. The revolt is often called *Tyler's Rebellion*, after its chief leader, Wat Tyler.

Peasants' War. A bloody insurrection of peasants in Germany in 1524–25, suppressed with great cruelty. It was fomented by the fanatical Anabaptist leader Thomas Münzer, and his followers figured largely in it.

pea sausage. A kind of sausage made of pea and lentil flour well cooked, evaporated, and mixed with bacon, etc.

pease (pēz), *n.*; *obs. pl.* PEASES (-ĕz; -ĭz); PEASEN (-'n). [Older form of *pea*. See PEA.] **1**. A pea. *Obs.*
2. Now only pl. of PEA, usually collective. See PEA, *Note*.

pease'cod' (-kŏd'), *n*. A pea pod.

peat (pēt), *n*. [Cf. OD. *pete* godmother, goddaughter. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1**. A pet; darling; — used of a woman or girl. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. A favorite; minion; formerly, specif., a lawyer supposed to be under the peculiar patronage of a particular judge.

peat, *n*. [Orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *pete*, LL. *peta*.] A carbonaceous substance formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants, esp. mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*. Cf. COAL. Peat varies in consistency from a turf to a slime. As it decomposes its color deepens, old peat being dark brown or black, and keeping little of the plant texture. According to its formation, it is known as *bog peat* (mosses), *heath peat*, *meadow peat* (grasses and sedges), *forest peat* or *wood peat* (trees), and *sea peat* (seaweeds). For use as a fuel, peat is dried, and often compressed. It is widely found and increasingly important, but, owing to its bulk and its large content of water and ash, does not compete formidably with coal. Peat is also somewhat used as a fertilizer, as stable litter, for making charcoal, etc.

peat bog. A bog containing peat; an accumulation of peat.

peat coal. **a** A natural product intermediate between peat and lignite. **b** An artificial fuel made by carbonizing peat.

peat moss. **1**. Any moss from which peat has formed; specif., sphagnum moss.
2. A peat bog; also, peat itself. *Eng.*

pea tree. Any of several plants of the pea family (Fabaceæ); specif.: **a** Any Asiatic tree of the genus *Caragana*. **b** An American annual plant (*Sesban macrocarpa*). **c** An ornamental West Indian tree (*Agati grandiflora*), with large white flowers, which with the green pods are eaten as a salad. **d** The red sandalwood. **e** The laburnum.

peat reek. The reek or smoke of peat; hence, the peculiar flavor of whisky distilled over peat as fuel; also, whisky thus made, or Highland whisky in general.

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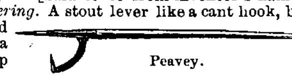
peal. ✝ PEEL, *v*.
peal. Var. of PEEL, a shovel.
peal (pēl). Dial. Eng. var. of PAIL.
peal, *v. t. & i.* To appeal. *Obs.* [*or Dial. Eng.*
peal, *v. t.* To cool; stir; skim; pour out. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
peal, *n*. **a** A small salmon, esp. one of less than two pounds weight; a grilse. *Ireland.* **b** A young sea trout. *Dial. Eng.*
peald. Pealed. *Ref. Sp.*
peal'er, *n*. An appealer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pea'-lip' suck'er. The cutlips **b**.
pealt. ✝ PELT. [pea moth.
pea maggot. The larva of the
pea mildew. = BEAN MILDEW.
pean. Var. of PEEN.
pean, peane, etc. Vars. of PÆAN, PAIN, etc.
pean (pēn), *n*. [Cf. OF. *pene*, F. *panne*.] *Her.* One of the furs, the ground being *sable*, and the spots or tufts *or*. [HAMMER.
pean hammer. Var. of PEEN
peanut oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
pear (pēr), *v. i.* To appear. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pear'ance, *n*. Appearance. *Obs.*
pearce. ✝ PARSE, PIERCE.
Pearce (pĭ'ŭs). Dial. Eng. var. of PACE, Easter.
pearce'ite (pẽr'sīt), *n*. [After Dr. Richard *Pearce* (b. 1837) of Denver.] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral, essentially silver, arsenic, and sulphur, $9Ag_2S \cdot As_2S_3$.
pearch. ✝ PARCH, PERCH.
pearch (pĭrch; pĭ'ŭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIERCE.
peare. ✝ PAIR; PEAR; PEER, *n*.
pearemaine ✝ PEARMAIN.
pear gauge *or* **gage**. *Physics.* A kind of mercury manometer used with an air pump; — so called from the shape of the glass tube.
pearle. ✝ PERRY, pear tree.
pearishe. ✝ PERISH. [of PERK.
peark. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
pearl. ✝ PERIL. [PURL, 3.
pearl. Var. of 3d PURL, 2, 4th
pear-la'ceous. Var. of PERLACEOUS. [Resembling pearl.
pearl-a'ceous (pẽr-lā'shŭs), *a*.
pearl'ash', *n*. See POTASH, 1.
pearl'ber-ry (pûrl'bĕr-ĭ), *n*. A small South American rosaceous shrub (*Margyricarpus setosus*) with pearly-white berrylike fruit.
pearl bird. **a** A guinea fowl. **b** An African barbet of the genus *Trachyphonus*.
pearl diabase. = VARIOLITE.
pear leaf beetle. A small blue-black silky beetle (*Serica tricolor*) that eats pear leaves.
pear leaf miner. See LEAF MINER.
pearled (pûrld *or*, *esp. in poetry*, pûr'lĕd), *a*. Set with pearls or nacre; formed into pearls.
pearl edge. An edge of small loops on a ribbon; also, a narrow edging to be sewed on lace.
pear lemon. A variety of lemon with a pear-shaped fruit.
pearl'et, *n*. [Cf. F. *perlette*.] A small pearl.
pearl eye. **a** A cataract in the eye. *Obs.* **b** A bird's eye, as of a pigeon, suggestive of a pearl. — **pearl'-eyed'**, *a*.
pearl'fruit', *n*. The pearlberry.
pearl grain. = 1st GRAIN, 9 **b**.
pearl grass. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The large quaking grass. **b** The tall oat grass *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. **c** A European melic grass (*Melica nutans*).
pearl hardening. Also **pearl hardener**. Calcium sulphate, used as a filler for paper.
pearl hen. A guinea hen.
pearl'i-ness (pûr'lĭ-nĕs), *n*. See -NESS.
pearl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PEARL.
pearl'ish, *a*. Somewhat pearly.
pearl kite. The white-tailed kite. See KITE, *n*., 1.
pearl lashing. *Naut.* A parrel of wooden balls. *Rare.*
pearl moss. Carrageen.
pearl mussel. **a** Any pearl-bearing fresh-water mussel. **b** A pearl oyster.
pearl opal. = CACHOLONG.
pear louse. The pear-tree psylla.
pearl perch. An Australian marine fish (*Glaucosoma scapulare*) of the snapper family.
pearl plant. The gromwell or the corn gromwell, from their shining white nutlets.
pearl powder. = PEARL WHITE **a**, **b**. — **pearl'-pow'dered**, *a*.
pearl sheller. A fisher for pearl shells. Hence, **pearl shelling**.
pearl sinter. *Min.* Geyserite of pearly luster.
pearl spar. *Min.* A kind of dolomite with a pearly luster.
pearl stitch. = 4th PURL, 3.
pearl'stone', *n*. = PERLITE.
pearl tea. Gunpowder tea.
pearl tie. = BRIDE, a loop.
pearl tumor *or* **tumour**. *Med.* Any tumor resembling a pearl either in shape and size or in glistening appearance of section, such as a tubercular mass, a cholesteatoma or epithelioma.
pearl'weed', pearl'wort' (pûrl'wûrt'), *n*. Any chickweedlike plant of the genus *Sagina*.
pearl'y (pûr'lĭ), *adv*. Like or as pearl or pearls.
pearl'y, *n*. Clothes with pearl buttons, such as costermongers wear. *Cant.*
pear midge. A minute dipterous fly (*Diplosis pyrivora*) whose larvæ live in the core of the growing pear.
pear'mon'ger, *n*. A pear seller.
pear psylla. = PEAR-TREE PSYLLA.
pear sawfly. See PEAR SLUG.
pearse. ✝ PARSE, PIERCE.
peart (pĭrt; pĭ'ŭrt; pĭ'ŭt; pyĕrt). Obs., arch., or dial. var. of PERT. — **peart'ly**, *adv*. — **peart'ness**, *n*.
pear thorn. The pear haw.
pear tomato. A variety of the common tomato with pear-shaped fruit.
pear'-tree' psyl'la. A yellowish or greenish jumping plant louse (*Psylla pyricola*) often destructive to the pear. See PSYLLA, *Illust.* [(pear). *Obs.*
pear warden. The warden
pear withe. A tropical American bignoniaceous climbing shrub (*Tanæcium jaroba*).
pear'y. Var. of PEERY, *n*.
peas, etc. ✝ PEACE, etc.
peas. Pease. *Ref. Sp.*
peas'ant, *v. t.* To make subject as a peasant. *Obs.*
Peasant Bard. Robert Burns (1759–96); — a nickname.
peas'ant-ess, *n*. A female peasant. [PROPRIETOR.
peasant holder. = PEASANT
peas'ant-hood, *n*. See -HOOD.
peas'ant-ism (pĕz'ăn-tĭz'm), *n*. See -ISM.
peas'ant-like', *a*. Like or characteristic of a peasant; base; rude; clownish.
peas'ant-ly, *a*. Peasantlike. *R.*
Peasant Painters. The painters of the Barbizon school.
peas'ant-ship, *n*. See -SHIP.
peas'cod'. Var. of PEASECOD.
pease. ✝ PEACE, PEISE, PIECE.
pease, *v. t.* [OF. *paisier*, fr. *pais* peace, F. *paix*, L. *pax*.] To reconcile; appease; pacify; quiet. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make peace; to become still. *Obs.*
pease'cod'-bel'lied, *a*. Having the lower part stiffly quilted and peaked in front; — said of a kind of doublet (**peasecod doublet**) fashionable about the end of the 16th century.
pease crow. A tern. *Local, Eng.*
pea'sen, pea'son (pē'z'n). Obs. or dial. pl. of PEASE.
pease'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
peasible. ✝ PEACEABLE.
peaso. ✝ PESO.
peasse. ✝ PEACE, PEISE.
pea'stone', *n*. = PISOLITE.
peas'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
peas'y (pēz'ĭ), *a*. **a** Full of, or made of, peas. *Scot.* **b** Resembling peas in size, color, etc.
peas'y, *n*. [From PEASE, *n*.] *Mining.* Lead ore beaten small with a bucker. *Dial. Eng.*
peat'er-y (pēt'ẽr-ĭ), *n*. [From PEAT; cf. LL. *petaria*.] A peat bog or bank.
peat fiber *or* **fibre**. *Hort.* A peatlike substance of the finely chopped roots and rootstocks of various wild ferns, used for potting orchids, etc. [ing peat.
peat gas. Gas made by distill-
peat machine. A machine for grinding and briquetting peat.
peat'man, *n*. A digger or seller of peat.
peat spade. A spade with an L-shaped blade for cutting out peat in blocks.
peat'wood', *n*. The swamp loosestrife. *U. S.*
peat'y (pēt'ĭ), *a*. Of, resembling, or abounding in, peat.
Peau'cel'lier's' cell *and* **straight-line motion** (pō'sĕl'yāz'). [After C. N. *Peaucellier* (b. 1832), French general.] See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION.

‖ **peau′ de soie′** (pō′ dẽ swä′). [F., lit., skin of silk.] A silk dress fabric so woven as to appear satiny, the wrong side either imitating the under side of skin, or in the best grades finished like the right side.

pea′vey } (pē′vĭ), *n.* [Said to be from inventor's name.]
pea′vy } *Lumbering.* A stout lever like a cant hook, but having the end armed with a strong and sharp spike.



Peavey.

pea weevil. **a** A small weevil (*Bruchus pisorum*) which destroys peas by eating out the interior. **b** A European weevil (*Sitones lineatus*) which feeds on the leaves of peas.

Pea Weevil a. × 2½

peb′ble (pĕb′'l), *n.* [AS. *papol* in *papolstān* pebblestone.] **1.** A small roundish stone, esp. one worn and rounded by the action of water; a pebblestone; also, a gem occurring in the form of pebbles; as, Scotch *pebble*, referring to an agate or other gem found in streams or elsewhere. "Children gathering *pebbles* on the shore." *Milton.*
2. Transparent and colorless quartz; rock crystal; as, Brazilian *pebble;* also, among opticians, a lens of it.
3. Pebbleware.
4. Pebble leather; also, the surface produced by pebbling.

peb′ble, *v. t.;* PEB′BLED (-'ld); PEB′BLING. **1.** To pelt with or as with pebbles; also, to pave with pebbles.
2. To grain (leather) so as to produce a rough and irregularly indented surface.

peb′bled (-'ld), *a.* **1.** Abounding in, or covered or strewn with, pebbles; pebbly.
2. Having undergone pebbling; as, *pebbled* leather.

pebble dash, pebble dashing. Mortar containing pebbles.
pebble leather. Pebbled leather. See PEBBLE, *v.*, 3.
pebble powder. Gunpowder pressed into large cubical grains, to render it slow-burning. It is inferior to the perforated prismatic powder in that the burning surface constantly decreases, and therefore the rate of emission of gas is greater at the beginning than at the end.

peb′ble-stone′ (pĕb′'l-stōn′), *n.* [AS. *papolstān.*] A pebble; also, pebbles collectively.

peb′ble-ware′ (pĕb′'l-wâr′), *n.* [*pebble* + *ware.*] *Ceramics.* A variety of Wedgwood ware having a mottled surface produced by mingling colored pastes in the body of the pottery.

peb′bly (pĕb′lĭ), *a.* Full of pebbles; pebbled.

‖ **pé′brine′** (pā′brēn′), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *pebrino*, fr. *pebre* pepper, L. *piper.*] A hereditary and probably contagious disease of the silkworm produced by a myxosporidian parasite (*Nosema bombycis*), and manifesting itself by causing the worms to dwindle in size and become covered with black spots. It was formerly very destructive in Europe. — **peb′ri-nous** (pĕb′rĭ-nŭs), *a.*

pe-can′ (pē-kăn′; -kän′; *as Lat.* pē′kăn; 277), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Algonquian *pakan* nut, walnut: cf. F. *pacane* the nut.] **a** A species of hickory (*Hicoria pecan*) of the south central United States, with roughish bark and hard but brittle wood, attaining great size in Texas. **b** The smooth, oblong, thin-shelled nut of this tree, commonly called *pecan nut.* It has a sweet, richly flavored kernel.

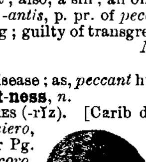
pec′ca-ble (pĕk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *peccable.* See PECCANT.] Liable or prone to sin; prone to transgress the divine law. — **pec′ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pec′ca-dil′lo (-dĭl′ō), *n.; pl.* -LOS or -LOES (-ōz). [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado* a sin, fr. L. *peccatum.* See PECCANT.] A slight offense; a petty fault.
Syn. — See FAULT.

pec′can-cy (pĕk′ăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *peccantia.*] Quality or state of being peccant; also, a sin; an offense.

pec′cant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *peccans, -antis*, p. pr. of *peccare* to sin: cf. F. *peccant.*] **1.** Sinning; guilty of transgression; criminal; as, *peccant* angels. *Milton.*
2. Wrong; incorrect; faulty.
3. Morbid; corrupt; inducing disease; as, *peccant* humors. — **pec′cant-ly**, *adv.* — **pec′cant-ness**, *n.*

pec′ca-ry (pĕk′ȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Carib dialects *paquire, pakira, pockiero, poekiero*, etc.; perh. altered fr. a Sp. or Pg. word; cf. Pg. *bacora*, fem., *bacoro*, masc., little pig.] An American piglike mammal of the genus *Tagassu* (syn. *Dicotyles*) ranging from Texas to Paraguay. Two chief species occur, the collared (*T. tajaçu*), which is grizzled, with an indistinct whitish collar, and the white-lipped (*T. albirostris*), chiefly blackish with whitish cheeks. They have a complex stomach, a gland on the back, and only three toes on the hind feet. They are nocturnal and gregarious.



1/40 Collared Peccary (*Tagassu tajaçu*).

‖ **pec-ca′vi** (pĕ-kā′vī; pĕk-kä′vē). [L.] I have sinned; hence: *n.* A confession or acknowledgment of sin.

peck (pĕk), *n.* [ME. *pekke*, OF. *pek*, orig. uncert.; cf. F. *picotin* a peck.] **1.** The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. See MEASURE.
2. A peck measure.
3. A kind of utensil, resembling the head of a drum, for holding bread or oatcake. *Isle of Man.*
4. A great deal; a large quantity or number; a "heap;" "lot." "A *peck* of troubles." *Sir T. North.*
5. A liquid measure equaling two gallons. *Dial. Eng.*

peck (pĕk), *v. t.;* PECKED (pĕkt); PECK′ING. [See PICK, *v.*]
1. To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; as, a bird *pecks* a tree.
2. To pick up with or as with the beak; — often with *up.*
This fellow *pecks* up wit as pigeons peas. *Shak.*
3. To make (a hole or the like) by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; as, to *peck* a hole in a tree.
4. Hence, to strike or pick with a pick or other pointed instrument, esp. with repeated quick movements.
5. **a** To eat. *Colloq.* **b** To bite. *Cant.* **c** To bite daintily or nibble.

peck, *v. i.* **1.** To make strokes with the beak, or with a pointed instrument; to pick. *Carew.*
2. To pick up food with the beak; as, a hen *pecks.*
3. To eat; to feed; esp., to eat nibblingly. *Slang.*
to peck at, to strike at with the beak; to attack with petty and repeated blows; also, to carp at; nag; tease.

peck, *n.* **1.** Act of pecking; a quick, sharp stroke, as with the beak of a bird, a pointed instrument, etc.
2. The mark or impression made as a result of pecking; a prick, hole, dot, or the like.
3. Food; victuals. *Slang.*

peck′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for pecking, as a pick.
2. One that pecks; specif.: **a** A bird's bill. **b** A person's nose. **c** A woodpecker. **d** An eater or feeder. *Slang.*
3. Courage; spirit. *Slang.*
4. = 1st PICKER.

Peck′sniff (pĕk′snĭf), *n.* A canting hypocrite in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit." Although using every form of deception and rascality to advance his own interests, he continually utters moral precepts and pretends to virtue even in drunkenness and in the shame which discovery of his duplicity brings. — **Peck-sniff′er-y** (pĕk-snĭf′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **Peck-sniff′i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Peck-sniff′i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Peck′sniff-ism** (pĕk′snĭf-ĭz'm), *n.*

Pe-cop′ter-is (pē-kŏp′tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πέκειν to comb + πτερίς a kind of fern.] *Paleobot.* An extensive genus of carboniferous fossil ferns; — so named from the regular comblike arrangement of the leaflets. Also [*l. c.*], a fossil of this genus. — **pe-cop′ter-oid** (-oid), *a.*

Pec′o-ra (pĕk′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [L., cattle, pl. of *pecus.*] *Zoöl.* A division of artiodactyl ungulate mammals, restricted as now used to the ruminants with a four-chambered stomach, that is, the deer, antelopes, oxen, sheep, goats, and giraffes. There are but two functional digits on each foot, and the metacarpals and metatarsals of these are fused. The upper incisor teeth are wanting.

pec′tase (pĕk′tās), *n.* [*pect*in + diast*ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme that transforms pectin into pectic acid. It occurs in many plants, esp. in the juices of ripe fruits.

pec′tate (-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of pectic acid.

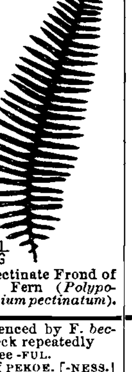
pec′ten (pĕk′tĕn), *n.; L. pl.* PECTINES (-tĭ-nēz). [L. *pecten, -inis*, a comb, something resembling a comb, a kind of shellfish. See PECTINATE.] **1.** *Zoöl. & Anat.* Any of various comblike organs (see COMB, *n.*, 7), esp. that in the eye of nearly all birds and many reptiles, a vascular pigmented membrane with parallel plications suggesting the teeth of a comb, which projects into the vitreous humor of the eye, from the point of entrance of the optic nerve. It is represented in teleost fishes by a club-shaped process, called the *falciform process*, which extends across the vitreous humor to the inner surface of the lens.
2. *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] The genus containing the typical scallops. Also [*l. c.*], any mollusk of this genus; a scallop.

pec′tic (pĕk′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πηκτός curdled.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, pectin; as, *pectic* acid.
The *pectic* compounds can now be arranged in two series, one . . . comprising bodies of a neutral reaction, while those of the other are feeble acids. *J. Reynolds Green.*
pectic acid, an amorphous acid formed by the action of pectase on pectin. It is tough and horny when dry, but gelatinous when moist; it is characteristic of vegetable jellies.

pec′tin (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. πηκτός curdled, congealed, fr. πηγνύναι to make fast or stiff: cf. F. *pectine.*] *Chem.* A neutral substance, apparently of several varieties, occurring in many vegetable tissues as a constituent of the sap or cell wall. Pectin yields viscous solutions with water, and is closely allied to the vegetable gums. It is found in ripe fruits, and by its transformation into pectic acid by pectase produces the so-called vegetable jellies.

Pec′ti-na′ce-a (pĕk′tĭ-nā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PECTEN.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or superfamily of bivalve mollusks of the order Pseudolamellibranchia, comprising the scallops (Pectinidæ) and their allies (Limidæ, Spondylidæ). — **pec′ti-na′cean** (-shăn), *n.* — **pec′ti-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pec′ti-nate (pĕk′tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *pectinatus*, p. p. of *pectinare* to comb, fr. *pecten, -inis*, a comb; cf. Gr. πέκειν to comb, AS. *feax* hair, OHG. *fahs*, E. *paxwax.*] Shaped like a comb; having, or designating, narrow parallel projections, teeth, or divisions, suggestive of the teeth of a comb; as, *Bot.*, a *pectinate* leaf. See ANTENNA, *Illust.* (*e*). — **pec′ti-nate-ly,** *adv.*
pectinate claw, a claw having a serrate edge, found in some birds, and supposed to be used in cleaning the feathers.



1/6 Pectinate Frond of a Fern (*Polypodium pectinatum*).

pec′ti-na′tion (pĕk′tĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of combing.
2. State of being pectinate; also, a pectinate part; a comblike toothing.

pec-tin′e-al (pĕk-tĭn′ē-ăl; 277), *a.* [See PECTEN.] *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pubic bone. **b** Pertaining to the pectineus muscle.
pectineal line, *Anat.*, the iliopectineal line. — **p. process.** *Zoöl.* See PREPUBIS.

pec-tin′e-us (pĕk-tĭn′ē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pecten, -inis*, comb.] *Anat.* A flat quadrangular muscle of the upper front and inner aspect of the thigh, arising mostly from the iliopectineal line of the pubis and inserted between the lesser trochanter and the linea aspera of the femur.

Pec′ti-ni-bran′chi-a (pĕk′tĭ-nĭ-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL.
Pec′ti-ni-bran′chi-a′ta (-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ) } See PECTEN; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of prosobranchiate gastropods nearly or exactly equivalent to Monotocardia. They have one comblike ctenidium on the left side of the neck. — **pec′ti-ni-branch′** (pĕk′tĭ-nĭ-brăŋk′), **pec′ti-ni-bran′chi-an** (-brăŋ′kĭ-ăn), **pec′ti-ni-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

Pec-tin′i-dæ (pĕk-tĭn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PECTEN.] *Zoöl.* A family of monomyarian asiphonate bivalve mollusks containing the scallops. In old classifications it is coextensive with *Pectinacea.* — **pec′ti-noid** (pĕk′tĭ-noid), *a.*

pec′to-cel′lu-lose (pĕk′tō-sĕl′ū-lōs), *n.* [*pectic* + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* Any of several closely related substances composing, or contained in, many plant fibers, the cellular tissue of fruits, etc. They are regarded as compounds of pectic substances with simple celluloses.

pec′to-ral (pĕk′tō-răl), *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, fr. *pectus, -oris*, the breast: cf. F. *pectoral.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, situated or occurring in or on, or worn on, the breast, or chest; as, the *pectoral* muscles.
2. Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs; as, a *pectoral* remedy.
3. Fig.: Proceeding from the breast or heart; hearty; based on the inner feeling or consciousness.
pectoral arch, *or* **p. girdle**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the fore limbs of a vertebrate. It corresponds to the pelvic arch of the hind limbs, but is usually not attached to the spinal column. Primitively it consists of a single cartilage on each side; in the elasmobranchs these are fused into a single cartilaginous arch. In higher forms the cartilage becomes ossified and divided into distinct elements (tbe scapula above, the precoracoid and coracoid below) and complicated by the addition or substitution of one or more membrane bones. In man the scapula alone of the original elements is well developed, the coracoid being represented only by a process, and the precoracoid replaced by the clavicle, which connects the scapula with the sternum, and is the only bony connection of the arm bones with the rest of the skeleton. Even this connection is wanting in many quadrupeds, the clavicle having disappeared. In teleost fishes the pectoral arch commonly articulates with the skull. — **p. cross**, *Eccl.*, a cross worn on the breast by bishops and abbots, and sometimes also by canons. — **p. fins**, the fins of a fish which correspond to the fore limbs of a quadruped. See FIN, 1. — **p. limbs**, *Zoöl.*, the anterior of the two pairs of limbs characteristic of vertebrates; the arms or fore limbs. They are modified as wings in birds, pectoral fins in fishes, etc., and are supported by the pectoral arch. — **p. muscle**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a muscle of the breast; a pectoralis muscle. — **p. sandpiper**, a rather small sandpiper (*Pisobia maculata*) which breeds in Arctic America and migrates through most of North and South America and straggles to Europe. It frequents marshes rather than beaches, is gregarious in habit, and is very tame and easily killed. It probably derives its name from its thickly streaked breast. Called also *jacksnipe* and *grass snipe.* — **p. theology**, theology supposed to be derived from the heart, and which hence makes much of religious experience as a source of spiritual truth.

pec′to-ral, *n.* [L. *pectorale* a breastplate, neut. of *pectoralis.*] **1.** Something worn on the breast; a covering, protection, or ornament for the breast.
2. Specif.: **a** An ornamental plate or the like; a decorative breastplate, as that worn by the Jewish high priest. **b** A clasp or a cross worn on the breast. **c** A piece of armor; a breastplate. **d** A housing for a horse. *Obs.* **e** A chest protector.
3. A medicine for diseases of the chest organs, as the lungs.
4. *Zoöl.* A pectoral part or organ; esp.: **a** A pectoral fin. **b** A pectoral muscle. See PECTORALIS.

pec′to-ra′lis (pĕk′tō-rā′lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pectoralis* pectoral.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the muscles which connect the ventral walls of the chest with the bones of the upper arm and shoulder. In flying vertebrates (birds and bats) they are the chief muscles of flight, and are enormously developed. In man there are two on each side: **a** The **pectoralis major**, which arises from the clavicle, the sternum, the cartilages of most or all of the ribs, and from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, and is inserted by a strong, flat tendon into the bicipital ridge of the humerus. **b** The **pectoralis minor**, which lies beneath the pectoralis major, arises from the tbird, fourth, and fifth ribs, and is inserted by a flat tendon into the coracoid process of the scapula.

pec′to-ril′o-quy (-rĭl′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *pectus, -oris*, the

‖ **peau′ de cygne′** (pō′ dẽ sē′-ny′). [F., lit., swan's skin.] A kind of silk.
peau′der, peau′ter. † PEWTER.
‖ **peau′-d'o′range′** (pō′dō′-räNzh′), *a.* [F., orange rind.] *Ceramics.* Having a rough surface likened to that of an orange.
pea vine. Any vine or plant which bears peas; specif., in the United States: **a** The hog peanut. **b** The American vetch.
pea′-vine′ clover. The zigzag clover.
peawe. † PEW.
peax. † PEACE.
peaze. † PEASE. [of PEISE.]
peaze. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
pea′zy (pē′zĭ). Var. of PEASY.
pe′ba (pē′bȧ), *n.* [Tupi *tatupeba; tatu* armadillo + *apeba* flat.] A small armadillo (*Tatu novemcinctum*) having nine movable bands of scutes. It ranges, in several varieties, from Texas to Paraguay.
peb′ble-heart′ed, *a.* Stony-hearted; hard-hearted.
peb′l. Pebble. *Ref. Sp.*
pec′a-ri, pec′a-ry, pec′ca-ri. Vars. of PECCARY.
pec′ca-bl. Peccable. *Ref. Sp.*
pec′ca-dill′, *n.* [F. *peccadille*, fr. Sp. *pecadillo.*] A peccadillo. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
pec′ca-du′li-an, *n.* Peccadillo.
pec-cam′i-nous, *a.* [L. *peccamen, -inis*, sin.] Sinful. *Obs.*
peccane. Var. of PECAN.
pec′cant, *n.* Offender; sinner.
pec-ca′tion (pĕ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *peccatio.*] A sinning. *Rare.*
pec-cat′u-lum, *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *peccatum* a fault, sin.] A trifling fault. *Obs.*
‖ **pec-ca′vi-mus** (pĕ-kăv′ĭ-mŭs; -kä′vē-mōōs). [L.] We have sinned.
‖ **pec-ca′vit** (-kā′vĭt; -kä′vĕt). [L.] He has sinned.
pec′co. Var. of PEKOE.
pece. † PEACE, PEISE.
pece. Obs. or Scot. var. of PIECE.
pece, *n.* [Cf. LL. *pecia.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A wine cup or other drinking vessel. *Obs.*
pecemele. † PIECEMEAL.
pech (pĕκ), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A breath; pant; heavy sigh. — *v. i.* To breathe heavily; pant.
pecha. † PICE.
pech′an (pĕκ′ăn), *n.* The stomach; also, the gullet. *Obs. Scot.*
peche. † PEACH, PITCH.
pecher. † PEACHER, PITCHER.
Pecht. † PICT.
pecify. † PACIFY.
pe′cite (pē′sīt), *n.* [Trade name.] *Elec.* An insulating material of wax and plaster.
peck. Dial. Eng. var. of PECH.
peck. Dial. Eng. var. of PICK.
peck, *v. t.* [Cf. PICK to throw.] To pitch; throw; jerk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
peck, *v. i.* To fall or pitch forward; to stumble, as a horse. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq.*
peck′a-dil′la. † PECCADILLO.
peck′age (pĕk′ĭj), *n.* [*peck* to strike.] Meat; food. *Obs.*
peck′ed (*dial.* pĕk′ĭd; -ĭt), *a.* Peaked: pointed. *Obs. or Dial.*
peck′et, *v. t. & i.* [From PECK, v.; perh. influenced by F. *becqueter.*] To peck repeatedly
peck′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
peck′ho. Var. of PEKOE. [-NESS.]
peck′i-ness (pĕk′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
peck′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PECK.
pecking bag. A bag to contain stones for throwing. *Dial Eng.*
peck′ish, *a.* Inclined to eat; also, good to eat. — **peck′ish-ness,** *n.* *Both Colloq.*
peck′le (pĕk′'l), *n. & v.* Speckle. *Dial. Eng.*
peck′le, *v. t.* [Freq. of *peck* to pick.] To peck lightly or repeatedly.
peck′led (-'ld), *a.* [Cf. SPECKLED.] Speckled; variegated. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [peck of flour. *Obs.*]
peck loaf. A loaf made from a
peck′ly, *a.* Speckled. *R. Eng.*
peckt. Pecked. *Ref. Sp.*
peck′y (pĕk′ĭ), *a.* [From PECK a stroke.] *Forestry.* Speckled or spotted; — of certain woods, as cypress, which have been attacked by fungi. *U. S.*
peck′y, *a.* *Colloq.* **1.** [Cf. PECK to pitch.] Given to stumbling, as a horse; of a sea, choppy.
2. [From PECK to strike.] Resembling a bird's peck.
pec′o. Var. of PEKOE.
pecocke. † PEACOCK.
pecok. † PEACOCK.
‖ **pe′co-ris ad a′quam ap-pul′sus** (pĕk′ō-rĭs). [L.] *Civil Law* See SERVITUDE.
pect. † PECK, *n.*
pec′ti-na′ceous (pĕk′tĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, pectin.
pec-tin′æ-al, pec-tin′æ-us. Vars. of PECTINEAL, PECTINEUS.
pec′ti-nal (pĕk′tĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *pecten* comb. See PECTINATE.] Pert. to, or resembling, a comb.
pec′ti-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **a** Interlaced, like two combs. *Obs. & R.* **b** Pectinate.
pec-tin′i-form (pĕk-tĭn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* **a** Comblike; pectinate **b** Resembling a scallop shell. — **pectiniform septum.** *Anat.* The fibrous septum between the corpora cavernosa.
pec′tin-ose (pĕk′tĭ-nōs), *n.* [*pectin* + *-ose.*] See ARABINOSE.
pec′tin-ous (-nŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, pectin; pectous.
pec′tize (pĕk′tīz), *v. i.* [Gr. πηκτός solid.] To congeal.
pec′to-lite (-tō-līt), *n.* [G. *pektolith*, fr. Gr. πηκτός compacted + λίθος stone.] *Min.* A whitish or grayish monoclinic mineral in crystal aggregates or fibrous masses. It is an acid silicate of sodium and calcium, $HNaCa_2(SiO_3)_3$. H., 5. Sp. gr., 2.68–2.78.
pec′to-ra (-rȧ), *n., pl.* of PECTUS.
pec′to-ral-ist, *n.* An adherent of pectoral theology.
pec′to-ral-ly, *adv.* of PECTORAL.
‖ **pec′to′ri′loque′** (pĕk′tō′rē′-lōk′), *n.* [F.] A stethoscope.
pec′to-ri-lo′qui-al (pĕk′tō-rĭ-lō′kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy.
pec′to-ril′o-quism (pĕk′tō-rĭl′ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* Pectoriloquy.
pec′to-ril′o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* Pectoriloquial.

breast + *loqui* to speak: cf. F. *pectoriloquie.*] *Med.* Distinct articulation of the sounds of a patient's voice heard in auscultation. It usually indicates some morbid change in the lungs or pleural cavity.

pec'tose (pĕk'tōs), *n.* [*pectic* + cellul*ose.*] *Chem.* A substance allied to cellulose, but differing from it in solubility, reaction with iodine, etc. It is associated with cellulose in the walls of plant cells. It is easily changed to pectin. — **pec-to'sic** (pĕk-tŏ'sĭk), *a.*

pec'tus (pĕk'tŭs), *n.; pl.* PECTORA (pĕk'tŏ-rȧ). [L., the breast.] *Zoöl.* **a** The breast of a bird. **b** The lower surface of the thorax, or of the prothorax, of an insect.

pec'u-late (pĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i.;* PEC'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); PEC'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *peculatus*, p. p. of *peculari* to peculate, akin to *peculium* private property. See PECULIAR.] To steal, or appropriate wrongfully, moneys, esp. public moneys, intrusted to one's care; to embezzle.

An oppressive, . . . rapacious, and *peculating* despotism. *Burke.*

pec'u-late, *v. t.* **1.** To embezzle from (the public). *Obs.* **2.** To embezzle (property, esp. public property).

Syn. — See STEAL.

pec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of peculating; embezzlement.

pe-cul'iar (pē-kūl'yȧr), *a.* [OF. *peculier*, L. *peculiaris*, fr. *peculium* private property, akin to *pecunia* money. See PECUNIARY.] **1.** One's own; belonging solely or especially to an individual; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; particular; individual; special.

And purify unto himself a *peculiar* people *Titus* ii. 14.

Hymns . . . that Christianity hath *peculiar* unto itself. *Hooker.*

2. Separate; distinct; independent. *Obs.*

3. Unusual; singular; rare; strange; odd; queer; as, the sky had a *peculiar* appearance.

4. *Eng. Canon Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a jurisdiction not subject to the ordinary of the diocese.

in peculiar, as a peculiar, personal, or individual characteristic or possession. *Obs.* — **p. institution,** negro slavery; — often so called (more fully, the *peculiar domestic institution of the South*) from about 1854 on. *Obs. Polit. Cant, U. S.* — **p. people.** *Eccl.* **a** Jehovah's own people; the people of Israel, lit. or fig. *Deut.* xiv. 2. **b** [*cap.*] A sect of religious perfectionists founded in 1838 at Plumstead, a suburb of London, England, which rejects a ministry, the sacraments, creeds, etc., and relies on prayer and faith to heal the sick.

pe-cul'iar, *n.* **1.** That which is peculiar; as: **a** An exclusive property or privilege; prerogative.

Revenge is . . . the *peculiar* of Heaven. *South.*

b Exclusive quality; peculiarity. *Obs.* **c** = PECULIAR PEOPLE **a**. *Obs.* **d** A wife or mistress. *Obs.* **e** Private or special concern. *Obs.* **f** A particular, item, or detail. *Obs.*

2. *Eng. Canon Law.* A particular parish or church which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

3. Hence, a place, country, office, etc., exempt from ordinary jurisdiction.

4. In the New England colonies, a piece of land, precinct, or district not in any town nor constituting a town. *Obs.*

5. At Oxford, Eng., a member of the Evangelical party; — a nickname. *Obs. or Hist.*

6. One of the sect called the Peculiar People.

pe-cu'li-ar'i-ty (pē-kū'lĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -ITIES (-ĭ-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being peculiar; specif.: **a** Exclusive possession or right; private ownership. *Obs. Bp. Hall.* **b** State of being a peculiar people. *Obs.*

2. That which is peculiar; a special and distinctive characteristic or habit; also, a singularity; an oddity.

The smallest *peculiarity* of temper or manner. *Macaulay.*

3. A partiality. *Obs.*

pe-cul'iar-ize (pē-kūl'yȧr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To assign or appropriate as exclusive. *Obs.*

2. To make peculiar or distinctive; to individualize.

pe-cul'iar-ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner or way.

pe-cu'li-um (pē-kū'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See PECULIAR.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The property which a person, as a wife, child, or slave, under the potestas, manus, or mancipium of another has as his own private property, either by the permission of the paterfamilias or master, or by the rules of law. Except in certain cases the peculium became the property of the paterfamilias or master at his pleasure. The chief exceptions, in which the peculium could not be taken from its owner, were ‖ **pe-cu'li-um cas-tren'se** (kăs-trĕn'sē), acquisitions by soldiers; ‖ **pe-cu'li-um qua'si-cas-tren'se** (kwā'sī-), acquisitions by various public officials as such; ‖ **pe-cu'li-um ad'ven-ti'ti-um** (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), property left by a wife to her child out of her separate estate.

2. A fund or property held by one as his own exclusive possession, or for his own private use. *Now Rare.*

A slight *peculium* only subtracted to supply his snuff box and tobacco pouch. *Scott.*

Where the wife gets a separate *peculium* or stock, either from her father or a stranger. *Erskine's Principles.*

pe-cu'ni-a-ry (pē-kū'nĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pecuniarius*, fr. *pecunia* money, orig., property in cattle, fr. *pecus* cattle. See FEE property; cf. PECULIAR.] **1.** Consisting of money; exacted or given in money; also, entailing a money penalty; as, a *pecuniary* penalty, reward, or offense.

2. Relating or pertaining to money; monetary; as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses.

Syn. — See FINANCIAL.

-ped (-pĕd), **-pede** (-pēd). [L. *-pes, -pedis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *-pède.*] A suffix denoting *foot, footed;* as, bi*ped*, centi*pede*, veloci*pede*.

ped'a-gog'ic (pĕd'ȧ-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παιδαγωγικός: cf.
ped'a-gog'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F *pédagogique.* See PEDAGOGUE.] Of or pertaining to a pedagogue; suited to, or characteristic of, a pedagogue; concerned with, or treating of, pedagogics or education. — **ped'a-gog'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ped'a-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science or art of teaching; principles and rules of teaching; pedagogy; education.

ped'a-gog'ism (pĕd'ȧ-gŏg'ĭz'ĭm; -gō-jĭz'ĭm; 277), **ped'a-gogu'ism** (-gŏg'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédagogisme.*] The system, occupation, character, or manner, of pedagogues.

ped'a-gogue (pĕd'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [F. *pédagogue*, L. *paedagogus*, Gr. παιδαγωγός; παῖς, παιδός, a boy + ἀγωγός leading, fr. ἄγειν to lead, guide.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A slave who had the general charge of his master's sons in their youth, and attended them to and from school.

2. A teacher of children; one whose business is to teach the young; a schoolmaster.

3. One who, esp. by teaching, has become formal, dogmatic, or pedantic; a pedant.

ped'a-go'gy (pĕd'ȧ-gō'jĭ; -gŏj'ĭ; 277), *n.* [Gr. παιδαγωγία: cf. F. *pédagogie.*] **1.** Pedagogics.

2. Instruction or discipline.

3. A place of instruction. *Obs. or Hist.* *Oxf. E. D.*

ped'al (pĕd'ăl; pē'dăl; *the second pron. is usual only in technical* [*Anat. & Zoöl.*] *use*), *a.* [L. *pedalis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. PEW.] **1.** (*pron., see* NOTE, *above*) Of or pert. to the foot, or feet, in any sense of that word.

2. (*pron.* pĕd'ăl) Of or pert. to a pedal.

pedal curve *or* **surface** (*pron.* pĕd'ăl), *Geom.*, a curve or surface, the locus of the foot of a perpendicular let fall from a fixed point on the line tangent to a given curve, or on the plane tangent to a given surface, of which it is the pedal. — **p. ganglia** (*pron.* pē'dăl), *Zoöl.*, in most mollusks, a pair of ganglia supplying nerves to the muscles of the foot. They correspond to the subesophageal ganglia of many other invertebrates, but are often far removed from the esophagus and joined to the cerebral ganglia by long nerves. In Amphineura they are represented by a pair of nerve cords, the **pedal cords.**

ped'al (pĕd'ăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédale*, It. *pedale.* See PEDAL, *a.*] **1.** A lever acted on by the foot; a treadle, as in a lathe or a bicycle; specif.: **a** *Organs.* (1) Any of the keys of the keyboard played upon with the feet; hence, loosely, the pedal keyboard or organ. (2) A foot lever for drawing or shutting off one or more stops; a combination or composition pedal. (3) A foot lever for opening and shutting the swell box. (4) Any of various foot levers for special purposes, as for coupling two keyboards. **b** *Pianofortes.* (1) A foot lever for lifting the dampers from the strings; the damper pedal, or loud pedal. (2) A fast lever for bringing a muffler between the hammers and strings, for shortening the stroke of the hammers, or for shifting them so that they strike one of the strings for each note; the soft pedal. (3) Any of various foot levers for special uses, as for sustaining a particular note or notes when struck. (4) Any of the keys of a pedalier. **c** *Harps.* Any of the set of foot levers (now seven) by which the strings are stopped to raise their pitch either one or two half steps. **d** *Reed Organs.* A treadle.

2. *Music.* = PEDAL POINT.

3. *Geom.* A pedal curve or surface.

ped'al, *v. t. & i.;* -ALED (-ăld), -ALLED; -AL-ING, -AL-LING. To work the pedals of, as a bicycle; to use or work the pedals, as of an organ or bicycle; to go or propel in this way.

pedal coupler. *Music.* A coupling mechanism in the organ to make a pedal stop sound when a manual is played.

Pe-da'li-a'ce-æ (pē-dā'lĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDALIUM.] *Bot.* A family of annual or perennial hairy tropical herbs (order Polemoniales) with opposite leaves and often with handsome flowers having bilabiate corollas. There are 14 genera and about 50 species. *Pedalium* and *Sesamum* are typical genera (see those terms). — **pe-da'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ped'a-lier' (pĕ'dȧ-lēr'), *n.* [F. *pédalier.*] *Music.* A pedal keyboard, as of an organ. Also, a bass pianoforte played by such a keyboard.

Pe-da'li-um (pē-dā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηδάλιον a kind of plant, prop., a rudder, πηδός oar; — allnding to the keeled angles of the fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, typifying the Pedaliaceæ, and having a single species (*P. murex*), of India and tropical Africa. It is a smooth annual musky herb with dentate leaves and yellow axillary flowers. The mucilaginous seeds are used in medicine for making poultices.

ped'al note (pĕd'ăl). *Music.* The note held or sustained through a pedal point.

pedal piano. A pianoforte with a pedal keyboard attached.

pedal point. *Music.* A phrase or passage in which a single tone, usually the tonic or dominant, is sustained by one voice part, while the others move in independent harmonies; organ point; also, the sustained tone itself. It generally occurs in the bass, and follows the rule of beginning and ending on an accented beat, and of forming at these points an essential part of the harmony. Double pedal points sometimes occur.

ped'ant (pĕd'ănt), *n.* [F. *pédant*, It. *pedante*, prob. ultimately fr. Gr. παῖς boy. Cf. PEDAGOGUE.] **1.** A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. A person with book learning or the like who lacks ability or judgment to make proper use of his knowledge or shows that he overrates mere knowledge; one who makes a display of mere erudition; one who emphasizes trivial details of learning, etc., or who is too devoted to formal matters of scholarship or practice.

A scholar, yet surely no *pedant*, was he. *Goldsmith.*

pe-dan'tic (pē-dăn'tĭk), **pe-dan'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or resembling, a pedant; ostentatious of learning; as, a *pedantic* writer or description. — **pe-dan'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pe-dan'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

ped'ant-ism (pĕd'ăn-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédantisme.*] **1.** The character, disposition, or act of a pedant; pedantry.

2. The office of a teacher or schoolmaster; also, state of being under a teacher; pupilage. *Obs.*

3. A pedantic action, expression, or trait.

ped'ant-ry (pĕd'ănt-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *pédanterie*, It. *pedanteria.*] **1.** The acts, character, manners, method, style, etc., of a pedant; ostentation of learning; excessive devotion to the rules or forms of knowledge or practice; overemphasis of trivial details, petty accuracy, or the like. "This *pedantry* of quotation." *Cowley.*

2. An instance of this; a pedantic expression, act, etc.

Syn. — See LEARNING.

pe-da'ri-an (pē-dā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *pedarius*, fr. *pedarius* belonging to the foot, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Rom. Antiq.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of a class of senators not entered by the censors on the roll of senators. They had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another. — *n.* A pedarian senator.

One of the Pedata (*Pentacta minuta*). *a* Ambulacra; *t* Tentacles. × 2

Pe-da'ta (pē-dā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDATE.] *Zoöl.* An order of holothurians, including those with tube feet, either in longitudinal rows or scattered over the surface, and respiratory trees.

ped'ate (pĕd'āt), *a.* [L. *pedatus* having feet, fr. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] **a** Having a foot or feet.

b Footlike; specif., *Bot.*, palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments, or with each primary lobe cleft on one side only; — applied to leaves.

Pedate Leaf.

pe-dat'i- (pē-dăt'ĭ-; pē-dā'tĭ-). A combining form from Latin *pedatus*, meaning *pedate*, used in botanical terms. See PEDATE.

pe-dat'i-fid (pē-dăt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*pedati-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cleft in a pedate manner; — applied to leaves.

ped'dle (pĕd''l), *v. i.;* PED'DLED (-'ld); PED'DLING (pĕd'-lĭng). [From PEDDLER.] **1.** To travel about with wares for sale; to go from place to place, or house to house, retailing goods; as, to *peddle* without a license.

2. [Cf. PIDDLE.] To do a small business; to be busy about trifles; to piddle.

ped'dle, *v. t.* To sell from place to place; to retail by carrying from customer to customer; to hawk; hence, to retail in small quantities; as, to *peddle* fruit or tinware.

ped'dler, ped'lar (pĕd'lẽr), *n.* [ME. *pedlere*, possibly fr. *pedder* a peddler. Cf. PEDDER.] One who peddles. Etymologically and in general use there is no distinction between *peddler* and *hawker;* but technically, in England, a distinction is made by statutory definition, which uses *hawker* for one who goes about with a beast of burden or other means of artificial carriage, and restricts *peddler* to one who travels on foot, defining *peddler* as: one who "without any horse or other beast bearing or drawing burden, travels and trades on foot and goes from town to town or to other men's houses, carrying to sell, or exposing for sale, any goods, wares, or merchandise immediately to be delivered, or selling or offering for sale his skill in handicraft." (34 & 35 *Vict.* c. 96.) In the United States *peddler* and *hawker* are used as synonymous in statutes regulating the vending of goods. A *peddler* or *hawker* is distinguished from a canvasser, drummer, or solicitor, in that the latter do not carry about their goods and sell and deliver them, but merely take orders for another who afterwards delivers them, whether by the one who took the order or otherwise. So also a *peddler* is distinguished from a person, as a farmer, who, having a fixed place of business, sells the product of his business from house to house.

ped'dler-y, ped'lar-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** The trade or goods of a peddler; hawking; small retail business, like that of a peddler.

2. Trifling; trickery. *Obs.* *Milton.*

ped'dling (pĕd'lĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Acting as a peddler.

2. [Cf. PIDDLING.] Petty; insignificant. "The miserable remains of a *peddling* commerce." *Burke.*

— **ped'dling-ly,** *adv.*

-pede. A suffix denoting *foot.* See -PED.

Pec-tos'tra-ca (pĕk-tŏs'trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πηκτός fixed + ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] Syn. of CIRRIPEDIA. — **pec-tos'tra-can** (-kȧn), *a.* & *n.* — **pec-tos'tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

pec'tous (pĕk'tŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, pectose or pectin.

pec'tron, *n.* [Prob. due to confusion with F. *poitrine* breast, or L. *pectus, pectoris.*] A peytrel. *Obs.*

pectuncle, *n.* [L. *pectunculus* small scallop.] A cockle. *Obs.*

Pec-tun'cu-lus (pĕk-tŭ'nk'ŭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., small scallop.] *Zoöl.* A genus of filibranchiate bivalve mollusks of the family Arcidæ.

pec'u-di-cul'ture (pĕk'ū-dĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *pecus, -udis*, beast, pl. *pecudes* cattle + E. *culture.*] Cattle rearing *Rare.*

pec'ul. Var. of PICUL.

pec'u-late, *n.* [L. *peculatus.*] Peculation. *Obs.*

pec'u-la'tor (pĕk'ū-lā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who peculates.

peculd. + PECKLED, *a.*

pe-cul'iar-ism (pē-kūl'yȧr-ĭz'm), *n.* The teachings or practices of the **Peculiars** (see PECULIAR, *n.*, 5). *Obs.*

pe-cul'iar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pe-cune', *n.* [F. (Rabelais), L. *pecunia.*] Money. *Obs.*

pe-cu'ni-al, *a.* [L. *pecunialis:* cf. OF. *pecuniel, -al.*] Pecuniary. *Obs.*

pe-cu'ni-a-ri-ly (pē-kū'nĭ-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PECUNIARY.

pe-cu'ni-a-ry, *n.* Money; *pl.* money resources or affairs. *Obs.*

pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pecunious quality or state.

pe-cu'ni-ous (pē-kū'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pecuniosus:* cf. F. *pécunieux.*] **a** Abounding in money; rich. **b** Avaricious. *Obs.*

pec'u-ny, *n.* [L. *pecunia:* cf. OF. *pecunie.*] Money. *Obs.*

ped (pĕd), *n.* [ME. *pedde.*] A covered basket; hamper; pannier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Slang.*]

ped, *n.* Short for PEDESTRIAN.

ped. *Abbr.* Pedal.

ped'age (pĕd'ĕj), *n.* [LL. *pedagium*, for *pedaticum.* See PEAGE.] = PEAGE. *Obs.*

ped'a-gog. Pedagogue. *Ref. Sp.*

ped'a-go'gal (pĕd'ȧ-gō'găl), *a.* Pedagogic.

ped'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), *n.* = PEDAGOGICS.

ped'a-gog'ist (pĕd'ȧ-gŏj'ĭst), *n.* A specialist in pedagogics.

ped'a-gogue, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *paedagogare* to instruct.] To play the pedagogue toward. *Rare.*

ped'a-gogue'ry (pĕd'ȧ-gŏg'rĭ), *n.* Pedagogism.

ped'a-gogu'ing (-gŏg'ĭng), *n.* The following of the occupation of a pedagogue.

ped'a-gogu'ish, *a.* Characteristic of, or befitting, a pedagogue.

Ped'a-hel (pĕd'ȧ-hĕl; pē-dä'-ĕl). *Bib.*

Pe-dah'zur (pē-dä'zŭr). *Bib.*

Pe-da'iah (-dā'yȧ; -dĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

pedaille, *n.* [AF., for OF. *pietaille.*] Infantry. *Obs.*

pedal board. *Music.* A pedal keyboard, esp. of an organ.

pedale. + PEDAILE.

pe-da'li-an (pē-dā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pedal. *Rare.*

pe-da'li-on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηδάλιον rudder, fr. πηδός oar.] *Zoöl.* See SCIRTOPODA.

ped'al-ist, *n.* See -IST.

pe-dal'i-ter (pē-dăl'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [NL., with L. adv. ending.] *Organ Playing.* On the pedal keyboard: — opposed to *manualiter.*

pe-dal'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* A measuring by paces; a going on foot. *Rare.*

pedal keyboard. *Music.* A keyboard of pedals.

pedal organ. *Music.* See ORGAN, 1 c.

pe-da'ne-ous (pē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pedaneus* of the size of a foot.] Pedestrian; hence, humble; petty. *Obs. or R.*

ped'ant, *a.* Pedantic.

‖ **pe'dan-te'ria** (pā'dän-tā'ryä), *n.* [It.] Pedantry. *Rare.*

ped'ant-ess, *n.* A female pedant.

ped'ant-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pe-dan'tic, *n.* A pedant. *Obs.*

pe-dan'ti-cism (pē-dăn'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Something pedantic; a pedantic idea or expression.

pe-dan'tic-ly, *adv.* Pedantically. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]

pe-dan'tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pe-dan'tie, *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *pedante.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A pedant; also, a group of pedants. *Obs.*

ped'ant-ize, *v. t.* To make a pedant of. — *v. i.* To play the pedant.

ped'an-toc'ra-cy (pĕd'ăn-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pedant* + *-cracy.*] The government or sway of pedants; a governing body of pedants. — **pe-dan'to-crat** (pē-dăn'tō-krȧt), *n.* — **pe-dan'to-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

ped'ant-y (pĕd'ăn-tĭ). Var. of PEDANTIE.

ped'a-ries, *n. pl.* [See PEDARY, *a.*] Indulgences to forgo vowed pilgrimages. *Obs.*

ped'a-ry (pĕd'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pedarius* of the foot.] **a** Of or pert to the feet. **b** Pedarian; pedaneous. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

ped'at-ed (pĕd'āt-ĕd), *a.* Pedate. *Rare.*

ped'ate-ly, *adv.* of PEDATE. — **pedately cleft,** *Bot.*, pedatifid. — **p. veined,** having two strong branching lateral veins and a slender midrib, as pedate leaves.

pe-dat'i-form (pē-dăt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Of a pedate form.

pe-dat'i-lo'bate (pē-dăt'ĭ-lō'-băt; pē-dā'tĭ-), **pe-dat'i-lobed** (-lōbd), *a.* *Bot.* Pedately lobed.

pe-dat'i-nerved (-nûrvd), *a.* *Bot.* Pedately veined.

pe-dat'i-par'tite (-pär'tĭt), *a.* *Bot.* Pedately parted.

pe-dat'i-sect (-sĕkt), *a.* [*pedati-* + *-sect.*] *Bot.* Pedate and divided nearly to the midrib.

pe'da-tro'phi-a (pē'dȧ-trō'fĭ-ȧ; pĕd'ȧ-), *n.* Also **pe-dat'ro-phy** (pē-dăt'rō-fĭ). [NL.; *pedo-* + Gr. ἀτροφία atrophy.] *Med.* Atrophic disease of children.

pedde. + PED.

ped'der (pĕd'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. PED a basket.] A peddler; hawker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ped'der-ess, *a.* See -ESS.

ped'der-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

‖ **pe'de clau'do.** [L.] With lame or halting foot; — adapted from *Horace* (*Odes*, III. ii. 32).

pede'cloth', *n.* [See PEDE WINDOW.] An altar cloth or carpet.

pe'dea (pē'dē), *n.* Footboy; serving boy *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pedegrew, pedegru. + PEDIGREE.

pēd'er-as'ty, pæd'er-as'ty (pĕd'ĕr-ăs'tĭ ; pē'dĕr-), *n.* [Gr. παιδεραστία, fr. παιδεραστής pederast ; παῖς, παιδός, boy + ἐράν to love : cf. F. *pédérastie.*] Sodomy between males. — **pēd'er-ast, pæd'er-ast** (-ăst), *n.* — **pēd'er-as'tic, pæd'er-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* — **pēd'er-as'ti-cal-ly, pæd'er-as'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pēd'es-tal (pĕd'ĕs-tăl), *n.* [F. *piédestal,* It. *piedestallo, piedistallo ;* fr. *piè* (or *piede*) *di stallo* foot of a stall, seat, place for standing or staying ; fr. L. *pes, pedis,* foot, *de* of, and OHG. *stal* standing place, station, place, akin to E. *stall.* See FOOT, STALL, *n.* ; cf. FOOTSTALL.] **1.** *Arch.* In late classic and neoclassic art, the support or foot of a column, and hence of a statue, vase, lamp, etc. ; the part on which an upright work stands. It consists of three parts, the base, the dado, and the surbase moldings. See DADO, *Illust.*

Build him a *pedestal,* and say, "Stand there!" *Cowper*

2. Hence, any base or support ; foundation ; as, a *pedestal* of peace and concord ; humorously, the foot or leg.

3. a *Mach.* A separate bearing or pillow block ; also, a housing for such. **b** An iron socket or support for the *foot of* a brace or the like, as in bridge building.

4. *Ordnance.* = PIVOT STAND.

pēd'es-tal, *v. t. ;* PED'ES-TALED (-tăld) or PED'ES-TALLED ; PED'ES-TAL-ING or PED'ES-TAL-LING. To place on a pedestal ; to furnish with a pedestal ; also, to support as a pedestal.

Pedestaled haply in a palace court. *Keats.*

pedestal coil. *Steam Heating.* A group of connected straight pipes arranged side by side in layers one above another, — used as a radiator.

pedestal frame. A frame, as for a motor vehicle, with depending guides for the axle boxes.

pedestal mount. *Ordnance.* A mount for a gun whose pedestal, or pivot stand, is in the general form of a truncated cone. It is used esp. on ships for quick-fire or rapid-fire guns, which on it can be placed close to the rail. See RAPID-FIRE GUN, *Illust.*

pe-des'tri-an (pĕ-dĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pedester,* fr. *pes, pedis,* foot. See PEDAL.] **1.** Going on foot ; performed on foot ; as, a *pedestrian* journey.

2. Of or pertaining to walking ; hence, slow, dull, or commonplace ; as, *pedestrian* verse.

pe-des'tri-an, *n.* A walker ; one who journeys on foot ; a foot traveler ; specif., a professional walker or runner.

pe-des'tri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Act, art, or practice of a pedestrian ; walking or running ; traveling or racing on foot.

pede window (pēd). [L. *pes, pedis,* foot.] A window placed at the foot of a cross, as in the west end of a cruciform church.

pēd'i- (pĕd'ĭ-), **pēd'o-** (pĕd'ō-). [L. *pes, pedis,* foot. See FOOT.] Combining forms meaning *foot.*

pe'di-al (pē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the foot ; pedal.

pēd'i-al'gi-a (pĕd'ĭ-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πεδίον sole of the foot + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain or neuralgia in the foot.

pe'di-at'ric, pæ'di-at'ric (pē'dĭ-ăt'rĭk ; pĕd'ĭ- ; 277), *a.* [Gr. παῖς, παιδός, child + *iatric.*] *Med.* Pertaining to care and medical treatment of children.

pe'di-at'rics, pæ'di-at'rics (-rĭks), *n.* *Med.* That branch of medical science which treats of the hygiene and diseases of children.

pēd'i-cel (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *pediculus :* cf. F. *pédicelle.* See PEDICLE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any slender stalk, esp. one that supports a fruiting or spore-bearing organ ; as, the *pedicel* of a sporangium. **b** In seed plants, one of the ultimate divisions of a common peduncle ; a flower stalk bearing a single flower.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A small or short stalk or stem ; a peduncle, or footstalk ; a narrow basal part by which a larger part or body is attached, as the outgrowth of the front bone which supports the antler of a deer, or the pedicle of a vertebra, etc. **b** A small foot or footlike organ, as a tube foot of an echinoderm. **c** A pedicellus.

pēd'i-cel-la'ri-a (-sĕ-lā'rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n. ; pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL. See PEDICEL.] *Zoöl.* A peculiar minute forcepslike organ, large numbers of which are borne on the external integument of the body and on the spines of starfishes and sea urchins. Their probable function is to keep the body clear of small parasites and other foreign objects. Those of starfishes have two movable jaws, or blades, and are usually nearly, or quite, sessile ; those of sea urchins usually have three jaws and a pedicel.

pēd'i-cel-late (pĕd'ĭ-sĕ-lăt), *a.* [NL. *pedicellus* + *-ate.*] Having, or attached by, a pedicel.

pēd'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *pediculus* a little foot, dim. of *pes* foot. See PEDAL ; cf. PEDICEL.] A pedicel ; specif., *Anat.,* the basal part of each side of the neural arch, connecting the laminæ with the centrum of a vertebra.

pe-dic'u-lar (pĕ-dĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *pedicularis,* fr. *pediculus* a louse : cf. F. *pédiculaire.*] Of or pertaining to lice ; having the lousy distemper (phthiriasis) ; lousy.

Pe-dic'u-la'ris (pĕ-dĭk'ū-lā'rĭs ; 115), *n.* [L. (sc. *herba* herb), lousewort. See PEDICULAR.] *Bot.* A large genus of scrophulariaceous herbs of temperate or alpine regions, having pinnate or pinnatifid leaves and variously colored bilabiate flowers in terminal spikes, the upper lip of the corolla markedly galeate. The species are called *lousewort* and *wood betony.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pe-dic'u-la'ti (-lā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDICLE.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of highly specialized teleost fishes, as the anglers and batfishes. They have jugular ventral fins, and the pectoral fins placed at the end of a wristlike or armlike process produced by the elongation and modification of the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid. The gill openings are small and above or behind the pectoral fins.

Pēd'i-cu'li-dæ (pĕd'ĭ-kū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pediculus* louse.] *Zoöl.* A family of hemipterous insects consisting of the true lice. It is coextensive with the suborder Anoplura. See LOUSE, 1 **a.**

Pe-dic'u-lus (pĕ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *n. ; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a louse.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of true lice including two common forms infesting man. See LOUSE, 1 **a.** **b** [*l. c.*] A louse.

pēd'i-cure (pĕd'ĭ-kūr), *n.* [*pedi-* + L. *cura* care.] **1.** The care of the feet and nails.

2. One who cares for the feet and nails ; a chiropodist. — **pēd'i-cure,** *v. t.* — **pēd'i-cur-ism** (-kūr-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pēd'i-cur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

pēd'i-gree (pĕd'ĭ-grē), *n.* [ME. *pedegru,* fr. F. *pied de grue* crane's foot, from the shape of the heraldic genealogical trees ; L. *pes, pedis,* foot, and *grus* a crane.] **1.** A register or record of a line of ancestors ; a line of ancestors ; descent ; lineage ; genealogy.

The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their tribes. *Atterbury.*

2. Recorded, known, or notable descent ; ancestry ; birth ; as, boasted *pedigree.*

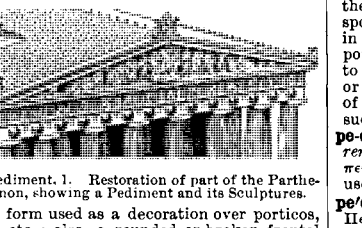
3. A record of the lineage of an individual domestic animal, as of a horse or dog.

pedigree clause. A clause sometimes inserted in contracts or specifications, requiring that a material of construction, as cement, must be of a brand that has stood the test of a specified number of years' use in an important public work. *Cant, U. S.*

pēd'i-greed (-grēd), *a.* Being of known, especially of recorded, descent ; as, *pedigreed* cattle.

pēd'i-la'vi-um (pĕd'ĭ-lā'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. ; *pedi-* + L. *lavare* to wash.] *Eccl.* The ceremony of washing the feet, practiced as an act of humility, as by Jesus on the night of his betrayal.

pēd'i-ment (pĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [Formerly *periment,* perh. a corruption of *pyramid. Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** *Arch.* Orig., in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a two-pitched roof ; hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticos, doors, windows, etc. ; also, a rounded or broken frontal having a similar position and use.



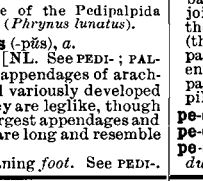
Pediment. 1. Restoration of part of the Parthenon, showing a Pediment and its Sculptures.

2. *Decorative Art.* Any part resembling or suggestive of an architectural pediment in form and position.

3. A base or support ; a pavement. *Rare.*

pēd'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pediment ; resembling a pediment.

Pēd'i-pal'pi-da (-păl'pĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDIPALPUS.] *Zoöl.* An order of Arachnida, including the whip scorpions (*Thelyphonus*) and allied forms. They have an unsegmented cephalothorax and flattened abdomen, small two-jointed cheliceræ, large and often chelate pedipalpi, and the first pair of legs slender and many-jointed. The term has been used in a wider sense to include the true scorpions also. — **pēd'i-pal'pous** (-pŭs), *a.*



One of the Pedipalpida (*Phrynus lunatus*). 1/3

pēd'i-pal'pus (-pŭs), *n. ; pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL. See PEDI- ; PALPUS.] *Zoöl.* One of the second pair of appendages of arachnids, lying each side of the mouth and variously developed in the different orders. In spiders they are leglike, though small ; in the scorpions they are the largest appendages and end in pincers ; in the Solpugida they are long and resemble the four pairs of walking legs.

pēd'o-. Irregular combining form meaning *foot.* See PEDI-.

pe'do-, pæ'do- (pē'dō-). Combining form from Greek παῖς, παιδός, *boy, child.*

pe'do-bap'tism, pæ'do-bap'tism (pē'dō-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [2d *pedo-* + *baptism.*] Infant baptism.

pe'do-bap'tist, pæ'do-bap'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who advocates or practices infant baptism.

pēd'o-graph (pĕd'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. πεδον ground + *-graph.*] An instrument carried by a pedestrian for automatically making a topographical record of the ground covered during a journey. Cf. CYCLOGRAPH, 3.

pe-dol'o-gy, pæ-dol'o-gy (pē-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [2d *pedo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** *Med.* Pediatrics.

2. Child study.

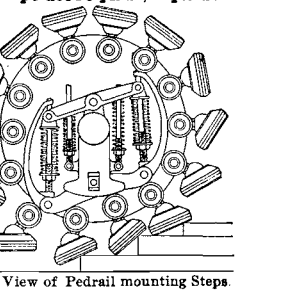
— **pe-dol'o-gist,** *or* **pæ-dol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **pe-dol'o-gis'ti-cal,** *or* **pæ-dol'o-gis'ti-cal** (-jĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pe-dol'o-gis'ti-cal-ly,** *or* **pæ-dol'-,** *adv.*

pe-dom'e-ter (pē-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [1st *pedo-* + *-meter :* cf. F. *pédomètre.*] **1.** An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so learning the distance covered. It is usually in the shape of a watch. In one form an oscillating weight affected by the motion of the body causes the index to advance a certain distance at each step. In many instruments an adjustment is possible to the length of the step, and so the *distance* is directly measured. Cf. PASSOMETER.

2. *Surv.* A perambulator. *Obs. or R.*

pe-dot'ro-phy, pæ-dot'ro-phy (pē-dŏt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. παιδοτροφία ; παῖς, παιδός, a child + τρέφειν to nourish.] The art of rearing children properly. — **pe'do-troph'ic,** *or* **pæ'do-** (pē'dō-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* — **pe-dot'ro-phist,** *or* **pæ-dot'-** (pē-dŏt'rō-fĭst), *n.*

pēd'rail' (pĕd'rāl'), *n.* [See PEDI- ; RAIL.] *Mach.* **a** A device intended to replace the wheel of a self-propelled vehicle for use on rough roads and to approximate to the smoothness in running of a wheel on a metal track. The tread consists of a number of rubber-shod feet which are connected by ball-and-socket joints to the ends of sliding spokes. Each spoke has attached to it a small roller which in its turn runs under a short pivoted rail controlled by a powerful set of springs. This arrangement permits the feet to accommodate themselves to obstacles even such as steps or stairs. The pedrail was invented by one B. J. Diplock of London, Eng. **b** A vehicle, as a traction engine, having such pedrails.



Side View of Pedrail mounting Steps.

pe-dre'ro (pĕ-drā'rō), *n.* Also *paterero, pederero, peterero.* [Sp. *pedrero,* fr. *piedra* a stone, L. *petra,* fr. Gr. πετρα.] *Mil.* A piece of chambered ordnance formerly used for throwing stones, scraps of iron, or the like.

pe'dro (pē'drō), *n.* [From Sp. *Pedro* Peter, L. *Petrus,* Gr. Πέτρος.] *Card Playing.* **a** The five of trumps in certain varieties of auction pitch. See CINCH. **b** A variety of auction pitch in which the five of trumps counts five.

pe-dun'cle (pē-dŭŋ'k'l), *n.* [NL. *pedunculus,* dim. of *pes, pedis,* a foot : cf. F. *pédoncule.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A flower stalk ; the stem that supports an inflorescence. The ultimate divisions or branches of a peduncle are called *pedicels.* The peduncle of a solitary flower is often loosely called a pedicel when slender or delicate. See PEDICEL. **b** The stalk supporting the fructification in some thallophytes.

2. *Zoöl.* A stem or stalk ; a narrow part by which some larger part, or the whole body, is attached ; a pedicel, as the footstalk of a goose barnacle or the petiole by which the abdomen of an ant or wasp is joined to the thorax.

3. *Anat.* A band of white matter joining different parts of the brain ; as the **peduncles of the cerebellum,** three large bands of nerve fibers (*superior, middle,* and *inferior*) which join each hemisphere of the cerebellum with the parts of the brain below and in front ; the **peduncles of the cerebrum** (the crura cerebri) ; the **peduncles of the corpus callosum,** passing backward and outward from the reflected anterior end of the corpus callosum ; the **peduncles of the pineal gland,** passing from the base of the pineal gland to the anterior pillars of the fornix, etc.

pe-dun'cu-lar (-kū-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a peduncle.

pe-dun'cu-late (-kū-lăt) } *a.* Having a peduncle ; growing on a peduncle ; as, a *pe-dun'cu-lat'ed* (-lāt'ĕd) } *duncular* flower ; a *pedunculated* eye.

pedel. † PEDAILE.

pedeler. † PEDDLER.

ped'e-lī'on, *n.* [F. *pied de lion,* lit., lion's foot.] *Obs.* Any of various plants: **a** Black hellebore. **b** Lady's-mantle. **c** Possibly, the edelweiss.

‖ **pe'de Pœ'na clau'do.** [L.] Vengeance, lame of foot.

Horace (*Odes,* III. ii. 32).

peder. † PEDDER.

ped'e-re'ro. Var. of PEDRERO.

‖ **pe'des fī'ni-um** (pē'dēz fĭn'ĭ-ŭm). [LL.] *Eng. Law.* Feet of fines. See FOOT OF THE FINE.

pedeshaw. † PADISHAW.

pe-de'sis (pē-dē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πήδησις a leaping.] Brownian movement.

pedestal box *Mach.* A journal box.

pe-des'tri-al (pē-dĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pedester, -estris,* fr. *pes, pedis,* a foot. See PEDAL.] Of or pert. to the feet ; employing the foot or feet. — **pe-des'tri-al-ly,** *adv.* [= PEDESTRIANIZE.]

pe-des'tri-an-ate (-ăn-āt), *v. i.*

pe-des'tri-an-ize (-ĭz), *v. i.* To practice walking ; to go afoot.

pe-des'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Going on foot. *Obs.*

ped'e-ten'tous (pĕd'ē-tĕn'tŭs), *a.* [L. *pes, pedis,* foot + *tendere, tentum,* to stretch out ; cf. L. *pedetentim* by degrees.] Proceeding step by step. *Rare.*

Pe-de'tes (pē-dē'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηδητής leaper, fr. πηδᾶν to leap.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the Cape jumping hare. It constitutes a family **Pe-det'i-dæ** (pē-dĕt'ĭ-dē), or subfamily **Pe'de-ti'næ** (pēd'ē-tī'nē). See JUMPING HARE.

pe-det'ic (pē-dĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πηδητικός, fr. πηδητής leaper.] Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, pedesis. [PITURI.]

pedg'er-y (pĕj'ĕr-ĭ) Var. of.

pe-dī'a-trī'a (pē-dĭ'ȧ-trī'ȧ ; pĕd'ĭ-ăt'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PEDIATRICS. [atrics.]

ped'i-a-try (pĕd'ĭ-ȧ-trĭ). Pedi-

pedicel cell *Bot.* In the Characeæ, the cell supporting the antheridium. [Pedicellate.]

ped'i-celed (pĕd'ĭ-sĕ'ld), *a.*

ped'i-cel'lar (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl'ăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedicel

ped'i-cel-lat'ed (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl-ăt'ĕd), *a.* Pedicellate.

ped'i-cel-la'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being pedicellate. [Pedicellate.]

ped'i-celled (pĕd'ĭ-sĕld), *a.*

ped'i-cel'li-form (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl'ĭ-fôrm) ; pĕd'ĭ-sĕl-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Having the form of a pedicel.

Ped'i-cel-lī'na (pĕd'ĭ-sĕ-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ectoproctous Polyzoa in which the zooids have a bell-shaped body on a slender pedicel.

ped'i-cel'lus (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Bot.* A pedicel.

2. *Zoöl.* The segment of an insect's antenna distal to the scapus. [fetter. *Obs.*

ped'i-cle, *n.* [L. *pedica.*] A

Pe-dic'u-la'ri-a (pē-dĭk'ū-lā'rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pedicularis* pert. to lice. See PEDICULAR.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small tænioglossate gastropods related to and somewhat resembling the cowries. They are parasitic on corals. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Pe-dic'u-la-rī'i-dæ** (pē-dĭk'ū-lȧ-rī'ĭ-dē).

pe-dic'u-late (pē-dĭk'ū-lăt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Pedicellate. **b** Of or pert. to the Pediculati.— *n.* One of the Pediculati

pe-dic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Phthiriasis.

pe-dic'u-le (pĕd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédicule.*] A pedicel.

Pe-dic'u-lī'na (pē-dĭ'k'ū-lī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDICULUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** Equiv. to PEDICULIDÆ. **b** Syn. of ANOPLURA.

— **pe-dic'u-line** (pē-dĭk'ū-lĭn ; -līn), **pe-dic'u-loid** (-loid), *a.*

pe-dic'u-lo-pho'bi-a (-lō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; L. *pediculus* louse + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of phthiriasis.

pe-dic'u-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; L. *pediculus* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Lousiness ; phthiriasis.

pe-dic'u-lous (pē-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pediculosus.*] Lousy.

‖ **pé'dieux'** (pā'dyû'), *n. pl.* [F., pert. to the foot.] Medieval plate-armor foot coverings.

pe-dif'er-ous (pē-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*pedi-* + *-ferous.*] Pedigerous.

ped'i-foot, *n.* [*pedi-* + *foot.*] A tendril. *Obs.*

ped'i-form, *a.* [*pedi-* + *-form.*] Shaped like a foot.

pe-dig'er-ous (pē-dĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*pedi-* + *-gerous.*] Having feet

ped'i-gra'ic (pēd'ĭ-grā'ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *pedigree* + *-ic.*] Pert. to, or giving, a pedigree. *R.*

ped'i-gree-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ped'i-lu'vi-um (pĕd'ĭ-lū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A foot bath.

ped'i-lu'vy, *n.* [*pedi-* + L. *luere* to wash ; cf. It. & Sp. *pediluvio,* F. *pédiluve.*] Pediluvium. *Obs.*

Pe-dim'a-na (pē-dĭm'ȧ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *pedi-* + L. *manus* hand.] *Zoöl.* A division of marsupials, equivalent to Didelphidæ. — **pe-dim'a-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

ped'i-mech'an, *n.* [*pedi-* + Gr. μηχανή machine.] A kind of velocipede. *Obs.*

pe'di-ment-ed, *a.* Having or resembling a pediment.

pe-dim'e-ter (pē-dĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* = PEDOMETER.

Pēd'i-œ'ce-tes (pĕd'ĭ-ē'sē-tēz), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πεδίον plain + οἰκέτης menial, prop., a dweller.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sharp-tailed grouse.

ped'i-on (pēd'ĭ-ŏn ; pē'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. πεδίον a plain, a flat surface.] *Crystal.* A form represented by a single face only, characteristic of the rare asymmetric class of the triclinic system.

ped'i-on'o-mite (pē-dĭ'ŏn'ō-mīt), *n.* [Gr. πεδιονόμος plain dweller.] One who lives in a plain. *Rare.*

ped'i-palp (pēd'ĭ-păl'p), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédipalpe.*] *Zoöl.* **1.** = PEDIPALPUS.

2. One of the Pedipalpida.

pēd'i-pal'pal (-păl'păl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a pedipalpus

pēd'i-pal'pate (-pāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having pedipalpi.

Pēd'i-pal'pi (-pī), *n. pl.* [NL.] **a** = PEDIPALPIDA **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* of PEDIPALPUS.

‖ **pe-dir' pe'ras al ol'mo** (pā-thēr' pā'rās äl ōl'mō) [Sp.] To seek pears on the elm.

pe-dis'se-quant, *n.* [L. *pedissequus* following on foot.] A follower. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

pe-dis'se-quous, *a.* Attendant.

ped'l. Peddle. *Ref Sp.*

ped'lar, ped'ler (pĕd'lĕr). Vars. of PEDDLER.

ped'ld. Peddled. *Ref. Sp.*

pedlere † PEDDLER.

pe'do-gen'e-sis, pe'do-ge-net'ic, etc. Vars. of PEDOGENESIS, etc.

pedʼo-man'cy (pēd'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [1st *pedo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination from the soles of the feet.

pedʼo-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **pedʼo-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or for use as, a pedometer. — **pedʼo-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pe-dom'e-tri'cian (pē-dŏm'ē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* Pedometer maker.

pe-dom'e-trist (-trĭst), *n.* A pedestrian who uses a pedometer.

pedʼo-mo'tive, *a.* [1st *pedo-* + *motive.*] Moved by foot power. — *n.* A velocipede.

pedʼo-mo'tor, *n.* [1st *pedo-* + *motor.*] **1.** A machine driven by foot power, as a bicycle.

2. A device, as a treadle, for applying foot power.

3. A roller skate.

pedʼo-pleu'ral (pēd'ō-plōō'răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* = PLEUROPEDAL.

pedrastia. † PEDERASTY.

pedʼre-gal' (pēd'rē-găl' ; pēd'rē-găl'), *n.* [Sp., a stony place, fr. *piedra* stone.] An old lava field *Mexico & Western U. S.*

Pe'dro Ji-me'nez (pā'drō hē-mā'nāth ; 189, 268). [Sp. *Pedro Jiménez.*] A kind of Malaga wine. See MALAGA, *n*

pe'dum (pē'dŭm), *n. ; pl.* PEDA (-dȧ) [L., shepherd's crook.] *Eccl.* A pastoral staff.

pe-dun'cl. Peduncle. *Ref Sp.*

pe-dun'cled (pē-dŭŋ'k'ld), *a.* Having a peduncle.

Pe-dun'cu-la'ta (-kū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDUNCLE.] *Zoöl* **a** A division of Cirripedia, including the goose barnacles. **b** A division including the peduncu lated brachiopoda.

pe-dun'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of heing pedunculate.

pe-dun'cu-lus (pē-dŭŋ'kū-lŭs), *n. ; pl.* -CULI (-lī). [NL., dim. of *pes, pedis,* foot.] A peduncle.

pedʼware, *n.* Pulse, as peas, beans, etc. *Obs.*

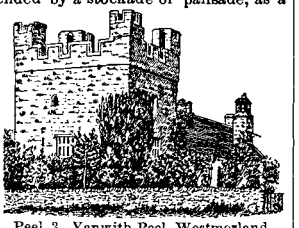
pee (pē), *n.* = CALIPEE.

pee, *n.* *Naut.* See PEAK, *n.*, 4 **c**

peek (pēk), *v. i.;* PEEKED (pēkt); PEEK'ING. [ME. *piken*, orig. uncert.] To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed; to look out of or into a crack or hole; to peep.

peek, *n.* A glance; a peep.

peel (pēl), *n.* [ME. *pel* a stake, palisade, castle, OF. *pel* a stake, L. *palus. Oxf. E. D.* Cf. PALE a stake.] **1.** A stake; also, a stockade or palisade. *Obs.*
2. An inclosure defended by a stockade or palisade, as a castle court or a separate fort. *Obs.*
3. A small, massive tower or fortified residence of a kind common in the 16th century in the border counties of England and Scotland. The ground floor was usually vaulted, and served for confining and protecting cattle; and the part above, reached by outside movable stairs or a ladder, was the dwelling place of the family. Called also *peel tower.*


Peel, 3. Yanwith Peel, Westmorland.

peel, *n.* [OF. *pele*, F. *pelle*, L. *pala.* Cf. PALE cheese scoop, PALETTE.] **1.** A shovel, esp. a fire shovel. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Specif.: A spadelike implement, variously used, as for removing loaves of bread, etc., from a baker's oven.
3. A T-shaped implement used by printers and bookbinders for hanging up sheets of paper to dry.
4. The blade of an oar.

peel, *v. t.;* PEELED (pēld); PEEL'ING. [ME. *pelen, peolien*, prob. ultimately fr. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair, fr. *pilus* a hair; cf. AS. *pylian* to peel off (of skin), and E. PILL to pillage. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To pillage; rob. *Obs.*
2. To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin, bark, husks, etc.; to decorticate; as, to *peel* an orange.
The skillful shepherd *peeled* me certain wands. *Shak.*
3. To strip or tear off; to remove by stripping, as the skin or covering of an animal, the bark of a tree, etc.
4. To free from covering; as, to keep one's eye *peeled*, to keep one's eye open, to keep a sharp watch. *Slang.*
Syn. — PEEL, PARE agree in suggesting the removal of a natural skin, coat, or integument. To PEEL is to remove by stripping, to PARE, by cutting; as, to *peel* an orange, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a raw potato, to *peel* a boiled potato; to *peel* a willow wand. But the words are often used without distinction. See SKIN.
to peel and poll. = *to pill and poll*, under PILL, *v. t.*, to rob.

peel, *v. i.* **1.** To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin, bark, or rind does; — often used with an adverb; as, the bark *peels* easily or readily.
2. To remove the clothing; to undress. *Slang.*
3. *Croquet.* To drive both balls of one side through one hoop successively.

peel, *n.* [See PEEL, *v.*] The skin or rind of a fruit.
Syn. — See SKIN.

Peel Act, *or* **Peel's Act** (pēl, pēlz). *Eng.* Any of various acts framed by Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), esp.: **a** An act of May 1, 1823, providing for specie payments. **b** An act (7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 32, 1844) defining the powers of the Bank of England.

peel'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PEEL. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of pillaging. *Obs.*
2. Act of taking off skin, rind, etc.
3. A piece or strip of skin, rind, etc., taken off; a peel.
4. A thin dress material. *Obs.*
5. A kind of apple. *Obs.*

peen (pēn), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *pen*, G. *pinne* pane of a hammer, and E. PANE, in this sense.] The hemispherical, round-edged, sharp, or thin end of the head of a hammer or sledge opposite to the face. In a metal-worker's hammer it is used especially to stretch or bend metal by indentation; in a mason's hammer, to chip or shape stone, and to break bricks.

a Peen.

peen, *v. t.;* PEENED (pēnd); PEEN'ING. To draw, bend, or straighten, as metal, by blows with the peen of a hammer or sledge.

peen hammer. A hammer with two opposite cutting edges, sometimes roughly toothed, for dressing stone.—
peen'-ham'mer, *v. t.*

peen'-to' (pēn'tō'), *n.* [Chin. *pien*³ flat + *t'ao*² peach.] A Chinese variety of peach of a peculiar flattened shape. It is grown in the southern United States.

peep (pēp), *v. i.;* PEEPED (pēpt); PEEP'ING. [Of imitative origin; cf. ME. *pipen*, F. *piper, pépier*, L. *pipire, pipare, pipiare*, D. & G. *piepen.* Cf. PIPE.] **1.** To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp; cheep.
There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or *peeped.* *Is.* x. 14.
2. To speak with a small thin voice, likened to the cheep of a bird; hence, to utter the slightest sound; as, he never dared *peep* again.

peep (pēp), *n.* [See PEEP to cheep.] **1.** The cry of a young chicken, bird, mouse, etc.; chirp; cheep; squeak.
2. A thin, cheeping sound of the human voice; hence, any slight utterance.
3. a Any small sandpiper, as the least sandpiper. **b** The European meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*

peep, *v. i.* [Cf. PEEK to peep.] **1.** To peer through or as through a crevice; to look cautiously or slyly; to pry.
Peep through the blanket of the dark. *Shak.*
From her cabined loophole *peep.* *Milton.*
2. To begin to come from or as if from concealment; to emerge partially; — usually with *out* or *through.*
When flowers first *peeped.* *Dryden.*
3. To appear; to show.
The true blood which *peeps* fairly through it. *Shak.*

peep, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to appear; to protrude slightly; — usually with *out*; as, to *peep* out the head.
2. To allow to look. *Rare.*
3. To ascertain by peeping; as, to *peep* out a secret.

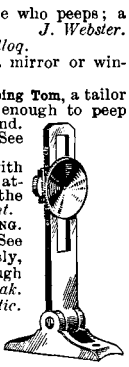
peep, *n.* [See PEEP to look.] **1** Act of peeping; a slight glance or look; esp., a furtive, peering glance; a look through or as through a crevice, or from or into a hiding place. "To take t'other *peep* at the stars." *Swift.*
2. The first glance or appearance; as, the *peep* of dawn.
3. Peekaboo. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. A small crevice or peephole.
5. *Firearms.* A peep sight.

peep'er (pēp'ĕr), *n.* A small tree frog (*Hyla pickeringii*) of the eastern and central United States.

peep'er, *n.* [See PEEP to look.] **1.** One who peeps; a prying person; a spy. *J. Webster.*
2. The eye; as, to close the *peepers. Colloq.*
3. A thing to peep through or into, as a mirror or window. *Slang.*

peep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of 3d PEEP. — **Peeping Tom,** a tailor of Coventry, the only inhabitant mean enough to peep at Lady Godiva. He was stricken blind. Hence, a pruriently prying person. See GODIVA.

peep sight. An adjustable piece, pierced with a small hole to peep through in aiming, attached to a rifle or other firearm near the breech; — distinguished from an *open sight.*


a Peep Sight adjusted on Leaf.

peer (pēr), *v. i.;* PEERED (pērd); PEER'ING. [Perh. in all senses from ME. *apperen.* See APPEAR.] **1.** To look narrowly, curiously, or intently; to peep; as, to *peer* through bars. "*Peering* in maps for ports." *Shak.*
2. To come in sight; to appear. *Poetic.*
So honor *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shak.*
3. To emerge partially; to come slightly into view; to peep out.
How bloodily the sun begins to *peer*
Above yon bosky hill. *Shak.*
Syn. — See GAZE.

peer, *n.* [ME. *per*, OF. *per*, F. *pair*, fr. L. *par* equal. Cf. APPAREL, PAIR, PAR, *n.*, UMPIRE.] **1.** One of the same rank, quality, endowments, character, etc.; an equal; match; mate. "In song he never had his *peer.*" *Dryden.*
Shall they consort only with their *peers?* *I. Taylor.*
2. A comrade; companion; fellow; associate. *Archaic.*
He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*
3. A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron. Formerly peers were created by the king's writ or by letters patent; but now, except in the case of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (who by virtue of his appointment becomes entitled during life to rank as a baron, and to sit and vote in the House of Lords), peers are always created by letters patent. **A peer of the realm or of the United Kingdom** (called **peer of England** up to 1707, **peer of Great Britain,** 1707–1801) can be tried for treason or felony only by his peers, and has a right to a summons from the crown to attend in every Parliament and to take his seat in the House of Lords. Besides these there are peers of Scotland, of whom 16 are elected as members of each Parliament to sit in the House of Lords; and peers of Ireland, of whom 28 are elected to sit for life as representatives in the House of Lords. Other than the right to sit in Parliament, peers of Ireland and peers of Scotland have all the privileges of peers of the realm.
A noble *peer* of mickle trust and power. *Milton.*

peer, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *parer* (3d sing. pres. *pére*), fr. L. *par.* See PEER, *n.*] **1.** To make equal in rank. *Obs.*
2. To rival; to match. *Now Rare.*
3. To raise to the peerage.

peer'age (pēr'ĕj), *n.* [See PEER an equal.] **1.** The body of peers; the nobility; also, the rank or dignity of a peer.
When Charlemain with all his *peerage* fell. *Milton.*
2. A record of the peers of the realm, with genealogy, etc.

peer'ess, *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right, or by right of marriage.

Pe'er Gynt (pā'ĕr günt *or* yünt). The hero of Ibsen's dramatic poem of the same name, a mountain peasant of a dreamy, vagrant nature, whose career is made up of a selfish pursuit of experiences in various lands. His name and character are taken from a Norwegian folk tale. The composer Grieg has written a symphonic suite on the subject.

peer'less (pēr'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no peer, or equal; matchless; superlative. "Her *peerless* feature." *Shak.*
2. Designating a size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
— **peer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **peer'less-ness,** *n.*

pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* [ME. *pevische, peivesshe;* orig. uncert.] **1.** Malignant; ill-tempered; churlish; perverse; — often an epithet of dislike, discontent, execration, etc. *Obs.*
2. Silly; childish; "crazy." *Obs.*
3. Obstinate; stubborn; also, full of whims; capricious.
4. Habitually fretful or complaining; easily vexed; hard to please; querulous. "Her *peevish* babe." *Wordsworth.*
She is *peevish*, sullen, froward. *Shak.*
5. Showing ill nature or ill temper, as actions.
6. Cold; piercing; bitter; — applied to the wind. *Dial.*
Syn. — Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, irascible, choleric, testy, captious, splenetic, spleeny, querulous, snappish, waspish, crusty, touchy. — PEEVISH, PETULANT, PETTISH, FRETFUL, CROSS. PEEVISH implies an irritable, querulous, or sour temper; PETULANT suggests capricious irritation or impatience; as, "The town, like a *peevish* child, knows not what it desires" (*Fielding*); "He [Gray] thought that Pope had a good heart, in spite of his *peevish* temper" (*N. Nicholls*); "I have heard some London wits, rather *peevish* at Macaulay's superiority, complain that he occupied too much of the talk" (*Thackeray*); "a girl of about nineteen . . . with an impatient and *petulant* expression both in her face and in her shoulders" (*Dickens*); "his delicate but rather *petulant* profile with its defiant curves" (*G. Eliot*); "her quick *petulant* nature" (*Stevenson*). PETTISH implies sulky or childish ill humor, as of one who is slighted or offended; as, "Her lips and eyes were closed in sullen moisture, and quick sighs came vexed and *pettish* through her nostrils small" (*Keats*); "a tall, slim girl, petted and *pettish*" (*M. Hewlett*); "a *pettish* ejaculation" (*Hawthorne*). FRETFUL implies complaining impatience; CROSS (colloq. in this sense), an irritable frame of mind; as, a *fretful* child; "His wife is discovered to be everything the neighborhood could wish her, silly and *cross* as well as extravagant" (*Jane Austen*); as *cross* as a bear. See IRASCIBLE, CAPTIOUS, WAYWARD, SULLEN, PLAINTIVE, SOUR, ACRIMONY.

peg (pĕg), *n.* [ME. *pegge;* cf. LG. *pigge*, Sw. *pigg* spike, prickle, Dan. *pig* a point, prickle.] **1.** A small, usually cylindrical, pointed or tapered piece of wood, metal, or other material used to fasten together boards, lifts and soles and uppers of boots and shoes, etc., or to close holes, as the vents of casks; a pin or plug.
2. A projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things, as coats, tent ropes, etc., or used to mark a limit or a point of attainment, as a boundary *peg*, or a cribbage *peg.*
3. A support; reason; pretext; as, a *peg* to hang a claim on.
4. *Music.* One of the wooden or metal pins of a stringed instrument, by turning which the strings are strained.
5. A step; a degree; — esp., *Colloq.*, in, to go down a *peg.*
And took your grandees down a *peg.* *Hudibras.*
6. A thing humorously likened to a peg, as a tooth, a leg, or a foot. *Slang.*
7. A pointed prong or claw for catching or tearing, as in harpooning a turtle or husking corn.
8. A blow, as with the fist. *Slang or Dial.*
9. An act of hard or protracted effort, as in walking. *Rare.*
10. A shinty ball. *Scot & Ir.*
11. = PIN, *n.*, 3 **o.**
12. A drink of spirits, usually whisky or brandy, diluted with soda water. *Slang, Orig. India.*

peg (pĕg), *v. t.;* PEGGED (pĕgd); PEG'GING (pĕg'ĭng). **1.** To put a peg or pegs in; to fasten the parts of with pegs; as, to *peg* shoes. Hence, fig.: To confine or keep in place, as with pegs; as, in speculator's cant, to *peg* the market is to prevent change in price by selling or buying.
I will rend an oak
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails *Shak.*
2. *Cribbage.* To score with a peg, as points in the game.
3. To harpoon, as a turtle. *Cant.*
4. To indicate or mark by pegs; specif., *Australasia*, to mark out (a miner's claim or an agricultural selection) by pegs at the four corners, each bearing the claimant's name, in conformity with act of Parliament; — often with *out.*
5. To point, as game; — said of dogs.
6. To throw; as, to *peg* things at one. *Colloq.*
7. To hit; hammer; pommel. *Colloq.*
to peg out. a *Croquet.* To put (a rover ball) out of the game by making it hit the stake. **b** To mark, or outline, with pegs. See PEG, *v. t.*, **4. c** To stretch and fasten with pegs. **d** To toss out, or allow to run out, as a fishing line. *Colloq.*

peg, *v. i.* **1.** To work diligently; to make continued effort; — usually with *on, at,* or *away;* as, to *peg* away at a task.
2. To count and score with pegs, as in cribbage; also, to hit a peg in croquet.
3. To throw; in fishing, to throw a fly. *Colloq.*
4. To drink pegs. See PEG, *n.*, 12. *Colloq.*
to peg out. a To end one's play by pegging, in croquet or cribbage. **b** To give out; to fail; to die. *Slang.*

Peg'a-num (pĕg'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πήγανον rue.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of rutaceous herbs having alternate leaves and large white solitary flowers with 12–15 stamens. *P. harmala* is the African rue.

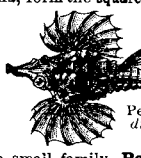
pee, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *pie.*] To peek; to squint. *Dial. Eng.*
pee, *n.* [See PEA-JACKET.] A kind of man's coat, worn chiefly in the 15th–17th centuries. *Obs.*
pee'ble (pē'b'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of PEBBLE.
Pee'bles, Peter (pē'b'lz). In Scott's "Redgauntlet," a liar and drunkard who had been at law for fifteen years and had become poor and almost insane.
peece. + PECE.
peece. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEEK.
pee'chi (pē'chĭ), *n.* [Sechuana *pitse ea naga*, or Sesuto *pitsi* zebra, horse.] Burchell's zebra.
peecull. + PICUL.
peed (pēd), *a.* [*pee*, v. + *-ed.*] Blind in one eye. *Dial. Eng.*
peedegre, peedeugre. + PEDIGREE.
pee de grewe. + PEDIGREE.
peek. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEAK.
peek, *n.* [Imitative.] A peep or chirp, as of a bird.
peek, *v. i.* To speak in a thin peeping voice; to peep.
peek'a-boo (pēk'ȧ-bōō), *n.* A child's game; bopeep.
peeke (pēk). Var. of PEAG.
peeked. + PEAKED.
peek'er, *n.* A kind of flat chisel used by Cornish miners.
peek'y. Var. of PEAKY.
peel. Var. of PEAL, fish.
peel. Dial. Eng. var. of PAIL.
peel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEAL.
peel. Scot. var. of POOL. [*Scot.*]
peel, *v. t. & n.* Equal; match.
peel, *n.* [Cf. PILLOW.] A pillow, esp. for the making of lace. See PILLOW, 3 **b.** *Dial. Eng.*
peel'crow'. + PILCROW.
peeld. Peeled. *R. Sp.* [3 **a.**
Peel district. See DISTRICT, *n.*,
pee'le (pē'lē), *n.* [Sechuana *peeli, pheli.*] The reebok.
peeled (pēld), *p. a.* [See PEEL to plunder.] Plundered or pillaged; bared; stripped; as: Specif., tonsured; threadbare; deprived of skin or covering, as fruit; poor; beggarly. — **peel'ed-ness,** *n.*
peel end. [From PEEL a shovel.] The part beyond the cutter in a biscuit or cracker machine.
peel'er, *n.* [See PEEL to plunder.] **1.** A pillager. *Obs.*
2. A plant that impoverishes the soil. *Dial. Eng.*
3. One that peels, or strips; specif., a crab that has begun to shed its shell. [tler. *Slang.*
4. An energetic person; a hus-
peel'er, *n.* Orig., a policeman in the Irish constabulary; — so called from Sir Robert Peel, who organized it; hence, any policeman. *Slang.*
peel'er, *n.* An iron bar used in making holes for hop poles, etc. *Kent, Eng.* [LIC.
peel'gar'lic. Var. of PILGAR-
peel'house', *n.* = PEEL, *n.*, 3.
Peel'ism (pēl'ĭz'm), *n.* Theory or doctrine of Peelites.
Peel'ite, *n.* [*Peel* + *-ite.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of a political party formed to support Sir Robert Peel in advocating the repeal of the corn laws in 1846, and later merged in the Liberal party.
Peel parish. See PARISH, *n.*, 1 **c.**
peel tower. = PEEL, *n.*, 3.
pee'nash (pē'năsh), *n.* [Hind. *pīnas.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, due to maggots.
peenge (pēnj), *v. i.* To complain; whine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
peening rammer. = PEGGING RAMMER.
pee-oy' (pē-oi'), *n.* A cone of damp gunpowder, used by boys as a firework. *Scot.*
peep. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIP, a spot. [bopeep.
peep'-bo' (-bō'), *n.* Peekaboo;
peep'er, *n.* One that peeps, or chirps, as a young chicken, a cricket frog, or a young pigeon.
peep'-eye', *n.* Bopeep. *R.* [*Eng.*
peep hawk. A kestrel. *Dial.*
peep'hole', *n.* A hole, or crevice, through which one may peep.
pee'ple. + PIPAL, PEOPLE.
peep'-o'-day' boys. The Irish Protestant insurgents of 1784; — so called from their visiting the houses of their antagonists at daybreak in search of arms.
peep plate. *Firearms.* A plate with a peep sight, attached to the eyepiece of some rear sights.
peep show. A small show or object exhibited, which is viewed through an orifice or a magnifying glass.
peept. Peeped. *R. Sp.* [TREE.
pee'pul tree. Var. of PIPAL
peep'y, *a.* [From 3d PEEP.] **1.** Sleepy. *Dial. Eng.* [eyes. *R.*
2. Given to peeping; as, *peepy*
peer. + PEAR, PIER.
peer. Scot. var. of POOR.
peer (pēr), *v. t.* To pour. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
peer, *v. t.* To cause to peep out or appear. *Obs.* [equally.
peer, *v. i.* To be equal; to rank
peerch. + PERCH, a pole.
peerd. Peered. *Ref. Sp.*
peer'dom (pēr'dŭm), *n.* **1.** State of being peer or a peer; also, *Obs.*, territory of a (French) peer.
2. State of being equal; equality.
peere. + PEAR, PEER, PIER.
peer'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
peer'ie, peer'y (pē'ĕr'ĭ), *n.* A peg top. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
peer'ie, peer'y, *a.* [See 1st PEER.] Inquisitive; suspicious; sharp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
peer'ing-ly, *adv.* of *peering*, p. pr.
peerk (*dial.* pĭr'ăk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PERK.
peerle. + PEARL.
peersable. + PIERCEABLE.
peerse. + PIERCE.
peer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
peert (*dial.* pĕrt, pĭr'ĭt, pyĕrt). Obs. or dial. var. of PERT.
peer'y. Var. of PEERIE.
pees. + PEACE, PEASE, PEISE, PIECE. [*Newfoundland.*]
pees (pēs), *n.* Roe of a fish.
pee-sash' (pē-säsh'), *n.* [Hind. *pīsāch* demon, fr. Skr. *piçāca.*] *Meteor.* See DUST STORM
peescod. + PEASECOD.
peese'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
peeshwa. + PESHWA.
peesible, peesibly, etc + PEACEABLE, etc.
‖ **pee'so-reh** (pē'sō-rē), *n.* [Marathi *pisarā.*] The meminna.
pees'weep, pease'weep, *n.* [From its cry. Cf. PEWIT.] *Local, Eng.* **a** The lapwing. **b** The greenfinch.
peet. Var. of PEAT.
Peeter. + PETER.
peet'weet (pēt'wēt), *n.* [Imitative.] The spotted sandpiper.
pee'ver (pē'vĕr), *n.* A stone used in hopscotch; also, the game. *Scot.* [PEAVEY.
pee'vey, pee'vy (-vĭ). Vars. of
pee'vit (-vĭt). Var. of PEWIT.
pee'wee (pē'wē), *n.* [From its cry. Cf. PEWIT.] **1. a** A lapwing *Scot.* **b** A magpie lark. *Australia.*
2. A small child. [*Dial., U. S.*
3. A small marble or alley.
pee'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
pee'wit. Var. of PEWIT.
peff. Dial. Eng. var. of PECH.
Peg, *n.* = MEG, Margaret, a feminine name.
pe'ga (pā'gȧ), **peg'a-dor'** (pĕg'ȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., *pega* a sticking.] A remora.
peg'-a-lan'tern, *n.* A will-o'-the-wisp, or jack-o'lantern.
pe-gall' (pē-gôl'), *n.* [Galibi *pagara.*] A wicker basket used by natives in Guiana.
peg'a-nite (pĕg'ȧ-nīt), *n.* [G. *peganit*, fr. Gr. πήγανον rue; —named from its color.] *Min.* A basic phosphate of aluminium occurring in green crystal-

Peg'a-sus (pĕg'ȧ-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πήγασος.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A winged horse fabled to have sprung from the body of Medusa at her death. With a blow of his hoof, he caused Hippocrene, the inspiring fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. Hence he is, in modern times, associated with poetic inspiration. Cf. BELLEROPHON, 1.

Each spurs his jaded *Pegasus* apace. *Bryon.*

2. *gen.* -SI (-sī). *Astron.* A northern constellation near the vernal equinoctial point. Its three brightest stars, with the brightest star of Andromeda, form the **square of Pegasus.**

3. a *Zoöl.* A genus of small East Indian marine fishes, with a long snout, a small toothless mouth, and a body wholly covered with bony plates. The ventral fins are of only two rays, and the pectoral fins spread horizontally like a pair of wings. It is the best-known genus of a small family, **Pe-gas'i-dæ** (pē-găs'ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any fish of the above genus. —



Pegasus,3 (*P. draconis*).(⅓)

peg'a-sid (pĕg'ȧ-sĭd), *n.* — **peg'a-soid** (-soid), *a.*

peg board. A board with holes for pegs, as one to a peg scores on, as in cribbage.

pegged (pĕgd), *pret. & p. p.* of PEG. Specif.: *p. a. Com.* Designating stock held at or near one price. *Wall Street Cant, U. S.* — **pegged splint,** *Veter.*, an exostosis extending partly or completely across the posterior face of the cannon bone beneath the flexor tendons and frequently interfering with their movement, thereby causing lameness. It differs from ordinary splint only in location.

peg'ging (pĕg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A fastening with pegs. **2.** Pegs collectively, or material to make into pegs. **3.** A beating. **4.** Continuous effort, as in steady work. *Colloq.* **5.** *Mining.* Act of marking by pegs. *Australasia.*

pegging awl. An awl to make holes for pegs, esp. in shoemaking.

pegging rammer. *Founding.* A rammer for soft open sand courses, consisting of an oblong piece of iron, varying usually from a quarter of an inch to an inch in thickness, secured to the end of a piece of tubing or bar iron.

Peg'got-ty, Clara (pĕg'ŏt-ĭ; pē-gŏt'ĭ). A very plump servant girl, the faithful nurse of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of that name. See BARKIS.

peg'gy (pĕg'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a peg.

peg ladder. A ladder of but one standard, with cross-pieces inserted.

peg leg. A wooden leg, or, *Slang*, a person using one.

peg'ma-tite (pĕg'mȧ-tit), *n.* [From Gr. πῆγμα something fastened together, in allusion to the quartz and feldspar in graphic granite. See PEGMA.] *Petrog.* **a** A variety of granite occurring in dikes or veins, characterized by excessively coarse texture and presence often of unusual minerals; hence, by extension, the same formation in other rocks; as, syenite *pegmatite*, diorite *pegmatite*, etc. **b** Graphic granite. — **peg'ma-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pe-gol'o-gy (pē-gŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πηγή fountain + *-logy.*] The study of springs, esp. those supplying mineral and medicinal waters.

peg striker. One who pegs turtles.

peg switch. *Elec.* A plug switch.

peg tankard. A tankard marked with pegs to divide the liquor equally. "Drink down to your *peg.*" *Longfellow.*

peg top. An obconical top, with a sharp metal peg, spun with a string by throwing it from the hand. — **peg'-top',** *a.*

‖ **pei'gnoir'** (pĕn'wär'), *n.* [F., fr. *peigner* to comb, L. *pectinare.* See PECTINATE.] A woman's loose dressing sack; hence, a loose morning gown or wrapper.

peine (pān; *F.* pĕn), *n.* [F.] *Law.* Lit., punishment; — used only in, or as short for, **peine forte et dure** (*pron., as F.*, pĕn fôr-tā dür', *or* pān) [F., lit., strong and hard punishment], a punishment formerly inflicted upon a prisoner who refused to plead, by pressing him under heavy weights until he pleaded or was crushed to death.

peise (pāz; pēz), *n.* [OF. *peis.* See POISE.] Weight; poise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Specif.: *Obs.* **a** A measure of weight. **b** A weight in a clock.

peise, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *peser.* See POISE.] *Obs.* **1.** To weigh, as in a balance; also, to weigh mentally; deliberate on. **2.** To weigh down; to oppress.

Lest leaden slumber *peise* me down. *Shak.*

3. To supply with weights, as a clock.

pe'jo-ra-tive (pē'jō-rā-tĭv; pē-jŏr'ȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *pejorare* to render worse, fr. L. *pejor*, used as compar. of *malus* evil: cf. F. *péjoratif.*] Implying or imputing evil; depreciatory; disparaging; esp., *Philol.*, used of words whose root meaning is depreciated by a suffix. Cf. MELIORATIVE. — *n.* A depreciatory word.

pe-ke'a (pē-kē'ȧ), *n.* [Galibi *pekeiá.*] A South American timber tree (*Caryocar butyrosum*), bearing edible oily nuts much like souari nuts; also, any species of this genus.

pe'kin' (pē'kĭn'; -kĭng'), *n.* [F. *pékin.*] A silk material, usually striped or flowered, orig. from China.

Pe'king' (pē'kĭng'), *n.* A city of China. — **Peking duck,** one of a breed of large creamy white domestic ducks with orange bill, legs, and feet. — **P. nightingale,** the Japanese nightingale.

Pe'king-ese' (pē'kĭng-ēz'; -ēs'), **Pe'kin-ese',** *a.* Of or pertaining to Peking. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Peking. See MANDARIN, *n.*, 2. — **Pekingese,** *or* **Pekinese, dog** *or* **spaniel,** one of a Chinese breed of short-legged, pendent-eared, pug-nosed toy dogs, with a flowing coat suggesting that of a collie. They are more nearly related to the pugs than to the spaniels, and make remarkably intelligent and affectionate pets.

Pekingese Dog.

pek'oe (pĕk'ō; pē'kō; 277), *n.*, *or* **pekoe tea.** [Chin. *pai*[2] white + '*hao*[2] hair (the leaves being picked with the down still on them), Cantonese *pak-hò*, Swatow *pék-ho*, Amoy *pek-ò.*] A kind of black tea of fine flavor, composed of young leaves picked in early spring and roasted at a low temperature.

pel'age (pĕl'ăj), *n.* [F. *pelage*, fr. L. *pilus* hair.] The covering, or coat, of a mammal, as of wool, fur, or hair.

Pe-la'gi-an (pē-lā'jĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Pelagianus.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Pelagius, a British monk, who went to Rome about 400 A. D. and died about 418. See PELAGIANISM. — **Pe-la'gi-an,** *a.*

Pe-la'gi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theories or doctrines of Pelagius. His distinctive teachings, denounced as heretical, are: (1) There is no such thing as original sin; (2) consequently, there is no baptismal regeneration, (3) nor damnation of unbaptized infants, (4) nor hereditary taint of Adam's sin; he did, however, set a bad example and his descendants have followed it; (5) man is the author of his own salvation; (6) man has perfect freedom of the will and does not need God's grace to set him right.

pe-lag'ic (-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pelagicus*, fr. *pelagus* sea, Gr. πέλαγος.] Of or pert. to the ocean; oceanic; — esp. applied to organisms living at the surface of the ocean, away from the coast.

pel-ar'go-nate (pĕl-är'gō-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of pelargonic acid.

pel'ar-gon'ic (pĕl'ăr-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Pelargonium* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_8H_{17}CO_2H$, of the formic acid series, found in its ethyl ester form in the leaves of the geranium (*Pelargonium*) and allied plants, and also obtained artificially. The ethyl ester is fragrant, and is prepared artificially by oxidation of the oil of rue, for commercial use in flavoring wines, brandy, etc.

Pel'ar-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελαργός a stork.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of South African geraniaceous plants, mostly with showy flowers of various shades of red or white, distinguished from *Geranium* by the spurred calyx and irregular corolla. They are widely cultivated, often under the name *geranium.* Some species have handsomely cut fragrant foliage. See GERANIUM, 2.

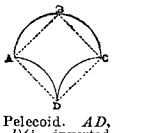
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of this genus, esp. one of the cultivated race from *P. grandiflorum*, *P. cucullatum*, and *P. angulosum*, known also as *Lady Washington geranium.*

Pe-las'gi-an (pē-lăs'jĭ-ăn) } *a.* [L. *Pelasgus*, Gr. Πελασγός a Pelasgian.] **1.** Of
Pe-las'gic (-lăs'jĭk; -lăz'jĭk) } or pertaining to the Pelasgians.

2. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Wandering.

Pe-las'gi-an (pē-lăs'jĭ-ăn), *n.* **a** One of an early people or group of peoples mentioned by classical writers as the primitive dwellers in Greece and the eastern islands of the Mediterranean. Cf. MINOAN, MYCENÆAN. **b** Hence, a member of that branch of the Mediterranean race which Sergi holds to have formed the pre-Hellenic population of this region.

pel'e-coid (pĕl'ē-koid), *n.* [Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A figure, somewhat hatchet-shaped, bounded by a semicircle and two inverted quadrants, and equal in area to the square *ABCD* inclosed by the chords of the four quadrants.



Pelecoid. *AD, DC* inverted quadrantal arcs; *ABC* Semicircle.

pel'er-ine (pĕl'ĕr-ĭn; pĕl'ĕr-ēn'), *n.* [F. *pèlerine* a tippet, fr. *pèlerin* a pilgrim, fr. L. *peregrinus* foreign, alien. See PILGRIM.] A woman's cape; esp., a fur cape longer in front than behind.

Pe'le's hair (pē'lēz). [After a Hawaiian goddess associated with the crater Kilauea.] Glass threads or fibers formed by the wind from bits blown from frothy lava or from the tips of lava jets or from bits of liquid lava thrown into the air. It often collects in thick masses resembling tow.

pelf (pĕlf), *n. No pl.* [OF. *pelfre, peufre, peuffe*, akin to *pelfrer* to plunder; orig. uncert. Cf. PILFER.] **1.** Stolen property; spoil; booty. **2.** Any property or belongings; goods. *Obs.* **3.** Money; riches; lucre; gain; — usually with the idea of ill-gotten or worthless. "Mucky *pelf.*" *Spenser.* "Paltry *pelf.*" *Burke.* **4.** Rubbish; trash; refuse. *Obs. or Dial.* **5.** A ne'er-do-well; a good-for-nothing person. *Obs.*

Pel'ham (pĕl'ăm), *n.* [From proper name.] A horse's bit combining the features of the snaffle and curb bits.

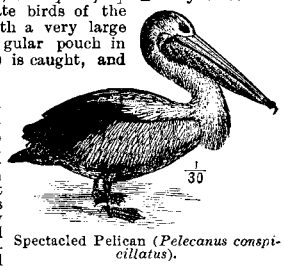
Pel'ham, *n.* The hero of Bulwer-Lytton's novel "Pelham."

Pelham, the man of fashion, the bustling statesman, the selfish epicure, the retiring scholar, the reckless rogue and vagabond, the melodramatic Byronic man of mystery.

W. Minto (in Encyc. Brit.)

Pe'li-as (pē'lĭ-ăs; pĕl'ĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πελίας.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Iolcus. He sent Jason after the Golden Fleece, and after Jason's return was cut to pieces and boiled by his own daughters, who had been told by Medea that thus they might restore him to youth. His son Acastus drove Jason and Medea out of the country. See JASON, 1, MEDEA.

pel'i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kăn), *n.* Also *pelecan.* [F. *pélican*, L. *pelicanus, pelecanus*, Gr. πελεκάν a water bird of the pelican kind; cf. πελεκᾶς woodpecker, πελεκᾶν to hew with an ax, πέλεκυς an ax, Skr. *paraçu.*] **1.** Any of certain very large totipalmate birds of the genus *Pelecanus*, with a very large bill and distensible gular pouch in which the food (fish) is caught, and very long wings. About ten species are known. The American white pelican (*P. erythrorhynchos*), now found chiefly in western North America, is pure white with black primaries, about five feet long, and its wings spread nearly twelve feet. Several somewhat similar species occur in the Old World, two (*P. onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*) in southeastern Europe. The brown pelican (*P. occidentalis*), common in Florida, is chiefly dark brown and silvery gray. A similar species (*P. californicus*) occurs on the Pacific coast. The spectacled pelican (*P. conspicillatus*) inhabits Australia and New Guinea. It was formerly erroneously believed that pelicans fed their young with their own blood; hence the pelican is often depicted in heraldry and symbolic art in her piety, that is, over her nest, with wings extended, and wounding her breast, from which fall drops of blood. This fabled practice of the bird became symbolic of Christ, and of charity.



Spectacled Pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*).

line crusts. [*Obs.*]

Peg'a-sa'ri-an, *a.* Pegasean.

Peg'a-se'an (pĕg'ȧ-sē'ăn; pē-gā'sē-ăn), **Pe-ga'si-an** (pē-gā'sē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pegasus or poetry. *Now R.*

Pe-ga'si-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Pegasus, a Roman jurist of the 1st century A. D. See PROCULIAN. — **Pe-ga'si-an,** *n.*

pegd. Pegged. *Ref. Sp.*

pege. † PAGE, PEG. [pegs.]

peg'ger (pĕg'ĕr), *n.* One that

pegging board. = PEG BOARD.

peg'gle, *n.* A hawthorn fruit; a haw. *Dial. Eng.*

peg'gle, *v. i.* [Var. of *peckle.*] To peck. *Dial. Eng.*

peg'grell. † PEGRALL.

peg'gy, *n.* [From *Peg*, familiar form of *Meg.*] Any of several small birds; esp., the whitethroat, blackcap, chiffchaff, or willow wren. *Local, Eng.*

peg'gy. Var. of PIGGY, tipcat or cat. *Dial. Eng.*

peg'gy-mast', *n. Naut.* A spar for a pennon. *Obs. Scot.*

pegh (pĕf; pĕk). Var. of PECH

peght. † PICT.

peg'less, *a.* See -LESS.

peg'ma (pĕg'mȧ), **pegme** (pēm; pĕm), *n.* [L. *pegma* a movable stage, Gr. πῆγμα, orig., a framework.] A sort of moving stage used in pageants, etc.; also, an inscription borne by one. *Obs.*

peg'ma-tize (pĕg'mȧ-tīz), *v. t. Petrog.* To convert into pegmatite. — **peg'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

peg'ma-toid (-toid), *a.* [*pegmatite* + *-oid.*] Resembling pegmatite; pegmatitic.

peg'o-man'cy (pĕg'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πηγή fountain + *-mancy.*] Divination by fountains.

peg'rall, *a.* Petty; beggarly. *Obs. Scot.* [TRUSS, *n.*, 7.]

Pe'gram truss (pē'grăm). See

peg'roots' (pĕg'rōōts'), *n.* Setterwort.

peg stick. = FLOAT, *n*, 3 **g.**

peg tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*

peg'tops', *n. pl.* Trousers wide at the hips and narrow at the ankles. *Slang.*

Pe-gu'an (pē-gōō'ăn), *n.* A native of Pegu. See MON.

Pe-gu' cat'e-chu (pē-gōō'). [From *Pegu*, in Lower Burma.] See CATECHU **c.**

peg wood. *Watchmaking.* Wood, as dogwood or willow, used, in splints whittled to a point, for cleaning out pivot holes.

peg'wood', *n.* The spindle tree.

pehen. † PEAHEN.

Peh'le-vi (pā'lē-vē), **Pehl'vi** (pāl'vē). Vars. of PAHLAVI.

pe'ho (pā'hō), *n.* The New Zealand morepork.

peh'-tsai'. Var. of PE-TSAI.

P. E. I. *Abbr.* Prince Edward Island.

peice. † PIECE.

peiere. † PAIR.

peigh (pĕf; pĕk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PECH.

peignt. † PAINT. [WEIGHT.]

peik'tha. Var. of PAIKTHA. See

peil (pāl; pēl). Dial. Eng. var. of PAIL.

peill. † PALE, to inclose, PEEL.

pein, peine. † PAIN.

pein (pēn). Var. of PEEN.

peinct. etc. † PAINT, etc.

peinible. † PENIBLE.

peint, pein'ture. † PAINT, etc.

peion. † PIGEON.

peiony. † PEONY.

peip. † PEEP.

peiple. † PEOPLE.

peir. † PEAR, PIER. [of PEER.]

peir (*Scot.* pēr). Obs. or Scot.

pei-ram'e-ter (pī-răm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πεῖρα a trial + *-meter.*] A kind of dynamometer to measure the force required to draw vehicles over a road surface.

peir'and-lie, *adv.* [From old p. pr. of *pear* for *appear.*] Apparently. *Scot.*

pei-ras'tic (pī-räs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πειραστικός, fr. πειράν to try, fr. πεῖρα a trial.] Fitted for trial; experimental; tentative. *R.* — **pei-ras'ti-cal-ly,** *adv. R.*

peirce. † PIERCE.

peire. † PAIR.

peirement. † PAIRMENT.

peir'er, *n.* [*pair*, v. + *-er.*] An impairer. *Obs.* [PEREKIA.]

Pei-res'ki-a, *n.* [NL.] Syn. of

peirl. † PEARL.

peirry. † PERRY. [PIERCE.]

peirse. † PARSE, PERSE,

peirte. † PERT.

peis. † PEACE, PEASE, PECK, PEISE, PIECE, POISE. [COIN.]

pei'sa. Var. of PEISSA. See

peisache. † PISACHEE.

peis'age. † PESAGE.

peisant. † PEASANT.

peis'ant, *a.* [OF. & F. *pesant*, prop. p. pr. of *peser* to weigh. Cf. POISE.] Weighty; forcible. *Obs.* — **peis'ant-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

peise. † PEASE.

peise'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*

peis'er (pāz'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *peseor*, nom. sing. *pesère.*] One who weighs; specif., an official weigher. *Obs.*

peish'wa. Var. of PESHWA.

peish'wah. † PESHWA.

peisible. † PEACEABLE.

peis'sa (pī'sȧ), *n.* [Per. *paisa.*] See COIN.

peit. † PEAT.

Pei'tho (pī'thō), *n.* [Gr. Πειθώ.] *Gr. Relig.* Persuasion; — a name by which Aphrodite was worshiped at Lesbos and Pharsalus.

pei'trel Var. of PEYTREL.

pei'trel, *n.* = POITREL. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To put a peitrel on. *Obs.*

peivesshe. † PEEVISH.

pei'ze re' (pā'shē rā'). [Pg. *peixe* fish + *rei* king.] Any of certain silversides, as *Atherinopsis californiensis*, which is an important food fish. Called also *smelt. California.*

peize. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEISE.

pe'jer-ate, *v. t.* [L. *pejeratus*, p. p. of *pejerare*, fr. *perjurare* to swear falsely.] To forswear. *Obs.* — **pe'jer-a'tion,** *n. Obs.*

pe'jo-rate (pē'jō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *pejoratus*, p. p. See PEJORATIVE.] To depreciate; make worse. *R.* — **pe'jo-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. R.*

pe'jo-ra-tive-ly, *adv.* of PEJORATIVE.

pe'jor'i-ty (pē-jŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pejor* worse + *-ity.*] State of being worse. *Obs. or R.*

pejoun. † PIGEON.

pek. † PEAK, PECK, PICK.

Pe'kah (pē'kä), *n. Bib.* King of Israel, about 736-735 B. C., who usurped Pekahiah's throne. 2 *Kings* xv. 25.

Pek'a-hi'ah (pĕk'ȧ-hī'ȧ; pē-kä'yȧ), *n. Bib.* King of Israel (737-736 B. C.), killed by Pekah

pe-kan'. Var. of PECAN.

pek'an (pĕk'ăn), *n.* [F. (Canada) *pékan*, fr. Amer. Indian *pekane.*] The fisher (*Mustela pennanti*).

peke. † PEAK, PECK, PEEK.

peked. † PEAKED.

pekerell. † PICKEREL.

pek-ex. † PICKAX.

‖ **pek'in'** (pā'kăn'), *n.* [F. *pékin, péquin.*] A civilian.

pekke. † PECK.

Pe'kod (pē'kŏd). *Bib.*

pekok. † PEACOCK.

pekul. Var. of PICUL.

pel. † PALL, PEEL, PELL.

pel. Pell. *Ref. Sp.*

pel, *n.* [OF., stake. Cf. PEEL a castle.] A stake used as a dummy in sword practice. *Obs. or Hist.*

pe'la (pā'lä), *n.* [Chin. *pe la*, dial. of *pai*[2] white + *la*[4] wax.] Chinese wax, or the scale insect (*Ericerus pela*) secreting it.

pe-la'da (pē-lä'dȧ; pē-lä'dȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A variety of alopecia, occurring in patches.

pe-lad'ic (pē-lăd'ĭk), *a.*

pel'a-dore', *n.* [Sp. *pelador.*] A depilatory. *Obs.*

pe-la'gi-an (pē-lā'jĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pelagius*, Gr. πελάγιος, fr. πέλαγος the sea.] Pelagic. *Rare.* — *n.* A pelagic animal.

Pe-la'gi-an-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To become a Pelagian. *Rare.* — **Pe-la'gi-an-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n. Rare.*

pe-la'gi-ous, *a.* [See PELAGIAN.] Pelagic. *Obs.*

pe-lag'ra. Var. of PELLAGRA.

Pe-la'iah (pē-lā'yȧ; -lī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Pel'a-li'ah (pĕl'ȧ-lī'ȧ). *Bib.*

pelamountaine. † PELLAMOUNTAIN.

pel'a-myd, *n.* [L. *pelamys, -mydis*, Gr. πελαμύς, -ύδος.] A young tunny. *Obs.*

pel'a-nos (pĕl'ȧ-nŏs), *n.*; *pl.* PELANOI (-noi). [Gr. πέλανος.] *Gr. Antiq.* A votive or sacrificial cake of meal, honey, and oil.

Pe-lar'gi (pē-lär'jĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελαργός stork.] *Zoöl.* A group equiv. to *Pelargomorphæ.*

pe-lar'gic (-jĭk), *a.* [Gr. πελαργικός.] Pert. to storks; storklike.

Pe-lar'go-mor'phæ (-gō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πελαργός stork + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A division of birds, by Huxley limited to the storks, herons, and ibises, but in Gadow's classification including the orders Ciconiiformes, Anseriformes, and Falconiformes. — **pe-lar'go-morph** (pē-lär'gō-môrf), *n.* — **pe-lar'go-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [Pelasgians.]

Pe-las'gi (pē-lăs'jĭ), *n. pl.* [L.]

pelat. † PALLET, a bed.

Pel'a-ti'ah (pĕl'ȧ-tī'ȧ) *Bib.*

pelaw. † PILAU.

pele. † PEAL, PILLOW. [PEEL.]

pele. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

pel'e-can. † PELICAN.

Pel'e-can'i-dæ (pĕl'ē-kăn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pelecanus.*] *Zoöl.* A family, formerly nearly coextensive with Steganopodes, now restricted to the pelicans.

Pel'e-ca-noi'des (-kȧ-noi'dēz), *n.* [NL. See PELICAN; -OID.] *Zoöl.* The genus comprising the diving petrels (see under DIVING). It is the type of a subfamily, **Pel'e-can'oi-di'næ** (-kăn'oi-dī'nē).

Pel'e-ca'nus (-kā'nŭs), *n.* [L., pelican. See PELICAN.] *Zoöl.* Genus containing the pelicans.

Pel'e-cyp'o-da (-sĭp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LAMELLIBRANCHIA. — **pe-lec'y-pod** (pē-lĕs'ĭ-pŏd), *a.* & *n.* — **pel'e-cyp'o-dous** (pĕl'ē-sĭp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

Pe'leg (pē'lĕg), *n.* [Heb.] Lit., division; — masc. prop. name.

pelegrim. † PILGRIM.

pel'e-grine. † PEREGRINE.

pe-le'le (pā-lā'lā), *n.* [Native name on the Zambezi River.] A lip ring. *Africa.* [MELL.]

pelemele. † PALL-MALL, PELL-

peler. † PEELER, PILLAR

pel'er-in, *n.* [F. *pèlerin.*] A pilgrim. *Obs.*

pelet. † PELLET.

Pe'let (pē'lĕt). *Bib.*

Pe'leth (-lĕth). *Bib.*

Pel'e-thites (pĕl'ē-thīts; pē'-lĕth-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*

peleton. † PELOTON.

peletre, peletur, *n.* [See PELLITORY, 2.] **a** † PELLITORY. **b** Thyme. *Obs.*

Pe'leus (pē'lūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηλεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* King of the Myrmidons, and father, by Thetis, of Achilles.

pelewe. † PILLOW.

pelf, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *pelfer, pelfrer.* See PELF, *n.*] To rob; despoil. *Obs.*

pelfere. † PILFER.

pelf'ish, *a.* Of or pert to pelf; paltry. *Obs.*

pel'fray, pel'fry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *peuferie*, for older *pelferie.* See PELF, *n.*] *Pelf. Obs.*

pel'grim. † PILGRIM.

Pe-li'as (pē-lī'ăs). *Bib.*

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

2. *Old Chem.* A retort or still with a curved tube or tubes leading from the head to the body for continuous condensation and redistillation. The same principle is still used in certain forms of distilling apparatus.

3. An instrument with a curved beak, formerly used to **draw teeth.**

4. A six-pounder culverin, or its shot. *Obs. or Hist.*

pelican fish, *or* **pelican eel.** A deep-sea fish (*Eurypharynx pelecanoides*) of the order Lyomeri with the head very long in proportion to the trunk. The mouth is enormous, the color black, and the body ends in a tapering tail. It is the only species of its genus, and is the type of a family, Eurypharyngidæ, containing also a closely allied form, *Gastrostomus bairdi*, and in some classifications the genus *Saccopharynx* (which see).

pelican flower. The goose flower.

pel'i-can-ry (pĕl'ĭ-kăn-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*pelican* + *-ry.*] A breeding place of pelicans.

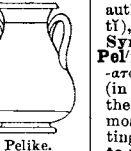
pel'i-can's-foot' (-kănz-fōōt'), *n.* A European marine gastropod shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelicani*) having the lip produced into digitate processes.

Pel'i-des (pĕl'ĭ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηλείδης.] A son of Peleus; esp., Achilles.

Pel'id-no'ta (pĕl'ĭd-nō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελιδνός livid.] *Zoöl.* **a** An extensive American genus of scarabæoid beetles related to the goldsmith beetles. **b** [*l. c.*] Any beetle of this genus, as the *spotted pelidnota* (*P. punctata*), a large orange-brown black-spotted beetle which feeds on the leaves of grapevines.

Pelidnota (*P. punctata*). Nat. size.

pel'i-ke (pĕl'ĭ-kē), *n.* [Gr. πελίκα a wooden bowl, a cup.] *Class. Archæol.* An amphora of a type with a wide mouth, little or no neck, and the body set plump on the base.



Pelike.

pe-lisse' (pĕ-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *pellicea*, in L. fem. of *pelliceus, pellicius*, made of skins, fr. *pellis* a skin. Cf. PELT skin, PILCH, PELL a skin; see FELL a skin.] **1.** A long outer garment for men or women, originally of fur or fur-lined.

2. A lady's or child's long outer garment, of silk or other fabric.

pe'lite (pē'līt), *n.* [Gr. πηλός clay, mud.] *Petrog.* Any rock of fine particles of clay or mud, as clay, shale, etc.; — disting. from *psephite* and *psammite.*—**pe-lit'ic** (pē-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Pel-læ'a (pĕ-lē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. πελλός dark-colored; — in allusion to the dark stipes.] *Bot.* A large genus of rock-loving ferns (the cliff brakes, or rock brakes), mostly small with pinnate or pinnatifid fronds and intramarginal sori with the indusium formed by the reflexed margins of the fertile segments. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.

pel-lag'ra (pĕ-lăg'rȧ; -lā'grȧ), *n.* [It.] *Med.* An erythematous skin affection, with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms, endemic in northern Italy, due to a microbic parasite, prob. introduced by the bite of an insect.

pel-lag'rous (-lăg'rŭs; -lā'grŭs), *a.* [It. *pellagroso:* cf. F. *pellagreux.*] *Med.* Pertaining to, affected with, or attendant on, pellagra; as, *pellagrous* insanity.

Pel'le-as, Sir (pĕl'ē-ăs). A valorous and mighty knight of Arthur's Round Table, who loves in vain the lady Ettarre, and is shamefully treated by her. In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" he is mentioned as one of those who in later times vainly pursued the Blatant Beast which had escaped after being conquered and chained up by Calidore.

Pel'le-nore, *or* **Pel'li-nore** (pĕl'ĭ-nōr), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a famous king and knight, the father of Percivale and Sir Tor. He killed the king of Orkney, whose death was avenged by his son Sir Gawain.

pel'let (pĕl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *pelote*, LL. *pelota, pilota*, fr. L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PLATOON.] **1.** A round and usually small body; a little ball, esp. of food, medicine, or the like.

2. A ball, usually stone, used as a missile in the Middle Ages; a cannon ball; later, a bullet; a ball for firearms; esp., one of a charge of small shot. *Bacon.*

As swift as a *pellet* out of a gun. *Chaucer.*

3. An imitation or play bullet, as of wax, putty, paper, for a blowgun or the like.

4. *Her.* A roundel sable; an ogress.

5. In coins or ornamental work, a disk or circular boss.

pel'let, *v. t.;* PEL'LET-ED; PEL'LET-ING. **1.** To form into pellets. *Shak.*

2. To strike with pellets; to throw pellets at.

pellet molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A narrow band adorned with small disks.

Pell'i-an (pĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the English mathematician John Pell (1610-85).—**Pellian equation,** *Theory of Numbers,* the equation $ax^2 - y^2 = 1$, in which a is any integer.

pel'li-cle (pĕl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis* skin: cf. F. *pellicule.*] **1.** A thin skin or film.

2. *Chem.* A thin film formed on the surface of an evaporating solution; also, a thin scum on any liquid, as of oil on water.—**pel-lic'u-lar** (pĕ-lĭk'ū-lăr), *a.*

pel'li-to-ry (pĕl'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (rĭz). [ME. *paritorie*, OF. *paritoire, paritaire*, F. *pariétaire* (cf. It. & Sp. *parietaria*), L. *parietaria* the parietary, or pellitory, the wall plant, fr. *parietarius* of the walls, fr. *paries, parietis*, a wall. Cf. PARIETARY.] **1.** Any urticaceous plant of the genus *Parietaria*, esp. *P. officinalis*, or *wall pellitory.*

2. [OF. *peritre, piretre*, fr. L. *pyrethrum*, Gr. πύρεθρον feverfew; cf. πυρετός fever, πῦρ fire. Cf. BERTRAM.] **a** A southern European asteraceous plant (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*), resembling yarrow, and also called *bertram* and *pellitory of Spain.* **b** *Pharm.* The root of this plant, used as an irritant and sialogogue.

3. Any of various plants more or less like the officinal pellitory; as: **a** Feverfew. **b** Yarrow. **c** = MASTERWORT **a.** **pellitory of Spain.** = PELLITORY, 2 **a.**

pell'-mell', **pell'mell'** (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* An indiscriminate mingling; confusion; also, a fight at close quarters; mêlée.

pell'-mell', **pell'mell',** *a.* Acting or being pell-mell; being in confusion; acting hastily or without due care or distinction.

pell'-mell', **pell'mell',** *adv.* [F. *pêle-mêle*, OF. also *pesle mesle*, prob. a reduplicated form fr. *mesler* to mix. Cf. MEDLEY.] **1.** In utter confusion or disorder, esp. of troops, as in flight, attack, etc.

2. With no distinction; indiscriminately.

3. In furious haste; vehemently; with headlong and unconsidered hurry.

pel-lu'cid (pĕ-lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *pellucidus; per* (see PER-) + *lucidus* clear, bright.] Being transparent; limpid; translucent; hence, easy to fathom or understand, as an author's style or thought.—**pel'lu-cid'i-ty** (pĕl'ū-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **pel-lu'cid-ness,** *n.*—**pel-lu'cid-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.—See TRANSPARENT.

Pel'ma-to-zo'a (pĕl'mȧ-tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πέλμα, -ατος, the sole of the foot + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A subphylum (in older classifications a class) of echinoderms comprising the crinoids, cystoids, and blastoids. Its members are mostly attached to the bottom by a stem or stalk. Distinguished from *Eleutherozoa.* Cf. CRINOIDEA.—**pel'ma-to-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*—**pel'ma-to-zo'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pelo-. A prefix from Greek πηλός, *mud, clay.*

Pel'o-bat'i-dæ (pĕl'ō-băt'ĭ-dē; pē'lō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pelo-* + Gr. βάτης walker.] *Zoöl.* A family of arciferous amphibians comprising the spadefoot toads and allies. The European genus **Pe-lob'a-tes** (pē-lŏb'ȧ-tēz) is the type.—**pel'o-bat'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*—**pel'o-bat'oid** (-oid), *a.*

Pel'o-pon-ne'sian (pĕl'ō-pŏ-nē'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [L. *Peloponnesius*, fr. *Peloponnesus*, Gr. Πελοπόννησος, lit., the Island of Pelops; Πέλοψ, -οπος, Pelops + νῆσος an island.] Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or southern peninsula of Greece.—*n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus. In classical times the Peloponnesus was the main seat of the Dorian race, the most powerful representatives of which were the Spartans. It was also, esp. in Argolis, the chief continental seat of the early Mycenæan civilization.

Peloponnesian school, *Sculpture,* a common name for the Dorian schools of the Peloponnesus, as the early Argive and Sicyonian schools, represented later by Polycletus (see DORYPHORUS, DIADUMENUS) and Lysippus (see APOXYOMENOS). Studies of the nude with severe or simple treatment were characteristic of the school.—**P. War,** *Anc. Hist.,* a war carried on (B. C. 431-404) between Athens and her allies on one side and Sparta and hers on the other. It gave the leadership in Greece to Sparta.

Pe'lops (pē'lŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πέλοψ.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Tantalus. His father served him up to the gods for food, but the gods restored him to life, and Demeter gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by her. He was father of Chrysippus, Atreus, and Thyestes, and is said to have given the Peloponnesus its name. According to later legends he was an immigrant Phrygian. Cf. HIPPODAMIA **a.**

pe-lo'ri-a (pē-lō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.; pl.* E. PELORIES (pĕl'ō-rĭz). [NL., fr. Gr. πέλωρος monstrous.] *Bot.* An abnormal regularity of structure occurring in normally irregular flowers, as in the toadflax (*Linaria*), which often has the corolla with five spurs instead of one. This development of symmetry is called *irregular peloria*, in contrast to *regular peloria*, which is the suppression of normally irregular parts and is of less frequent occurrence. Peloria is often hereditary.

pe-lor'ic (pē-lŏr'ĭk; -lō'rĭk), *a. Bot.* Having peloria; abnormally regular or symmetrical;—applied to flowers.

pe-lo'rus (pē-lō'rŭs), *n.* [After *Pelorus*, said to have been Hannibal's pilot when he left Italy.] *Navig.* An instrument similar to a mariner's compass, but without magnetic needles, and having two sight vanes by which bearings are taken, esp. such as cannot be taken by the compass.

‖ **pe-lo'ta** (pĕ-lō'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., ball.] A Basque, Spanish, and Spanish-American game played in a court, in which a ball is struck with a wickerwork racket. Also called *jai alai.*

pelt (pĕlt), *n.* [Prob. shortened fr. *peltry.* Cf. PELISSE.] **1.** A skin of a beast, esp. of a sheep, goat, or fur-bearing animal; a fell;—usually applied to an undressed or raw skin with its hair or wool, but also to skins, esp. of sheep and goats, stripped of hair or wool for tanning.

Raw *pelts* clapped about them for their clothes. *Fuller.*

2. A skin used as a garment; apparel made of skins.

3. The human skin. *Jocose or Dial.*

4. *Falconry.* The dead body of a hawk's quarry.

Syn.—See SKIN.

pelt, *v. t.;* PELT'ED; PELT'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *pelten, pilten, pulten*, to push, thrust.] **1.** To strike; beat. *Obs.*

The chidden billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shak.*

2. To strike with something thrown or driven; to assail with or as with missiles; as, *pelted* with stones or with hail; also, to drive by repeated blows.

3. To hurl or throw; to use as a missile.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies. *Dryden.*

pelt, *v. i.* **1.** To throw or strike strongly and repeatedly.

2. To throw out words, esp. of anger. *Obs.*

Another smothered seems to *pelt* and swear. *Shak.*

3. To fall or dash with force or persistence; to beat; drive; as, a *pelting* rain.

4. To go rapidly or hastily; to hurry; rush. *Colloq.*

pelt, *n.* **1.** Act of pelting; also, a blow with or as with something thrown.

2. A fit of rage or fuming. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. The steady pelting, or beating, of a storm.

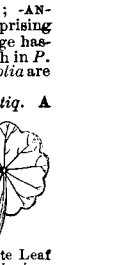
pel'ta (pĕl'tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., a shield, fr. Gr. πέλτη.] **1.** *Antiq.* A small shield, esp. one approximately crescent-shaped.

2. *Bot.* **a** In certain lichens (*Peltidea*), a shield-shaped apothecium. **b** A peltate scale.

Pel-tan'dra (pĕl-tăn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. See PELTA; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous bog plants, comprising two species of the eastern United States, with large hastate or sagittate leaves and elongated spathes, which in *P. virginica* are green and rolled in, and in *P. sagittæfolia* are white and expanded above.

pel'tast (pĕl'tăst), *n.* [Gr. πελταστής.] *Gr. Antiq.* A soldier armed with a pelta, or light shield.

pel'tate (pĕl'tāt), *a.* [See PELTA.] Shield-shaped; scutiform; specif., *Bot.*, having the stem or support attached to the lower surface, instead of at the base or margin;—said of a leaf or other organ.—**pel'tate-ly,** *adv.*—**pel-ta'tion** (pĕl-tā'shŭn), *n.*



Peltate Leaf of *Hydrocotyle.*

Pel'tier' ef'fect (pĕl'tyā'). [After Jean C. A. *Peltier*, French physicist, the discoverer.] *Elec.* The production or absorption of heat at the junction of two metals on the passage of a current. Heat generated by the passage of the current in one direction will be absorbed if the current is reversed.

Pel'tier's' cross (pĕl'tyāz'). *Elec.* A cross formed of two strips of different metals, to illustrate the Peltier effect.

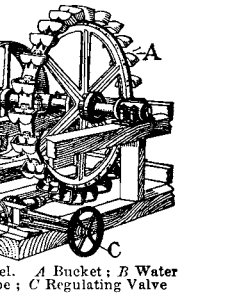
Pel-tig'er-a (pĕl-tĭj'ĕr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PELTA; -GEROUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of foliaceous lichens with a peltiform apothecium. *P. aphosa* is the thrush lichen.

pel'ti-nerved' (pĕl'tĭ-nûrvd'), **pel'ti-nerv'ate** (-nûr'vāt), *a.* [*pelta* + *nerved.*] *Bot.* Having nerves or veins radiating from the center, or a point near it, as in a peltate leaf.

pelt'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That pelts or strikes with or as with missiles; driving, as rain.

2. Raging; furious. *Obs. or Dial.*

Pel'ton wheel (pĕl'tŭn). *Mech.* A form of impulse turbine, or water wheel, consisting of a row of double cup-shaped buckets arranged round the rim of a wheel and actuated by one or more jets of water playing into the cups at high velocity.



Pelton Wheel. *A* Bucket; *B* Water Supply Pipe; *C* Regulating Valve

pelt rot. A disease affecting the hair or wool of a beast.

pelt'ry (pĕl'trĭ), *n.; pl.* PELTRIES (-trĭz). [OF. *peleterie* peltry, furriery, F. *pelleterie, pelletier* a furrier, fr. OF. *pel* skin, F. *peau*, L. *pellis.* Cf. PELT a skin, PELL, *n.*, FELL a skin.] **1.** Pelts, or skins, collectively; skins with the fur on them; furs; also, a pelt; a skin with fur.

2. A place for keeping pelts or furs. *Obs.*

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pelican hook. *Naut.* A long-shanked hook, sometimes hinged, quickly closed or loosed by slipping a ring over or off the beak; — also called *pelican.*

Pel'i-can State (pĕl'ĭ-k ăn). Louisiana; — a nickname alluding to the device on its seal.

pel'ick (-ĭk), *n.* The coot (*Fulica americana*). *Connecticut.*

pel'i-coid. Var. of PELECOID.

pel'i-com'e-ter (-ĭ-kŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πελίκα a wooden bowl + *-meter.*] *Med.* Pelvimeter.

pelidodde. + PERIDOT.

pel'i-om (pĕl'ĭ-ŏm; pē'lĭ-), *n.* [See PELIOMA.] *Min.* Iolite.

pel'i-o'ma (-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελίωμα, fr. πελιός livid.] **1.** *Med.* A livid ecchymosis.

2. *Min.* = PELIOM.

Pe'li-on (pē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πήλιον.] A mountain of Magnesia, Greece (cf. in *Gazetteer*). See ALOADÆ.

pel'i-o'sis (pēl'ĭ-ō'sĭs; pē'lĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελίωσις a livid spot, fr. πελιός livid.] *Med.* See PURPURA.

pel'is-son, *n.* [OF. *peliçon.*] A furred pelisse. *Obs.*

pelitory. + PELLITORY.

pell, *v. t.* [ME. *pellen.*] To hasten; hurry. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*—*v. t.* To pelt; knock about *Obs.*

pell, *n.* [OF. *pel*, F. *peau*, L. *pellis* a skin. See FELL a skin.] **1.** A skin or hide; pelt; fur; also, a garment lined with skins or fur. *Obs.*

2. A roll of parchment; a parchment record, esp. one of two, called **pell rolls,** on which entries of receipts and disbursements are made by the **Clerk,** or **Master, of the Pells,** formerly in the British Exchequer Office; also, *pl.*, the office where the rolls were kept. *Obs. or Hist.*

pel'lack. + PELLOCK.

pell'age (pĕl'ăj), *n.* [See PELL a skin.] An export duty on hides. *Obs. or R.*

pel-lag'ra-gen'ic (pĕ-lăg'rȧ-jĕn'ĭk; pĕ-lā'grȧ-), *a.* Producing pellagra.

pel-lag'rin (-lăg'rĭn; -lā'grĭn), *n.* One afflicted with pellagra.

pel-lag'rose (-lăg'rōs; -lā'grōs), *a.* Affected with pellagra.

pel'la-mount'tain, *n* Wild thyme. *Obs.*

pell'ar, pell'er (pĕl'ĕr), *n.* A conjurer; wizard. *Dial. Eng.*

pellard, *n.* [LL. *pellarda.*] A kind of cloak. *Obs. or Hist.*

pelle. + PALL, cloth.

pellere + PELLETRE.

pel'let, *n.* [OF. *pelete*, dim. of *pel* skin.] A pelt; also, a pellicle. *Obs.*

pel'let-ed, *a.* **1.** Made of, or supplied with, pellets. *Rare.*

2. *Her.* Marked with pellets.

pelleter. + PELETRE.

pel'le-tier'ine (pĕl'ē-tēr'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also -in. [After Bertrand *Pelletier*, French chemist.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}ON$, in the bark of the pomegranate.

pel'let-y, *a. Her.* = PELLETED.

Pel'li-bran'chi-a'ta (pĕl'ĭ-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *pellis* garment + Gr. βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly equiv. to *Ascoglossa.*

pellicane. + PELICAN.

pellice. + PELISSE.

pel'li-cl. Pellicle. *Ref. Sp.*

pel-lic'u-late (pĕ-lĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Covered with a pellicle.

pel'li-cule (pĕl'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F.] = PELLICLE. *Rare.*

pel-lil'le (pĕ-lĭl'lē), *n.* The redshank; — from its note. *Local, Eng.* [A dresser of hides. *Obs.*]

pelliper, *n.* [LL. *pelliparius.*]

pel'lit. + PELLET.

pell'-mell', *n.*= PALL-MALL. *Obs.*

pel'lock, *n.* [Cf. PELLET.] A bullet; a pellet. *Obs. Scot.*

pel'lock (pĕl'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *peileag.*] A porpoise. *Scot.*

pel'lo-tine (pĕl'ō-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also -tin. [Mex. *pellote*, name of *Anhalonium* (syn. of *Lophophora*) *williamsi.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline narcotic alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}O_3N$, derived from species of *Lophophora.*

pellour. + PEELER, PELURE.

pel-luce', *n.* [Cf. PLUSH.] Plush. *Obs.*

pel-lu'cent (pĕ-lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *pellucens, perlucens*, p. pr.] = PELLUCID.

pellure. + PELURE. [*Obs.*]

pell'y-mell'y, *adv.* Pell-mell.

pel'ma (pĕl'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πέλμα.] *Zoöl.* Sole of the foot.

pel-mat'o-gram (pĕ l-măt'ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πέλμα, -ατος, the sole + *-gram.*] *Med.* An impression of the sole of the foot.

pe'mel. + PALL-MALL.

pel'-mel'. Pell-mell. *Ref. Sp.*

pelo. + PILAU.

pe-lon' (pē-lŏn'), *a.* [Sp. *pelón.*] Bald, or nearly so, as an animal of a race so bred. *Sp. Amer.*—*n.; pl.* PELONES (pē-lō'nās). Animals of a hairless race. [pē-lō'-). *Bib.*]

Pel'o-nite (pĕl'ō-nīt; pē'lō-; Pel'o-pæ'us (pĕl'ō-pē'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηλοποιός potter.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SCELIPHRON.

Pel'o-pid (pĕl'ō-pĭd), *a.* [L. *Pelopidæ* descendants of Pelops, Gr. Πελοπίδαι, fr. Πέλοψ.] Of or pert. to Pelops or his descendants.—*n* A descendant of Pelops.

Pe-lop'i-dæ (pē-lŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* Descendants of Pelops. Cf. ATREUS.

pe-lo'pi-um (pē-lō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Pelops*, son of Tantalus, Gr. Πέλοψ.] *Chem.* A supposed new metal found in columbite, but identical with niobium, or columbium.

pelor. + PEELER.

pe-lo'ri-an (pē-lō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a. Bot.* Peloric.

pe-lo'ri-ate (-āt), *a. Bot.* Peloric.

pel'o-rise. Var. of PELORIZE.—**pel'o-ri-sa'tion,** *n.*

pel'o-rism (pĕl'ō-rĭz'm), *n. Bot.* Peloria.

pel'o-rize (-rĭz), *v. t. Bot.* To affect with peloria; as, *pelorized* flowers.—**pel'o-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pel'o-sine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also -sin. [From its occurrence in Cissampelos pareira.] *Chem.* Beberine.

pel'o-tage (-tăj), *n.* [F.] Packs or bales of Spanish wool.

pelote. + PELLET

pel'o-ton' (pĕl'ō-tŏn'; F. pēl'ō-tōn'), *n.* [F. See PLATOON.] **1.** A small ball. *Obs.* [diers.]

2. A platoon or company of sol-

pelouhe. + PILLOW.

pelour. + PEELER, PILLAR.

peloure. + PELURE.

pelow. + PILLOW.

pelrimage. + PILGRIMAGE.

pelrinage, *n.* [ME., F. *pèlerinage.*] Pilgrimage. *Obs.*

pels'y (pĕl'sĭ), *a.* Worthless. *Obs. or Dial.*

pelt, *n.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Rubbish; refuse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pelt, *n.* A pelta. *Obs.*

pel'tat-ed (pĕl'tāt-ĕd), *a.* Peltate.

pel-tat'i-fid (pĕl-tăt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*peltate* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cut into divisions in a peltate manner.

pelte. + PILT.

pel'ter, *v. t. & i.* [From PELT, *v.*] To pelt. *Dial. Eng.*

pel'ter, *n.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Miser; skinflint; paltry person. *Obs.*

pelt'er, *n.* **1.** One that pelts.

2. A rage; a passion. *Dial. Eng.*

pelt'er-er (pĕl'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* A dealer in pelts or peltry.

pel'ti-form (pĕl'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*pelta* + *-form.*] Peltate.

pel-tig'er-ine (pĕl-tĭj'ĕr-ĭn; -ĭn), *a. Bot.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Peltigera* (which see).

pel-tig'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*pelta* + *-gerous.*] *Bot* Bearing a shield or pelta.

pelt'ing, *a.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Mean; paltry. *Archaic.*

pelt'ing-ly, *adv.* of PELTING.

pelt'ish, *a.* [4th *pelt* + *-ish.*] Angered *Obs.*

pelt'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pelt'mon'ger, *n.* A dealer in pelts. *Rare.*

peltrie. + PALTRY.

pelt'ry, *n.* [Cf. PELT refuse, + TRY, *a. & n.*] Refuse. *Obs.*

pelt'ry-ware', *n.* Peltry; pelts. *Obs.*

pelt wool. A short skin wool from the skin of a sheep killed within about three months after shearing.

‖ **pe-lure′** (pĕ-lür′), *n.* [F., lit., peel, fr. *peler* to peel.] A crisp, hard, thin paper, sometimes used for postage stamps.

pel′vi- (pĕl′vĭ-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the pelvis.*

pel′vic (pĕl′vĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the pelvis.
pelvic arch *or* **girdle**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the bony or cartilaginous arch (usually articulating with, or more or less firmly united to, the spinal column) supporting the skeleton of the hind limbs of vertebrates. In the vertebrates above the fishes it commonly consists of three more or less completely united elements on each side, a dorsal, the *ilium*, and two ventral, the *pubis* and *ischium*. In man these elements are consolidated into the *innominate bone*. A fourth small element, the *cotyloid*, occurs in some animals. In elasmobranchs the pelvic girdle is represented by a single cartilage. In teleosts it is wanting, and the pelvic fins are supported only by an enlarged basipterygium embedded in muscle. Cf. PELVIS, PECTORAL ARCH. — **p. cavity.** *Anat.* See ABDOMEN, 1. — **p. fascia**, *Anat.*, a membrane lining the cavity of the pelvis. It divides below into the obturator and rectovesical fasciæ. — **p. fin**, *Zoöl.*, one of the paired fins of a fish homologous with the hind limbs of quadrupeds; — more often called *ventral fin*. See FIN, 1. — **p. girdle.** = PELVIC ARCH. — **p. index**, *Anthropom.*, the ratio of the transverse to the dorsoventral diameter (the former being taken equal to 100) of the brim of the pelvic opening. Pelves with an index above 95 are said to be *dolichopellic*, from 95 to 90 *mesatipellic*, and below 90 *platypellic*. — **p. limbs**, the limbs supported by or pertaining to the pelvic arch; in quadrupeds, the hind limbs; in birds, the legs; in fishes (though the pelvic arch is usually wanting) represented by the *ventral* or *pelvic* fins. See FIN. — **p. plexus.** *Anat.* See HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS.

pel′vi-graph (pĕl′vĭ-grăf), *n.* [*pelvi-* + *-graph.*] *Med.* A device to produce an outline of the pelvis.

pel-vim′e-ter (pĕl-vĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pelvi-* + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the pelvis.

pel-vim′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*pelvi-* + *-metry.*] *Med.* The measurement of the pelvis.

pel′vis (pĕl′vĭs), *n.; L. pl.* PELVES (-vēz). [L., a basin, laver.] **1. a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The basinlike structure in the skeleton of many vertebrates formed by the pelvic arch together with the sacrum and often certain coccygeal and caudal vertebræ. In man it is composed of the two innominate bones, which bound it on each side and in front, and the sacrum and coccyx, which complete it behind. Its cavity is divided by an imaginary plane passing from the top of the pubic symphysis, through the iliopectineal line to the top of the sacrum, into the *false pelvis* above and the *true pelvis* below. In most land mammals the pelvis is somewhat like that of man. In birds it is very large, the iliac portion (see ILIUM) being greatly prolonged and consolidated with many vertebræ. In other vertebrates it may be wanting or variously reduced, forming no distinct cavity; the term then simply designates the bones of the pelvic arch collectively. **b** *Anat. & Med.* The cavity of the pelvis, divided into two parts, *true* and *false*. See above. **c** *Zoöl.* In teleostomous fishes, the enlarged basipterygial bones which support the ventral fins and take the place of true pelvic bones.
2. *Zoöl.* The basal part of the calyx of a crinoid.
3. *Anat.* The cavity into which the ureter expands as it enters the kidney.

pel′vi-ster′num (pĕl′vĭ-stûr′nŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pelvi-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* An epipubis. — **pel′vi-ster′nal** (-năl), *a.*

pel′y-co- (pĕl′ĭ-kō-). [Gr. πέλυξ, -υκος, a wooden bowl.] A combining form used to indicate *relation to the pelvis.*

Pel′y-co-sau′ri-a (-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pelyco-* + Gr. σαῦρος a lizard.] *Paleon.* A division of extinct Permian reptiles related to or included in the Rhynchocephalia, but also showing relationship to the Theromorpha. *Naosaurus* (which see) is an example. — **pel′y-co-saur′** (pĕl′ĭ-kō-sôr′), *n.* — **pel′y-co-sau′ri-an** (-sô′rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pem′broke ta′ble (pĕm′bro͝ok; -brōk). [From *Pembroke*, a town and shire in Wales.] A style of four-legged table in vogue in England chiefly in the later Georgian period.
The characteristic which gives a table the name of *Pembroke* consists in the drop leaves, which are held up, when the table is open, by brackets which turn under the top. *F. C. Morse.*

pem′mi-can (pĕm′ĭ-kăn), *n.* Also *pemican.* [Cree *pimikkān*, fr. *pimîy* grease, fat.] **1.** Among the North American Indians, lean buffalo meat or venison cut in thin slices, dried in the sun, pounded fine, mixed with melted fat, and packed in sacks of buffalo hide. Also, a similar preparation to which dried fruit is sometimes added, used by explorers, etc. It is often compressed into cakes and contains much nutriment in small compass.
2. Hence, a treatise of much thought in little compass.

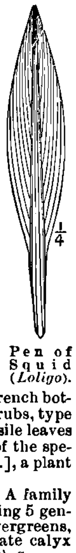
pem′phi-goid (pĕm′fĭ-goid), *a.* [*pemphigus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling pemphigus.

pem′phi-gus (pĕm′fĭ-gŭs; pĕm-fī′-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέμφιξ, -ιγος, a bubble.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease characterized by blebs on the skin or mucous membranes of parts of the body. It may be attended with considerable itching and burning, and is usually associated with impairment of the general health. — **pem′phi-gous**, *a.*

pen (pĕn), *n.* [AS. *penn*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** A small inclosure for animals; also, the animals in one pen, or enough for one pen; as, a *pen* for or of sheep or pigs. Specif., *Poultry*, a male and four female fowls, esp. when entered in an exhibition.
2. Any small place of confinement or storage, as a compartment, esp. one for prisoners in a police court, a crib for corn, an ice box for fish, etc.
3. A house or park in the country; a farm or plantation. *West Indies.*
4. A device to dam or pen the water in a stream; a dam.
5. A penitentiary. *Slang.*

pen (pĕn), *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd) or PENT (pĕnt); PEN′NING. [ME. *pennen*, AS. *pennian* in *on-pennian* to unfasten. Cf. PEN an inclosure.] **1.** To fasten; bolt, as a gate. *Obs.*
2. To shut in or as in a pen or cage; to confine in a small inclosure or narrow space; to coop up; to inclose. "Away with her, and *pen* her up." *Shak.*
Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve. *Milton.*
3. Specif., to shut up the water of (a stream) by damming it; to dam up.

pen (pĕn), *n.* [ME. *penne* feather, quill, OF. *penne*, *pene*, F. *penne*, fr. L. *penna*. Cf. FEATHER, FIN.] **1.** A feather or quill; a plume.
2. *pl.* Wings; — from the belief that the power of flight lay in the peculiar formation of the wing feathers of birds.
3. Anything resembling or thought to resemble a feather or its stock; as: **a** A porcupine quill. **b** A hollow pipe or tube. **c** A spoon-shaped quill used for taking snuff; a snuff spoon. **d** *Zoöl.* The internal horny shell of a squid. **e** The midrib of a leaf.
4. One of the first growth of feathers; a feather just breaking through the skin; a pin feather.
5. An instrument with a split point for writing with ink or other fluid, formerly made of a reed, or of the quill of a goose or other bird, but now usually of other materials, as steel, gold, etc.; also, such a pen and its holder together. An artist's or draftsman's pen for drawing dotted lines is called a **dotting pen**. The usual kind is a sort of drawing pen with the nibs replaced by a rotating toothed wheel. This variety is called a **wheel pen**.
6. A stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving. *Obs.* "Graven with an iron *pen* and lead in the rock." *Job* xix. 24.
7. A writer, or his style; as, he has a sharp *pen*. "Those learned *pens*." *Fuller.*
8. A pencil. *Obs. or Dial.*
pen-and-ink, executed with pen and ink; as, a *pen-and-ink* sketch.



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Pen of Squid (*Loligo*).

pen, *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd); PEN′NING. **1.** To write; to compose and commit to paper; to indite; as, to *pen* a sonnet.
2. To write an account of; to put in writing.

Pe-næ′a (pē-nē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Pena*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African shrubs, type of the family Penæaceæ, marked by the small sessile leaves and spicate yellowish or reddish flowers. Some of the species are grown as hothouse evergreens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pen′æ-a′ce-æ (pĕn′ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of South African shrubs (order Myrtales) including 5 genera and 22 species. They are small heathlike evergreens, with solitary red flowers marked by the 4-valvate calyx lobes and four stamens. — **pen′æ-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pe′nal (pē′năl), *a.* [L. *poenalis*, fr. *poena* punishment: cf. F. *pénal*. See PAIN.] Of or pertaining to punishment or penalties; as: **a** Designed to impose punishment; prescribing, enacting, or threatening punishment; inflictive of punishment; punitive; as, a *penal* code; *penal* bond (see PENALTY, 3). **b** Liable or subject to punishment or a penalty; incurring punishment; as, a *penal* act or offense. **c** Inflicted as or constituting punishment or penalty; used as a means of punishment; as, *penal* servitude (see in phrases). "Adamantine chains and *penal* fire." *Milton.* **d** Forfeitable or payable as a penalty; also, involving or imposing a pecuniary penalty; as, a *penal* sum; *penal* interest (see PENALTY, 3). **e** Of or pertaining to the penal laws, penal servitude, etc.; as, a *penal* colony.
penal code, *Law*, a code of laws concerning crimes and offenses and their punishment; specif., Ireland, the statutes of the 17th and 18th centuries against papists. — **p. interest.** See INTEREST, *n.*, 8. — **p. law**, *Law*, a law imposing a penalty (as of fine, imprisonment, or loss of civil rights) on persons who do or forbear a certain act or acts; also, the body of such laws; a criminal, or the criminal, law. Sometimes erroneously used for laws giving a private action against a wrongdoer. — **p. servitude**, imprisonment with hard labor, in a prison, orig. in lieu of transportation. *Great Britain.* — **p. statute**, a statute of the nature of a penal law. — **p. suit, p. action**, *Law*, a suit for a penalty imposed by a penal law. — **p. sum.** See PENALTY, *n.*, 3.

pe′nal-i-za′tion (pē′năl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of penalizing, or state of being penalized.

pe′nal-ize (pē′năl-īze), *v. t.;* PE′NAL-IZED (-īzd); PE′NAL-IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To make penal.
2. To put a penalty on; as, to *penalize* unlicensed auctioneers; to *penalize*, or handicap, a horse in a race.

pen′al-ty (pĕn′ăl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *pénalité*. See PENAL; cf. PENALITY.] **1.** Pain. *Obs.*
2. Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offense; the suffering in person, rights, or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime or public offense; often, specif., a fine or mulct imposed as such a punishment, esp. one made recoverable in a civil action by the state or an informer, for the less serious offenses not mala in se, and distinguishable from a *fine*, or a pecuniary punishment imposed in a criminal prosecution.
3. The suffering, or the sum to be forfeited, to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of nonfulfillment of stipulations; forfeiture; fine. When a loss (such as a sum of money, called a **penal sum**, in a bond) is imposed in a contract merely as a punishment for a default it was formerly recoverable at law whether it represented actual damages or not; but later equity interfered to prevent the penalty from being enforced, and now such a penalty cannot be enforced either at law or in equity. Where, however, the sum is imposed in good faith as liquidated damages (in which case it is sometimes called distinctively a forfeiture) it is in general recoverable, and enforceable in equity.
4. Disadvantage, loss, or hardship due to some action, esp. to a transgression or error. Also, *Chiefly Sports*, a disadvantage imposed for violation of rules; also, a handicap.
on, *or* **under, penalty of**, on pain of; with exposure to the penalty of, in case of transgression.

pen′ance (pĕn′ăns), *n.* [ME. *penaunce*, OF. *penance*, *peneance*, L. *paenitentia* repentance. See PENITENCE.] **1.** Repentance; penitence; sorrow or contrition for sin. *Obs.*, except as combined with 2 as a part of the sacrament thus called. *Wycliffe* (*Luke* xv. 7).
2. Action performed to show penitence and as reparation or satisfaction for the sin, as the undergoing of some punishment, whether self-imposed or imposed by a superior; religious discipline undergone as a proof of penitence and as an amends for the sin; penitential discipline or acts; specif., *Eccl.*, a sacrament consisting in repentance or contrition for sin, confession to a priest, satisfaction, as some discipline or observance, imposed by the priest on the penitent, and absolution by the priest. See SACRAMENT, 3.
And bitter *penance*, with an iron whip. *Spenser.*
Lastly, *penance* is a sacrament of the new law instituted by Christ for the remission of sin committed after baptism. So understood, *penance* is defined as a "sacrament instituted by Christ in the form of a judgment for the remission of sin done after baptism, this remission being effected by the absolution of the priest, joined to true supernatural sorrow, true purpose of amendment, and sincere confession on the part of the sinner." *Cath. Dict.*
3. Punishment or sufferings after death, as in Hades or purgatory, in expiation of sin. *Obs. or R.*
4. Pain; sorrow; distress; also, wretchedly poor accommodation; sorry cheer. *Obs.*
5. Punishment; specif., peine forte et dure. *Obs.*

pen′ance, *v. t.;* PEN′ANCED (-ănst); PEN′ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To impose penance on; to condemn to do penance; to punish. "Some *penanced* lady elf." *Keats.*

pe-nang′-law′yer (pē-năng′-), *n.* [Perh. fr. Malay *pīnang līar*. See PINANG.] A kind of cane of the stem of an East Asiatic palm (*Licuala acutifida*); also, the palm.

pen-an′nu-lar (pĕn-ăn′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *pene*, *paene*, almost + E. *annular*.] Nearly annular; nearly a complete ring in form. "*Penannular* relics." *D. Wilson.*

pe-na′tes (pē-nā′tēz), *n. pl.*, *or* **di pe-na′tes** (dī). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The gods of the household, primarily gods of the storeroom (*penus*), worshiped in close connection with Vesta, goddess of the hearth, probably originally of their number, and with the lares and household genius. The city, conceived as a greater household, had its penates, the images being conformed in type to representations of the Dioscuri and placed in the temple of Vesta. The origin of the Roman penates was ascribed to Lavinium, the parent city; later, with the belief in Roman descent from Æneas, to Troy. Cf. LARES, GENIUS, DI.

pen′cel (pĕn′sĕl), *n.* [See PENNONCEL.] *Obs. or Archaic.*
1. A small, narrow flag or streamer.
2. Specif.: Such a flag borne at the lance head; — sometimes called *pennoncel*; also, a knight bearing such a flag.
3. A lady's favor, such as was often borne in the casque of a medieval knight.

pence table. A table stating the amounts in larger denominations of certain numbers of pence, or the number of pence contained in larger denominations.

‖ **pen′chant′** (päɴ′shäɴ′; pĕn′chănt), *n.* [F., fr. *pencher* to bend, fr. (assumed) LL. *pendicare*, L. *pendere*. See PENDANT.] **1.** A strong mental leaning or attraction; strong and continued inclination; decided taste; as, a *penchant* for art.
2. *Card Playing.* A game like bézique, or, in the game, any queen and jack of different suits held together.

pen′cil (pĕn′sĭl), *n.* [ME. *pencel*, *pensel*, OF. *pincel*, F. *pinceau*, LL. (assumed) *penicellus*, L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, dim. of *penis* a tail. Cf. PENICIL.] **1.** A brush of hair or bristles used by artists to lay on colors; esp., a small brush for fine work.
2. An artist's individual skill or manner; artistic style; also, act or occupation of an artist, descriptive writer, etc.
With subtle *pencil* depainted was this story. *Chaucer.*
3. A slender cylinder or strip of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., or such a cylinder or strip incased in a handle of wood, paper, or the like, to be sharpened and used for drawing or writing. See GRAPHITE.
4. Any of various objects like or suggesting a pencil (in sense 1 or 3); as: **a** *Optics & Math.* An aggregate or system of rays, or the like, as of rays of light, esp. when diverging from, or converging to, a point. Cf. CONE OF RAYS. **b** *Math.* A point regarded as the envelope of its lines (through it). **c** *Med.* A small medicated stick, esp. of caustic substance for local applications. **d** Short for **pencil diamond**, a chip diamond set in a wooden handle to cut glass. **e** = PENCIL STONE. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **f** A stick or crayon of rouge or the like, for cosmetic or theatrical purposes.
pencil of complexes, *Math.*, a system of complexes $C + \lambda C' = 0$, where $C = 0$ and $C' = 0$ are two complexes, and λ is the parameter of the system. — **p. of conics**, *Math.*, a simply infinite assemblage of conics (as all of those through the same four points) whose equation (in point coördinates) is $U + \lambda V = 0$, where $U = 0$, $V = 0$ are the base conics, and λ is the parameter. — **p. of planes.** *Geom.* = AXIAL PENCIL. — **p. of rays**, *Geom.*, a system of lines that intersect in one point, called the **pencil point** or **center of the pencil**. — **p. of surfaces**, *Geom.*, the assemblage of surfaces passing all through the same base, a twisted curve.

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pe-lu′do (pē-lo͞o′dō; pē-), *n.* [Sp. *peludo* hairy.] A six-banded hairy armadillo (*Dasypus sexcinctus*) of Argentina.
pe-lure′, *n.* Also **pelury**. [OF. *peleüre*.] Fur, esp. for lining garments; also, furred garments. *Obs.*
pe-lured′, *a.* Furred. *Obs.*
Pe-lu′si-ac (pē-lū′shĭ-ăk; -sĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Pelusiacus*.] Pert. to the ancient city of Pelusium on the northeastern outlet of the Nile. [*D. Bib.*]
Pe-lu′si-um (-lū′shĭ-ŭm; -zhĭ-).
pel′ve-o-per′i-to-ni′tis (pĕl′vē-ō-pĕr′ĭ-tō-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pelvic peritonitis. [VIS.]
pel′ves (pĕl′vēz), *n., pl.* of PEL-
pel′vi-form (-vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pelvis* basin + *-form*.] Basin-shaped.
pel′vi-ot′o-my (-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [See PELVI-; -TOMY.] *Obstetrics.* Section of the pelvic bones to facilitate parturition.
pel′vi-per′i-to-ni′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PELVEOPERITONITIS.
pel′vi-sa′cral (pĕl′vĭ-sā′krăl), *a.* Pert. to the pelvis and sacrum.
pel′y-col′o-gy (pĕl′ĭ-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pelyco-* + *-logy*.] *Anat.* Scientific study of the pelvis.
pel′y-com′e-ter (-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pelyco-* + *-meter*.] = PELVIMETER.
pem-bi′na (pĕm-bē′nȧ), *n.* [Altered fr. Cree *nīpin minan*; *nīpin* summer + *minan*, pl. of *min* whortleberry.] The wild cranberry. *U. S. & Canada.*
pem′bli-co (pĕm′blĭ-kō), **pem′li-co** (-lĭ-kō). Vars. of PIMLICO.
pem′mi-can (pĕm′ĭ-kăn), **pem′mi-can-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To condense; compress. — **pem′mi-can-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *All Rare.*
pempernell. † PIMPERNEL.
pemptarchie. † PENTARCHY.
pen (pĕn), *n.* A female swan.
pen, *n.* A pend, or arch. *Scot.*
pen, *n.* [W.] Head; headland; — in place names. *Eng. & Scot.*
pen *Abbr.* Peninsula.
pe′ña (pā′nyä), *n.* [Sp. *peña*.] Rock; cliff. *Southwestern U. S.*
pe-nache′. Var. of PANACHE.
Penacook. Var. of PENNACOOK.
pen′a-cute′ (pĕn′ȧ-kūt′; pē′-nȧ-), *a. & n.* [See PENULT; ACUTE.] = PAROXYTONE.
pen′a-cute′, *v. t.* To accent a word as paroxytone.
pe′nal. *a.* = PENIAL. *Rare.*
pe′nal-ist, *n.* [See PENAL.] A penologist.
pe-nal′i-ty (pē-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pénalité*, LL. *poenalitas*.] **1.** Pain; also, penalty. *Obs.* **2.** Amenability to punishment.
pe′nal-ly, *adv.* of PENAL.
penalty envelope. An envelope for use on behalf of the government in the transmission of articles free of postage in the mails; — so called because a penalty for the unauthorized use is stated on the envelope.
penalty postage. Postage added in some countries as a penalty on mail matter sent without sufficient postage.
penalty stroke. *Golf.* A stroke added to the score of a side under certain rules. It does not affect the rotation of play.
pen′ance-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pen′an-cer (pĕn′ăn-sẽr), *n.* [OF. *peneancier*.] = PENITENCER. *Obs.*
pen′an-cy, *n.* Punishment; penance; also, penitence. *Obs.*
pe-nang′. Var. of PINANG.
pe-nang′, *n.* Cotton cloth like percale but heavier.
penang nut. [See PINANG.] The betel nut.
pe′na-ry (pē′nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *poenarius*.] Penal. *Obs.*
penashe. † PANACHE.
penaunce. † PENANCE.
penaunt, *n.* [OF. *penant*, *peneant*. See PENITENT.] A penitent. *Obs.*
pen′bard′, *n.* [W. *penbardd*; *pen* head + *bardd* bard.] A chief bard.
pence (pĕns), *n.*, *pl.* of PENNY.
pencefull. † PENSIFUL.
pen′cel † PENCIL.
pence′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pen′cey. Var. of PENSY.
pench (pĕnsh). Scot. var. of PAUNCH.
pen′chute′ (pĕn′sho͞ot′), *n.* A pentrough.
penci. † PENSEE. [non.]
pen′cil. Var. of PENCEL, pen-

pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *v. t.;* -CILED (-sĭld) or -CILLED; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. **1.** To paint or draw with or as with a pencil or brush; esp., now, to sketch or outline with a lead pencil, crayon, etc.

Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flowers. *Harte*

2. To write or mark, esp. with a lead pencil; also, to depict in writing; to describe on paper.

3. *Med.* To treat or paint by means of a brush, as a wound.

pen'cil, *v. i.* To take the shape of pencils, as a ray of light.

pencil blue. *Dyeing.* A blue obtained by printing a fabric with a preparation of indigo white, which oxidizes in the air to indigo blue. Cf. CHINA BLUE **b**.

pencil case. A holder for a pencil or pencils or a pencil lead.

pencil cedar. **1.** Any of several junipers, as *Juniperus bermudiana*, whose wood is used in making pencils.

2. In Australia: **a** The red bean. **b** The she-pine.

pencil compass. A compass with a pencil on one leg, for use in drawing.

One form of Pencil Compass.

pen'ciled, pen'cilled (pĕn'sĭld), *a.* **1.** Painted, drawn, sketched, marked, or written with or as with a pencil.

2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

3. Marked with parallel or radiating lines; — said specif. of the feathers of poultry when marked with narrow concentric lines following to some extent the outline of the feather, or running transverse to the shaft.

pencil flower. Any species of *Stylosanthes* (which see).

pen-cil'i-form (pĕn-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm; pĕn'sĭl-), *a.* Pencil-shaped; — said specif. of a beam of light with well-defined boundaries, also of a group of parallel or slightly convergent lines which present an appearance suggesting a pencil of light.

pen'cil-ing, pen'cil-ling (pĕn'sĭl-lĭng), *n.* **1.** The work of the pencil or brush; as, delicate *penciling* in a picture.

2. Narrow linear markings, as on feathers (see PENCILED, 3).

3. *Brickwork.* Lines of white or other color drawn along a mortar joint in a brick wall.

pencil stone. A compact variety of pyrophyllite, used for making slate pencils.

pencil wood. The pencil cedar or its wood.

pen'craft' (pĕn'krăft'), *n.* Skill in using the pen; penmanship; hence, the use of the pen; the business of writing or of a writer; authorship.

pend (pĕnd), *v. i.;* PEND'ED; PEND'ING. [L. *pendere*: cf. F. *pendre*.] **1.** To hang; to depend. *Rare.*

Pending upon certain powerful motions. *I. Taylor.*

2. To hang as if balanced; to be undecided, or in process of adjustment; as, the decision is still *pending*.

3. To incline; lean. *Obs. or Dial.*

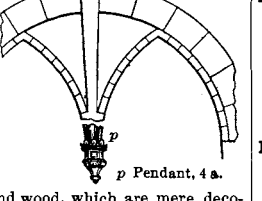
pend'ant (pĕn'dănt), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *pendre* to hang, L. *pendēre*, v. i., akin to *pendĕre*, v. t. Cf. PENDENT, PANSY, PENSIVE, POISE, PONDER, SPEND.] **1.** Something which hangs or depends; something suspended; a hanging appendage, esp. an ornamental one, as to a chandelier or to an earring.

Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear *Pope.*

2. Hence: *Obs.* **a** The ornamented hanging end of a belt in medieval times. **b** = PENDULUM. **c** = PLUMB LINE. **d** *Her.* A hanging shield with armorial bearing.

3. Slope; side, as of a hill. *Obs.*

4. *Arch.* **a** A hanging ornament of roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in the later styles of Gothic architecture, where it is of stone, and an important part of the construction. There are imitations in plaster and wood, which are mere decorative features. **b** The sculptured lower end of a piece of the framing of a roof or stair, as a newel or queen-post.



p Pendant, 4 **a**.

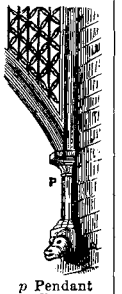
5. *Naut.* **a** A comparatively short rope or chain depending from a spar, having at its free end a block or spliced thimble; — also, often, esp. by sailors, called *pennant*. **b** A reef pendant. **c** Earlier spelling for PENNANT, a narrow flag.

6. That by which something is suspended, as the stem and ring of a watch.

7. One of a pair; a counterpart or companion piece; a match; as, one vase is the *pendant* to the other vase.

8. Something appended; an addition or appendix, as to a book. *Keightley.*

pendant post. *Arch.* A part of the framing of an open-timber roof; a post set against the wall, resting on a corbel or other solid support, and supporting the ends of a collar beam or any part of the roof.



p Pendant Post.

pendant tackle. *Naut.* A tackle attached to a pendant, usually from a masthead, for hoisting, tautening, or staying purposes.

pend'en-cy (pĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being pendent, or suspended.

2. State of being undetermined, or in continuance; suspense; as, the *pendency* of a suit.

Pen-den'nis, Arthur (pĕn-dĕn'ĭs). The hero of Thackeray's novel "The History of Pendennis, his Fortunes and Misfortunes." He is a bright young man of strong literary bent, impressionable, impulsive, easily led, rather conceited and selfish, but with many good qualities. He commits various escapades, suffers considerable hardship, including the life of a literary hack, but settles down and marries his cousin Laura. His uncle, **Major Pendennis**, is a worldly, but brave and kindly, old beau and tufthunter.

pend'ent (pĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *pendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pendere* to hang, to be suspended: cf. F. *pendant*. Cf. PENDANT.]

1. Supported from above; suspended; pendulous; as, a *pendent* leaf; *pendent* icicles. "The *pendent* world." *Shak.*

2. Of a bird, that constructs a pensile, or hanging, nest.

3. Jutting over; projecting; overhanging. "A vapor sometime like a . . . *pendent* rock." *Shak.*

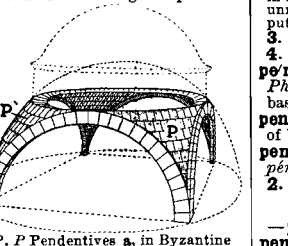
4. Remaining undetermined; awaiting decision; pending.

5. *Her.* Hanging down.

6. *Gram.* With construction incomplete.

Syn. — PENDENT, PENDULOUS, PENSILE. PENDENT emphasizes the fact of suspension; PENDULOUS frequently implies greater freedom of attachment (sometimes suggesting actual floating in space) or a swaying or swinging motion; PENSILE, in present usage, is chiefly applied to pendent nests or their builders; as, "He shakes from many a twig the *pendent* drops of ice" (*Cowper*); "hanging in a golden chain, this *pendent* World, in bigness as a star" (*Milton*); "So blend the turrets and shadows there that all seems *pendulous* in air" (*Poe*); "I see him yonder, with his pipe *pendulous* in his hand, and the ashes falling out of it" (*Sterne*); "The odd little titmice can be admitted among the *pensile* birds, as one of them constructs a habitation as purely *pensile* as any . . . mentioned" (*J. G. Wood*).

pen-den'tive (pĕn-dĕn'tĭv), *n.* [F. *pendentif*, fr. L. *pendere* to hang.] *Arch.* **a** One of the triangular pieces of vaulting which spring from the corners of a rectangular ground plan and serve to allow the room inclosing it to be covered by a cupola of rounded or polygonal plan. The typical form is the Byzantine pendentive, which is a spherical triangle formed by the intersections of a hemisphere, having for diameter the diagonal of the square to be covered with four equal arches spanning the sides of the square. **b** Loosely, any supporting member at the corner of a square or polygonal plan for making transition to a circular or octagonal plan. Cf. SQUINCH. **c** That part of a groined vault which springs from a single pier or corbel.



P, P Pendentives **a**, in Byzantine Construction.

pen'di-cle (pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [See PEND to hang; cf. APPENDICLE.] **1.** A pendent ornament. *Rare.*

2. An appendage, or adjunct; something dependent on another; an appurtenance; specif., a parcel of ground, a house, or the like, forming part of a large estate; esp., such a part rented separately, as a Scotch croft.

pend'ing, *p. a.* [L. *pendere* to hang. Cf. PENDENT.]

1. Hanging; overhanging; hence, imminent or impending.

2. Not yet decided; in continuance; in suspense; as, a *pending* suit.

pend'ing, *prep.* During; hence, during the pendency **of**; from the present time until the end of, the happening of, the completion of, or the like; as, *pending* the action, decision, negotiations, settlement.

Syn. — PENDING, DURING. PENDING, as here compared, was in older usage synonymous with DURING; as, *during* the trial, *pending* the trial. In modern usage, it more frequently has the sense of *while awaiting* (an occurrence), *until the conclusion of* (an action); as, *pending* his return, *pending* the decision, *pending* the negotiations.

pen-drag'on (pĕn-drăg'ŭn), *n.* [W.; *pen* head + *dragon* a leader. Cf. DRAGON.] [*often cap.*] A chief leader or king; head; dictator; — a title assumed by the ancient British chiefs when called to lead other chiefs. — **pen-drag'on-ish,** *a.* — **pen-drag'on-ship,** *n.*

pen'du-lous (pĕn'dū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pendulus*, fr. *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. PENDULUM.] **1.** Depending; pendent loosely; hanging; swinging; *Bot.*, inclined or hanging downward, as an ovule borne on the upper part of a carpel, or a flower on a drooping peduncle. "The *pendulous* round earth." *Milton.*

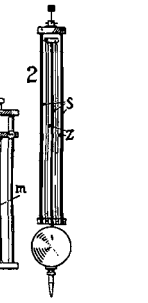
2. Overhanging. "The *pendulous* air." *Shak.*

3. Wavering; unstable; doubtful. *Rare.* "A *pendulous* state of mind." *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See PENDENT.

— **pen'du-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **pen'du-lous-ness,** *n.*

pen'du-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LUMS (-lŭmz). [NL., fr. L. *pendulus* hanging, swinging. See PENDULOUS.] **1.** A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro under the combined action of gravity and momentum. It is used to regulate the movements of clockwork and other machinery; — called specif. **gravity pendulum.** The **simple,** or **mathematical, pendulum** is purely theoretical, consisting of a particle, or material point, suspended by a thread without weight and oscillating without friction. Any other pendulum is a **compound,** or **physical, pendulum,** whose length is the distance between the axis of suspension and the axis of oscillation. If the arc of vibration be small enough, the time of oscillation depends practically not on its amplitude of vibration, but only on the length of the pendulum. The length of a **seconds pendulum,** i. e., one requiring one second to move from extreme to extreme, is 39.1398 in. in the latitude of Greenwich, 39.0968 in. in that of Washington. Obviously, accurate clocks must have pendulums of practically constant length. This need is met by the **compensation pendulum,** in which the effect of changes of temperature on the length of the rod is so counteracted, usually by the opposite expansion of different metals, that the distance of the center of oscillation from the center of suspension remains invariable; as the **mercurial compensation pendulum,** in which the expansion of the rod is compensated by the opposite expansion of mercury in a jar constituting the bob, and the **gridiron pendulum,** in which compensation is effected by the opposite expansion of sets of rods of different metals.



1 Mercurial Pendulum. *m* Glass Jar of Mercury. 2 Gridiron Pendulum. *s* Steel Rods; *z* Zinc Rods

2. A suspended body that vibrates not by swinging, but by rotating, with alternate twisting and untwisting; — called specif. *torsion pendulum.* The balance wheel of a watch is thus arranged.

pendulum bob. The weight at the lower end of a pendulum.

pendulum wheel. The balance wheel of a watch.

Pe-nel'o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηνελόπη.] **1.** Lit., a weaver; — fem. prop. name.

2. *Gr. Myth.* The faithful wife of Odysseus. During his long absence, being importuned by numerous suitors, she postpones deciding among them until she shall have finished weaving a funeral pall for her father-in-law, Laertes. Every night she secretly unravels what she has woven by day and thus puts off the suitors.

3. [*l. c.*] A knitted sleeveless jacket. *Eng.*

4. *Zoöl.* The typical genus of guans.

pe'ne-plain' (pē'nē-plān'), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + E. *plain*.] *Phys. Geog.* A land surface reduced by erosion almost to base level, so that most of it is approximately plain.

pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (pĕn'ē-trȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being penetrable.

pen'e-tra-ble (pĕn'ē-trȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *penetrabilis:* cf. F. *pénétrable*.] **1.** Capable of penetrating; penetrative. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced.

I am not made of stones,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreats. *Shak.*

— **pen'e-tra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pen'e-tra-bly,** *adv.*

pen'e-tra'li-a (-trā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *penetralis* penetrating, internal. See PENETRATE.] **1.** The innermost or most private parts of any thing or place, esp. of a temple or palace.

2. Hidden things or secrets; privacy; sanctuary; as, the sacred *penetralia* of the home.

— **pen'e-tra'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pen'e-trance (-trȧns), **pen'e-tran-cy** (-trăn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being penetrant; penetrativeness. *Rare.*

pen'e-trant (-trănt), *a.* [L. *penetrans*, p. pr. of *penetrare:* cf. F. *pénétrant*.] Penetrating; hence, sharp; subtile; as, *penetrant* cold.

pen'e-trate (pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t.;* PEN'E-TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); PEN'E-TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). [L. *penetratus*, p. p. of *penetrare* to penetrate; akin to *penitus* inward, inwardly; cf. *penes* with, in the power of, *penus* innermost part of a temple. For the last part of the word cf. ENTER.] **1.** To enter into; to make way into the interior of; to effect an entrance into; to pierce; as, light *penetrates* darkness.

2. To pervade and diffuse itself through; to permeate.

3. To affect profoundly through the senses or feelings; to touch with feeling; to make sensible; to move deeply; to imbue; as, to *penetrate* one's heart with pity. *Shak.*

The translator of Homer should *penetrate* himself with a sense of the plainness and directness of Homer's style. *M. Arnold.*

4. To pierce into by the mind; to arrive at the inner contents or meaning of, as of a mysterious or difficult subject; to comprehend; understand.

Things which here were too subtile for us to *penetrate*. *Ray.*

Syn. — PENETRATE, PIERCE, PERFORATE. *Penetrate* and *pierce* are often interchangeable. But to PENETRATE (see *penetration*, under DISCERNMENT) is to pass into (esp. the interior of something), often by force, energy, or diffusive power, as well as by sharpness; to PIERCE is to pass through (the surface or body of something), esp. as by that which is sharp or pointed; fig., corresponding distinctions hold; as, "Each stinging needle . . . is of such microscopic fineness that it readily *penetrates*, and breaks off in, the skin" (*Huxley*); "this broken reed . . . whereon if a man lean, it will go into his hand and *pierce* it" (*Is.* xxxvi. 6); to *penetrate* the depths of a forest, the interior of a continent, to *penetrate* a mystery; to *pierce* a coat of mail; *penetrating* (cf. *piercing*) cold; a *penetrating* odor, voice, a *piercing* eye, shriek; "Romanticism . . . had not yet *penetrated* the times with its leaven" (*G. Eliot*); "Clear, silver, icy, keen, awakening tones, which *pierce* the sense . . . as the sharp stars *pierce* winter's crystal air" (*Shelley*); "the Celtic names of places, with their *penetrating*, lofty beauty" (*M. Arnold*); *piercing* sweetness. To PERFORATE (rarely fig.) is to pierce or bore a hole (or holes) through; as, to *perforate* a sheet of postage stamps, certain insects *perforate* leaves. See PERMEATE.

pen'e-trate, *v. i.* To pass into or through something; to pierce; also, to pierce the heart; to affect the feelings.

Preparing to *penetrate* to the north and west. *J. R. Green.*
Born where Heaven's influence scarce can *penetrate* *Pope.*

pen'e-trat'ing (-trāt'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Having the power of entering, piercing, or pervading; sharp; subtile; penetrative; as, a *penetrating* odor.

2. Acute; discerning; sagacious; quick to discover; as, a *penetrating* mind.

— **pen'e-trat'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **pen'e-trat'ing-ness,** *n.*

pen'e-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *penetratio:* cf. F. *pénétration*.] **1.** Act or process of penetrating, piercing, or

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pen'cild. Penciled. *Ref Sp.*

pen'cil-er, pen'cil-ler, *n.* One that pencils.

pencil orchid. An Australian orchid (*Dendrobium teretifolium*) with terete fleshy leaves.

pen'cil-ry, *n.* Penciling. *Obs.*

pencil tree. The groundsel tree.

pencion. ✝ PENSION. [*Obs.*]

pen'clerk', *n.* A scribe; a clerk.

pend. Obs. or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of PEN.

pend, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *append*, v. i., fr. OF. *apendre*.] To append. *Obs.*

pend, *v. i.* [ME. *penden*, for *apenden*. See APPEND, *v. t.*] To belong or appertain (to). *Obs.*

pend, *n.* [Cf. PEND to hang, PAND.] A pendant. *Obs.*

pend, *n.* [Cf. PEND to hang.] An arch or archway. *Scot.*

pend, *v. t.* To arch; vault. *Scot.*

pend, *v. t.* [Cf. PEN to shut in.] To pen; confine *Obs.*

pend, *n.* Pressure; an emergency. *Dial. Eng.*

pendace, *n.* [Cf. PEND to hang.] A pendant. *Obs.*

pend'ant. Var. of PENDENT.

pendant bow (bō). The stem and ring by which a watch is suspended.

pend'ant-ed, *a.* Having a pendant or pendants.

pend'ant-wind'ing, *a.* Stem-winding, as a watch.

pendaul. Var. of PANDAL.

Pend d'O'reille' (păn dō'rĕ'y'). [F. *oreille* ear.] = KALISPEL

pen-dec'a-gon (pĕn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* = PENTADECAGON.

‖ **pen'de-loque'** (păn'd'-lōk'), *n.* [F.] *Jewelry.* A diamond or other stone cut in the form of a pear-shaped pendant.

pendeloque rose. See ROSE, 10 **a**.

pend'ence, *n.* [See PENDENT.] Slope; inclination *Obs.*

pend'ent. Var. of PENDANT.

‖ **pen-den'te li'te** (pĕn-dĕn'tē lī'tē). [L.] *Law.* Pending the suit; while litigation continues.

pend'ent-ly, *adv.* of PENDENT.

pen'dice. ✝ PENTHOUSE.

pen'di-cler (pĕn'dĭ-klĕr), *n.* An inferior tenant; one who rents a pendicle, or croft. *Scot.*

pen-dic'u-la'tion. ✝ PANDICULATION.

pen-dil'a-to-ry, *a.* [F. *pendiller* to dangle.] Pendulous. *Obs.*

pen'dle (pĕn'd'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *pendille* something that hangs, and L. *pendulus* pendent.] A pendant, as an altar cloth, an earring, a pendulum, etc. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pen'dle, *n.* A bed of stone, esp. the top layer of stone in a quarry. *Local, Eng.*

Pen'dle-ton Bill (pĕn'd'l-tŭn). [After G. H. *Pendleton* (1825–89), American legislator.] *U. S.* An act (22 Stat. 408, 1883) improving civil service, providing competitive examinations, etc.

pen'du-lant (-dū-lȧnt), **pen'du-lar** (-lȧr), *a.* Pendulous. *R.*

pen'du-late (-lāt), *v. i.* To swing as a pendulum; hence, to fluctuate; undulate.

pen'dule (-dūl), *n.* **1.** [See PENDULOUS.] A pendent ornament. *Rare.*

2. [F.] A pendulum, or a timepiece having a pendulum. *Obs.*

pen'du-lent (-dū-lĕnt), *a.* Pendulous. *Rare.*

pen'du-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See PENDULOUS.] State or quality of being pendulous.

pendulum cock. See COCK, *n.*, 11.

pendulum governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

pendulum hausse. *Ordnance.* A hausse or breech sight so contrived as to remain always vertical.

pendulum level. A plumb level.

pendulum press. A metal-punching press with a swinging treadle.

pendulum pump. A pump with a pendulum governing the piston, one with a horizontal flywheel, or one with a handle that swings both ways.

pendulum spindle. *Mach.* A shaft that revolves a pendulum.

pendulum wire. Flat steel wire used in hanging pendulums.

pene. ✝ PAIN, PEN.

pene (pēn). Var. of PEEN.

Pe-ne'an (pē-nē'ȧn), **Pe-ne'ian** (-yăn), *a.* [L. *Peneius*, fr. Gr. Πηνήιος, fr. Πηνειός, the river.] Of or pert. to the river Peneus, in Thessaly.

penede. ✝ PENIDE.

penele. ✝ PANELE.

Pe-nel'o-phon (pē-nĕl'ō-fŏn), *n.* See COPHETUA.

Pe-nel'o-pi'næ (-pĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENELOPE.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily consisting of the guans. — **pe-nel'o-pine** (-pĭn; -pīn; 184), *a.*

Pe-nel'o-pize (pē-nĕl'ō-pīz), *v. i.* To resemble Penelope in undoing work done to gain time. *R.*

‖ **pe'nes me** (pē'nēs mē). [L.] In my own power or possession.

pe-nest' (pē-nĕst'), *n.* [Gr. πενέστης.] *Gr. Hist.* A serf.

pen'e-tra-bl. Penetrable. *R. Sp.*

pen'e-tral (pĕn'ē-trȧl), *n.* [L.,

entering; also, the act of mentally penetrating into, or comprehending, anything difficult.

A *penetration* into the difficulties of algebra. *Watts.*

2. The capacity to penetrate, or comprehend; acuteness; insight; sharp discernment; sagacity; as, a person of singular *penetration*.

3. *Optics.* Power of enabling one to see to a great distance; as, the *penetration* of a telescope; also, power of enabling one to see distinctly into the structure of an object, beyond the exact focus; as, the *penetration* of a microscope.

4. *Gunnery.* The depth to which a projectile sinks into any substance at which it is fired.

Syn. — Sharpness, discrimination See DISCERNMENT.

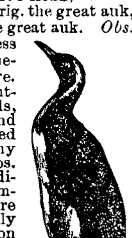
pen′e-tra-tive (pĕn′ē-trā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pénétratif*, LL. *penetrativus*.] **1**. Tending to penetrate; of a penetrating quality; piercing; as, the *penetrative* sun. Also, acute; discerning; sagacious; as, *penetrative* wisdom. "The *penetrative* eye." *Wordsworth.*

Led on by skill of *penetrative* soul. *Grainger.*

2. Having the power to affect or impress the mind or heart; impressive; as, *penetrative* shame. *Shak.* — **pen′e-tra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pen′e-tra-tive-ness**, *n.*

pen′guin (pĕn′gwĭn; pĕŋ′-), *n.* [Prob. orig. the great auk, fr. W. *pen* head + *gwyn* white.] **1**. The great auk. *Obs.*

2. Any of certain short-legged flightless aquatic birds constituting the order Sphenisciformes of the Southern Hemisphere. They are most numerous about the Antarctic continent, the Falkland Islands, and New Zealand. On land they stand erect, but walk clumsily. They are covered with short, stiff, scalelike feathers, many of which are simple shafts without barbs. The flipperlike wings, bearing only rudimentary scalelike quills, are used for swimming and are incapable of flexure, but are moved with a rotary motion by specially developed muscles. They feed chiefly on shellfish. The largest species are the **king penguins** (genus *Aptenodytes*). These stand about three feet high. The smallest penguin (*Eudyptula minor*) is about a foot long. The **jackass penguins** (genus *Spheniscus*) are of medium size. Several fossil genera are known, one (see PALÆEUDYPTES) of very large size. Cf. ROCK HOPPER.


$\frac{1}{24}$
King Penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonica*).

pen′hold′er (pĕn′hōl′dẽr), *n.* A holder or handle for a pen; also, a rack for holding a pen or pens.

pen′i-cil (pĕn′ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, a painter's brush, a roll of lint, a tent for wounds. Cf. PENCIL.] *Med.* A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

pen′i-cil′late (-sĭl′āt), *a.* [See PENICIL.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the form of a pencil; furnished with a tuft of fine hairs; ending in a tuft of hairs like a camel's-hair brush, as the stigmas of some grasses. — **pen′i-cil′late-ly**, *adv.* — **pen′i-cil-la′tion** (-sĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.*

Pen′i-cil′li-um (pĕn′ĭ-sĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *penicillus*, *penicillum*, pencil; — so named in allusion to the tufts at the ends of the conidiophores.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, the blue or green molds, well typified by *P. crustaceum*, found on decaying or preserved fruit, cheese, etc. The visible part of the mold consists of erect branching conidiophores bearing at the extremities flask-shaped cells from which conidia are abstricted. At times they bear small perithecia. Also [*l. c.*], a mold of this genus.

pen-in′su-la (pĕn-ĭn′sū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *paeninsula*; *paene* almost + *insula* an island. See ISLE.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with a larger body by a neck, or isthmus; also, any piece of land jutting out into the water, whether with or without a well-defined neck or isthmus; as, the Italian *peninsula*.

the Peninsula, *or* **the Iberian Peninsula**, Spain and Portugal.

pen-in′su-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *péninsulaire*.] Of or pert. to a peninsula; as, a *peninsular* form; *peninsular* people.

Peninsular campaign, *U. S. Hist.*, in the Civil War, the campaign against Richmond made by the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, April, May, June, and July, 1862, along the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. It included the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Savage's Station, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill, and resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal forces. J. E. Johnston commanded the Confederate forces until he was wounded at Fair Oaks, when R. E. Lee replaced him. — **P. State**, Florida; — so called because the major part of it is a peninsula. — **P. War**, the successful war (1808–14) carried on in Spain and Portugal (the Iberian Peninsula) by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces, chiefly under Wellington, against the French.

pen-in′su-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. State of being a peninsula. **2**. Character peculiar to peninsular dwellers; provincialism.

pen′in-va′ri-ant (pĕn′ĭn-vā′rĭ-ănt; 115), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + E. *invariant*.] *Math.* The leading coefficient of a covariant in any covariant of a binary quantic. See SEMINVARIANT.

pe′nis (pē′nĭs), *n.* [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The male member, or organ of copulation.

pen′i-tence (pĕn′ĭ-tĕns), *n.* [F. *pénitence*, L. *paenitentia*. See PENITENT; cf. PENANCE.] **1**. Penance. *Obs. or R.*

2. Quality or state of being penitent; the disposition of a penitent; sorrow for sins or faults; repentance; contrition. "*Penitence* of his old guilt." *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Repentance, compunction. See CONTRITION.

pen′i-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [F. *pénitent*, L. *paenitens*, *-entis*, *poenitens*, p. pr. of *paenitere*, *poenitere*, to cause to repent, to repent.] **1**. Feeling pain or sorrow for sins or offenses; repentant; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life.

Be *penitent*, and for thy fault contrite. *Milton.*

2. With *of*, *upon*: Feeling grief, regret, etc. *Obs.*

3. Doing penance. *Obs.* *Shak.*

pen′i-tent, *n.* **1**. One who repents of sin; one sorrowful because of his transgressions.

2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance; one undergoing penance, esp. under the direction of a confessor. Penitents were classified in the early church as: ‖ **flentes**, mourners; ‖ **audientes**, hearers; ‖ **substrati**, kneelers; **consistentes**, standers. They had places assigned them in the church. *Penitents* is an appellation given to certain Roman Catholic orders whose members are subject to strict religious discipline and employed in charitable acts.

pen′i-ten′tial (-tĕn′shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pénitentiel*, *-al*.] Of or pertaining to penitence or penance; expressing penitence; of the nature of penance; as, the *penitential* book; *penitential* tears. "*Penitential* stripes." *Cowper.*

penitential book. *Eccl.* = PENITENTIAL, *n.*, 1. — **p. psalms**, the 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and 143d psalms.

pen′i-ten′tial, *n.* [Cf. LL. *liber poenitentialis*.] **1**. *Eccl.* A book or manual of rules for imposing penance, not included as such in the canons, though often a source of canon law.

2. A penitent.

3. *pl.* Acts or behavior of a penitent. *Obs. or R.*

pen′i-ten′tia-ry (-shȧ-rĭ), *a.* [See PENITENCE.] **1**. Of or pertaining to penance; prescribing, or doing, penance; as, a *penitentiary* priest; a *penitentiary* pilgrim.

2. Expressive of penitence; as, a *penitentiary* letter.

3. Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation. "*Penitentiary* houses." *Blackstone.*

4. Making one liable to punishment in a penitentiary; as, a *penitentiary* offense. *U. S.*

penitentiary book. *Eccl.* = PENITENTIAL, *n.*, 1.

pen′i-ten′tia-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *poenitentiarius*. See PENITENCE.] **1**. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Obs.*

2. One who does penance; a penitent. *Obs.*

3. One of a religious order of this name. *Obs. & R.*

4. A place in which to do penance; also, that part of a church to which penitents were admitted.

5. [LL. *poenitentiaria*.] *R. C. Ch.* **a** An office of the papal court which examines cases of conscience, confession, absolution from vows, etc., and delivers decisions, dispensations, etc. Its chief is a cardinal, called the **Grand Penitentiary**, appointed by the Pope. **b** An officer in some dioceses since A. D. 1215, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him.

6. A place of refuge, for reformation of prostitutes. *Eng.*

7. = PENITENTIAL, *n.*, 1.

8. A house of correction, in which offenders are confined for detention, or for punishment, discipline, and reformation, and in which they are generally compelled to labor. In England the term *penitentiary* is applied to what is otherwise called a *house of correction*, or (in the city of London) a *bridewell*, as distinguished from a jail proper. Orig. these penitentiaries were for penal confinement of paupers or vagrants only; later they were also used for detention of prisoners awaiting trial, and now the importance of the distinction between jails and penitentiaries has been largely done away with by the Prison Act of 1865 (28 & 29 *Vict.* c. 126), which provided that every prison to which the act applied should be both a jail and a house of correction. In the United States *penitentiary* is used of the State prison, as distinguished from the *reformatory*. (Cf. INFAMY.)

penk (pĕŋk), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pinka*.] To hit, strike, or act, feebly. *Dial. Eng.*

pen′knife′ (pĕn′nīf′), *n.*; *pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz′). [*pen* + *knife*.] A small pocketknife; formerly, a knife used for making and mending quill pens.

pen′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1**. One who uses the pen; a writer. Specif.: **a** One who writes or copies papers, documents, or the like, for another; a clerk; scrivener. **b** One expert in penmanship; one who writes well.

2. An author; a composer.

pen′man-ship, *n.* **1**. Art or practice with the pen in writing; the art of writing; style or manner of writing; chirography; as, good or bad *penmanship*.

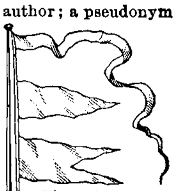
2. Manner of expression in writing. *Rare.*

pen′na (pĕn′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PENNÆ (-ē). [L.] *Zoöl.* A normal contour feather, as distinguished from downs, plumes, etc.

Pen′na-cook (pĕn′ȧ-ko͝ok), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian confederacy formerly inhabiting parts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. After King Philip's War they fled, part to Canada, part to the Mohicans on the Hudson.

pen name. A name assumed by an author; a pseudonym or nom de plume.

pen′nant (pĕn′ănt), *n.* [An alteration of *pennon*; ME. *penon*, *penoun*, *pynoun*, OF. *penon*, F. *pennon*, *penon*, fr. L. *penna* feather. See PEN a feather; cf. PINION feather, wing.] **1**. *Naut.* A pendant, or short rope. See PENDANT, 5 **a** & **b**.


Three forms of Pennants.

2. *Naut.* **a** A flag usually with fly much longer than the hoist. The **narrow**, or **long, pennant** (called also **whip**, or **coachwhip**) is a long, narrow piece of bunting, generally carried at the masthead of a government vessel in commission. The **broad pennant** was an oblong, swallow-tailed flag, carried at the masthead of a commodore's vessel. In the United States navy, when two or more ships are in company and no flag officer is present, the ship of the senior officer flies, in addition to the whip, a triangular blue pennant. **b** Any small flag used for decorating, signaling, or the like.

3. *Music.* = HOOK, *n.*, 5 **c**.

pen′nate (pĕn′āt) } *a.* [L. *pennatus* feathered, winged, fr.
pen′nat-ed (-āt-ĕd) } *penna* feather, wing.] **1. a** Winged; feathered; — used chiefly in combination, as longi*pennate*. **b** Penniform.

2. *Bot.* Var. of PINNATE. *Rare.*

Pen-nat′u-la (pĕ-năt′ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-lȧz). [NL., dim. See PENNATE.] **a** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of sea pens, the type of a family, **Pen′na-tu′li-dæ** (pĕn′ȧ-tū′lĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] A sea pen. — **pen-nat′u-lid** (-lĭd), *n.*

Pen-nat′u-la′ce-a (-lā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENNATULA.] *Zoöl.* A division of Alcyonaria including the sea pens, sea kidneys, and related forms. The colony is usually featherlike, leaflike, or club-shaped, often more or less bilaterally symmetrical, with the polyps arranged along the distal part of a central axis, or on lateral branches. The basal end of the axis is destitute of polyps, serving as a stem, and is embedded in the mud of the sea bottom. See RENILLA, SEA PEN, *Illust.* — **pen-nat′u-la′cean** (-shăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pen-nat′u-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **pen-nat′u-la′ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pen-nat′u-loid** (-năt′ū-loid), *a.*

pen′ner (pĕn′ẽr), *n.* [From PEN to confine.] A workman who brings in sheep from the flock outside the woolshed and confines them in pens within the shed, so that they may be ready for the shearers. *Australasia.*

pen′ni- (pĕn′ĭ-). A combining form from Latin *penna*, meaning *feather*.

pen′ni-less (pĕn′ĭ-lĕs), *a.* [From PENNY.] Without a penny; destitute of money; impecunious; extremely poor. — **pen′ni-less-ly**, *adv.* — **pen′ni-less-ness**, *n.*

pen′nill (pĕn′ĭl), *n.*; *pl.* -NILLION (pĕ-nĭl′yŏn). [W.] A kind of improvised verse suited to harp accompaniment. Singing of pennillion is a traditional feature of the Welsh bardic eisteddfods.

pen′ni-nerved′ (pĕn′ĭ-nûrvd′), **pen′ni-nerv′ate** (-nûr′vāt), *a.* [*penni-* + *nerve*.] *Bot.* Pinnately veined or nerved.

pen′ni-nite (pĕn′ĭ-nīt), **pen′nine** (-ĭn; -īn), *n.* [From the *Pennine* Alps, where it is found.] *Min.* A mineral of the chlorite group, like clinochlore in composition, and monoclinic, but of rhombohedral habit. It is commonly emerald or olive green, but sometimes pinkish, yellowish, or silvery. H., 2.–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.85.

Pen′ni-se′tum (pĕn′ĭ-sē′tŭm), *n.* [NL.; *penni-* + *seta*.] *Bot.* A large genus of ornamental Old World grasses having a bristly involucre surmounting the jointed pedicels of the spikelet. Several species, as *P. typhoideum*, the pearl millet, furnish grain and pasturage in the tropics. Others, as *P. rueppelianum*, the fountain grass, are grown in gardens.

pen′non (pĕn′ŭn), *n.* [See PENNANT.] **1**. A long triangular flag or streamer, esp. one used as the ensign of a knight bachelor in the Middle Ages, or of a regiment of lancers.

2. Any flag or banner.

3. A knight bachelor or ensign bearer. *Obs.*

4. A pennant, or pendant.

pen′non, *n.* [See PENNANT; cf. PINION.] A wing; pinion.

Penn′syl-va′ni-a Dutch (pĕn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ). A dialect of High German with an intermixture of English words, spoken in parts of Pennsylvania, by descendants of German immigrants of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Penn′syl-va′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Pennsylvania. Specif.: *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a Paleozoic period between the Mississippian, or Subcarboniferous, and the Permian. See GEOLOGY. *Chart.*

Penn′syl-va′ni-an, *n.* **1**. A native or citizen of Pennsylvania.

2. *Geol.* The Pennsylvanian period or system; — called also the *Carboniferous proper*, and *Upper Carboniferous*. The system consists of the Pottsville conglomerate (millstone grit) and, overlying this, the coal measures (which see). The system contains most of the coal of the United States east of the Great Plains, and the corresponding system (Upper Carboniferous) contains most of the coal of Europe, of China, and of some other regions. West of the Great Plains the system is generally coal-less in the United States. The period was probably a very long one. The climate was probably warmer, more moist, and more near-

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fr. *penetralis*.] An innermost part; one of the penetralia. *Obs or R.* [*Sp.*]

pen′e-tra-tiv Penetrative. *Ref.*

pen′e-tra′tor (pĕn′ē-trā′tẽr), *n* [L.] One that penetrates.

pen′e-trive, *a.* [Cf. F. *pénétrer* to penetrate.] Penetrative. *Obs. Scot.*

Pe-ne′us (pē-nē′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηνειός.] *Gr. Myth* God of the Thessalian river Peneus, and father of Daphne.

peneworth. † PENNYWORTH.

penez. Obs. pl. of PEN

pen feather. **1**. A quill feather. **2**. A pin feather. *Obs. or Dial.*

pen′-feath′ered, *a.* Pin-feathered. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pen′fish′, *n.* [*pen* a feather + *fish*.] A squid.

pen′fold′ (pĕn′fōld′), *v. t.* To partition into or as into pinfolds; also, to inclose in or as in a pinfold. *Rare.*

pen′fold′, *n.* = PINFOLD.

pen′go-lin (pĕŋ′gō-lĭn). Rare var. of PANGOLIN. [plant.]

pen′guin. Var. of PINGUIN, the

penguin duck. The Indian runner duck. See under INDIAN.

pen′guin-er-y (pĕn′gwĭn-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A breeding place of penguins.

penguin grass. A grass of the Falkland Islands (*Poa flabellata*)

pen′gun′, *n.* A popgun. *Scot.*

pen′head′, *n.* The head or dam from which water goes to a mill wheel. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

pen′house′, *n.* A penthouse.

peni. † PENNY

pe′ni-al (pē′nĭ-ăl), *a* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the penis.

pen′i-ble, *a.* [OF. *penible*, F. *pénible*. Cf. PAINABLE.] Painstaking; assiduous; also, painful. *Obs.* — **pen′i-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

pen′i-cil′lat-ed (pĕn′ĭ-sĭl′āt-ĕd), *a.* Penicillate.

pen′i-cil′li-form (-sĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Penicillate.

pen′ide (pĕn′īd), *n.* [F. *pénide*, ultimately fr. Per. *pānīd* sugar. Cf. ALPHENIC.] Pulled sugar candy, orig. barley sugar *Rare.*

penie. † PENNY.

Pe-ni′el (pē-nī′ĕl; pĕn′ĭ-). *Bib.*

pe′nile (pē′nīl; -nĭl: *see* -ILE), *a.* [*penis* + *-ile*.] *Anat.* Penial.

pen′ile, *n.* [L. *paene* almost + F. *île* isle.] A peninsula. *Obs.*

Pe-nin′nah (pē-nĭn′ȧ). *Bib.*

pen-in′su-lar, *n.* **a** An inhabitant of a peninsula. **b** [*cap.*] A soldier of the Peninsular War.

pen-in′su-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To form into a peninsula.

pen-in′time, *a.* [L. *paene* almost + *intimus* inmost.] Next to the inmost. *Obs.*

penis. Obs. pl. of PENNY.

pen′isle. † PENILE.

pen′i-stone (pĕn′ĭ-stōn), *n.* [From *Penistone*, small town in Yorkshire, Eng.] A coarse woolen cloth used in England in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.*

pen′i-ten-cer (pĕn′ĭ-tĕn-sẽr), *n.* [F. *pénitencier*.] One who imposes penance; specif., a priest who heard confession and enjoined penance in extraordinary cases; also, a penitent. *Obs.*

pen′i-ten-cy (-sĭ), *n.* [L. *paenitentia*.] Penitence. *Obs. or R.*

pen′i-ten′tial-ly, *adv.* of PENITENTIAL. [-SHIP.]

pen′i-ten′ti-a-ry-ship′, *n.* See

pen′i-tent-ly, *adv.* of PENITENT.

pe-ni′tis (pē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *penis* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the penis.

pen′i-tis′sim, *a.* [F. (Rabelais) *penitissime*, a superlative fr. L. *penitus* inner.] Inmost. *Obs.*

penitote. † PERIDOT.

penitrive. † PENETRIVE.

peniworthe. † PENNYWORTH.

penk (pĕŋk), *n.* [See PINK a minnow.] A minnow. Cf. PINK, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

pen′mas′ter, *n.* An accomplished penman.

Penn. *Abbr.* Pennsylvania.

pen-na′ceous (pĕ-nā′shŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Like, or pertaining to, a contour feather (penna).

pennach, *n.* † PANACHE.

pen′nage, *n.* [F., fr L. *penna* feather.] Plumage. *Obs.*

pennair. † PENNER.

pen′nal-ism (pĕn′ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [G. & NL. *pennalismus*; G. *pennal* pen case, schoolboy, fr. LL. *pennale* pen case.] A system of fagging *Pennals*, or freshmen, in German universities, abolished late in the 17th century. *Obs. or Hist.*

pennance. † PENANCE.

pen′nant. † PENDANT.

pennant fish. The cobbler fish.

Pen′nant's mar′ten (pĕn′ănts). [After Thomas *Pennant*, English naturalist.] The fisher.

pen′nant-winged′ night′jar′. An African nightjar (*Macrodipteryx longipennis*) in the male of which the second primary is very long and spatulate.

pen′nar. † PENNER.

pen-nat′i-. For various terms in *pennati-*, see those beginning PINNATI-.

pennaunce † PENANCE.

pennaunt † PENDANT.

penne. † PEN.

penned (pĕnd), *a.* Winged; having plumes or quills. *Obs.*

pen-neech′ (pĕ-nēk′), *n.* Also **pen-neeck′** (-nēk′). A card game played with hands of seven, and having a card turned up before each trick to determine trumps. *Obs. or R.*

pennence. † PENANCE.

pen′ner (pĕn′ẽr), *n.* A case for holding pens, usually attached to the girdle. *Obs. or Scot.*

pen′ner, *n.* One who pens, writes, or composes, something.

pen′ner-up′, *n.* One who pens up, as sheep for shearers.

pen′net, *n.* [Cf. PENIDE.] = PENIDE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

penni, *n.* [Finnish, fr. G. *pfennig*. See PENNY.] See COIN.

pen′nie. † PENNY.

pen-nif′er-ous (pĕ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pennifer*; *penna* feather + *ferre* to bear.] Pennigerous.

pen′ni-form (pĕn′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *penna* feather + *-form*.] Shaped like a feather

pen-nig′er-ous (pĕ-nĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *penniger*, *penna* feather + *gerere* to bear.] *Zoöl* Bearing feathers or quills.

Pen′ning-ton for-ma′tion (pĕn′ĭng-tŭn). [From *Pennington* Gap, Virginia.] *Geol.* A shale formation at the top of the Mississippian system in the central and southern Appalachians.

pen-nip′o-tent (pĕ-nĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *pennipotens*; *penna* wing + *potens* strong.] Strong of wing: strong on the wing. *Rare.*

pen′nis. † PENCE. [STONE.]

pen′ni-stone. Var. of PENI-

pen′ni-veined′ (pĕn′ĭ-vānd′), *a.* [*penni-* + *veined*.] *Bot.* Penninerved.

pen′non-cel, **pen′non-celle** (pĕn′ŭn-sĕl), *n.* [OF. *penoncel*, dim. of *penon*. See PENNANT.] = PENCEL, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*

pen′noned (pĕn′ŭnd), *a.* Having a pennon.

pen′no-plu′ma (pĕn′ō-plo͞o′mȧ; 243), **pen′no-plume** (pĕn′ō-plo͞om), *n.* [See PENNA; PLUMA.] *Zoöl.* A semiplume.

pen′north (pĕn′ŭrth). Dial. Eng. var. of PENNYWORTH.

pennowne. † PENNON.

ly uniform than now. The plants included numerous pteridophytes, as ferns, horsetails, and lycopods, and some gymnosperms; many of these attained great size, and from them the coal was formed (see COAL, 3). Land animals are represented by insects, spiders, scorpions, etc., and amphibians, whose first clear records appear in this period.

pen'ny (pĕn'Ĭ), *n.; pl.* PENNIES (-Ĭz) or PENCE (pĕns). *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence*, the amount of pennies in value. [ME. *peni*, AS. *penig, pening, pending;* akin to D. *penning*, OHG. *pfenning, pfenting*, G. *pfennig*, Icel. *penningr;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** An English coin now worth $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound sterling, $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, or 2.03 cents U. S. It is legal tender up to twelve pence. Abbr., *d.* (initial of *denarius*). Originally, the penny was of silver. It was the chief Anglo-Saxon coin, and corresponded to the *denarius* of the Continent. It was gradually reduced in weight from over 22 grains to 10, and debased. Since the 18th century it has been made of copper or (since 1860) of bronze, except a small number issued in silver as maundy money.

1 Penny of Offa, about 760 A. D. 2 Denarius of Tiberius (A. D. 14-37), the Tribute Penny of Matt. xxii. 15.

2. Any of various coins corresponding more or less closely to the above; as: **a** A denarius. *Luke* xx. 24. **b** A Scotch coin (not in use since 1707), which so depreciated that in 1600 it was worth only one twelfth of an English penny. **c** A cent. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. A coin of some specified kind; as, the gold *penny* of Henry III. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. Vaguely, a piece of money; a sum of money; *sing. or pl.*, money, in general; as, to turn (make) an honest *penny*.

What *penny* hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what munition sent? *Shak.*

5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** = PENNYWEIGHT. **b** A pennyworth. **c** = PENNYLAND.

☞ *Penny* is used in combination with prefixed numerals (as, *fourpenny* or *4-penny, sixpenny*, etc.) to form adjectives denoting price or value. As applied to nails these adjectives now denote certain arbitrary sizes, though originally, in the 15th century, they designated the price per hundred; as, a *tenpenny* nail, one then costing tenpence per hundred. The explanation of *penny* in this connection as a corruption of *pound*, or, as often pronounced, *pun*, is wrong.

pen'ny, *a.* Worth or costing one penny.

☞ For phrases beginning with *penny* see *Vocabulary*.

pen'ny-a-line', *a.* Getting low pay, as a penny for each line; hence, cheap: inferior; as, a *penny-a-line* writer.

pen'ny-a-lin'er (-ā-lĭn'ĕr), *n.* Orig., one who furnished matter to public journals for a penny a line, or for small pay; now, contemptuously, a poor writer for small and precarious pay; a hack writer.

pen'ny-cress' (-krĕs'), *n.* An annual brassicaceous plant (*Thlaspi arvense*), having round, flat pods.

penny post. A post carrying a letter for a penny; specif., the mail system in England. Also, a mail carrier.

pen'ny-roy'al (pĕn'Ĭ-roi'ăl), *n.* [A corruption of earlier *puliall royal*, in which *puliall* is fr. OF. *poliol*, F. *pouliot*, a dim. fr. L. *puleium*, or *pulegium*.] **a** A European perennial mint (*Mentha pulegium*) with small pungently aromatic leaves. **b** A similar American menthaceous plant (*Hedeoma pulegioides*), often distinguished as *American pennyroyal*. It yields the commercial oil of pennyroyal, used as a culicifuge. Also, any other species of *Hedeoma*.

pen'ny-weight' (pĕn'Ĭ-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce; as, a *pennyweight* of gold. It was originally the weight of a silver penny ($\frac{1}{240}$ of a Tower pound, or 22½ grains), whence the name. Abbr., *dwt.*

pen'ny-wise', *a.* Also **penny wise.** Wise or prudent only in small matters; saving small sums while losing larger; — used chiefly in *penny-wise and pound-foolish*.

pen'ny-wort' (pĕn'Ĭ-wûrt'), *n.* Any of several round-leaved plants: **a** = NAVELWORT **a.** **b** Any species of *Hydrocotyle* or *Centella*, called also *marsh pennywort*. **c** The Kenilworth ivy. **d** The Cornish moneywort. **e** The small American gentianaceous plant *Obolaria virginica*.

pen'ny-worth' (pĕn'Ĭ-wûrth'), *n.* **1.** A penny's worth; as much as a penny will buy.

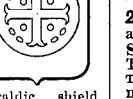
2. Hence: The full value of one's penny expended; due return for money laid out; a good bargain; a bargain; as, a dear or cheap *pennyworth*.

The priests sold the better *pennyworths*. *Locke.*

3. That which is, or may be, bought for a penny or for a certain sum.

4. A small quantity; a trifle. *Bacon.*

Pen'ny-yard' pen'ny. A kind of silver penny, first coined in Penny-yard Castle in the town of Ross, county Hereford, Eng.



Heraldic shield showing Pennyyard Penny.

Pe-nob'scot (pē-nŏb'skŏt), *n.* [From the river *Penobscot*, fr. Algonquian *penoom-ske-ook* at the falls of the rock.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe dwelling on the Penobscot River. They favored the French in the early wars until 1749, when they made a lasting peace with the English. Their principal settlement is Oldtown. They subsist by hunting, fishing, basket making, etc.

pe-nol'o-gy (pē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ποινή, or L. *poena*, punishment + *-logy*.] The study of punishment for crime; that branch of criminology dealing with the deterrent and reformatory treatment of criminals. — **pe'no-log'i-cal** (pē'nō-lŏj'Ĭ-kăl; pĕn'ō-), *a.* — **pe-nol'o-gist** (pē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pen picture. A picture drawn with the pen, or, more commonly, a written description.

pen point. A metal pen.

pen portrait. A portrait drawn with the pen, or, more commonly, a written characterization.

pen pot. A fisherman's pot for keeping crabs or lobsters.

pen'rack' (pĕn'răk'), *n.* A rack to hold pens not in use.

pen'sile (pĕn'sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *pensilis*, fr. *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT.] **1.** Hanging; suspended; pendent; pendulous. *Bacon.* "*Pensile* branches." *W. Howitt.*

2. Having or building a hanging nest, as some birds. *R.*

Syn. — See PENDENT.

— **pen'sile-ness, pen-sil'i-ty** (pĕn-sĭl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pen'sion (pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pensio* a paying, payment, fr. *pendēre, pensum*, to weigh, to pay; akin to *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. SPEND.] **1.** A payment; tribute; specif., the tax or dues payable by a member of a guild. Also, expenditure; outlay. *Obs.*

The stomach's *pension*, and the time's expense. *Sylvester.*

2. Specif.: A stated allowance or stipend made, in consideration of past services or of the surrender of rights or emoluments, to one retired from service; esp., a regular stipend paid by a government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, the families of soldiers killed in service, etc.

3. A payment regularly made to any person; as: **a** To one employed for current services; salary; wages. *Obs.* **b** To one by way of subsidy or allowance, whether as a means of securing good will, coöperation, or the like, or as a gratuity, as to royal favorites or to men of eminence in art, literature, or science.

4. A certain sum of money payable to a clergyman, forming a charge upon the revenues of a benefice. *Eng.*

5. Payment for board and lodging. *Obs.*

6. [F., pronounced pän'syôn'.] A boarding house or boarding school in France, Belgium, Switzerland, etc.

pen'sion, *v. t.;* PEN'SIONED (-shŭnd); PEN'SION-ING. To grant or pay a pension to; — sometimes followed by *off;* as, to *pension* off a servant.

One knighted Blackmore, and one *pensioned* Quarles. *Pope.*

pen'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; hence, hireling; as, *pensionary* spies.

2. Consisting of a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision.

Pensionary Parliament. = LONG PARLIAMENT.

pen'sion-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *pensionnaire*. Cf. PENSIONER.] **1.** A recipient of a pension; a pensioner; often, with evil implication, a hireling.

2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland. *Hist.*

3. = GRAND PENSIONARY.

pen'sion-a-ry, *n.* A house for pensioners, as formerly a boarding house at Cambridge, Eng., for university men.

pen'sion-er (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *pensionnier*. Cf. PENSIONARY.] **1.** One in receipt of pension, or pay, or of a pension; hence, a dependent. Specif.: **a** A hired soldier; a mercenary. *Obs. or Hist.* Sometimes, a hireling; creature. **b** A person having a regular allowance because of long service or injury in service, as in the army or in business.

Old *pensioners* . . . of Chelsea Hospital. *Macaulay.*

c = GENTLEMAN-AT-ARMS. *Obs. or Hist.* **d** A member of a bodyguard; a servant; retainer. *Obs.* **e** One supported by public charity in or out of a charitable institution.

2. An officer of the Inns of Court in charge of collection and record of pensions. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. = PENSIONARY, 2. *Obs.*

4. A tributary, as a state paying regular tribute. *Obs. & R.*

5. [Cf. F. *pensionnaire*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, one who pays for his living in commons; — corresponding to *commoner* at Oxford.

6. A boarder, esp. in a French, Belgian, etc., convent or school. *Obs.*

pen'sive (pĕn'sĭv), *a.* [ME. *pensif*, F. *pensif*, fr. *penser* to think, fr. L. *pensare* to weigh, pouder, consider, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh. See PENSION, POISE.] **1.** Dreamily or somewhat sadly thoughtful; engaging in, given to, or favorable to, earnest or melancholy musing.

The *pensive* secrecy of desert cell. *Milton.*
Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppressed. *Pope.*

2. Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* numbers. *Prior.*

Syn. — Dreamy, meditative, musing, reflective, sober. — THOUGHTFUL, CONTEMPLATIVE, PENSIVE, WISTFUL. One is THOUGHTFUL who is habitually full of thought, or who is immersed in thought; one is CONTEMPLATIVE who is given to meditation or reflection; as, "Wordsworth's large, *thoughtful*, earnest discourse" (*Memoir of Wordsworth*); "A little thickset bushy-locked man . . . with bright, sympathetic, *thoughtful* eyes" (*Carlyle*); "The *contemplative* life which is concerned with human feeling and thought and beauty, . . . the *contemplative* life which has God's person and love in Christ for its object" (*Ruskin*). PENSIVE adds to *thoughtful* the implication of melancholy, or dreamy seriousness; WISTFUL suggests pensive longing; as, "Oft, when on my couch I lie, in vacant or in *pensive* mood" (*Wordsworth*); "silent and *pensive*, idle, restless, slow" (*Byron*); "*pensive*, not sentimental" (*E. FitzGerald*); "in a *wistful* silence reading all the meaning of your eyes" (*M. Arnold*); "*Wistful* provincials gaze in at the clubs" (*Thackeray*). See THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDER, MELANCHOLY.

— **pen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **pen'sive-ness,** *n.*

pen'stock' (pĕn'stŏk'), *n.* [*pen* an inclosure + *stock*.] **1.** A sluice or gate for restraining, deviating, or otherwise regulating the flow of water, sewage, etc.; a floodgate.

2. a A pentrough. **b** A close conduit, tube, or pipe for conducting water, as to a water wheel.

3. The barrel of a wooden pump.

pent (pĕnt), *p. a.* [Prop. p. p. of *pend*, var. of *pen* to shut in. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** Penned or shut up; confined; — often with *up*. "Here in the body *pent*." *J. Montgomery.*

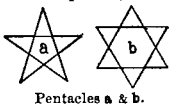
No *pent-up* Utica contracts your powers. *J. M. Sewall.*

2. Strained or stretched by something inclosed; being overfull and hence distended. *Obs.*

pen'ta- (pĕn'tȧ-). [Gr. πεντα-, a later combining form of πέντε five. See FIVE.] A combining form denoting *five*.

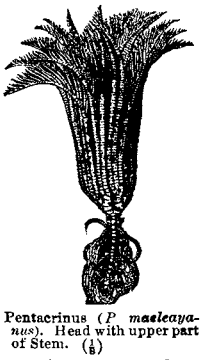
pen'ta-chord (-kôrd), *a.* [L. *pentachordus* five-stringed, Gr. πενταχόρδος; πεντα- five + χορδή string.] Five-stringed. — *n. Music.* **a** An ancient instrument with five strings. **b** A diatonic system of five tones.

pen'ta-cle (-k'l), *n.* [Cf. OF. *pentacle*, prob. a pentacle, OF. *pentacol* jewel hung from the neck, It. *pentacolo* talisman, and ME. *pentangel* a figure with five points; of uncert. origin; cf. Gr. πέντε five.] A certain figure or object formerly used as a magic or talismanic symbol; as: **a** Orig., apparently, a five-pointed star, or pentagram; a pentalpha. **b** Any of various symbols, esp. a six-pointed star, or figure formed by intersection of two equilateral triangles.



Pentacles **a** & **b**.

Pen-tac'ri-nus (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PENTA-; CRINUM.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large stalked crinoids having a small bowl-shaped calyx, strong numerously branched and pinnulate arms, and a pentangular stalk. Most of them are extinct, but a few still live in deep water among the West Indies and elsewhere. It is the type of a family, **Pen'ta-crin'i-dæ** (pĕn'tȧ-krĭn'Ĭ-dē). — **pen-tac'ri-noid** (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-noid), *a.*



Pentacrinus (*P. maeleayanus*). Head with upper part of Stem. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

pen-ta'cron (pĕn-tā'krŏn), *n.; L. pl.*-CRA (-krȧ). [NL.; *penta-* + Gr. ἄκρον a summit.] *Geom.* A solid having five summits, or angular points.

pen'tad (pĕn'tăd), *n.* [Gr. πεντάς, -άδος, a body of five, fr. πέντε five.] **1.** A group of five, esp. five years.

2. *Chem.* A pentad atom, radical, or element.

pen'tad, *a. Chem.* Having a valence of five; pentavalent.

pen'ta-dac'tyl } (pĕn'tȧ-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [Gr. πενταδάκτυλος
pen'ta-dac'tyle } with five fingers or toes. See PENTA-; DACTYL.] Having five digits to the hand or foot, or five fingerlike parts. — **pen'ta-dac'tyl-ism** (-tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.*

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penny ale. Thin, poor ale, sold for a penny a gallon. *Obs.*

penny bird. The European little grebe. *Ireland*

penny bridal. = PENNY WEDDING. [*n.*]

penny dreadful. See DREADFUL,

pen'ny-earth', *n.* [See EARTH a plowing.] *O. Eng. Law.* Plowing paid for in money.

penny father. A penurious person: a niggard. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]

penny fee. Small pay; wages.

penny fish. The john dory.

penny flower. The satinpod (*Lunaria biennis;* — so called from its round flat pods.

penny grass **a** Pennyroyal. **b** The marsh pennywort. **c** The wild rattle.

pen'ny-land', *n.* A small piece of land, rated at about a penny a year. Cf. DENARIATE. *Obs. exc. Shet. & Ork.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

pen'ny-leaf', *n.* The navelwort.

penny mail. *Scots Law.* A small feudal payment in money.

penny pies. *Dial. or Colloq. Eng.* **a** The navelwort *Cotyledon umbilicus*. **b** The moneywort *Sibthorpia europæa*.

pen'ny-prick', *n.* An old game of throwing at a penny. *Obs.* —

pen'ny-prick'er, *n.* *Obs.*

pen'ny-purse', *n.* A purse for pennies; a niggard. *Obs.*

penny rent. Money rent; hence, income; revenue. Also, a penny or nominal rent. *Eng.*

pen'ny-rot', *n.* Marsh pennywort.

pennyroyal oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pen'ny-stone', *n.* **1.** A flat stone used as a quoit; a game of quoits. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Nodular ironstone. *Eng.*

penny wedding. A wedding for the expense of which the guests furnish money, — formerly common in Scotland, Wales, etc.

penny wheep (hwēp) *or* **whip** (hwĭp). Small beer. *Scot.*

pen'ny-white', *a.* Made fair by (silver) pennies. *Obs.*

pen'ny-win'kle (pĕn'Ĭ-wĭŋ'k'l), **pen'ny-win'kler** (-klĕr), *n.* A periwinkle. *Local, U. S*

penny wisdom. State or character of being penny-wise.

penon. + PENNON.

pen'on-cel. + PENNONCEL.

penoun. + PENNON. [cramp.]

pen palsy *or* **paralysis** Writers'

pens. + PENCE

pen'sal. + PENCEL, PENCIL.

pen'sa-tive, *a.* [Cf. It. & Sp. *pensativo*.] Pensive. *Obs.*

Pen-sau'ken for-ma'tion (pĕn-sô'kĕn). [From *Pensauken* Creek, New Jersey.] *Geol.* An early Pleistocene formation of New Jersey.

pense. Pence. *Ref. Sp.*

pense, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pense* thought.] A pansy. *Obs.*

pense, *v. t.* [F. *penser*.] To think of; ponder over. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To think; ponder. *Obs.*

pen'se-e', *n.* [F. *pensée*.] Thought, esp. anxious thought; anxiety; a thought. *Obs.*

‖ **pen's e'** (pän'sā'), *n.* [F.] A thought expressed in literary form; — prob. alluding to Pascal's work "Les Pensées," which consists of fragments of an extensive theological treatise.

pen'sel + PENCIL.

pen'sel. Var. of PENCEL.

pen'sell. Obs or hist. var. of PENNONCEL. [worry. *Obs.*]

pense'ment, *n.* [F.] Anxiety;

‖ **pen'sez' à moi'** (pän'sā'-zȧ mwä'). [F.] Think of me; forget me not.

pen-sic'u-late, *v. t.* [L. *pensiculare*, dim. of *pensare*.] To consider. — **pen-sic'u-la'tion,** *n* — **pen-sic'u-la-tive,** *a. All Obs.*

pen'sif. + PENSIVE.

pen'si-ful (*dial.* pĕn'sĭ-f'l), **pense'ful** (*dial.* pĕns'f'l), *a.* [*pense* (or OF. & F. *pensée* thought) + *-ful*.] Pensive; also, conceited. — **pen'si-ful-ness, pense'ful-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pen'sil. + PENCIL, PENSILE.

pen'sil. Pensile. *Ref. Sp.*

pen'sil, pen'sile. Vars. of PENCEL, pennon.

pen'si-ly, *adv.* [*pensy* + *-ly*.] Pensively; affectedly. *Obs.*

pen'si-ness, *n.* Pensiveness; also, affectation; self-conceit. *Obs.*

pen'sion, *v. i.* [See PENSION, *n.*] To live as a boarder.

pen'sion-a-ble (pĕn'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [SIONABLE.]

pen'sion-a-bly, *adv.* of PEN-

pen'siond. Pensioned. *Ref. Sp.*

Pensioner Parliament. = LONG PARLIAMENT.

pen'sion-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pen'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

‖ **pen'sion'naire'** (pän'syôn'nar'), *n.* [F.] A pensioner; boarder.

‖ **pen'sion'nat'** (-nȧ'), *n.* [F.] A boarding school.

Pension Parliament. = LONG PARLIAMENT.

pen'sion-ry, *n.* [See PENSIONER; -RY.] A body of pensioners. *Obs. & R.*

pensioun. + PENSION.

pen'si-tate, *v. t.* [L. *pensitare*.] To consider; ponder. *Obs.* — **pen'si-ta'tion,** *n. Obs.*

pen'si-tive. + PENSATIVE.

pen'siv. Pensive. *Ref. Sp.*

pen'sived (pĕn'sĭvd), *a.* Made pensive. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

pen'sive-head, *n.* Pensiveness.

‖ **pen-so'so** (p n-sō'sō), *a.* [It., pensive.] *Music.* Pensive; — used adverbially as a direction.

pens, *n.* [See PENSE.] Thought. *Obs.* [PENSTEMON.]

pen-ste'mon, *n.* Erron. for

pen'ster, *n.* [*pen* + *-ster*.] A writer: esp., a hack writer. *R.*

pen'stock', *n.* [*pen* instrument + *stock* handle.] Penholder.

pen'sum (pĕn'sŭm), *n.* [L., weight, charge, duty, office; prop., p. p. neut. of *pendere* to weigh.] A task, esp. one set as a punishment in school.

pen'sy (-sĭ), *a.* [Cf. OF. *pensif*, nom sing. & acc. pl. *pensis;* or OF. *pensé* thoughtful. Cf. PENSIVE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Pensive. **b** Self-conceited; proud. **c** Peevish; fretful; squeamish.

pent. + PAINT.

pent, *n.* A place containing pent-up water; a reservoir. *Obs.*, exc as place name.

pent, *n.* A penthouse. *Rare.*

Pent. *Abbr.* Pentecost.

pen'ta-bas'ic (-bās'Ĭk), *a. Chem.* Having in the molecule five hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters.

pen'ta-cap'su-lar, *a. Bot.* Having five capsules.

pen'ta-car'bon. *a. Chem.* Having five carbon atoms.

pen'ta-car'pel-la-ry, *a. Bot.* Having five carpels.

pen'ta-che'ni-um (pĕn'tȧ-kē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A fruit similar to a cremocarp, but having five carpels.

pen'ta-chlo'ride, *n. Chem.* A chloride having five atoms of chlorine in the molecule.

pen'ta-cho'ni-um (pĕn'tȧ-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Cf. Gr. πένταχα in five divisions.] *Music.* A composition in five parts.

pen'ta-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Of, pertaining to, or capable of perceiving, five colors.

pen-tac'id (p ĕ n-tȧ s'Ĭ d), *a. Chem.* Capable of combining with five molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

pen'ta-coc'cous, *a.* [See PENTA-; COCCUS.] *Bot.* Composed of five united 1-seeded carpels.

pen-tac'ri-nite (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-nīt), *n.* [See PENTACRINUS.] Any fossil of the genus *Pentacrinus*.

pen'ta-cros'tic (p n'tȧ-krŏs'-tĭk), *n.* A set of verses so disposed that the name forming the subject of the acrostic occurs five times — the whole set of verses being divided into five parts from top to bottom.

pen-tac'ti-nal (pĕn-tăk'tĭ-nȧl; pĕn'tăk-tĭ'nȧl), *a.* Five-rayed; five-armed.

pen-tac'u-lar (pĕn-tăk'ū-lăr), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a pentacle.

pen'ta-cyc'lic (pĕn'tȧ-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a. Bot.* Arranged in five cycles or whorls, as the floral leaves in flowers with biseriate stamens.

Pen'ta-dac'ty-la (pĕn'tȧ-dăk'-tĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENTA-DACTYL.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a division of vertebrates comprising the amphibians and higher forms with typically five digits on each limb.

pen'ta-dac'tyl-oid (-tĭ-loid), *a.* [*pentadactyl* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.*

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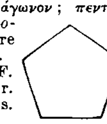
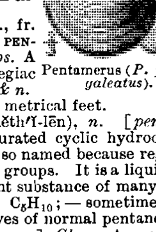
pen′ta-dec′ane (pĕn′tȧ-dĕk′ān), *n.* [*penta-* + *decane.*] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{15}H_{32}$, of the paraffin series. One, a liquid, has been found in petroleum.
pen′ta-del′phous (-dĕl′fŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* Having the stamens arranged in five sets or clusters, the filaments in each cluster more or less united, as in the flowers of the linden.
pen′ta-gon (pĕn′tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + γωνία angle: cf. L. *pentagonium*, F. *pentagone.*] *Geom.* A plane figure having five angles and therefore five sides.



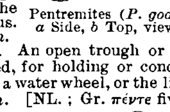
Regular Pentagon.

pen-tag′o-nal (pĕn-tăg′ō-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pentagonal*, *pentagone*, L. *pentagonus*, Gr. πεντάγωνος.] Having five corners or angles. — **pen-tag′o-nal-ly**, *adv.*
pen′ta-gram (pĕn′tȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγραμμον, neut. of πεντάγραμμος having five lines. See PENTA-; -GRAM.] **1.** A pentacle or a pentalpha. **2.** *Math.* A figure determined by five points. — **pen′ta-gram-mat′ic** (-gră-măt′ĭk), *a.*
pen′ta-he′dral (-hē′drăl), *a.* Having five faces; as, a *pentahedral* figure.
pen′tal (pĕn′tăl), *n.* [From PENTANE.] A colorless, highly inflammable liquid (chemically trimethyl ethylene, C_5H_{10}), used as an anæsthetic.
pen-tal′pha (pĕn-tăl′fȧ), *n.* [Gr. πένταλφα. See PENTA-; ALPHA.] A five-pointed star. = PENTACLE **a**.
Pen-tam′er-a (pĕn-tăm′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENTAMEROUS.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of beetles, including those normally having five-jointed tarsi. It embraces about half of all the known beetles. — **pen-tam′er-an** (-ăn), *n.*
pen-tam′er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Divided into, or consisting of, five parts, or arranged in five sets of parts. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having each floral whorl consisting of five, or a multiple of five members, as the flax flower; — commonly written *5-merous.* **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Pentamera.
Pen-tam′er-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PENTAMEROUS.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Paleozoic brachiopods, often abundant in the Silurian. The shell is rostrate and oval or somewhat pentagonal; its cavity is divided by two internal vertical ridges in each valve. The genus is the type of the family **Pen′ta-mer′i-dæ** (pĕn′tȧ-mĕr′ĭ-dē).



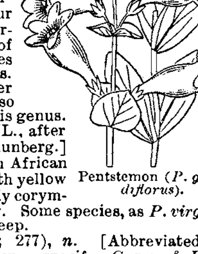
Pentamerus (*P. pseudogaleatus*).

pen-tam′e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πεντάμετρος; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + μέτρον measure.] *Pros.* A verse of five feet. Specif., the elegiac pentameter. See ELEGIAC, *a. & n.*
pen-tam′e-ter, *a.* Having five metrical feet.
pen′ta-meth′yl-ene (pĕn′tȧ-mĕth′ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*penta-* + *methylene.*] *Chem.* **a** A saturated cyclic hydrocarbon, C_5H_{10}, obtained artificially; — so named because regarded as composed of five methylene groups. It is a liquid boiling at 50–51° C., and the parent substance of many derivatives. **b** A bivalent radical, C_5H_{10}; — sometimes used in designating certain derivatives of normal pentane.
pen′tane (pĕn′tān), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Any of three hydrocarbons, C_5H_{12}, of the paraffin series. Two are colorless, volatile liquids, and occur in petroleum. The third is a gas at temperatures above 9° C.
pen-tap′o-lis (pĕn-tăp′ō-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πεντάπολις; πεντα- + πόλις city.] A union, confederacy, or group of five cities. See *Gaz.* — **pen′ta-pol′i-tan** (pĕn′tȧ-pŏl′ĭ-tăn), *a.*
pen′tarch-y (pĕn′tär-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. πενταρχία. See PENTA-; -ARCHY.] A government by five persons; five joint rulers; also, a union of five powers. "The *pentarchy* of the senses." *A. Brewer.* — **pen-tar′chi-cal** (pĕn-tär′kĭ-kăl), *a.*
pen′ta-stich (pĕn′tȧ-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. πεντάστιχος of five verses; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + στίχος line, verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.
pen-tas′ti-chous (pĕn-tăs′tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. στίχος line, row.] *Phyllotaxy.* Arranged in five vertical ranks or orthostichies, as the leaves of an apple tree. In the pentastichous arrangement, which is common, the angular divergence is ⅖ of the circumference of the stem, the sixth leaf standing above the first. — **pen-tas′ti-chy** (pĕn-tăs′tĭ-kĭ), *n.*
pen′ta-syl-lab′ic (pĕn′tȧ-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.* [L. *pentasyllabus*, Gr. πεντασύλλαβος.] Having five syllables.
Pen′ta-teuch (pĕn′tȧ-tūk), *n.* [L. *pentateuchus*, Gr. πεντάτευχος; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + τεῦχος a tool, implement, a book.] The first five books of the Old Testament, collectively; — called also *Law of Moses*, *Five Books of Moses*, etc. See OLD TESTAMENT. — **Pen′ta-teu′chal** (-tū′kăl), *a.*
pen′ta-thi-on′ic (-thī-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*penta-* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid of sulphur, $H_2S_5O_6$, known only in solution, formed by leading hydrogen sulphide into a solution of sulphur dioxide. — **pen′ta-thi′o-nate** (-thī′ō-nāt), *n.* (see -ATE, 3 **b**).
pen-tath′lon (pĕn-tăth′lŏn), *n.* [Gr. πένταθλον; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + ἆθλον a contest.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest in which each contestant participated in five different events, as leaping, foot racing, wrestling, throwing the discus, and throwing the spear. **2.** Any athletic contest involving participation by each contestant in five different events.
Pen′ta-tom′i-dæ (pĕn′tȧ-tŏm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pentatoma* a genus of insects, fr. Gr. πέντε five + τομή a cut + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of terrestrial heteropterous insects, usually flattened and angular in form and often brilliantly colored. They live on the juices of plants and fruits. The harlequin cabbage bug is an example. — **pen′ta-tom′id** (pĕn′tȧ-tŏm′ĭd), *a. & n.*
pen′ta-ton′ic (pĕn′tȧ-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. τόνος tone.] *Music.* **a** Consisting of five tones; as, a *pentatonic* scale. **b** Of or pertaining to a pentatonic scale.
pen′ta-va′lent (pĕn′tȧ-vā′lĕnt; pĕn-tăv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*penta-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence, or combining power, of five. See VALENCE.
pen′te-con′ter (pĕn′tē-kŏn′tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πεντηκοντήρης, fr. πεντήκοντα fifty.] *Class. Antiq.* A fifty-oared galley, the common type in Greek navies of the early Hellenic period. See GALLEY, 2.
Pen′te-cost (-kŏst), *n.* [L. *pentecoste*, Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα) the fiftieth day, Pentecost, fr. πεντηκοστός fiftieth, fr. πεντήκοντα fifty, fr. πέντε five. See FIVE; cf. PINKSTER.] **1.** A solemn festival of the Jews; — so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover (which fell on the sixteenth of the Jewish month Nisan); hence called, also, the *Feast of Weeks.* At this festival an offering of the first fruits of the harvest was made. By the later Jews it was generally regarded as commemorative of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt. **2.** A festival of the Roman Catholic and other Christian churches commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles, which occurred on the day of Pentecost; — called also *Whitsunday.* — **Pen′te-cos′tal** (-kŏs′tăl), *a.*
pen′te-cos′ty (-kŏs′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Gr. πεντηκοστύς, fr. πεντηκοστός the fiftieth, πεντήκοντα fifty.] *Gr. Antiq.* A troop of fifty soldiers in the Spartan army.
Pen-tel′ic (pĕn-tĕl′ĭk) } **Pen-tel′i-can** (-ĭ-kăn) } *a.* [L. *Pentelicus*, Gr. Πεντελικός.] Of, pert. to, or obtained from, Mount Pentelicus, near Athens, where was quarried the fine white marble of which the Parthenon is built.
Pen′the-si-le′a (pĕn′thĕ-sĭ-lē′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πενθεσίλεια.] In post-Homeric Greek legend, a queen of the Amazons, who, with a band of female warriors, fought with great valor for Troy and was slain by Achilles.
Pen′theus (pĕn′thūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πενθεύς.] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, grandson of Cadmus, who resisted the introduction of the orgiastic worship of Dionysus. He was discovered watching the orgies of the Bacchæ and torn to pieces by his mother, Agave, and his two sisters, Ino and Autonoë, in their frenzy. See BACCHÆ.
Pen′tho-rum (pĕn′thō-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέντε five.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs with thin leaves and greenish pentamerous flowers, placed in the Crassulaceæ or Saxifragaceæ, or erected into a distinct family, Penthoraceæ. The American *P. sedoides* is the ditch stonecrop. The other two species are Asiatic.
pent′house′ (pĕnt′hous′), *n.* [Corrupt. of *pentice*, *appentice*, F. *appentis.* See APPENTICE.] **1.** A shed or roof attached to and sloping from a wall or building, as one sheltering a passage, door, window, or the like; hence, any smaller structure joined to a building; an annex; appentice. **2.** Anything likened to a penthouse. Specif., any of several structures or devices with a sloping roof, whether attached to a building or not, as a window awning, a shed to protect besiegers, the roof over the corridor on three sides of a court-tennis court; also, an eyebrow. "The *penthouse* of his eye." *Scott.*
pent′house′, *a.* Leaning; overhanging. "*Penthouse* lid." *Shak.* "My *penthouse* eyebrows." *Dryden.*
pent′house′, *v.t.*; -HOUSED′ (-houzd′); -HOUS′ING (-houz′ĭng). To furnish with or as with, or to make like, a penthouse.
pen′tine (pĕn′tīn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, C_5H_8, some being of the acetylene series, and others diolefines.
pen′to-san (pĕn′tō-săn), *n.* Also **-sane** (-sān). [From PENTOSE.] *Chem.* One of a class of substances (complex carbohydrates widely distributed in plants, as in fruits, gums, woods, hay, etc.) which yield pentoses on hydrolysis.
pen′tose (pĕn′tōs), *n.* [*penta-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of sugars of the formula $C_5H_{10}O_5$,) as arabinose and xylose; — so called from the five carbon atoms in the molecule. (Cf. HEXOSE.) They are not fermented by yeast. Though not themselves found as yet in nature, they are formed by the decomposition of pentosans.
pen′to-su′ri-a (pĕn′tō-sū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pentose* + *-uria.*] *Physiol.* A state in which pentoses (usually those derived from pentosans, as of fruit, gum, etc., eaten with the food) are present in the urine.
pen-tox′ide (pĕn-tŏk′sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* [*penta-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* An oxide having five atoms of oxygen in the molecule; as, phosphorus *pentoxide*, P_2O_5.
Pen′tre-mi′tes (pĕn′trē-mī′tēz), *n.* [NL., for *Pentatremites*; *penta-* + Gr. τρῆμα a hole.] *Paleon.* A genus of Subcarboniferous Blastoidea having an ovate or pyriform calyx with five petal-like ambulacral areas. It is the type of a family, **Pen′tre-mit′i-dæ** (-mĭt′ĭ-dē), of the Devonian and Subcarboniferous. — **pen′tre-mite** (pĕn′trē-mīt), *n.*



Pentremites (*P. godoni*). *a* Side, *b* Top, view. (⅔)

pen′trough′ (pĕn′trŏf′; 205), *n.* An open trough or conduit, usually planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill pond to a water wheel, or the like.
Pent-ste′mon (pĕnt-stē′mŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πέντε five + στήμων warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American scrophulariaceous herbs, having opposite or verticillate leaves and showy blue, purple, red, or white flowers, four perfect stamens and one sterile stamen. The majority of the many species are natives of the western United States. Many are cultivated under the name *beardtongue.* Also [*l.c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.



Pentstemon (*P. grandiflorus*).

Pentz′i-a (pĕnt′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. J. *Pentz*, a student of Thunberg.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African asteraceous hoary shrubs with yellow flowers in small heads, usually corymbose, but sometimes solitary. Some species, as *P. virgata*, give useful pasturage for sheep.
pe′nult (pē′nŭlt; pē-nŭlt′; 277), *n.* [Abbreviated fr. *penultima.*] The last but one; specif.: *Gram. & Pros.* The last syllable but one of a word.

Designating, or derived from, the pentadactyl type of limb.
pen′ta-dec′a-gon, *n.* *Geom.* A figure of fifteen angles and therefore fifteen sides.
pen′ta-dec′a-to′ic, **pen′ta-de-co′ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Designating any fatty acid of the formula $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$. That of normal structure is a solid melting at 51° C.
pen′ta-dec′yl (pĕn′tȧ-dĕs′ĭl), *n.* *Chem.* Any of the isomeric univalent radicals, $C_{15}H_{31}$, of which the pentadecanes are hydrides.
pen′ta-de-cyl′ic (-dē-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* = PENTADECATOIC.
pen′ta-dic′i-ty (-dĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being a pentad. *R.*
pen-ta′do. † PINTADO.
pen′ta-do′dec-a-he′dron, *n.* *Geom.* A polyhedron formed by twelve pentagons. [See COIN.]
pen′ta-drachm, -drach′ma, *n.*
pen′ta-ë′dron (pĕn′tȧ-ē′drŏn). Var. of PENTAHEDRON.
pen′ta-fid (pĕn′tȧ-fĭd), *a.* [*penta-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Divided or cleft into five parts.
pentageron, *n.* Prob. erron. for PENTAGONON, pentagram. *Obs.*
pen′ta-glot (pĕn′tȧ-glŏt), *a.* [*penta-* + *-glot*, as in *polyglot.*] Using five different languages. — *n.* A pentaglot work.
pen′ta-glu′cose, *n.* *Chem.* Pentose. [rĭ], *a.* Pentagonal.
pen-tag′o-na-ry (pĕn-tăg′ō-nȧ-
pentagon dodecahedron. *Geom.* A pentadodecahedron.
pen′ta-go′ni-an (pĕn′tȧ-gō′nĭ-ăn), **pen′ta-gon′ic** (-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* Pentagonal.
pen′ta-gon′o-he′dron (-gŏn′ō-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*pentagon* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] *Geom.* Any polyhedron formed by pentagons.
pen-tag′o-noid (pĕn-tăg′ō-noid), *a.* [*pentagon* + *-oid.*] Like a pentagon; somewhat pentagonal; hence, *Craniom.*, resembling a pentagon as viewed from the norma verticalis; — said of skulls of a type distinguished by Sergi.
pen-tag′o-non, *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον a pentagon.] A pentagram; also, a pentagon. *Obs.*
pen-tag′o-nous, *a.* [L. *pentagonus.*] Pentagonal *Obs.*
pen′ta-graph, *n.* Incorrect var of PANTOGRAPH.
Pen′ta-gyn′i-a (pĕn′tȧ-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.pl.* [NL.; *penta-* + Gr. γυνή female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants, having flowers with five styles or pistils. — **pen′ta-gyn** (pĕn′tȧ-jĭn), *n.* — **pen′ta-gyn′i-an** (-ăn), *a.*
pen-tag′y-nous (pĕn-tăj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the order Pentagynia. *Obs.* **b** Having five styles, as some flowers.
pen′ta-hed′ri-cal (pĕn′tȧ-hĕd′rĭ-kăl; -hē′-), *a.* Pentahedral. *R.*
pen′ta-he′dron (-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] A solid bounded by five faces.
pen′ta-he′drous (-drŭs), *a.* Pentahedral.
pen′ta-hex′a-he′dron, *n.* A polyhedron bounded by five ranges each of six faces. — **pen′ta-hex′a-he′dral**, *a.*
pen′ta-hy′drate, *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing five molecules of water of crystallization.
pen′ta-hy′dric, *a.* *Chem.* Containing five hydroxyl groups.
pen′tail′, *n.* **a** A Bornean squirrel shrew (*Ptilocercus lowii*) having the long tail naked at the base and bilaterally fringed with long hairs on the terminal third. **b** The pintail duck.
pen′ta-lem′ma (pĕn′tȧ-lĕm′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *penta-* + *-lemma*, as in *dilemma.*] An argument involving five mutually exclusive propositions. Cf. DILEMMA. *R.*
pen′ta-logue (pĕn′tȧ-lŏg), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. λόγος speech. See DECALOGUE.] A set of five rules or laws. *Rare.*
pen-tal′o-gy (pĕn-tăl′ō-jĭ), *n.* State of having, or a combination of, five parts.
pen-tam′er-ism (pĕn-tăm′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* The state of being pentamerous.
pen-tam′e-trist (-ē-trĭst), *n.* A writer of pentameters. *Rare.*
pen-tam′e-trize (-trīz), *v. t.* To change into a pentameter. *Rare.*
Pen-tan′dri-a (pĕn-tăn′drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *penta-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants having flowers with five separate stamens. — **pen-tan′der** (-dẽr), *n.* — **pen-tan′dri-an** (ăn), *a.*
pen-tan′drous (-drŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Pentandria. *Obs.* **b** Having five stamens, as many flowers.
pentane lamp. A photometric standard lamp having an Argand burner and using air saturated with pentane vapor.
pen′tan′gle (pĕn′tăŋ′g'l), *n.* **a** A pentagram. *Rare.* **b** A pentagon.
pen-tan′gu-lar (pĕn-tăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* Having five corners or angles.
pen′ta-ni′trate, *n.* A compound containing five nitrate groups (NO_3) in the molecule.
pen-tan′o-lid (pĕn-tăn′ō-lĭd), *n.* [*penta-* + *-olid.*] *Chem.* Valerolactone. *Off. Nom.*
pen′ta-pet′al-ous (pĕn′tȧ-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having five petals.
Pen′ta-phyl′a-ca′ce-æ (pĕn′tȧ-fĭl′ȧ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PENTAPHYLAX. — **pen′ta-phyl′a-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Pen-taph′y-lax (pĕn-tăf′ĭ-lăks), *n.* [NL.; *penta-* + Gr φύλαξ a guard.] *Bot.* A genus of peculiar trees represented by a single species, *P. euryoides*, of eastern China, and constituting the family **Pen′ta-phy′la-ca′ce-æ** (order Sapindales).
pen-tap′o-dy (pĕn-tăp′ō-dĭ), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Pros.* A measure or series consisting of five feet.
pen-tap′ter-ous (pĕn-tăp′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + *-pterous.*] *Bot.* Having five wings, as some fruits.
pen′tap-tote (pĕn′tăp-tōt), *n.* [L. (pl.) *pentaptota*, Gr. πεντάπτωτος with five cases; πεντα- + πτωτός falling.] *Gram.* A noun having five cases.
pen′tap-tych (-tĭk), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. πτύξ, πτυχός, a fold.] *Fine Arts.* A picture, or combination of pictures, consisting of a centerpiece and double folding doors or wings, as for an altarpiece. Cf. TRIPTYCH.
pen′tarch (-tärk), *n.* [*penta-* + *-arch.*] One of five joint rulers.
pen′tarch, *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning.] *Bot.* Having five protoxylems, as some roots.
pen′ta-sep′al-ous (pĕn′tȧ-sĕp′ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having five sepals.
pen′ta-spast (pĕn′tȧ-spăst), *n.* [L. *pentaspaston*, Gr. πεντα- (see PENTA-) + σπᾶν to pull.] A mechanical purchase with five pulleys. *Rare.*
pen′ta-sper′mous (-spûr′mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having five seeds.
pen′ta-spher′ic, pen′ta-spher′i-cal, *a.* *Math.* Designating a system of coördinates that are the ratios of the five powers of a point with respect to five fixed spheres mutually orthogonal.
Pen′ta-stom′i-da (-stŏm′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πεντα- (see PENTA-) + στόμα a mouth.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LINGUATULIDA. — **pen′ta-stome** (pĕn′tȧ-stōm), *n.* — **pen-tas′to-moid** (pĕn-tăs′tō-moid), *a. & n.* — **-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
Pen-tas′to-mum (-mŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See LINGUATULIDA.
pen′ta-style (pĕn′tȧ-stīl), *a. & n.* [*penta-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] See COLUMNIATION **b** & **d**.
pen′ta-sty′los (-stī′lŏs), *n.* A pentastyle building.
pen′ta-sul′phide, *n.* Also **-fid.** *Chem.* A sulphide having five atoms of sulphur in the molecule.
pen-tath′lete (pĕn-tăth′lēt), *n.* [Gr. πενταθλητής, fr. πένταθλον.] *Gr. Antiq.* An athlete in the pentathlon.
pen′ta-tom′ic (pĕn′tȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Consisting of five atoms; having five atoms in the molecule. **b** Pentavalent. **c** Having five replaceable atoms or radicals.
pen′ta-tone, *n.* *Anc. & Medieval Music.* An interval of five whole steps; an augmented sixth.
pente. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PAINT.
pen′te-con′ter (pĕn′tē-kŏn′tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πεντηκοντήρ. [*Gr. Antiq.* A commander of fifty men.
pen′te-cos′tals (-kŏs′tălz), *n. pl.* [L. *pentecostalis* of Pentecost.] Offerings to the parish priest, or to the mother church, at Pentecost. *Obs. or Hist.*
pen′te-cos-ta′ri-on (-kŏs-tā′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NGr. πεντηκοστάριον.] *East. Ch.* The service book for the period from Easter to the eighth day after Pentecost, which in the Eastern Church is All Saints' Day.
pen′te-cos′ter, *n.* = PENTECONTER, the commander.
pen′te-graph. Incorrect for PANTOGRAPH.
pen′tene (pĕn′tēn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] Amylene.
pent′er. † PAINTER.
pen′te-reme (pĕn′tē-rēm), *n.* [Gr. πέντε five + L. *remus* oar.] A quinquereme. *Obs.*
pentesse. † PENTHOUSE.
pen′te-ter′ic (pĕn′tē-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πεντετηρικός.] *Gr. Antiq.* Recurring each fifth (in our reckoning every fourth) year.
Penthecost. † PENTECOST.
pen′the-mim′er-is (pĕn′thē-mĭm′ẽr-ĭs), *n.* [L., also *-es*, fr. Gr. πενθημιμερής, a.; πέντε five + ἡμιμερής halved.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of five half-feet; a catalectic colon of two feet and a half. — **pen′the-mim′er-al** (-ăl), *a.* See CÆSURA, 1.
pen-thi′o-phene (pĕn-thī′ō-fēn), *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, C_5H_6S, homologous with thiophene.
Pen′tho-ra′ce-æ (pĕn′thō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PENTHORUM.
pen′tice (pĕn′tĭs), *n.* = PENTHOUSE.
pen′ti-cle, *n.* Prob., penthouse. *Obs.*
Pen′ti-cost, Penticoste. † PENTECOST.
pention, etc. † PENSION, etc.
pen′tis (pĕn′tĭs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PENTHOUSE.
pent′it, *p. a.* [Extended fr. *pent*, as a p. p.] Shut in; hence, cozy; comfortable. *Scot.*
pen′tite (pĕn′tīt), *n.* [*penta-* + *-ite.*] *Org. Chem.* A pentahydric alcohol. Cf. HEXITE.
pent′land-ite (pĕnt′lăn-dīt), *n.* [After Joseph B. *Pentland.*] *Min.* A sulphide of nickel and iron, (Fe,Ni)S, found in pale bronze-yellow masses. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 4.60.
pent′like. Erron. for PENTELIC. *Obs.*
pen′to-graph. Incorrect var. of PANTOGRAPH.
pen-to′ic (pĕn-tō′ĭk), *a.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Valeric; — so called because the valeric acids are pentane derivatives.
pen′tol (pĕn′tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*penta-* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* Unsaturated coal-tar hydrocarbon, C_5H_6, got as a liquid boiling at 41° C.
pen′tone (-tōn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* = VALYLENE.
pen′to-side (-tō-sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-sid.** A compound of a pentose with some other substance.
pent roof. A roof sloping on one side only; a penthouse roof.
pent′stock′, *n.* A penstock.
pen′tyl (pĕn′tĭl), *n.* [*penta-* + *-yl.*] = AMYL. — **pen-tyl′ic** (pĕn-tĭl′ĭk), *a.*
pen′tyl-ene (pĕn′tĭ-lēn), *n.* = AMYLENE.
pen′u-a-ry, *n.* [L. *penuarius* of or for provisions, fr. *penus* store of food.] A storehouse. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
pe-nu′che (pē-nōō′chĕ). Erron. for PANOCHA.
pe′nu-chle (pē′nŭk-'l). Var. of PINOCHLE.
Pe-nu′el (pē-nū′ĕl). *Bib.*
pe-nult′, *a.* = PENULTIMATE. *R.*
pe-nul′tim, *a. & n.* [L. *paenultimus*: cf. OF. *penultime.*] Penultimate. *Obs.*
pe-nul′ti-ma (pē-nŭl′tĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L. *paenultima* (sc. *syllaba*), fem. of *paenultimus* the last but

pe-nul'ti-mate (pē-nŭl'tĭ-māt), *a.* **1.** Last but one; as, the *penultimate* syllable, the last syllable but one of a word.
2. Of or belonging to the last syllable but one; as, this word takes a *penultimate* accent.

pe-num'bra (pē-nŭm'brȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *paene* almost + *umbra* shade.] **1.** *Optics.* The shadow cast, as in an eclipse, where the light is partly, but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body; the space of partial illumination between the umbra, or perfect shadow, on all sides, and the full light. See ECLIPSE, *Illust.*
2. The shaded region surrounding the dark central portion, or umbra, of a sun spot.
3. *Paint.* The part of a picture where the shade gradually blends with the light.
— **pe-num'bral** (-brăl), **pe-num'brous** (-brŭs), *a.*

pe-nu'ri-ous (pē-nū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From PENURY.] **1.** Destitute of money; poverty-stricken. *Obs.* "My *penurious* band." *Shak.*
2. Hence, in general, wanting richness; needy; poor; wretched; as, *penurious* times; *penurious* soil.
3. Excessively sparing in the use of money; stingy; miserly. "A *penurious* niggard of his wealth." *Milton.*
4. Overnice; dainty. *Obs.*
Syn. —Avaricious, covetous, niggardly. See PARSIMONIOUS.
— **pe-nu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pe-nu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *penuria;* cf. Gr. *πεῖνα* hunger, *πενία* poverty, need, *πένης* one who works for his daily bread, a poor man, *πένεσθαι* to work for one's daily bread, to be poor: cf. F. *pénurie.*] **1.** Absence of resources; want; privation; indigence; extreme poverty; destitution. "A *penury* of military forces." *Bacon.*
It arises in neither from *penury* of thought. *Landor.*
2. Penuriousness; miserliness. *Obs. or R. Jer. Taylor.*
Syn. — See POVERTY.

pen'wip'er (pĕn'wip'ĕr), *n.* Anything designed to be used to wipe a pen.

pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [Sp. *peón*, or Pg. *peão*, one who travels on foot, a foot soldier, a pawn in chess. See PAWN in chess.] **1.** In India: **a** A foot soldier. **b** A native policeman or constable. **c** An attendant or messenger.
2. A common laborer of any kind. As applied to laborers, esp. on large estates in Latin America, the term has often been used in English with the understanding that it implies bondage or serfage; but this condition, if it has practically existed, seems to have had no legal support.
3. A pawn in chess. *Obs.*

pe'on-age (-ăj), *n.* State of being a peon; also, a system of using peon labor.

pe'o-ny (pē'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* PEONIES (-nĭz). [ME. *pione, pioine, pioni*, OF. *pione*, F. *pivoine*, L. *paeonia*, Gr. *παιωνία*, fr. *Παιών, Παιάν*, the god of healing. The modern form is altered under influence of L., but *piney* is still in dialect use. AS. *peonie* is directly fr. L. Cf. PÆAN.] A plant or flower of the genus *Pæonia.* The cultivated peonies are mostly hybrids between *P. albiflora* and *P. officinalis;* they have large, usually double flowers of various shades of red and pink, or pure white. The *tree peony, P. moutan*, has large flowers of various colors. See PÆONIA.

peo'ple (pē'p'l), *n. sing. & pl.;* and, in sense of a particular body of persons, *pl.* PEOPLES. [ME. *peple, people, poeple*, OF. *pueple*, F. *peuple*, fr. L. *populus.* Cf. POPULACE, PUEBLO.] **1.** A body of persons united by a common character, culture, or sentiment; the individuals collectively of any characteristic group, taken as distinct from, or conceived apart from, the unity of the group as subject to a common government (that is, as a *race* or *tribe*); a folk. Sociologically, the traits which characterize a *people* are community of custom, belief, and tradition (generally, also, of language and geographical position), and a feeling of mutual familiarity taking the form of a sentiment of solidarity or a "consciousness of kind." Most *peoples* are made up of minglings of *races*, as is the American people. A *nation* may comprise one or more *peoples;* as, the Austrian *nation* comprises both Germanic and Slavonic *peoples;* or it may be comprised in a *people;* as, the ancient Greek *people* formed many *nations.* Cf. def. 2, also NATION, RACE.
The Basques . . . contain two radically distinct physical types. . . . They are a *people* and not a race. *W. Z. Ripley.*
People is a still more elastic expression, and may be taken to comprise in the singular all the uncombined sections of the nation, in the plural an aggregate of nations remotely connected by vague traditions, allied languages, and especially a common social culture. *A. H. Keane.*
2. A race, tribe, or nation; — used without emphatic reference to consanguinity or nationality; as, the *peoples* of Europe; the Caucasian is the world's dominant *people.*
3. The persons of a particular group, taken distributively; as: **a** The members of a community geographically distinct; as, the *people* of London; the *people* of Ceylon (cf. POPULATION); — often used in partial reference to def. 1; as, the plains *people.* **b** The members of a class; as, the better *people* of the community. **c** The members of an organization, as of a congregation or society; as, the *people* of the North Church. **d** Persons distinguished by occupation or interest; as, literary *people;* tradespeople. **e** The persons under a superior, as the subjects of a monarch, a body of retainers, servants, etc.; — usually with the possessive. "You slew great number of his *people.*" *Shak.* **f** Members of one's family or kindred; relatives; often, ancestry; as, my *people* were English. *Colloq.*
4. The mass of a community as distinguished from a special class; the commonalty; the populace; the vulgar; the common crowd; as, nobles and *people.*
5. The body of enfranchised citizens of a state; the electorate; in a broader sense, the body of persons in whom is vested the sovereignty of a nation or who are capable of expressing their general wish, as by public sentiment.
6. **a** Human beings, as distinguished from animals. **b** Living creatures; often, specif., animals of a certain kind or habit; as, the bee *people;* the forest *people;* also, supernatural beings; as, the "little *people*," that is, fairies.
The ants are a *people* not strong. *Prov.* XXX. 25.
7. Persons; folks; — used as an indefinite subject of a verb, like *on* in French, and *man* in German; as, *people* in adversity; *people* who like gayety.
People were tempted to lend by great premiums. *Swift.*
☞ *People* is regularly construed as a plural except in senses 1 and 2, in corresponding applications of 6 **b**, and (formerly) in an indefinite or general sense of def. 3 (equivalent to "group" or "multitude of people"), as in, "The palace full of *peoples* up and down" (*Chaucer*). In these excepted senses it is construed as a collective singular, and may take the plural *peoples*, as:
A blissful life, a paisible [peaceable] and a sweet,
Ledden [led] the *peoples* in the former age. *Chaucer.*
This plural was, however, largely avoided from the 16th to the early 19th century, *people* being used both as singular and plural. Hence, in some early versions of the Bible, Hebrew and Greek plurals were translated by *people* where the Revised Version substitutes *peoples*, thus:
We . . . have taken strange wives of the *people* of the land. *Ezra* x. 2 (*King James Ver.*).
We . . . have married strange women of the *peoples* of the land. (*Rev. Ver.*)
Occasionally, when used collectively, *people* is construed as a plural, as:
Every *people* worthy of being called a nation possess . . . ample resources for expressing the highest ideas. *Buckle*
Syn. — PEOPLE, NATION, RACE. PEOPLE, as here compared, suggests the whole community regarded as an aggregate of individuals, yet as constituting a unit; NATION emphasizes less the mass of individuals, more the political, institutional, or territorial unity; RACE lays stress on the idea of common origin or descent; for more technical distinctions, see defs.; as, "We here highly resolve that . . . this *nation*, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, — and that government of the *people* by the *people* and for the *people* shall not perish from the earth" (*A. Lincoln*); "A State is accidental; it can be made or unmade; but a *nation* is something real which can be neither made nor destroyed" (*J. R. Green*); "the crashing defeat of the Celtic *race* in Britain" (*M. Arnold*). See POPULACE.

peo'ple (pē'p'l), *v. t.;* PEO'PLED (pē'p'ld); PEO'PLING (pē'plĭng). [Cf. OF. *popler, puepler*, F. *peupler.* Cf. POPULATE.] To stock with people; to fill as with people; to populate. "*Peopled* heaven with angels." *Dryden.*
As the gay motes that *people* the sunbeams. *Milton.*

peo'ple, *v. i.* To become inhabited.

peo'pler (-plĕr), *n.* One who peoples; settler; inhabitant.

peo'ple's bank (pē'p'lz). A form of coöperative bank, such as those of Germany; — a term loosely used for various forms of coöperative financial institutions.

People's party. *U. S. Politics.* A party formed in 1891, advocating an increase of the currency, public ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs, etc., an income tax, limitation in ownership of land, etc.

pep'er-ine (pĕp'ĕr-ĭn) } *n.* [It. *peperino*, L. *piper* pepper.
pep'er-i'no (-ē'nō) } So called on account of its appearance.] A dark-colored volcanic conglomerate or tuff containing crystals of various minerals and fragments of rocks. It is found esp. in the Alban Hills near Rome, and has been much used for building.

Pep'er-o'mi-a (-ō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πέπερι* pepper.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical piperaceous fleshy herbs, distinguished by having flowers with two stamens, the anther cells confluent. They abound in tropical vegetation, being often epiphytic and climbing over tree trunks. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

pe-pi'no (pē-pē'nō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg., cucumber, fr. L. *pepo* melon.] **a** A Chilean convallariaceous evergreen shrub (*Philesia buxifolia*), with handsome red flowers. **b** A tropical American plant (*Solanum muricatum*) with ovoid yellow, edible, somewhat acid fruit; —called also *melon pear.*

pep'los (pĕp'lŏs) } *n.* [L. *peplus*, fr. Gr. *πέπλος*.] A
pep'lus (pĕp'lŭs) } shawl-like upper garment worn by women in ancient Greece, esp. a costly one, as that made each year for the statue of Athene in Athens.

pep'lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lȧ). [L.] A peplos. Hence: **a** A kind of kerchief or shawl. *Obs.* **b** An overskirt hanging like the ancient peplos; also, a short fitted skirt attached to a waist or coat.

pe'po (pē'pō), *n.* [L., a kind of melon, fr. Gr. *πέπων*.] *Bot.* The characteristic fruit of the gourd family (Cucurbitaceæ); an indehiscent, fleshy, 1-celled (or falsely 3-celled), many-seeded, inferior fruit, usually with a hard rind, as the pumpkin, squash, melon, and cucumber.

pep'per (pĕp'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *peper*, AS. *pipor*, L. *piper*, fr. Gr. *πέπερι, πίπερι*; cf. Skr. *pippalī.*] **1.** **a** A pungent condiment obtained from the fruit of the East Indian plant *Piper nigrum.* The dried berries yield black pepper; white pepper consists of the dried ripe seeds divested of the pulp. Pepper is also used in medicine as a carminative stimulant. It yields by distillation a volatile oil. **b** A similar product obtained from several other species of *Piper*, esp. the long pepper (*P. longum*).
2. Any plant yielding this product, esp. the common or black pepper (*P. nigrum*). It is a climbing shrub with ovate leaves and spicate flowers succeeded by red berries. It is commonly grown in the tropics. Also, any other species of *Piper.*

Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

3. Any species of *Capsicum* or its fruit; red pepper. See CAYENNE PEPPER.
4. Any of numerous other plants of pungent or aromatic qualities, as African *pepper.*
to have pepper in the nose, to behave superciliously or rudely. *Obs.* — **to take p. in the nose,** to get angry. *Obs.*

pep'per (pĕp'ĕr), *v. t.;* PEP'PERED (-ĕrd); PEP'PER-ING. **1.** To sprinkle or season with or as if with pepper.
2. To sprinkle as pepper is sprinkled; also, to spread in or as in grains; as, to *pepper* hail; to *pepper* long words into a writing.
3. To shower shot or other missiles on; to pelt; as, to *pepper* one with small shot; to *pepper* one with scolding.
4 To thrash or beat soundly with rapid blows; hence, formerly, to conquer or ruin by or as by beating.
I am *peppered*, I warrant, for this world. *Shak.*
5. To make pungent or spicy, as writing.
6. To cause to have venereal sores. *Obs.*
7. *Falconry.* To bathe in a preparation of pepper and water in order to remove vermin; as, to *pepper* a hawk.
8. To praise fulsomely; to flatter. *Obs.*

pep'per, *v. i.* To fire numerous (small) shots (at).

pep'per-and-salt', *a.* Having black and white intermingled in small spots; as, a *pepper-and-salt* cloth or suit.

pep'per-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A small box or bottle, with a perforated top, used for sprinkling ground pepper on food, etc.
2. A buttress on the left-hand wall of a fives court as the game is played at Eton.

pepper bush. **a** Any shrub of the genus *Clethra;* — more commonly called *sweet pepper bush.* See under SWEET. **b** In Australia, any shrub of the genus *Drimys* (which see).

pepper caster. A caster or bottle for pepper, esp. one in a cruet stand.

pep'per-corn' (pĕp'ĕr-kôrn'), *n.* [AS. *piporcorn.*] A dried berry of the black pepper; hence, a mere trifle. Cf. PEPPERCORN RENT.

pep'per-corn', *a.* **1.** Consisting of a peppercorn; hence, very small.
2. Designating woolly hair that gathers in little knots or nubbles over the scalp. This is due to its shortness and spiral form, causing it readily to intertwist.
peppercorn rent, *Law*, orig., in the Middle Ages, a rent consisting in the supplying of a certain amount, usually a pound, of black peppercorns at stated intervals; now, any merely nominal rent in kind, operating to keep alive the paramount or dominant title.

pep'per-grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* **a** Any cress of the genus *Lepidium*, esp. the garden peppergrass, or garden cress, *L. sativum.* They are small plants with round flattened pods, of pungent flavor. **b** The common pillwort of Europe.

pep'per-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [*pepper* + *mint.*] **1.** A pungent and aromatic mint (*Mentha piperita*) with dark green lanceolate leaves and whorls of small pink flowers in spikes.
2. The volatile oil obtained by distilling the fresh herb; also, the essence or spirit (essence of peppermint) consisting of a solution of this oil in alcohol.
3. A lozenge of sugar flavored with peppermint.
4. In Australia, the peppermint gum or peppermint tree.

pepper plant. **a** Any plant yielding pepper, esp. a species of *Piper* or of *Capsicum.* **b** In Australia, the zinziberaceous plant *Alpinia cærulea*, with pungent edible rootstocks.

pepper pot. **1.** **a** A stew of vegetables, meat or fish, and cassareep, common in the West Indies. **b** A highly seasoned stew of tripe, meat, dumplings, and vegetables. *U. S.*
2. A person of high or hot temper. *Colloq.*

pepper sauce. A condiment made of small red peppers steeped in vinegar.

pepper tree. **a** A tropical American anacardiaceous tree (*Schinus molle*), often grown for shade in warm climates. It has graceful pinnate leaves and panicles of greenish flowers succeeded by red berrylike drupes. **b** = PEPPER, 4.

pepper vine. **a** The pepper plant. **b** A vitaceous shrub (*Ampelopsis arborea*), of the southern United States, with bipinnate leaves and pungent black berries.

pep'per-y (pĕp'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pepper; having the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent.
2. Hot-tempered; passionate; choleric.

pep'sin (pĕp'sĭn), *n.* Also **pep'sine.** [G. *pepsin*, fr. Gr. *πέψις* a cooking, digesting, digestion, fr. *πεπτειν, πεσσειν*, to cook, digest. Cf. DYSPEPSIA.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme secreted by glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach of the higher animals. Combined with dilute hydrochloric acid (0.2 to 0.5 per cent) it is the chief active principle of gastric juice. Pepsin has also been found in the blood, muscles, and urine, in eggs, etc. A preparation of pepsin from the stomachs of pigs, sheep, or calves, in a white or yellowish powder consisting of the pure principle mixed with proteoses, etc., is used as a digestive.

pep'sin-ate (pĕp'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To treat, mix, or impregnate, with pepsin.

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one; *paene* almost + *ultimus* the last.] = PENULT. [penult.]
pe-nul'ti-mate (-māt), *n.* The penult.
penur, *n.* [See PENURY.] Penury. *Obs.* [ty. *Obs. & R.*]
penured, *a.* Reduced to poverty.
pe-nu'ri-ty, *n.* [L. *penuria* penury + *-ity.*] Penury. *Obs. Scot.*
pen'u-rous, *a.* Wanting; lacking. *Obs.*
pen'wom'an (pĕn'wŏŏm'ȧn), *n.* A female writer; an authoress. *Obs. or R.*
pen'wom'an-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pen'worth. ✝ PENNYWORTH.
peny. ✝ PENNY.
peoddare. ✝ PEDDER.
peolien. ✝ PEEL.
pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* = POON.
‖ **pe-o'nes** (pā-ō'nās), *n. pl.* [Sp.] Peons.
pe'o-nine. Var. of PÆONIN. See CORALLIN b. [Peonage.]
pe'on-ism (pē'ŏn-ĭz'm), *n.*
pe'o-nol. Var. of PÆONOL.
peo'ple-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
peo'ple-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
peo'ple-less, *a.* See -LESS. [ISM.]
People's Charter. See CHART-
peo'plet (pē'plĕt), *n.* [*people* + *-et.*] A small people.
peo'plish, *a.* Vulgar. *Obs.*
Pe'or (pē'ôr). *Bib.*
Pe-o'ri-a (pē-ō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From the Indian name, which orig. meant carriers or packers.] A member of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, formerly one of the chief tribes of Illinois. The remnant of the tribe resides in Indian Territory.
Pe-o'ri-an (-ȧn), *a. & n.* [From *Peoria*, Illinois.] *Geol.* See GLACIAL PERIOD.
peosen. ✝ PEASE, *pl.*
pe-ot'o-my (pē-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πέος* penis + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Amputation of the penis.
pep. Var. of PAIP. *Obs.* [flower.]
pep, *n.* = PIP, of an artificial
pe-pas'tic (pē-păs'tĭk), **pe-pas'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a. & n.* [Gr. *πεπαίνειν* to ripen, suppurate; cf. F. *pépastique.*] Suppurative.
pepe. ✝ PEEP.
peper. ✝ PEPPER.
Pe-phre'do (pē-frē'dō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πεφρηδών.*] One of the Graæ (which see).
pepille. ✝ PEOPLE.
pepin. ✝ PIPPIN.
pep'i-nel'la (pĕp'ĭ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of Sp. *pepino* cucumber.] The chayote.
pe-pin'ner-y, *n.* Also **pepinier, pepinier.** [F. *pépinière;* cf. OF. *pepinerie.* See PIPPIN.] *Hort.* A nursery. *Obs.*
pepir. ✝ PEPPER.
pe-pi'ta (pē-pē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., pip, kernel; cf. F. *pépite.*] *Mining.* A nugget of gold. [*Sp.*]
pe'ple. People. *Obs. or Ref.*
Pep'o-ho'an (pĕp'ō-hō'ȧn), *n. pl.* The semicivilized Malay tribes of Formosa; — so called by the Chinese.
pep'on, *n.* [L. *pepo, -onis*, Gr. *πέπων*; cf. OF. *pepon.*] The pumpkin. *Obs.*
peponell. ✝ PIMPERNEL.
pe-pon'i-da (pē-pŏn'ĭ-dȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *pepo, -onis*, melon + *-ida*, taken as neut. pl. of *-ides.* Cf. -IDÆ.] *Bot.* A pepo. *Rare.*
pe-po'ni-um (pē-pō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. PEPO.] *Bot.* A pepo.
pepowder. ✝ PIEPOUDRE.
pep'per-and-salt', *n.* The harbinger-of-spring.
pep'per-brand', *n.* = 1st BUNT.
pepper bread. Gingerbread. *Obs.* [a
pepper cress. = PEPPER GRASS
pepper crop. The wall pepper.
pep'perd. Peppered. *Ref. Sp.*
pepper dulse. An edible pungent red seaweed (*Laurencia pinnatifida*). *Scot.*
pepper elder. Any plant of the genus *Peperomia.*
pep'per-er, *n.* **1.** A dealer in pepper; a grocer. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. One that peppers.
pep'per-ette (pĕp'ĕr-ĕt), *n.* [*pepper* + *-ette.*] Ash of burned olive stones, used to adulterate ground pepper.
pepper family. *Bot.* The family Piperaceæ. [BLACK GUM a.]
pep'per-idge (pĕp'ĕr-ĭj), *n.* =
pepperidge bush. The barberry. *Dial. Eng.* [PEPPERY.]
pep'per-i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
pep'per-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pep'per-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PEPPER. Hence: *p. a.* Pungent; peppery; also, striking with or as with small shot, as a storm.
pep'per-ish, *a.* Peppery. *Rare.*
peppermint camphor. = MENTHOL.
peppermint gum. Any of various Australian eucalypts with aromatic leaves, as *Eucalyptus piperita, E. amygdalina, E. microcorys, E. stuartiana*, etc.; — called also **peppermint tree** and **peppermint stringbark.**
peppermint oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
pepper moth. A European moth (*Biston betularia*) having white wings with small black specks.
pep'per-nel, *n.* An obscure word, explained as a lump or swelling. *Obs.* [*cum.*]
pepper pod. The pod of *Capsi-*
pepper rent. Rent paid in pepper; nominal rent. Cf. PEPPERCORN RENT. *Chiefly Hist.*
pepper rod. A West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Croton humilis*).
pep'per-root', *n.* Toothwort.
pepper saxifrage. The meadow saxifrage.
pepper shrub. The pepper tree.
pep'per-weed', *n.* Any species of *Peperomia.* [*Rare.*]
pepper wheat. Bunted wheat.
pep'per-wood', *n.* **a** The Cayenne rose or its wood. **b** The southern prickly ash. **c** The clove cassia.
pep'per-wort' (pĕp'ĕr-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Peppergrass. **b** Any fern ally of the family Marsiliaceæ.
pep'pin. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIPPIN.
peprc. ✝ PEPPER.

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pep'tic (pĕp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *pepticus*, Gr. πεπτικός. See PEPSIN.] **1.** Pertaining to or promoting digestion; digestive; as, *peptic* sauces.
2. Able to digest. "A mind as yet so *peptic.*" *Carlyle.*
3. Of, pert. to, or resembling, pepsin; containing pepsin, or a substance of like properties; as, the *peptic* glands.
peptic glands, *Anat.*, the cardiac glands of the stomach.
pep'tic, *n.* **1.** An agent that promotes digestion.
2. *pl.* The digestive organs. *Obs.* *Tennyson.*
pep'to-gen (pĕp'tō-jĕn), *n.* [*peptone* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance, as dextrin or meat extract, which stimulates the secretion of pepsin.
pep-tog'e-nous (pĕp-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Capable of yielding, or being converted into, peptone.
pep'to-hy'dro-chlo'ric (pĕp'tō-h ī'd r ō-k l ŏ'r ĭ k; 201), *a.* [See PEPTONE; HYDROCHLORIC.] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating the acid supposed to be formed by the union of pepsin and dilute hydrochloric acid. See PEPSIN.
pep'tone (pĕp'tōn), *n.* [G. *pepton*, fr. Gr. πεπτόν, neut. of πεπτός cooked; i. e., digested.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of soluble and diffusible substances produced from proteids by peptic and tryptic digestion, by the action of acids and alkalies, by putrefaction, etc.; — usually limited to the final products of proteid nature, intermediate products being called *proteoses.* For distinctions between these two classes, see PROTEOSE. — **pep-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*
peptone agar. *Physiol. Chem.* A nutrient medium used in artificial culture of certain bacteria, it being a mixture of agar-agar and peptone, sometimes with other ingredients.
pep'to-nize (pĕp'tō-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To convert into peptone; to digest or dissolve by a proteolytic ferment; as, *peptonized* food. — **pep'to-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pep'to-niz'er** (-nīz'ẽr), *n.*
pep'to-nu'ri-a (-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *peptone* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of peptone, or a peptonelike body, in the urine.
Pe'quot (pē'kwŏt), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *Pequttôog* or *Paquatuog* destroyers.] One of a warlike tribe of Algonquian Indians once dominant in eastern Connecticut. About half of them were killed between 1637 and 1655, when the survivors were formed into two villages under the colonial government. Now only a few individuals remain.
per (pûr), *prep.* [L. Cf. FAR, FOR-, PAR, *prep.*] **1.** Through; by means of; through the agency of; by; for; for each; as, *per* annum; *per* capita, by heads, or according to individuals; *per* curiam, by the court; *per* se, by itself, of itself; or, with English words, *per* bearer; *per* hour.
2. *Her.* In the manner of; in the direction of; — used in many phrases, esp. with *party* or *parted* joined with the name of an ordinary, and referring to the division of the shield; as, *party per pale*, divided in the direction of the pale, that is, vertically. See PARTY, *a.*
per-. [See PER.] **1.** A prefix used to signify *through*, *throughout*, *by*, *for*, or as an *intensive;* as, *per*haps, by hap or chance; *per*ennial, that lasts throughout the year; *per*force, through or by force; *per*spicuous, evident throughout or very evident; *per*plex, literally, to entangle very much.
2. *Chem.* A prefix denoting the highest, or a relatively high, state of oxidation; as, *per*oxide, *per*chloric. (See PEROXIDE, ACID.) Formerly, *proto-* and *per-* were regularly used to distinguish between two compounds of the same elements in different proportions; as, *proto*chloride and *per*chloride of mercury, now usually called, respectively, mercur*ous* chloride and mercur*ic* chloride.
3. See PETROGRAPHY.
per'ad-ven'ture (pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tŭr; pûr'-; 277), *adv. & conj.* [ME. *per aventure*, F. *par aventure.* See PER; ADVENTURE.] **1.** By chance; by fortune; by accident. *Obs.*
2. Perhaps; it may be; possibly.
If *peradventure* he speak against me. *Shak.*
3. If; supposing. "*Peradventure* there be fifty righteous within the city." *Gen.* xviii. 24.
per'ad-ven'ture, *n.* Chance; hap; hence, doubt; question; as, proved beyond a *peradventure.*
per-am'bu-late (pĕr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *perambulatus*, p. p. of *perambulare* to perambulate; *per* through + *ambulare* to walk. See PER-; AMBLE.] To walk through or over; traverse; promenade; esp., to travel over in order to examine; to inspect by traversing; specif., to inspect officially the boundaries of, as of a parish, by walking over the whole line.
per-am'bu-late, *v. i.* To walk about; to ramble; stroll; as, he *perambulated* in the park.
per-am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *perambulatio.*] **1.** Act of perambulating; walking about; a tour on foot.
2. An official act or ceremony of walking around a town, parish, forest, or the like, to assert and record its boundaries; an official survey to maintain the rights of possession to any tract. This was an ancient custom observed with much ceremony in England before the Reformation.
3. Act of traversing any tract to survey or inspect it.
4. A district marked out by an official perambulation; also, a district within which one is authorized to make a tour of inspection. "Bounds of his own *perambulation.*" *Holyday.*
per-am'bu-la'tor (pĕr-ăm'bū-lā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who perambulates, as for the purpose of fixing boundaries.
2. A surveyor's instrument for measuring distances. It consists of a wheel to roll over the ground, with clockwork, and a dial showing the distance traveled. See ODOMETER.
3. A low carriage for a child, propelled by pushing; sometimes, any kind of baby carriage.

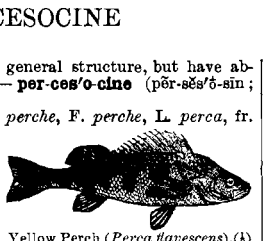
Perambulator, 2.

per-am'bu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to perambulation; perambulating.
Pe-ra'mi-um (pē-rā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A rather large, widely distributed genus of small terrestrial orchids, the rattlesnake plantains. They have basal, tufted leaves, usually blotched or checkered with white, and flowers in bracted spikes.
per annum. [L.] By the year; each year; annually.
per-cale' (pĕr-kāl'; pĕr'kăl'), *n.* [F.] A fine, closely woven cotton fabric, of a smooth finish, often printed on one side.
per'ca-line' (pûr'kȧ-lēn'; pûr'kȧ-lĭn), *n.* [F.] A fine kind of cotton goods, usually of one color, and with a glossy surface, — much used for linings.
per'car-bon'ic (pûr'kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *carbonic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $H_2C_2O_6$, unknown in the free state, but got in the form of its potassium salt (a bluish white, amorphous, powerfully oxidizing substance) by electrolysis of a cold concentrated solution of potassium carbonate. — **per-car'bon-ate** (pĕr-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* (see -ATE, 3 **b**).
Perce'for'est (pĕrs'fôr'ĕst), *n.* [OF., F. *perce-forêt* pierce-forest.] The titular hero of a medieval romance treating the fabulous history of Britain before King Arthur. Perceforest, whose adventures form only a part of the long romance, was originally called Betis and was made king of Britain by Alexander the Great. His later name resulted from his exploits in an enchanted forest.
per-ceiv'a-ble (pĕr-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *percevable.*] Perceptible; intelligible. — **per-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*
per-ceive' (pĕr-sēv'), *v. t.*; PER-CEIVED' (-sēvd'); PER-CEIV'ING (-sēv'ĭng). [OF. *parceivre, perçoivre, perceveir* (3d pl. *perceivent, parceivent*), F. *percevoir*, L. *percipere, perceptum; per* (see PER-) + *capere* to take, receive. See CAPACIOUS; cf. PERCEPTION.] **1.** To obtain knowledge of through the senses; to receive impressions from by means of the bodily organs; to take cognizance of the existence, character, or identity of, by means of the senses; to see, hear, or feel; as, to *perceive* a distant ship; to *perceive* a discord.
2. To take intellectual cognizance of; to apprehend by the mind; to see into; to comprehend; understand; note; remark; discern.
Jesus *perceived* their wickedness. *Matt.* xxii. 18.
Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke.*
3. To be affected by; — of an inanimate object. *Rare.*
4. To take possession of; to get; receive. *Obs.*
Syn. — See, behold, notice, observe, distinguish, discriminate, descry. — PERCEIVE, DISCERN. TO PERCEIVE is in general to apprehend or take cognizance of; DISCERN often implies delicate or fine discrimination or perception; as, "Hast thou *perceived* the breadth of the earth?" (*Job* xxxviii. 18); "Ye can *discern* the face of the sky, but can ye not *discern* the signs of the times?" (*Matt.* xvi. 3); "[They] steal so little, few *perceive* they steal" (*Pope*); "He stood still, because, as I *perceived*, he could not tell which way to go" (*Bunyan*); "What is false taste but a want of perception to *discern* propriety and distinguish beauty?" (*Goldsmith*); "[Suffering] is really a revelation. One *discerns* things one never *discerned* before" (*O. Wilde*). See DISCERNMENT, DISTINGUISH, APPREHEND.
per cent, per centum. Also **per cent.** (with period). [L. *per centum.*] By the hundred; in the hundred; — used esp. of proportions of ingredients, rate of interest, etc.
per-cent'age (pĕr-sĕn'tăj), *n.* [*per cent* + *-age*, as in *average.* See PER; CENT.] A certain rate per cent; the allowance, duty, rate of interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred; loosely, a part or proportion of a whole.
percentage composition. Composition as expressed by percentages (in chemistry, by weight) of constituents.
per-cen'tile (pĕr-sĕn'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in percentage.
per-cen'tile, *n.* The value that is not attained by a certain percentage (as *p*) of a large number of measurements, but is at least attained by all the rest.
per'cept (pûr'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *perceptum*, neut. p. p. of *percipere.* See PERCEIVE.] An object as it appears or exists in perception. See PERCEPTION.
The modern distinction between *percept* and concept, the one sensuous, the other intellectual. *Max Müller.*
A fish, for example, can feel, smell, taste, see, and even hear, but we cannot assume solely on that account that it has any *percepts* to which its five senses contribute, as they do to our *percept*, say, of an orange or a peppermint. *James Ward.*
The existence of ideas is subsequent to that of *percepts*, and even implies some complexity of perceptual cognition. *G. F. Stout.*
per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The power of seeing or understanding. *Rare.*
2. Quality or state of being perceptible; as, the *perceptibility* of light or color.
per-cep'ti-ble (pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *perceptibilis:* cf. F. *perceptible.* **1.** Able to perceive; perceptive. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being perceived; cognizable; discernible; perceivable. "A *perceptible* blast of the air." *Bacon.*
— **per-cep'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*
per-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *perceptio:* cf. F. *perception.* See PERCEIVE.] **1.** Mental apprehension or cognition, whether of objects of sense or of ideas; sensible experience or thought which involves recognition of truth or of fact. This original broad meaning is now rare in psychology, *perception* being commonly restricted to sense perception (def. 2) or to forms of cognition analogous to it in immediacy (def. 3).
The word *perception* is, in the language of philosophers previous to Reid, used in a very extensive signification. By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, and others, it is employed in a sense almost as unexclusive as consciousness, in its widest signification. By Reid this word was limited to our faculty acquisitive of knowledge, and to that branch of this faculty whereby, through the senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world. But his limitation did not stop here. In the act of external perception he distinguished two elements, to which he gave the names of *perception* and sensation. He ought perhaps to have called these *perception* proper and sensation proper, when employed in his special meaning. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
2. Cognition or apprehension occasioned by and involving the presence of sensation in consciousness; direct apprehension of an object of sense; specif.: **a** The power or function of having such cognition. **b** The cognitive act or process. **c** The object of sensible cognition as it appears in consciousness; a percept. For the psychological distinction of *perception* and *conception*, see CONCEPTION, 4 **c**. Cf. also APPERCEPTION, COGNITION, 3, INTUITION, 2, SENSATION. The distinction between *perception* and *percept* is analogous to that between *conception* and *concept.* See CONCEPTION, 3 & 4, CONCEPT, 2 **c**, *cits.*; cf. RECEPT, IDEA, 5, IMPRESSION, 5.
3. An immediate or intuitive cognition or judgment; an insight analogous to sense perception in respect of immediacy and the feeling of certainty accompanying it, and often implying nice observation or subtle discrimination; as, a *perception* of mathematical truth or of logical sequence. Also, the power or faculty of having or exercising such perceptions; as, moral *perception;* keen æsthetic *perception.*
The *perception* of distance by the eye, which seems so like intuition, is thus, in reality, an inference grounded on experience. *J. S. Mill.*
Perception is a wide word, including, as frequently used, any so-called immediate apprehension; even that, for instance, by which we are supposed to see the necessary truth of one of Euclid's axioms. *B. Bosanquet.*
4. *Law.* The taking in or receiving, as of profits, rents, crops, etc. *Chiefly in Civil Law.*
Syn. — See DISCERNMENT.
per-cep'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to perception.
per-cep'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that perceptions are true to the fact perceived. Cf. NATURAL REALISM.
per-cep'tion-ism, *n.* The theory that all knowledge is relative to sense perception. See RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE.
per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *perceptif.*] Of or pert. to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty or power of perceiving; used in perception. — **per-cep'tively,** *adv.* — **per-cep'tive-ness,** *n.*
per-cep'tive, *n.* One who perceives; also, the faculty by which one perceives; the perceptive faculty.
per'cep-tiv'i-ty (pûr'sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being perceptive; power of perception.
per-cep'tu-al (pĕr-sĕp'tū-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to perception; involving perception.
Per-ces'o-ces (pĕr-sĕs'ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *perca* a perch + *esox, -ocis*, a pike.] *Zoöl.* An order of acanthopterygian fishes including the gray mullets (Mugilidæ), the barracudas, the silversides, and other related fishes. They mostly

pep'sin-hy'dro-chlo'ric (p ĕ p'-sĭn-hī'drō-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* = PEPTOHYDROCHLORIC.
pep'sin-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*pepsin* + *-ferous.*] *Chem.* Producing or yielding pepsin.
pep-sin'o-gen (pĕp-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*pepsin* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A zymogen contained in the form of granules in the peptic cells of the gastric glands, and readily converted into pepsin.
pep'sis (pĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. πέψις.] *Med.* Digestion. [*Obs.*]
pepst, *p. a.* Prob., intoxicated.
pep'ti-cal, *a.* = PEPTIC. *Rare.*
pep-tic'i-ty (p ĕ p-t ĭ s'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Med.* State of being peptic; capacity for digestion.
pep'tics (pĕp'tĭks), *n.* Science of digestion. [PEPTOGENOUS.]
pep'to-gen'ic (-tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* =
pep-tog'e-ny (pĕp-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*peptone* + *-geny.*] *Chem.* Production of peptones.
pep'to-ne-mi'a, *or* **-ne'mi-a** (pĕp'tō-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *peptone* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* The presence of peptones in the blood.
pep'to-nate, *n.* [*peptone* + *-ate.*] *Pharm.* A union of pepsin with a metallic salt.
pep'to-noid, *n.* [*peptone* + *-oid.*] A peptonelike substance.
pep'to-tox'ine (-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*peptone* + *toxic.*] *Chem.* A toxic alkaloid sometimes associated with the peptones formed from fibrin by peptohydrochloric acid.
pepule. † PEOPLE.
pepyn. † PIPPIN.
Pep'ys-i-an (pĕp'ĭs-ĭ-ȧn; pĕp'-sĭ-ȧn; pēp'sĭ-ȧn; pē-pīz'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) or his diary.
Pe'quod. Var. of PEQUOT.
per † PEAR, PEER, PIER.
per *Abbr.* Period; person.
Per., Pers. *Abbr.* Persia; Persian.
‖ **per ac'ci-dens** (ăk'sĭ-dĕnz). [L.] By chance or accident; specif., in logic, denoting that form of conversion wherein a particular affirmative is inferred from a universal affirmative proposition. See CONVERSION, *n.*, 4; MODE, 3 **b**, Third Figure.
per'a-ceph'a-lus (pûr'ȧ-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *per-* + *acephalus.*] *Teratology.* An acephalous monster without arms and with incompletely developed limbs.
per-ac'e-tate (pĕr-ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* See PER-, 2.
per-act' (pĕr-ăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *peractus*, p. p. of *peragere.*] To perform. — **per-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs. or R.*
per'a-cute' (pûr'ȧ-kūt'), *a.* [L. *peracutus.* See PER-; ACUTE.] Very acute or violent. *Rare.*
peradis. † PARADISE.
per'ad-ver'tence, *n.* [*per-* + *advertence.*] Great carefulness. *Obs.* [PEREION.]
pe-ræ'on (pē-rē'ŏn). Var. of
pe-ræ'o-pod (pē-rē'ō-pŏd). Var. of PEREIOPOD.
‖ **per æs et lĭ'bram** (ēz). [L.] *Roman Law.* Lit., with bronze and balance; — used to designate the formal ceremony by which mancipatory contracts were made in early times, the procedure requiring five Roman citizens as witnesses, a libripens (or balance holder) with a balance of bronze, and the parties to the contract, the vendor stating what he does and the purchaser stating what he agrees to do and striking the balance with a piece of bronze which he delivers to the vendor.
peragon. † PARAGON.
per'a-grate (pĕr'ȧ-grāt), *v. t.* [L. *peragratus*, p. p. of *peragrare.*] To travel over or through (any space). *Obs. or R.*
per'a-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peragratio.*] Act or state of peragrating *Obs. or R.*
peral. Var. of PIRAYA.
peraill. † PERIL.
Per'a-kim (pĕr'ȧ-kĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *perākim*, pl. of *perek* division, chapter.] See MISHNA.
peral. † PERIL.
per'al-kal'ic (pûr'ăl-kăl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
‖ **per am-ba'ges** (ăm-bā'jēz). [L.] By circuitous ways; by circumlocution; indirectly.
per-am'ble, *v. t. & i.* [L. *perambulare*, after *amble*, v.] To perambulate. *Obs.*
per-am'bu-lant (pĕ r-ăm'b ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *perambulans.*] Perambulating. *R.* [lated. *Obs.*]
per-am'bu-late, *a.* Perambu-
Per'a-mel'i-dæ (pĕr'ȧ-mĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πήρα a pouch + L. *meles* a badger.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the bandicoots. The typical genus is **Per'a-me'les** (-mē'lēz). — **per'a-me'line** (-mē'lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.*
per'a-mene', *a.* [L *peramoenus.*] Very agreeable. *Obs.*
peramore, -mour. † PARAMOUR.
peramount. † PARAMOUNT.
per an. *or* **ann.** *Abbr.* Per annum (L., by the year).
‖ **per an-gus'ta ad au-gus'ta** [L.] Through difficulties to things worthy of honor.
‖ **per an'nu-lum et ba'cu-lum** (băk'ū-lŭm). [L.] *Law.* See INVESTITURE PER ANNULUM ET BACULUM.
peranter. † PERADVENTURE.
‖ **per aspera ad astra.** [L.] See AD ASTRA PER ASPERA.
Pe-ra'tes (pē-rā'tēz), *or* **Pe-ra'tæ** (-tē), *n. pl* [LL. *Peratae.*] See OPHITE.
per'a-to-dyn'i-a (pĕr'ȧ-tō-dĭn'-ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πήρα pouch for victuals + ὀδύνη pain.] *Med.* Cardialgia.
perau. † PARA
peraunture. † PERADVENTURE.
peravail † PARAVAIL.
peraventure. † PERADVENTURE.
Per'a-zim (pĕr'ȧ-zĭm; pē-rā'-zĭm). *Bib.* [PEND.
per'bend (pûr'bĕnd), *n.* = PER-
perboile. † PARBOIL. [*Obs.*]
perbole. Short for HYPERBOLE.
per-bo'ric (pĕr-bō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [*per-* + *boric.*] *Chem.* Designating a hypothetical acid, HBO_3, salts of which (called **per-bo'rates**) are believed to be formed by hydrogen dioxide acting on borates. [*Obs.*]
perbreak, *v. i.* = PARBREAK.
perbreak, *v. t.* [Cf. PER-; BREAK, *v.*, BRAKE, *v. t.*] To make a break in. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To break open *Obs*
per-bro'mate (pĕr-brō'māt), *n* *Chem.* A salt of perbromic acid
per-bro'mic (-mĭk), *a. Chem* Designating an oxygen acid, $HBrO_4$, of bromine, corresponding to perchloric acid. Its existence is a matter of dispute.
per-bro'mide (-mīd; -mĭd), *n* *Chem.* A bromide with a higher proportion of bromine than any other bromide of the same substance or series.
perbuille. † PARBOIL.
Per'ca (p ûr'k ȧ), *n.* [L., a perch.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiny-finned fishes, in old classifications very extensive, but now restricted to the typical perches.
per-cal'cic (pĕr-kăl'sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
per-cal'la. † PERCALE.
‖ **per ca'pi-ta** (pĕr kăp'ĭ-tȧ). [L.] By heads; for each individual; in *Civil Law*, as individuals; share and share alike; — used of a distribution of an estate. Cf. PER STIRPES.
per-car'bide, *n.* Also **-bid.** *Chem.* A carbide with a relatively large amount of carbon. *Rare.*
per-car'bu-ret, *n.* [*per-* + *carburet.*] A percarbide *Obsoles.*
per-car'bu-ret'ed, per-car'bu-ret'ted, *a.* Combined with a relatively large amount of carbon.
per-case', *adv.* [See PARCASE.] Perhaps; perchance. *Obs.*
per-cau'la. † PERCALE.
perce. † PERSE, PIERCE.
perceable. † PIERCEABLE.
per'ceant (pûr'sȧnt), *a.* [F. *perçant*, p. pr.] Piercing. *Archaic.*
per-celt', *n.* [From PERCEIVE, on analogy of *deceit.*] Perception. *Obs.*
per-ceiv', **per-ceiv'a-bl.** Perceive, perceivable. *Ref. Sp.*
per-ceiv'ance (pĕr-sēv'ȧns), *n.* Act or power of perceiving. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
per-ceiv'an-cy, *n.* Perceivance.
per-ceiv'ant. *a.* [F *percevant*, p. pr.] Perceiving. *Obs.*
per-ceivd', Perceived. *Ref Sp.*
per-ceiv'ed-ly, *adv.* of *perceived*, p. p.
per-ceiv'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-ceiv'er (pĕr-sēv'ẽr), *n.* One who perceives.
perceiver, *v. t.* [Prob. fr. OF. inf. *perceivre.*] To perceive. *Obs*
per-ceiv'er-ance, *n.* Act or power of perceiving; perception; also, that which is perceived or perceptible. *Obs.*
per-ceiv'er-ant, *n.* A perceiver. *Obs.*
per-ceiv'er-a'tion, *n.* Perceivance. *Obs.*
per'cel. † PARCEL.
perce'ly. † PARSLEY
per-cent'aged (pĕr-sĕn'tăjd), *a.* Stated in percentages.
percepier, *n.* [F. *perce-pierre*, lit., pierce-stone.] Parsley piert. *Obs.*
percept. † PRECEPT.
per-cept', *v. t.* [L. *perceptus*, p. p.] To perceive. *Obs.*
per-cep'ti-bl. Perceptible. *Ref Sp.* [TIME.
perception time. See REACTION
per-cep'tiv. Perceptive. *R. Sp.*
percer. † PIERCER.

resemble the perches in general structure, but have abdominal ventral fins. — **per·ces'o·cine** (pĕr·sĕs'ō·sīn; -sĭn), *a. & n.*

perch (pûrch), *n.* [ME. *perche*, F. *perche*, L. *perca*, fr. Gr. πέρκη; cf. περκνός dark-colored, Skr. *pṛçni* spotted, speckled.] **1.** A rather small European fresh-water spiny-finned fish (*Perca fluviatilis*); also, in the eastern and central United States, a closely similar species (*P. flavescens*), the yellow perch. They inhabit lakes and streams, and are well known as game and food fishes. They are generally considered the most typical of fishes.



Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*) (⅛)

2. Often with some qualifying word, any of numerous spiny-finned fishes, many of them marine, mostly belonging to the Percidæ, Centrarchidæ, Serranidæ, and allied families more or less resembling the true perch, as *black perch*, *pearl perch*, *white perch*, etc. In California it is applied to some of the surf fishes (Embiotocidæ).

perch (pûrch), *n.* [F. *perche*, L. *pertica*.] **1.** Any pole, long staff, or rod, esp. as a prop, a weapon, etc. *Obs. or Dial.* Specif.: **a** A staff used in fulling cloth. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* A pole placed on a buoy, shoal, rock, or the like, as a mark for navigators. **c** A pole connecting the fore gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach.

2. A bar or peg on which to hang or support something; a clothes or hat peg; a support for candles. *Obs.*

3. A horizontal pole, slat, or other support for fowls to roost or rest on; anything similar on which birds alight and rest; hence, any elevated seat, position, or station.

Not making his high place the lawless *perch*
Of winged ambitions. *Tennyson.*

4. A frame of uprights and a horizontal bar or bars on which to stretch cloth for examination and perfecting.

5. *Leather Manuf.* A horizontal pole on which a skin is fixed to be worked over on the flesh side with a tool (called a *crutch stake*) having a crutchlike handle.

6. Act of perching, as for rest; hence, grip; clasp. *Obs.*

7. **a** A measure of length, varying locally, but by statute equal to 5½ yards; a rod, or pole. **b** In square measure, the square of the preceding; a square rod. **c** In measuring stone, etc., usually 24¾ cubic feet (5½ yards by 1 foot by 1½ feet), but varying locally. See MEASURE.

perch, *v. i.*; PERCHED (pûrcht); PERCH'ING. [F. *percher*. See PERCH a pole.] To alight or settle, as a bird; to sit or rest on or as on a perch.

Wrens make prey where eagles dare not *perch*. *Shak.*

perch, *v. t.* **1.** To place or set on or as on a perch.

2. To occupy as a perch.

3. To place and treat on a perch, as cloth or leather.

per·chance' (pĕr·chăns'), *adv.* [F. *par* by (L. *per*) + *chance*. See PER; CHANCE.] **1.** By chance; by fortune.

2. Perhaps; possibly; haply; maybe.

perched block (pûrcht). A bowlder in a conspicuous and relatively unstable position, often left by glaciers.

Per'che·ron (pûr'shĕ·rŏn; pûr'chĕ-; 277), *n.* [F.] One of a breed of draft horses originating in Perche, a district of France, but now much used in America. They are usually dapple gray in color. Called also **Percheron Norman.** — *a.* Pertaining to or denoting this breed of horses.

per·chlo'ric (pĕr·klō'rĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *chloric*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating the highest oxygen acid ($HClO_4$) of chlorine. It is a colorless, oily, fuming liquid, readily decomposing with explosion. It is variously prepared, as by treating perchlorates with concentrated sulphuric acid.

per·chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A chloride with a higher proportion of chlorine than any other chloride of the same substance or series. See PER-.

per·chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *chromic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $HCrO_4$, obtained in a blue solution by oxidizing chromic acid with hydrogen peroxide.

Perch'ta (pĕrk'tä), *n.* [G., OHG. *Perahta*; the same name as *Bertha*; perh. akin to G. *bergen* to conceal, and orig. connected with the souls of the dead. See BERTHA.] *German Folklore.* Probably, an ancient goddess of the earth and its fruitfulness. She is also connected with spinning and women's work generally. There are many customs and beliefs surviving regarding her, especially in connection with the Twelve Nights and the harvest. Cf. HOLDA.

Per'ci·dæ (pûr'sĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Perca* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of fishes typified by the genus *Perca*; the perch family. As now limited it usually contains the true perches, the sand darters, the pike perches, the zingel, and related forms, all of fresh water. In older classifications it was used in a much broader sense, practically equivalent to *Percoidea*. — **per'cid** (-sĭd), *a. & n.*

per·cip'i·ence (pĕr·sĭp'ĭ·ĕns) } *n.* Faculty, act, or power
per·cip'i·en·cy (-sĭp'ĭ·ĕn·sĭ) } of perceiving; perception.

per·cip'i·ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *percipiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *percipere*. See PERCEIVE.] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a *percipient* being; esp., gifted with keen or quick perception.

per·cip'i·ent (pĕr·sĭp'ĭ·ĕnt), *n.* **1.** One who perceives; one in whose mind perception is present, or who has the faculty of perception.

2. One who receives telepathic or other supersensible impressions.

Per'ci·vale (pûr'sĭ·văl), *n.* Also **Per'ce·val, Per'ci·val,** etc. [OF. *Perceval*.] In Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" and Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," a knight of the Round Table who has various adventures in the quest of the Holy Grail, of which he finally wins a sight. The story is based on early medieval legends, other versions of which are noted under PARSIFAL and PARZIVAL.

Per·col'de·a (pĕr·kol'dē·ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *perca* a perch + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* An extensive superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes including the true perches (Percidæ), the sunfishes (Centrarchidæ), the serranoids (Serranidæ), the sparoids (Sparidæ), and several other related families. Its limits are variously fixed, but even in its least extensive application it is one of the largest natural groups of fishes. — **per'coid** (pûr'koid), **per·coi'de·an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

per'co·late (pûr'kō·lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *percolatus*, p. p. of *percolare* to percolate; *per* through + *colare* to strain.] **1.** To cause to pass through fine interstices, as a liquor; to filter; strain.

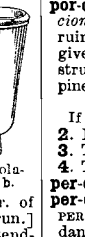
2. To ooze through (some porous substance); to permeate.

per'co·late, *v. i.* To pass through fine interstices; to filter; as, water *percolates* through porous stone.

per'co·late, *n.* [L. *percolatum*, neut. p. p.] *Pharm.* A liquid that has been percolated.

per'co·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *percolatio*.] Act or process of percolating, or filtering; filtration; straining. Specif., *Pharm.*, the process of exhausting the virtues of a powdered drug by letting a liquid filter slowly through it.

per'co·la'tor (pûr'kō·lā'tĕr), *n.* One that percolates; a strainer; specif.: **a** A kind of coffee pot in which the heated water is caused to filter through the coffee and thus extract its essence. **b** *Pharmacy.* An apparatus for procuring an extract from a drug by percolation.



Percolator b.

Per'co·mor'phi (-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *perca* a perch + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* An extensive suborder or order of fishes comprising the perches, basses, and mackerels and their allies, thus including a majority of the acanthopterygian fishes. — **per'co·morph** (pûr'kō·môrf), *a. & n.* — **per'co·mor'phous** (-môr'fŭs), *a.*

per·cur'rent (pĕr·kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *percurrens*, p. pr. of *percurrere* to run through; *per* through + *currere* to run.] Running through the entire length; specif., *Bot.*, extending from base to apex of a leaf; — said of the midrib.

per·cuss' (pĕr·kŭs'), *v. t.*; -CUSSED' (-kŭst'); -CUSS'ING. [L. *percussus*, p. p. of *percutere*; *per* + *quatere* to shake, strike. See QUASH to crush.] To strike smartly; to strike on or against; as, to *percuss* the chest in auscultation.

Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

per·cus'sant (pĕr·kŭs'ănt), *a.* [*percuss* + *-ant*.] *Her.* Bent around as if lashing the side; — said of a beast's tail.

per·cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *percussio*: cf. F. *percussion*. See PERCUSS.] **1.** Act of percussing; forcible collision; specif., the striking of a percussion cap so as to set off the charge in a firearm.

2. Hence: The effect of violent collision; vibratory shock; impingement of sound on the ear.

The thunderlike *percussion* of thy sounds. *Shak.*

3. In technical senses: **a** *Med.* Act of tapping or striking the surface of some part of the body, esp. the chest or abdomen, to learn the condition of the parts beneath by the sound emitted. **b** *Music.* The actual sounding of a dissonant note or chord, as distinguished from its preparation or resolution. See SUSPENSION. **c** A form of massage consisting in the striking of some part of the body with light rapid blows. **d** *Palmistry.* The edge of the palm opposite the thumb. *Obs.*

per·cus'sion, *v. t.*; -CUS'SIONED (-ŭnd); -CUS'SION·ING. **1.** To prepare for firing by percussion, as a gun. *Obs. or R.*

2. To massage by the percussion method.

percussion bullet. A bullet containing a substance exploded by percussion; an explosive bullet.

percussion cap. *Firearms.* A small metallic cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, used with a percussion lock.

percussion figure. *Cryst.* The figure formed by the cracks started in a plate of a crystal by a blow from a dull point resting against it.

percussion lock. The lock of a gun fired by percussion on fulminating powder.

percussion match. A match igniting by percussion.

percussion powder. Powder so composed as to ignite by slight percussion; fulminating powder.

percussion sieve. *Mining.* An apparatus in which ore is sorted according to size. It consists essentially of a pair of superimposed, oppositely inclined sieves, both mechanically agitated by vertical levers and having water sluices.

percussion stop. *Music.* A drawstop in the reed organ by which a mechanism is made to strike a reed as it is sounded, to give promptness and force to its tone.

percussion table. *Ore Dressing.* Any of various machines for the separation of particles of ore according to specific gravity, consisting essentially of an inclined table, suspended or mounted on springs, over which the ore is run in a thin sheet of water, the separation being effected by jarring the table.

per·cus'sive (pĕr·kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to percussion; operative or operated by striking; as, *percussive* force; a *percussive* drill. — **per·cus'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **per·cus'sive·ness,** *n.*

per·cus'sive, *n.* *Music.* An instrument of percussion. See ORCHESTRA, 4.

per·cus'sor (-ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *percutere* to strike. See PERCUSSION.] *Med.* One that strikes or percusses; an agent or instrument of percussion, as a percussion hammer.

per'cu·ta'ne·ous (pûr'kū·tā'nē·ŭs), *a.* [*per-* + *cutaneous*.] *Med. & Surg.* Effected or performed through the skin without incision. — **per'cu·ta'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.*

per di'em (pĕr dī'ĕm). [L.] By the day; substantively, chiefly *U. S.*, an allowance or amount of so much by the day.

Per'di·ta (pûr'dĭ·tä), *n.* **1.** Daughter of Leontes, king of Sicilia, and Hermione, his queen, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." As a child she is disowned by Leontes and exposed to perish on the coast of Bohemia. She is brought up as a shepherdess. Eventually her identity becomes known and she is restored to her parents. See FLORIZEL, 1.

2. A sobriquet (afterwards a pseudonym) of Mrs. M. Darby Robinson (1758–1800), an English actress and author, mistress of George IV. when Prince of Wales. She was especially successful in her acting of the part of Perdita. See FLORIZEL, 2.

per·di'tion (pĕr·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *perdicioun*, OF. *perdicion*, F. *perdition*, fr. L. *perditio*, fr. *perdere*, *perditum*, to ruin, to lose; *per* (cf. Skr. *parā* away) + (prob.) *dare* to give. Cf. PER; DATE time.] **1.** Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; esp., utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

The mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*

If we reject the truth, we seal our own *perdition*. *J. M. Mason*

2. Loss or diminution. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. That which brings destruction; ruination. *Obs.*

4. The place of eternal death; hell. *Obs.* *Milton.*

per·du' } (pĕr·dū'; pûr'dū), *a.* [F. *perdu*, f. *perdre*,
per·due' } lost, p. p. of *perdre* to lose, L. *perdere*. See PERDITION.] **1.** Doing duty, as a soldier, in an extremely dangerous position; hence, dangerously exposed. *Obs.*

2. Lost to view; hidden; close.

He should lie *perdue* who is to walk the round. *Fuller.*

3. Accustomed to, or employed in, desperate enterprises, as a soldier on a forlorn hope; hence, reckless. *Obs.*

per·dur'a·ble (pĕr·dūr'ä·b'l; 277), *a.* [F. *perdurable*, OF. also *pardurable*. See PERDURE.] Very durable; lasting; enduring long; eternal. *Chaucer. Shak.* — **per·dur'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **per·dur'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **per·dur'a·bly,** *adv.*

per·dur'ance (-ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *perdurance*.] Long continuance; long duration. *Rare.* *Pollock & Mait.*

per·dure' (pĕr·dūr'), *v. i.*; -DURED' (-dūrd'); -DUR'ING (-dūr'ĭng). [L. *perdurare*; *per* through + *durare* to last; cf. OF. *pardurer*, *perdurer*.] To endure continuously; to be lasting. *Rare.*

‖ **père** (pâr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pater*. See FATHER.] Father; — often used after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son; as, Dumas *père*. Cf. FILS.

Pe·re'an (pē·rē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Perea, the region beyond the Jordan from Jerusalem.

Père' Go·ri·ot' (pâr' gō'ryō'). In Balzac's novel of that name, an old man who laboriously amasses wealth and makes every sacrifice for his daughters, who desert him in his old age. He has been called "the French King Lear."

per'e·gri·nate (pĕr'ē·grĭ·nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *peregrinatus*, p. p. of *peregrinari* to travel. See PILGRIM.] **1.** To travel; to journey.

2. To sojourn in a foreign country. *Obs.*

per'e·gri·nate, *v. t.* To travel across; to traverse.

per'e·gri·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peregrinatio*: cf. F. *pérégrination*.] **1.** A traveling from one country to another or from one place to another; a wandering; journey.

2. **a** Sojourn abroad. *Obs. Bacon.* **b** Pilgrimage. *Obs.*

per'e·grine, per'e·grin (pĕr'ē·grĭn), *a.* [L. *peregrinus*. See PILGRIM.] **1.** Foreign; alien; hence, extrinsic; exotic. "*Peregrine* and preternatural heat." *Bacon.*

2. *Astrol.* Having no essential dignity; — said of a planet when in certain signs without marked influence.

3. Traveling abroad, on or as on a pilgrimage. *Obs.*

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per·cev'er. † PERSEVERE.

perch. † PARCH, PERISH.

perch (*dial.* pûrch; pŭrch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIERCE. [perk. *Obs.*]

perch, *v. i.* [Cf. PERK.] To

perchement. † PARCHMENT.

perchemine. † PARCHMENT.

perch'er, *n.* [From PERCH, *v. i.*] One that perches. Specif.: A bird of the Insessores.

perch'er, *n.* [From PERCH a pole.] A Paris candle used in England; also, a large candle set on the altar. *Obs.*

perch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PERCH.

per·chlo'rate (pĕr·klō'rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of perchloric acid.

per·chlo'rin·at'ed (-rĭ·nāt'ĕd), *a.* Combined with a maximum amount of chlorine. — **per·chlo'ri·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

perchmentier. † PARCHMENTER.

perch pole. A pole used for climbing by an acrobat.

percht. Perched. *Ref. Sp.*

percialitee. † PARTIALITY.

percial. † PARTIAL.

Percien. † PERSIAN.

per'ci·form (pûr'sĭ·fôrm), *a.* [NL. & L. *perca* a perch (the fish) + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* a Resembling a perch. b Of or pert. to the Perciformes. — *n.* One of the Perciformes.

Per'ci·for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly or exactly equivalent to Percoidea.

percil. † PARSLEY.

‖ **per'ci·pi** (pûr'sĭ·pī). [L.] To be perceived; — often used in references to Berkeley's famous dictum that the *esse* of material objects is *percipi*, i. e., that their being consists in their being perceived.

perck. † PERK.

per·close'. † PARCLOSE, *v.*

per'close. † PARCLOSE, *n.*

per'close (pûr'klōz), *n.* [See PARCLOSE.] *Her.* The part of a garter that is buckled and nowed, borne as a charge.

per·clu'sion (pĕr·klōō'zhŭn; 243), *n.* [From *precludere*, false reading for L. *praecludere*. See PRECLUDE.] *Med.* Shutting off; seclusion.

per·coct' (pĕr·kŏkt'), *p. a.* [L. *percoctus*, p. p. of *percoquere*.] Overdone; hence, hackneyed; trite. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To cook thoroughly; to overdo. *Rare.*

per'co·la·tive (pûr'kō·lā·tĭv), *a.* Permitting percolation; porous.

percollice. † PORTCULLIS.

‖ **per con'se·quens.** [L.] By consequence; consequently.

per·con·ta'tion (pûr'kŏn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *percontatio*, fr. *percontare* to inquire.] Inquiry. *R.* — **per·con'ta·to'ri·al** (pĕr·kŏn'tä·tō'rĭ·ăl), *a.* *R.*

‖ **per con'tra** (pĕr kŏn'trä). [L.] On the contrary; contrariwise; as an offset; on the other side.

per·crib'rate (pĕr·krĭb'rāt; -krĭ'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *percribratus*, p. p. of *percribrare* to sift thoroughly.] To sift, as through a sieve. *R.* — **per'cri·bra'tion** (pûr'krĭ·brā'shŭn), *n.* *R.*

per ct. *Abbr.* Per cent.

per'cu·laced (pûr'kū·lăst), *a.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *portcullised*.] *Her.* Latticed.

perculis. † PORTCULLIS.

per·cul'lise. † PORTCULLIS.

per·cul'sion (pĕr·kŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perculsus*, p. p.] Shock; consternation. *Obs. or R.*

per·cunc'to·ri·ly (pĕr·kŭnk'tō·rĭ·lĭ), *adv.* [Irreg. fr. *per-* + L. *cunctari* to delay.] Loiteringly. *Rare.*

per·cur' (pĕr·kûr'), *v. t.* [L. *percurrere* to run through.] To traverse. *R.* — **per'cur·ra'tion** (pûr'kŭ·rā'shŭn), *n.* *R.*

‖ **per cu'ri·am** (kū'rĭ·ăm). [LL.] *Law.* By the court (as a whole).

per·cur'so·ry (pĕr·kûr'sō·rĭ), *a.* [L. *percursor* one who runs through.] Cursory. *Rare.*

per·cus'sion·al (pĕr·kŭsh'ŭn·ăl), *a.* Percussive.

per·cus'sion·er, *n.* One who percussions. [FUSE, 1.]

percussion fuse *or* **fuze.** See

per·cute' (-kūt'), *v. t.* [F. *percuter*, L. *percutere*.] To percuss, as in massage. *Rare.*

‖ **per'cu·teur'** (pĕr'kū·tûr'), *n.* [F.] A percussor.

per·cu'tient (pĕr·kū'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *percutiens*, p. pr.] Striking. — *n.* That which strikes.

per'cy·lite (pûr'sĭ·lĭt), *n.* [After J. *Percy* (1817–89), Eng. chemist.] *Min.* A rare oxychloride of lead and copper.

perd, *n.* [F. *perte*.] Loss *Obs.*

perd. *Abbr. Music.* Perdendo.

perdau,-daw. † PARDAO. [DIE.]

perde. † PARD, leopard; PAR-

‖ **per·den'do** (pĕr·dĕn'dō), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *perdere* to lose.] *Music.* Dying away.

Per'di·ci'næ (pûr'dĭ·sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *perdix*, *-icis*, partridge.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, variously limited, but typified by the European gray partridge. — **per'dicine** (pûr'dĭ·sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.*

perdicion. † PERDITION.

perdicle. *n.* A precious stone, perh. the eaglestone. *Obs.*

per·di'do (*Sp.* pĕr·dē'thō; 146), *n.* [Sp., lost.] Desperado. *Obs.*

per·die' (pĕr·dē'). Var. of PARDIE.

per'di·foil, *n.* [L. *perdere* to lose + *folium* leaf.] A deciduous plant. *Obs.* — **per'di·fo'li·ous,** *a.* *Obs.*

per·dil'i·gent (pĕr·dĭl'ĭ·jĕnt), *a.* Very diligent. *Rare.* — **per·dil'i·gence** (-jĕns), *n.* *Rare.*

per'dit, *a.* [L. *perditus*, p. p.] Evil; wicked. *Obs.* — **per·ditly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

per·di'tion·a·ble (pĕr·dĭsh'ŭn·ä·b'l), *a.* That may be ruined; worthy of perdition. *Rare.*

per·di'tious (-ŭs), *a.* = PERDIT. *Obs.*

per'di·tus, *a.* [L.] Perdit. *Obs.*

Per'dix (pûr'dĭks), *n.* [L., a partridge, Gr. πέρδιξ.] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds once extensive, now limited to the European gray partridge and near allies.

perdon. † PARDON.

perdowy. † PYRDEWY.

per'dri·cide (pûr'drĭ·sīd), *a.* [F. *perdrix* partridge + *-cide*.] Killing partridges. *Nonce Word.* — *n.* One who kills partridges. *Nonce Word.*

per'dri·gon, *n.* [F.] An old variety of plum. *Obs.*

per·du' (pĕr·dū'; pûr'dū; *F.* pĕr'dü'), **per·due',** *n.* [See PERDU, *a.*] **1.** A soldier or troops doing very hazardous duty. *Obs.*

2. A person hidden, as a spy.

3. An immoral person.

perdu, -due, *v. t. & i.* [See PERDU, *a.*] To hide or lie hidden. *Obs.*

per·duce', *v. t.* [L. *perducere* to bring through.] To lead. *Obs.* — **per·duc'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

perduell, *n.* [L. *perduellis* a public enemy.] An enemy. *Obs.*

per·du·el'lion (pûr·dū·ĕl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *perduellio*; *per* + *duellum*, *bellum*, war.] *Civil Law.* Treason. *Obs., or Rom. Law.*

per·du'el·lism, *n.* [OF. *perduellisme*.] Perduellion. *Obs.*

perdun. † PARDON.

per·du·rate (pûr'dū·rāt), *v. i.* [L. *perdurare*.] To endure. *R.*

per·du·ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* *R.*

per·dy'. † PARDIE.

pere. † PAIR, PEAR, PEER, PERRIE, PERRY, PIER.

‖ **pe're·ant qui an'te nos nos'tra dix·e'runt.** Perish they who have said our (good) things before us. *Ælius Donatus.*

‖ **père' de fa'mille'** (pâr' dĕ fa'mē'y'). [F.] Paterfamilias.

peregal. † PAREGAL.

per'e·gri·nage, *n.* [LL. *peregrinagium*.] Pilgrimage. *Obs.*

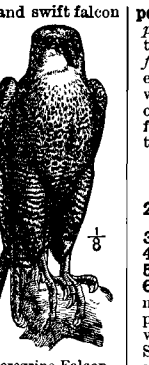
per'e·gri·nate, *a.* [L. *peregrinatus*, p. p.] Traveled in appearance; foreign. *Obs.*

per'e·gri·na'tor (pĕr'ē·grĭ·nā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A wanderer.

per'e·gri·na'to·ry (-tō·rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to peregrination.

Per'e·grine (pĕr'ē·grĭn), *n.* [L. *Peregrinus*, prop. strange, foreign. Cf. PILGRIM.] Lit., a stranger; — masc. prop. name. L. *Peregrinus* (-grī'nŭs); F. *Pérégrin* (pā'rā'grĕ'n'); It. *Pellegrino* (pĕl'lā·grē'nō); G. *Pilgrim* (pē'lĕ·grĭm), *Peregrinus* (pē'rā·grē'nōōs); Sp. & Pg. *Peregrino* (pā'rā·grē'nō).

peregrine, *or* **peregrin, falcon,** a courageous and swift falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), of almost cosmopolitan distribution. The adult plumage is dark bluish ash on the back, nearly black on the head and cheeks, white beneath, barred with black below the throat. It was much used in falconry. The American variety (*F. p. anatum*) is called *duck hawk.* — **p. prætor** *or* **pretor.** = PRÆTOR PEREGRINUS. See PRÆTOR.



Peregrine Falcon. 1/8

per'e-grine, per'e-grin (pĕr'ē-grĭn), *n.* **1.** A person in a foreign land; an alien or foreigner; — now only, *Rom. Antiq.*, an alien or foreigner in Rome. **2.** A pilgrim. *Obs.* **3.** The peregrine falcon.

pe-rei'ra bark, *or* **pe-rei'ra** (pĕ-rā'rȧ), *n.* [Pg. *pao-pereira;* perh. of Braz. origin; cf. Pg. *pereirara* a kind of Braz. tree.] The bark of a Brazilian apocynaceous tree (*Geissospermum vellosii*), used as a tonic and febrifuge; also, the tree.

pe-rei'rine (-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$, occurring in pereira bark and extracted as an amorphous powder. It is used as an antiperiodic and tonic.

per-empt' (pĕr-ĕmpt'), *v. t.* [L. *peremptus*, p. p. See PEREMPTORY.] *Law.* To destroy; defeat; quash. *Obs. or R.* — **per-emp'tion** (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

per'emp-to-ry (pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rĭ; pĕr-ĕmp'- ; 277), *a.* [L. *peremptorius* destructive, deadly, decisive, final, fr. *perimere* to take away entirely, to destroy; *per* (see PER-) + *emere* to buy, orig., to take: cf. F. *péremptoire.* Cf. REDEEM.] **1. a** *Chiefly Roman & Civil Law.* Taking away, putting an end to, or destroying, a right of action, debate, etc.; as, a **peremptory exception or plea,** that is, one which, if sustained, barred or quashed the action. **b** Hence, in general, final; conclusive or absolute; decisive; as, a *peremptory* writ, etc.
2. Leaving no chance for denial or refusal; incontrovertible; imperative; as, a *peremptory* assertion.
3. Positive in opinion or judgment; decided; stubborn; also, not brooking opposition; dictatorial; dogmatical.
Briefly, then, for we are *peremptory.* *Shak.*
Think of heaven with hearty purposes and *peremptory* designs to get thither. *Jer. Taylor.*
4. Destructive; ruinous. *Obs.*
Syn. — Decisive, positive, absolute, authoritative, express, arbitrary, dogmatical. See IMPERATIVE.
peremptory challenge. *Law.* See CHALLENGE. — **p. mandamus,** a final and absolute mandamus.

per-en'ni-al (pĕr-ĕn'ĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *perennis* that lasts the whole year through; *per* through + *annus* year. See PER-; ANNUAL.] **1.** Lasting or continuing through the year; as, *perennial* fountains.
2. Continuing without cessation or intermission; perpetual; unceasing; never-failing.
The *perennial* existence of bodies corporate. *Burke.*
3. *Bot.* Continuing more than two years; as, a *perennial* stem, root, or plant.
Syn. — Enduring, permanent, uninterrupted. See CONTINUAL.
perennial rye grass. See RYE GRASS. — **p. teeth,** *Zoöl.*, teeth which grow continuously at the root as they are worn away at the crown.

per-en'ni-al, *n.* A plant that continues to live from year to year; a perennial plant; also, anything that lasts or continues fresh from year to year or through a series of years. Thus all shrubs and trees and many herbs are perennials. The stems and roots of herbaceous perennials are usually renewed each year. Perennial plants are ordinarily symbolized by ♃ for herbs, and ♄ for trees and shrubs.

Per-en'ni-bran'chi-a'ta (pĕr-ĕn'ĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PERENNIAL; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A division of amphibians including those retaining their gills through life, as salamanders of the genus *Necturus.* Cf. CAUDIBRANCHIATA. — **per-en'ni-branch** (-ĕn'ĭ-brăŋk), **per-en'ni-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ăt), *a. & n.*

Pe-res'ki-a (pē-rĕs'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After N. C. F. de *Peiresc* (1580–1637) of Provence, scientist and author.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubby, spinose West Indian cactaceous plants, with slender branches, broad flat leaves, and large, somewhat panicled flowers. They only slightly resemble a typical cactus. *P. aculeata* is the Barbados gooseberry. Also [*L. c.*], a plant of this genus.

per'e-zone (pĕr'ē-zōn), *n.* [L. *peresus* worn, wasted (p. p. of *peredere* to consume) + *zona* zone, Gr. ζώνη.] *Geol.* The zone of deposition along low coastal lands, lying chiefly between low tide on the one hand, and the high lands which are undergoing active erosion on the other. Lagoons and brackish-water bays may be included in the perezone. The sediments in this zone are generally nonfossiliferous; but sometimes terrestrial or brackish-water forms are found.

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt), *a.* [ME. *parfit*, OF. *parfit, parfet, parfait*, F. *parfait*, L. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere* to carry to the end, to perform, finish, perfect; *per* (see PER-) + *facere* to make, do. See FACT.] **1.** Having all the properties or qualities naturally belonging to it; complete; whole; sound; right; as, variously: fully trained, skilled, or accomplished (as, he was *perfect* in his part); mature; faultless (as, *perfect* English); pure, righteous, or holy; thoroughly learned, as a lesson.
My strength is made *perfect* in weakness. 2 *Cor.* xii. 9
Three glorious suns, each one a *perfect* sun. *Shak.*
I fear I am not in my *perfect* mind. *Shak.*
O most entire and *perfect* sacrifice! *Keble*
2. Well-informed; certain; sure. *Obs.*
I am *perfect* that the Pannonians are now in arms *Shak.*
3. Utter; downright; as, *perfect* nonsense. *Colloq.*
4. Completely satisfied or contented; happy. *Obs.*
5. *Bot.* Monoclinous.
6. *Music.* **a** Belonging to the first and simpler consonances which retain their character on inversion; — applied to the unison, octave, fifth, and fourth. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** Complete; satisfying; — of a chord or cadence. See TRIAD; CADENCE, 3. **c** Threefold in time value; — applied to notes, "modes," etc. See MENSURABLE MUSIC. **d** Of a melody: see MODE, 1 **a** (2).
Syn. — Finished, consummate, entire, blameless. See WHOLE.
perfect aggregate *or* **assemblage.** See AGGREGATE, 5. — **p. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **p. engine,** *Thermodynamics*, a hypothetical heat engine with maximum thermodynamic efficiency, working between two fixed limits of temperature. If the upper and lower limits are respectively the absolute temperatures T_1 and T_2, this efficiency is $\frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$. — **p. frame,** *Engin.*, a frame, as a triangular one, that will keep its shape when the manner of loading it is varied; — distinguished from *imperfect frame*, which can only be in equilibrium under certain conditions of loading, as an unbraced quadrilateral. — **p. gas,** *Thermodynamics*, an ideal substance to which alone the simple laws of gases rigorously apply. — **p. insect,** *Zoöl.*, the imago, or fully developed, adult insect. — **p. number.** See ABUNDANT NUMBER. — **p. proposition,** *Logic*, a categorical proposition. — **p. rime** *or* **rhyme,** *Pros.*, a rime between two words of identical form but different meaning. It is not allowed in modern English verse. The following lines, taken from Chaucer, illustrate perfect rime:
The holy blisful martir for to *seke*,
That hem hath holpen, whan that they were *seke*.
— **p. tense,** *Gram.*, a tense denoting an act or state as completed at the time of speaking; — also called the *present perfect* tense; hence, as qualified in *past perfect* (*pluperfect*) and *future perfect*, one expressing the act as completed at the past or future time denoted. — **p. usufruct.** See USUFRUCT. — **p. verb.** *Gram.*, a regular verb. *Obs. or R.* — **p. year.** See JEWISH CALENDAR. — **p. yellow,** *Chem.*, a light yellow pigment consisting essentially of zinc chromate.

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt), *n. Gram.* The perfect tense, or a verb form denoting it.
The earliest meaning of the *perfect* was that of a special kind of present expressing either repeated or intensive action or a state. *Encyc. Brit.*

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt; pĕr-fĕkt'; 277: *the second prun. is heard more frequently in American than in British usage*), *v. t.;* -FECT-ED; -FECT-ING. To make perfect; to finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to carry through to a conclusion; to accomplish; to complete by equipping with all that is requisite to its nature and kind.
God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 *John* iv. 12.
Inquire into the nature and properties of the things, . . . and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their distinct species. *Locke.*
Syn. — Finish, accomplish, complete, consummate.
perfecting press *or* **machine,** *Print.*, a press that prints the paper on both sides in one passage, and sometimes one that also folds and pastes it.

per-fec'ti (pĕr-fĕk'tī), *n. pl.* [L.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., the perfect; those of the most extreme and ascetic, and therefore highest, class of certain religious sects, as the Cathari or Manichæans.

per-fect'i-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being perfectible, esp. morally; also, the doctrine that Christian perfection is attainable in this life.

per-fect'i-ble (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *perfectible.*] Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect.

per-fec'tion (pĕr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *perfection*, L. *perfectio.*] **1.** Quality or state of being perfect, or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; entire development; consummate culture, skill, or moral or physical excellence; maturity; as, *perfection* in an art, science, or system.
2. Act or process of perfecting; accomplishing.
3. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent; an ideal faultlessness; esp., the divine attribute of complete excellence.
What tongue can her *perfections* tell? *Sir P. Sidney.*
4. A perfect thing or person.
5. a *Medieval Music.* A time quality of a ligature.
When the last note is long, the ligature is said to be "with *perfection;*" when short, it is "without *perfection.*" *Franco of Cologne (13th cent.), tr.*
b *Music.* Act of making a note perfect (def. 6 **c**); state of its being perfect; triple time. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.
to perfection, in the highest degree of excellence; perfectly.

per-fec'tion-ism (pĕr-fĕk'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that perfection of moral character is the supreme ethical end rather than happiness or utilitarian benefit.
2. *Theol.* The doctrine that a state of freedom from sin is attainable in the earthly life.

per-fec'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One pretending to perfection; esp., one pretending to moral perfection.
2. An adherent of perfectionism; specif., [*cap.*] a member of the original Oneida Community.
— **per-fec'tion-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

per-fec'tive (pĕr-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or conducing to make perfect, or to bring to perfection; — usually with *of.*
Actions *perfective* of their natures. *Ray.*
2. Making progress toward perfection; becoming better or more efficient; as, *perfective* machinery.
3. *Gram.* Expressing action as complete; — designating an aspect or form of the verb, as opposed to *imperfective.*
— **per-fec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **per-fec'tive-ness, per'fec-tiv'i-ty** (pûr'fĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

per'fect-ly (pûr'fĕkt-lĭ), *adv.* In a perfect manner; fitly; rightly; correctly; also, completely; thoroughly; entirely.

per-fec'to (pĕr-fĕk'tō), *n.* [Sp., perfect.] A medium-sized cigar rather thick for its length, tapered at both ends.

per-fer'vid (pĕr-fûr'vĭd), *a.* [*per-* + *fervid.*] Very fervid; too fervid; glowing; ardent. — **per'fer-vid'i-ty** (pûr'fĕr-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **per-fer'vid-ness, per-fer'vor, per-fer'vour** (-vĕr), *n.*

per-fid'i-ous (pĕr-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perfidiosus.*] **1.** Guilty of perfidy; violating good faith or vows; false to trust; treacherous; faithless; as, a *perfidious* friend. *Shak.*
2. Involving, or characterized by, perfidy. "Involved in this *perfidious* fraud." *Milton.*
Syn. — See DISAFFECTED.

per'i-dy (pûr'fĭ-dĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *perfidia*, fr. L. *perfidus* faithless; *per* (see PER-) + *fides* faith: cf. F. *perfidie.* See FAITH.] Act of violating faith or allegiance; violation of a promise or vow, or of trust reposed; faithlessness; treachery. "The *perfidy* of tyrants." *Macaulay.*
His *perfidy* to this sacred engagement *De Quincey*

per-fla'tion (pĕr-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perflatio.*] Act of perflating; ventilation; specif., *Med.*, act of blowing through a space to expel accumulated secretions.

per-flu'ent (pĕr-flōō'ĕnt; 243), *a.* [L. *perfluens*, p. pr. of *perfluere* to flow through.] Flowing through; flowing; as, a *perfluent* battery. See FLOWING BATTERY.

per-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-ăt), *a.* [*per-* + L. *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having the basal part congenitally united around the stem; — said of leaves apparently perforated by the stem or petiole, as in many honeysuckles. — **per-fo'li-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Perfoliate Leaves (of *Baptisia perfoliata*). Reduced.

Per'fo-ra'ta (pûr'fō-rā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PERFORATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A division of corals including those whose skeleton has a porous texture, as *Porites* and *Acropora;* — opposed to *Aporosa.* **b** A division of Foraminifera, including those having shells with small perforations for the protrusion of pseudopodia.

per'fo-rate (pûr'fō-rāt), *v. t. & i.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭŋg). [L. *perforatus*, p. p. of *perforare* to perforate; *per* + *forare* to bore. See BORE, *v.*] To bore or pierce through; to make a hole or holes through by boring or piercing; to pierce the surface of.
Syn. — See PENETRATE.

per'fo-rate (-fō-rāt) } *a.* **1.** Pierced with a hole or
per'fo-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd) } holes, or with pores; also, having transparent dots resembling holes.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Perforata, in either sense.
3. *Her.* Pierced.
perforated space, *Anat.*, any of three small areas on the lower surface of the brain, perforated by many small openings for blood vessels. The two *anterior* are at the commencement of the fissure of Sylvius; the *posterior* is between the corpora albicantia and pons Varolii.

per'fo-rat'ing (-rāt'ĭŋg), *p. a.* That perforates or pierces through; specif., *Anat.*, designating certain vessels, nerves, etc., which pass through the substance of a part or structure, as certain branches of the deep palmar and plantar arches, of the internal mammary artery, and of the deep femoral artery. — **perforating rule,** *Print.*, dotted rule high enough to pierce the paper in printing.

per'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perforation.*] **1.** Act of perforating, or state of being perforated.
2. A hole made by or as if by boring, punching, or piercing; an aperture, as one of a series of small holes made in a leaf or sheet of paper to allow a part to be detached easily. In philately *perforation* is applied to holes where a part of the paper is removed, as distinguished from a *roulette.*

per'e-grin'i-ty (pĕr'ē-grĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *peregrinitas*: cf. F. *pérégrinité.*] **1.** State of being a pereg ine. *Obs.*
2. Travel; wandering. *Rare.*

per'e-grin-oid (pĕr'ē-grĭ-noid), *a.* Resembling a peregrine: as, the African **peregrinoid falcon** (*Falco minor*).

pe-rei'on (pē-rī'ŏn), *n.;* *pl* PEREIA (-ȧ). [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. περαιοῦν to transport; — alluding to the walking appendages.] *Zoöl.* Thorax of a crustacean.

pe-rei'o-pod (-ō-pŏd), *n.* [See PEREION; -POD.] *Zoöl.* An appendage of the pereion; a thoracic limb.

perejonette, perejonette, *n.* [See PEAR; cf. JENNETING. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of early pear. *Obs.*

perel. † PAREL.

pere'lich. † PEERLY.

pere'l. † PARREL, PERIL.

pe-relle' (pē-rĕl'), *n.* [F. *pérelle.*] A substance extracted from *Lecanora parella*, used in preparing a red pigment.

perelle. † PERIL.

peremounte. † PARAMOUNT.

per-emp'tor, *a.* [F. *péremptoire.*] Peremptory *Obs.* & *Chiefly Scot.*

per'emp-to-ri-ly (pĕr'ĕm p-tō-rĭ-lĭ; pĕr-ĕmp'-), *adv.* of PEREMPTORY. [-NESS.

per'emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* See

per-emp'tor-ly, *adv.* of PEREMPTOR, *a. Obs. Scot*

peren'di-nant (pĕ-rĕn'dĭ-nȧnt), *a.* [L. *perendinans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Perendinating *R.*

pe-ren'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *perendinare*, fr. L. *perendinus* adv. to-morrow.] To delay or stay until the second day or indefinitely. *Rare.* — **pe-ren'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

per'en-dure' (pûr'ĕn-dūr'), *v. i.* To last long. *Rare.*

perengale. † PAREGAL.

per-en'mi-ty, *n.* Enduring or excessive enmity. *Obs.*

per-en'nal, *a.* [OF. *perennel*, L. *perennis.*] Perennial. *Obs.*

per-en'nate (pĕr-ĕn'āt), *v. t.* To make perennial. *Obs.*

per-en'nate, *v. i.* [L. *perennare*, fr. *perennis.* See PERENNIAL.] *Bot.* To be perennial. — **per-en'na'tion** (p r'ĕn-ā'shŭn), *n.*

per-en'ni-al'i-ty (pĕr-ĕn'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Character of being perennial. *R.* [perennial. *R.*

per-en'ni-al-ize, *v. t.* To make

per-en'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of PERENNIAL. [Perennial. *Obs.*

per-en'ni-ous, *a.* [L. *perennis.*]

per-en'ni-ty, *n.* [L. *perennitas.*] Perenniality. *Obs.*

perentente. † PARENTELE.

perentorye † PEREMPTORY.

Pe're-nyl's flu'id (pĕr'ē-nyĭz) *Biol.* A fluid composed of nitric acid, chromic acid, and alcohol, used esp. for hardening eggs and embryos.

per-e'qual, *a.* Equal. *Obs.*

per-er'rate, *v. i.* [L. *pererrare*, *-ratum*, to wander through.] To wander up and down; to travel *Obs.* — **per-er-ra'tion,** *n. Obs.*

perescher † PIERCER

Pe'resh (pē'rĕsh). *Bib.*

peresil. † PARSLEY.

‖ **per e-un'dem.** [L.] By the same (judge).

‖ **pe're-unt et im'pu-tan'tur** (pē'rĕ-ŭnt). [L.] They (divisions of time) pass away and are reckoned against (us).

perewake, -wyke. † PERIWIG

perewincle. † PERIWINKLE.

per-ex'cel-lent-ly, *adv.* Very excellently. *Obs.*

perey. † PERRIE.

pereye. † PERRY, PORREY.

Pe'rez (pē'rĕz), *n. Bib.* Son of Judah.

Pe'rez, Michael (pē'rĕz). The "copper captain," a pretendedly rich Spanish soldier of fortune in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."

Pe'rez-uz'za, Pe'rez-uz'zah (pē'rĕz-ŭz'ȧ). *Bib.*

perf. *Abbr.* Perfect.

perfait † PERFECT.

‖ **per fas et,** *or* **aut, ne'fas.** [L.] Through right and (or) wrong

per-fay' (pĕr-fā'), *interj.* [OF *par ma fei.*] By faith. *Archaic.*

per-fec-ta'tion (p û r'f ĕ k-t ā' shŭn), *n.* A perfecting. *Rare.*

per-fect'ed-ly, *adv.* of *perfected*, p. p.

per'fect-er (p û r'f ĕ k-t ĕ r; pĕr-fĕk'tĕr), *n.* One that perfects.

per-fect'i-bil'i-an (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-b l'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A perfectionist. *R.*

per'fec-tib'i-lism (pûr'f k-tĭb'ĭ-lĭz'm; pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-b-), *n.* Perfectionism. *Rare.*

per'fec-tib'i-list (-lĭst), *n.* A perfectionist. See also ILLUMINATI, 2. *Rare.*

per-fect'i-bil'i-ta'ri-an (p ĕr-fĕk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A perfectionist. *Rare.*

per-fect'i-bl. Perfectible *R. Sp.*

per-fec'tion, *v. t.* To perfect. *R.*

per-fec'tion-al (-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to perfection. *Rare.*

per-fec'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To perfect. *Rare.* — **per-fec'tion-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

per-fec'tion-a'tor (-ā'tĕ r), *n.* One who perfectionates. *Rare.*

per-fec'tion-er, *n.* Perfecter. *R.*

per-fec'tion-ize, *v. t.* To perfect. — **per-fec'tion-ize-ment,** *n.* — **per-fec'tion-iz'er** (-ĭz'ĕr), *n. All Rare.*

per-fec'tion-ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Rare*

per-fect'ist (pĕr-fĕk'tĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the perfecti — **per-fect'ism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

per-fec'tiv. Perfective. *R. Sp.*

per-fec'tiv-ize, *v. t.* To make perfective. *Rare.*

per'fect-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per-fec'tor, *n.* [L.] A perfecter. *Rare.*

per-fec'tu-a'tion (pĕr-fĕk'tū-ā' shŭn), *n.* [L. *perfectus.*] A perfecting. *R.* [PETROGRAPHY.]

per-fel'ic (pĕr-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* See

per'fem-ane' (pûr'f m-ān'), *n. Petrog.* A class of igneous rocks See PETROGRAPHY. — **per-fem'ic** (pĕr-fĕm'ĭk), *a.*

per'fem-one' (-ōn'), *n. Petrog.* A subclass of perfemane.

per-fer'rous (pĕr-fĕr'ŭs), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [fervid. *R.*

per-fer'vent (-fûr'vĕnt), *a.* Per-

perfet. † PERFECT.

perfey. † PERFAY.

per-fi'ci-ate, *v. t.* [Irreg fr. L. *perficere.*] To accomplish. *Obs.*

per-fi'cient (pĕr-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *perficiens*, p. pr.] Efficient; effectual; actual. — *n.* One who performs or perfects a work; also, one who endows a charity. *Rare.*

‖ **per'fide' Al'bi-on'** (pĕr'fēd' ăl'byŏn'). [F.] Perfidious Albion (England).

per-fid'i-ate, *a.* Perfidious. *Obs*

per-fid'i-ous-ly, *adv.* of PERFIDIOUS.

per-fid'i-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per-fid'i-ty, *n.* [L. *perfidus* faithless + *-ity.*] Perfidy. *Obs.*

perfight. † PERFECT.

per-fin'ish, *v. t.* [*per-* + *finish*: cf. OF. *parfenir, perfinir.*] To finish completely. *Obs.*

per'fit. Obs or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of PERFECT.

per-fix', *v. t.* To fix surely; to determine. *Obs.*

per-fixt'ly, *adv* Definitely. *Obs.*

per-fla'ile, *a.* [L. *perflabilis.*] Capable of being blown through. *Obs.*

per-flate' (pĕr-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *perflatus*, p. p. of *perflare.*] To blow through. *Obs. or R.*

per-fla'tile, *a.* [L. *perflatilis.*] Open to the wind. *Obs.*

per-flu'ens, *a.* [See PERFLUENT.] Flowing. *Obs. Scot.*

per'fo-ra-ble (pûr'fō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be perforated

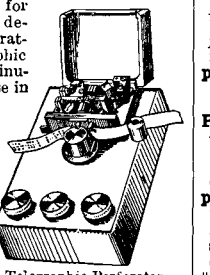
per'fo-ram'i-nat-ed, *p. a.* [F. (Rabelais) *perforaminé.*] Perforated. *Obs.*

‖ **per'fo-rans** (pûr'fō-rănz), *a.* [L.] *Anat.* See FLEXOR.

per'fo-rant (-rȧnt), *a.* [L. *perforans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *perforant.*] Perforating *Rare.* [*Sp.*

per'fo-ra-tiv. Perforative. *Ref.*

per'fo-ra'tor (pûr'fō-rā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *perforateur.*] One that perforates; an instrument for perforating, as a cephalotome, a device for canceling tickets or perforating checks, or a kind of telegraphic apparatus for perforating a continuous tape according to code, for use in a tape transmitter.



Telegraphic Perforator.

per-force' (pĕr-fôrs'; 201), *adv.* [F. *par* (L. *per*) + *force.*] **1.** By force or violence; coercively. *Obs.*
2. By necessity; necessarily.

per-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.;* -FORMED' (-fôrmd'); -FORM'ING. [ME. *performen, parfourmen, parfournen,* OF. *parfornir, parfournir,* to finish, complete; OF. & F. *par* (L. *per;* see PER-) + *fournir* to furnish, complete. The word has been influenced by *form;* cf. L. *performare* to form thoroughly. See FURNISH.] **1.** To carry through or execute (anything); to accomplish; achieve; do; also, to make complete, as by adding to or extending; to perfect.
2. To make or manufacture; to construct; build.
3. To bring about; to cause; effect. *Obs.*
4. To discharge; fulfill; act up to; as, to *perform* a duty.
To *perform* your father's will. *Shak.*
5. To render, represent, or reproduce, as a play, music, etc.; to act on the stage, as a part.
Perform a part thou hast not done before *Shak.*
Syn. — Accomplish, do, act, transact, achieve, execute, discharge, fulfill, complete, consummate. See EFFECT.

per-form', *v. i.* To do, execute, or accomplish something; to acquit one's self; esp., to represent something by action; to act a part; to play on a musical instrument; as, the players *perform* poorly.

per-form'ance (-fôr'măns), *n.* **1.** Act of performing; the carrying into execution or action; execution; achievement; accomplishment; representation by action; as, the *performance* of an undertaking or a duty.
2. A thing done, accomplished, or carried through; a feat; achievement; deed; esp., an action of an elaborate or public character. "Her walking and other actual *performances.*" *Shak.* "His musical *performances.*" *Macaulay.*
3. *Engin.* The effective working capacity of a boiler, engine, combined plant, etc., stated as any of various arbitrary ratios, as, for a boiler, the number of pounds of water evaporated from and at 212° F. per pound of coal, or, for an engine, the number of thermal units used per indicated horse-power hour. Cf. DUTY, 6.
Syn. — Completion, consummation, accomplishment, production, work, act, action, deed, exploit, feat.

per-form'er (-mĕr), *n.* One that performs; esp., one that executes an undertaking, fulfills a promise, or acts a part in some performance; a worker; doer.

per-fume' (pĕr-fūm'), *v. t.;* -FUMED' (-fūmd'); -FUM'ING (-fūm'-ĭng). [F. *parfumer* (cf. It. *perfumare, profumare,* Sp. *perfumar*); *par* (see PAR) + *fumer* to smoke, L. *fumare,* fr. *fumus.* See FUME.] **1.** To fumigate. *Obs.*
2. To fill or impregnate with an agreeable odor, as that of incense, flowers, etc.; to scent
And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies. *Pope*

per-fume', *v. i.* To give forth a sweet odor, as of incense.

per'fume (pûr'fūm; pĕr-fūm'; 277), *n.* [F. *parfum.* See PERFUME, *v.*] **1.** Odorous vapor, smoke, or fume. *Obs.*
2. The scent emitted from a sweet-smelling substance; a pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma.
3. A substance that emits an agreeable odor; specif., a fluid preparation, as of the essence of flowers, used for scenting. "Thou shalt make it a *perfume.*" *Ex.* xxx. 35.
Syn. — See SMELL.

per-fum'er (pĕr-fūm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that perfumes.
2. One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

per-fum'er-y (pĕr-fūm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *parfumerie.*] **1.** A perfume, or perfumes in general.
2. Art of preparing perfumes.
3. A place for making or selling perfume.

per-func'to-ry (pĕr-fŭŋk'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius,* fr. *perfunctus* dispatched, p. p. of *perfungi* to discharge; *per* (see PER-) + *fungi* to perform. See FUNCTION.] **1.** Done merely as a duty; performed mechanically and as a thing of rote or carelessly and superficially; marked by indifference; as, *perfunctory* admonitions. *Macaulay.*
2. Hence: Mechanical; indifferent; listless; careless. "*Perfunctory* in his devotions." *Sharp.*
3. Expressed formally; formal. *Obs.*

per-fuse' (pĕr-fūz'), *v. t.;* PER-FUSED' (-fūzd'); PER-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *perfusus,* p. p. of *perfundere* to pour over; *per* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To cover, sprinkle, or suffuse with or as with a liquid, as water, light, color, etc.; as, to *perfuse* a person in baptism; a cheek *perfused* with a blush.
2. To pour or spread, as a fluid, through or over something.

per-fu'sion (pĕr-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *perfusio.*] Act of perfusing, esp. of pouring or sprinkling in baptism; also, that (liquid) used in perfusing.

Per'ga-mene (pûr'gȧ-mēn), *a.* [L. *Pergamenus,* Gr. Περγαμηνός.] Of or pert. to the ancient city of Pergamum.
Pergamene school, *Sculpture,* a Hellenistic school at Pergamum under the Attalids, about 241-159 B. C., excelling in dramatic vigor and power.

per'go-la (pûr'gō-lȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pergula* shed, shop, vine arbor.] Lit., an arbor or bower; specif.: **a** *Italian Art.* An arbor or trellis treated architecturally, as with stone columns or similar massive structure. **b** A balcony or raised stand. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **per'go-lo** (pûr'gō-lō), *n.* [It.] A continuous colonnade or arcade; — applied to the decorative groups of windows, as in Venetian palazzi. Cf. FENESTRONE.

per-gun'nah, par-gan'a (pĕr-gŭn'ȧ), *n.* Also **pergana.** [Hind. & Per. *parganah.*] In India, a territorial division including several towns or villages, answering somewhat to the English *parish,* — now only kept up for purposes of land revenue collections. It is a subdivision of the zillah.

per-haps' (pĕr-hăps'), *adv.* [*per* + pl. of *hap* chance.] By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.
And pray God, if *perhaps* the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee. *Acts* viii. 22.

pe'ri (pē'rĭ), *n.; pl.* PERIS (-rĭz). [Per. *perī* a female genius, a fairy.] *Persian Myth.* An imaginary being, male or female, like an elf or fairy, descended from fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished. They were originally regarded as evil, but later as benevolent and beautiful.

per'i- (pĕr'ĭ-). [Gr. περί, prep.] A prefix used. **1.** Adverbially, to signify: **a** *Around, about, round;* as in *periapt, perimeter, periphery* **b** *Near;* as in *perigee, periastron.* **c** *Over, beyond;* as in *periergy;* also, intensively; as in *perispherical. Rare.*
2. Prepositionally, chiefly in anatomical and pathological terms, to signify *around, inclosing, surrounding* (the part specified by the second element); — with nouns or with adjectives (which indicate the part surrounded); as in *pericardium, perineurium, perihepatitis, perinephritis, periarterial, perihepatic.*

per'i-ad'e-ni'tis (-ăd'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around a gland.

per'i-anth (pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower: cf. F. *périanthe,* NL. *perianthium.*] *Bot.* **a** The external envelope of a flower; the floral leaves collectively, esp. when not differentiated into calyx and corolla, as in most monocotyledons. **b** The saccate involucre surrounding the fertilized archegonium in hepatics. — **per'i-an'thi-al** (-ăn'thĭ-ăl), *a.*

per'i-apt (pĕr'ĭ-ăpt), *n.* [Gr. περίαπτον, fr. περίαπτος hung about, περιάπτειν to hang about; περί about + ἅπτειν to tie: cf. F. *périapte.*] A charm worn as a protection against disease or mischief; an amulet. *Shak.*

per'i-ar-te'ri-al (-är-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Situated around an artery.

per'i-ar'te-ri'tis (-är'tē-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding an artery.

per'i-ar-thri'tis (-är-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation around a joint.

per'i-as'tral (-ăs'trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the periastron; among or around the stars.

per'i-as'tron (-trŏn), *or* **-trum** (-trŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ἄστρον a star.] *Astron.* That point in the real or apparent orbit of a binary at which the stars are nearest together.

per'i-blem (pĕr'ĭ-blĕm), *n.* [G. *periblem,* fr. Gr. περίβλημα anything put round one.] *Bot.* The zone of meristematic tissue lying between the dermatogen and the plerome in the growing point of a shoot; primary or nascent cortex.

pe-rib'o-los (pē-rĭb'ō-lŏs), **pe-rib'o-lus** (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* GR. -LOI (-loi), L. -LI (-lī). [Gr. περίβολος, fr. περίβολος, adj., going round; cf. L. *peribolus.*] In ancient architecture, an inclosed court, esp. about a temple; also, the wall of such a court.

per'i-cæ'cal (pĕr'ĭ-sē'kăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *cæcal.*] *Med.* Surrounding or near the cæcum; as, a *pericæcal* abscess.

per'i-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk) } *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert.
per'i-car'di-al (-kär'dĭ-ăl) } to the pericardium; situated around the heart. — **pericardial cavity, space,** *or* **sinus,** *Zoöl.,* the pericardium of an invertebrate. — **p. septum,** *Zoöl.,* in insects, a membrane separating the pericardium from the main body cavity. It is formed in part by transverse muscles, the alary muscles.

per'i-car-di'tis (pĕr'ĭ-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pericardium* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

per'i-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περικάρδιον, fr. περικάρδιος adjacent or near the heart; περί about + καρδία heart.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The conical sac of serous membrane which incloses the heart and the roots of the great blood vessels of vertebrates. It consists of an outer fibrous coat which loosely invests the heart and is prolonged on the outer surface of the great vessels (except the inferior vena cava) and a double inner serous coat, one layer of which is closely adherent to the heart, while the other lines the inner surface of the outer coat. In the space thus left there is the serous **pericardial fluid,** in which the heart moves with little friction.
2. *Zoöl.* In many invertebrates, a cavity or space containing the heart. It represents in many cases a portion of the cœlom. In arthropods it is a part of the hæmocœle (see CŒLOM) and contains blood, which passes directly from it into the heart through the ostia in the walls of the latter.

per'i-carp (pĕr'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. περικάρπιον; περι around + καρπός fruit: cf. F. *péricarpe.*] *Bot.* The ripened and variously modified walls of the ovary. The pericarp may be thin and foliaceous or membranaceous, as in the legume and most capsules; fleshy, as in berries; or hard or bony, as in nuts. It sometimes exhibits three distinct structural layers, the *endocarp, mesocarp,* and *exocarp* or *epicarp.* See *Illustr.* of CAPSULE, DRUPE, LEGUME. — **per'i-car'pi-al** (-kär'pĭ-ăl), *a.* — **per'i-car'pic** (-pĭk), *a.*

per'i-cen'ter } (-sĕn'tĕr), *n. Astron.* That point in the or-
per'i-cen'tre } bit of a revolving body nearest the center of gravity about which the body moves. Cf. PERIHELION.

per'i-cen'tral (-trăl), *a.* Borne or situated around a center. — **pericentral cell,** *Bot.,* an auxiliary cell.

per'i-chæ'ti-um (-kē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. χαίτη flowing hair, foliage.] *Bot.* In bryophytes, the modified leaves or involucral bracts about the archegonia, or the antheridia and archegonia together. In mosses it ultimately forms a sheath around the base of the seta. — **per'i-chæ'tial** (-kē'shăl), *a.*

per'i-chon-dri'tis (-kŏn-drī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERICHONDRIUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perichondrium.

per'i-chon'dri-um (-kŏn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] *Anat.* The membrane of fibrous connective tissue that invests a cartilage except at joints. — **per'i-chon'dri-al** (-kŏn'drĭ-ăl), *a.*

pe-rich'y-lous (pē-rĭk'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. χυλός juice.] *Bot.* Having the water-storage cells below the epidermis, external to the chlorenchyma; — applied to various fleshy-leaved plants, as bromeliads, the mangrove, etc. CF. ENDOCHYLOUS.

Per'i-cle'an (pĕr'ĭ-klē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pericles (B. C. 495?-429); designating, or pert. to, his age, when Athens was at her highest material and intellectual state.

Per'i-cles (pĕr'ĭ-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περικλῆς.] Prince of Tyre in the play (partly Shakespeare's) of the same name. See MARINA.

per'i-cli'nal (pĕr'ĭ-klī'năl), *a.* [Gr. περικλινής sloping on all sides + *-al.*] **1.** *Bot.* Parallel with the circumference; — opposed to *anticlinal.*
2. *Geol.* = QUAQUAVERSAL.
— **per'i-cli'nal-ly,** *adv.*

per'i-cline (pĕr'ĭ-klīn), *n.* [Gr. περικλινής sloping on all sides; περί around + κλίνειν to incline.] *Min.* A variety of albite occurring in white opaque crystals elongated in the direction of the macrodiagonal axis. These crystals are often twins with this axis as twinning axis, hence this method of twinning is called **pericline twinning.**

pe-ric'o-pe (pē-rĭk'ō-pē), *n.* [L., section of a book, Gr. περικοπή; περί around + κόπτειν to cut.] A selection or extract from a book; esp., *Theol.,* a selection from the Bible, appointed to be read in the churches or used as a text for a sermon. — **per'i-cop'ic** (pĕr'ĭ-kŏp'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-cra'ni-um (-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περικράνιον, neut. a., round the skull.] **a** *Anat.* The external periosteum of the skull. **b** Humorously, the skull or brain, esp. as the seat of thought. *Now Rare.* — **per'i-cra'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

per'i-cy'cle (pĕr'ĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* [Gr. περίκυκλος spherical, round about. See PERI-; CYCLE.] *Bot.* A mantle of parenchymatous tissue immediately below the endodermis and surrounding the stele in monostelic stems and roots.

per'i-cy'clone (-sī'klōn), *n.* [*peri-* + *cyclone.*] *Meteor.* The boundary line or ring of slightly rising pressure that usually precedes and partly surrounds a cyclonic storm area. — **per'i-cy-clon'ic** (-sī-klŏn'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-cys-ti'tis (-sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *cystitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the bladder.

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per'fo-ra-tive (pûr'fō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Able to perforate or pierce.

per'fo-ra-to-ry (-rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* = PERFORATIVE.

‖ **per'fo-ra'tus** (-rā'tŭs), *a.* [L.] *Anat.* See FLEXOR.

per-force', *v. t.* [OF. *parforcier.*] To force; compel; reflexively, to do one's utmost. *Obs.*

per-forc'ed-ly (pĕr-fôr'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* = PERFORCE. *Rare.* [*Sp.*]

per-form'a-bl. Performable. *R.*

per-form'a-ble (pĕr-fôr'mȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [ance. *Obs.*]

per-form'an-cy, *n.* Performance. *Obs.*

per-formd'. Performed. *R. Sp.*

perfornys. ✝ PERFURNISH.

per-fos'sion, *n.* [L. *perfossio.*] A piercing through. *Obs.* & *R.*

per'fri-cate, *v. t.* [L. *perfricatus,* p. p. of *perfricare.*] To rub thoroughly. *Rare.*

per'fri-ca'tion (pûr'frĭ-kā'-shŭn), *n.* A thorough rubbing; specif., inunction. *Rare.*

per-fric'tion, *n.* [L. *perfrictio,* fr. *perfricare.*] Perfrication. *Obs.*

per-fric'tion, *n.* [L. *perfrictio,* fr. *perfrigere* to be chilled through.] A severe chill. *Obs.*

per-frig'er-ate (pĕr-frĭj'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *perfrigerare.*] To chill through. *Obs.* — **per-frig'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

per-fu'ma-to-ry (pĕr-fū'mȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Perfuming. *Rare.*

per'fume-less, *a.* See -LESS.

per-fum'er, *n.* [OF. *parfumier.*] A receptacle for perfumes. *Obs.*

per'fum-y (pûr'fū-mĭ), *a.* Scented; fragrant.

per-func'tion-ar-y (pĕr-fŭŋk'-shŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *perfunctio* a performing.] Perfunctory. *R.*

per-func'to-ri-ly (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PERFUNCTORY. [-NESS.]

per-func'to-ri-ness, *n.* See

per'func-to'ri-ous (pûr'fŭŋk-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius.*] Perfunctory *R.* — **per'-func-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv. R.*

per-func'to-rize (pĕr-fŭŋk'tō-rīz), **per-func'tu-rate** (-tū-rāt). *v. t.* To do perfunctorily. *Rare.*

perfurme. ✝ PERFORM.

per-fur'nish, *v. t.* [F. *parfournir.*] To perform; also, to furnish. *Obs.*

per-fu'sive (pĕr-fū'sĭv), *a.* Tending to overflow or overspread.

per'ga-me'ne-us (pûr'gȧ-mē'-nē-ŭs), **per'ga-men-ta'ceous** (-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pergamena* parchment, LL. *pergamentum.*] Like parchment.

Per'ga-me'ni-an (-mē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* = PERGAMENE. — *n.* An inhabitant of Pergamum.

per-gan'a. Var. of PERGUNNAH.

perge (pûrj), *v. i.* [L. *pergere,* imper. *perge.*] To go on; to continue. *Obs.*

pergette, pergit. ✝ PARGET.

‖ **per gra'dus** [L.] Step by step.

per'gu-la, *n.* = PERGOLA.

perh. *Abbr.* Perhaps.

per-hal'ide, *n. Chem.* A compound with the maximum amount of a halogen.

per-hap', *adv.* Perhaps. *Obs.*

per-hem'ic (pĕr-hĕm'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY

per-hib'it, *v. t.* [L. *perhibitus,* p. p. of *perhibere* to ascribe.] To assert to be; to repute. *Obs.*

per'hor-resce' (pûr'hŏ-rĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *perhorrescere; per* (see PER-) + *horrescere* to shudder.] To have a horror of. *Rare.*

pe-ri'. ✝ PERAI.

peri. *Abbr.* Perigee.

per'i-ag'ua (pĕr'ĭ-ăg'wȧ). Var. of PIRAGUA.

per'i-a'nal, *a.* See PERI-.

per'i-an'the-ous (-ăn'thē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Perianthial. *Obs.*

per'i-an'thi-um (-ăn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A perianth. [arctic.]

Per'i-arc'tic, *a. Zoögeog.* Hol-

per'i-a-re'um (pĕr'ĭ-ȧ-rē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. Ἄρης Mars.] = PERIMARTIUM.

per'i-ar-tic'u-lar (-är-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* See PERI-. [ASTRON.]

per'i-as'ter (-ăs'tĕr). = PERI-

per'i-au'ger (-ô'gĕr). Var. of PIRAGUA. [PERI-]

per'i-az'i-al (-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* See

per'i-blast (pĕr'ĭ-blăst), *a.* [See PERI-; -BLAST.] *Biol.* = PERIPLAST b & c.

per'i-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* **a** *Biol.* Of or pert. to the periblast. **b** *Embryol.* Undergoing superficial segmentation.

per'i-blas'tu-la (-blăs'tū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A blastula resulting from superficial segmentation of a centrolecithal egg.

per'i-bran'chi-al (-brăŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Surrounding the gills

per'i-bron'chi-al (-brŏŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a.* See PERI-.

per'i-bron-chi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue about the bronchi.

per'i-cam'bi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* The pericycle. *Rare.*

per'i-car-box'yl, *a. Chem.* Containing two carboxyl groups in the peri- position. See *peri-,* under NAPHTHALENE.

pericard, *n.* [F. *péricarde.*] Pericardium. *Obs.*

per'i-car'di-cen-te'sis (pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-sĕn-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Surg.* Puncture of the pericardium.

per'i-car'di-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pericardium* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the pericardium.

per'i-car-dit'ic (-kär-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pericarditis.

per'i-car-dot'o-my (-dŏt'ō-mĭ). Var. of PERICARDIOTOMY.

per'i-car'pi-um (-kär'pĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -PIA. [NL.]. *Bot.* A pericarp

per'i-car-poi'dal (-kär-poi'dăl), *a.* [*pericarp* + *-oid* + *-al.*] *Bot.* Resembling a pericarp.

perice. ✝ PERISH.

per'i-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lăr), *a. Anat.* Surrounding a cell.

per'i-ce-ment'al (-sē-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Around the cement of a tooth.

per'i-cem'en-ti'tis (-sĕm'ĕn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *cementitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericementum.

per'i-ce-men'tum (sē-mĕn'-tŭm), *n.* [NL.] Periosteum of the root of a tooth. [Pericentral.]

per'i-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.*

per'i-chæte, *or* **-chete** (pĕr'ĭ-kēt), *n. Bot.* A perichætium.

periche. ✝ PERISH.

per'i-chol'e-cys-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the gall bladder.

per'i-chord (pĕr'ĭ-kôrd), *n.* The sheath of the notochord.

per'i-chor'dal (-kôr'dăl), *a. Zool.* Around the notochord.

per'i-cho-re'sis (-kō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. περιχώρησις rotation.] *Theol.* = CIRCUMINCESSION.

per'i-cho-roi'dal (-kō-roi'dăl), *a. Anat.* Around the choroid coat.

per'i-cla'di-um (-klā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. κλάδος branch.] *Bot.* A sheathing petiole or base of a leaf *Rare.*

per'i-clase (pĕr'ĭ-klāz), **per'i-cla'site** (-klā'sĭt), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Min.* Native magnesia, MgO, in granular forms or isometric crystals. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.67-3.90.

per'i-clin'i-um (-klĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr κλίνη a bed.] *Bot.* The involucre in composite plants. *Rare.*

pe-ric'li-tate, *v. t.* [L. *periclitatus,* p. p. of *periclitari.* See PERIL.] To endanger. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be in peril. *Obs.*

pe-ric'li-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *periclitatio.*] Exposure to peril; also, venture; experiment. *Obs.*

pe-ric'li-ta'tor, *n.* One who takes grave risks. *Obs.*

per'i-co-li'tis (pĕr'ĭ-kō-lī'tĭs), **per'i-col'o-ni'tis**, *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *colonitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of tissues around the colon.

per'i-col-pi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the vagina.

per'i-cow'per-i'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation about Cowper's gland.

per'i-cox-i'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the hip joint.

per'i-crane, *n.* [F. *péricrâne.*] The pericranium. *Obs.*

per'i-cra-ni'tis (pĕr'ĭ-krā-nĭ'-tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericranium. [*Obs.*]

per'i-cra'ny, *n.* Pericranium.

pe-ric'u-lant (pē-rĭk'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *periculans,* p. pr.] Being in danger. *Rare*

‖ **pe-ri'cu-lo'sum est cre'de-re et non cre'de-re** (pē-rĭk'ū-lō'-sŭm). [L.] It is dangerous both to believe and not to believe. *Phædrus* (*Fables,* III. x. 1).

pe-ric'u-lous (pē-rĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *periculosus.*] Perilous *Obs.* — **pe-ric'u-lous-ness**, *n. Obs.*

‖ **pe-ri'cu-lum** (pē-rĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Danger; peril; risk. [Danger in delay.]

‖ **pe-ri'cu-lum in mo'ra.** [L.]

per'i-den'tal (pĕr'Ĭ-dĕn'tăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *dental.*] *Anat.* Investing a tooth or teeth. — **peridental membrane.** **a** The periosteum of the root of a tooth. **b** The enamel organ.

per'i-derm (pĕr'Ĭ-dûrm), *n.* [*peri-* + *-derm.*] **1.** *Bot.* The cortical tissue, or outer bark, derived from growth of the phellogen. Its inner portion is phelloderm, its outer cork. **2.** *Zoöl.* The perisarc of a hydroid.

— **per'i-der'mal** (-dûr'măl), **per'i-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

per'i-des'mi-um (-dĕz'mĭ-ŭm; -dĕs'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περίδεσμος belt; περι around + δεσμός band.] *Anat.* The areolar tissue surrounding a ligament.

per'i-di-as'to-le (-dī-ăs'tō-lē), *n.* *Physiol.* The almost inappreciable time that elapses between the systole and the diastole of the heart.

Per'i-din'i-a'les (pĕr'Ĭ-dĭn'Ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. περιδινής whirled around, περιδινεῖν to whirl around.] *Bot.* See DINOFLAGELLATA. — **per'i-din'i-al** (-dĭn'Ĭ-ăl), *a.*

per'i-di'o-lum (-dĭ'ō-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -OLA (-lă). [NL., dim. fr. NL. & E. *peridium.*] *Bot.* In certain Nidulariaceæ, a little nest of spores situated within the peridium, either free or attached. See NIDULARIA, *Illust.*

pe-rid'i-um (pē-rĭd'Ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. πηρ διον, dim. of πήρα leathern pouch, wallet.] *Bot.* The outer envelope or coating of the sporophore in many fungi. It is most typical in the Gasteromycetes, as the puffballs, where it forms a tough cortical investment of the gleba, often in two layers. In the Uredinales it is the layer of sterile hyphæ surrounding an æcium.

per'i-dot (pĕr'Ĭ-dŏt), *n.* [F. *péridot.*] *Min.* = CHRYSOLITE.

per'i-do-tite (pĕr'Ĭ-dō-tīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *péridotite.*] *Petrog.* Any of a group of granitoid igneous rocks composed of olivine (chrysolite) and commonly other ferromagnesian minerals, but with little or no feldspar. Varieties are distinguished according to the minerals accompanying the olivine, as dunite, lherzolite, and cortlandtite (which see). Their alteration usually gives rise to serpentine.

per'i-drome (pĕr'Ĭ-drōm), *n.* [Gr. περίδρομος, fr. περίδρομος running around; περι round + δρόμος a course, running.] *Archæol.* In a Greek or a Roman temple, the space between the columns and the wall of the cella.

per'i-en'ter-i'tis (-ĕn'tĕr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *enteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestines.

per'i-er (pĕr'Ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F. *périer.*] *Type Founding.* An iron rod used to keep back the scum in pouring out metal.

per'i-œ'so-phag'e-al, per'i-œ'so-phag'e-al (pĕr'Ĭ-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl; -fā'jē-ăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *esophageal.*] Situated about the esophagus; as, a *periesophageal* nerve ring.

per'i-ge'al (-jē'ăl) } *a.* Of or pert. to perigee. — **perigean**
per'i-ge'an (-jē'ăn) } **tides,** those spring tides which occur soon after the moon passes her perigee.

per'i-gee (pĕr'Ĭ-jē), *n.* [NL. *perigeum,* fr. Gr. περίγειος around the earth; περι near + γῆ the earth: cf. F. *périgée.*] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of the moon (or, rarely, of other heavenly bodies) nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee.*

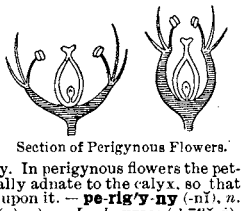
per'i-gone (pĕr'Ĭ-gōn), *n.* [F. *périgone,* NL. *perigonium; peri-* + Gr. γονή productive organs.] *Biol.* A perigonium.

per'i-go'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ă). [NL.] *Biol.* **a** *Bot.* A perianth; specif., in bryophytes, the involucre or cluster of bracts surrounding the antheridia. Cf. PERICHÆTIUM. **b** *Zoöl.* A sac surrounding the generative bodies in the gonophore of a hydroid. — **per'i-go'ni-al** (-gō'nĭ-ăl), *a.*

Pé'ri'gord' pie (pā'rē'gôr'). [From *Périgord,* a former division of France.] A partridge pie flavored with truffles.

per'i-gyn'i-um (pĕr'Ĭ-jĭn'Ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL. See PERIGYNOUS.] *Bot.* **a** In Hepaticæ, the special membranous involucre surrounding an archegonium. **b** In sedges of the genus *Carex,* the saclike bract subtending the pistillate flower, becoming in fruit a flask-shaped envelope or utricle investing the achene. See CAREX, *Illust.* — **per'i-gyn'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pe-rig'y-nous (pē-rĭj'Ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*peri-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Borne on a ring or cup of the torus surrounding the pistil, as the stamens or petals; having stamens and petals so situated, as certain flowers, notably those of the peach, plum, and cherry. In perigynous flowers the petals and stamens are generally adnate to the calyx, so that they appear to be situated upon it. — **pe-rig'y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*



Section of Perigynous Flowers.

per'i-he'li-on (pĕr'Ĭ-hē'lĭ-ŏn) } *n.; L. pl.* -HELIA (-hē'lĭ-ă).
per'i-he'li-um (-ŭm) } [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ἥλιος the sun.] *Astron.* That point of the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun; — opposed to *aphelion.* — **per'i-he'li-al** (-ăl), **per'i-he'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

per'i-hep'a-ti'tis (-hĕp'ă-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *hepatitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum of the liver.

per'il (pĕr'Ĭl), *n.* [F. *péril,* fr. L. *periculum, periclum,* akin to *peritus* experienced, skilled, and E. *fare.* See FARE; cf. EXPERIENCE.] Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

In *perils* of waters, in *perils* of robbers. 2 *Cor* xi 26.

Syn. — Hazard, risk, jeopardy. See DANGER.

at, *or* **on, one's peril,** with risk or danger to one; at the hazard of. "*On thy* soul's *peril.*" *Shak.* — **perils of the sea,** *Insurance,* perils or risks proximately resulting from the dangers peculiarly involved in sea navigation; sea risks.

per'il, *v. t.;* -ILED (-Ĭld) or -ILLED; -IL-ING or -IL-LING. To expose to danger; to hazard; risk; as, to *peril* one's life.

Pe-ril'la (pē-rĭl'ă), *n.* [NL. Orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic mints distinguished by the four didynamous stamens, bilabiate fruiting calyx, and rugose nutlets. *P. ocymoides* and its varieties are frequently cultivated for their variegated foliage, resembling coleus.

per'il-ous (pĕr'Ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [OF. *perillous, perilleus,* F. *périlleux,* L. *periculosus.* See PERIL; cf. PARLOUS.] **1.** Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; dangerous; hazardous; as, a *perilous* undertaking. "*Perilous* wilds." *Milton.*

2. Daring; reckless; dangerous; dreadful. *Obs.*

For I am *perilous* with knife in hand. *Chaucer*

— **per'il-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **per'il-ous-ness,** *n*

per'i-lymph (pĕr'Ĭ-lĭmf), *n.* *Anat.* The fluid between the membranous and bony labyrinths of the ear.

per-im'e-ter (pĕr-ĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *perimetros,* Gr. περιμετρος; περ around + μέτρον measure: cf. F. *périmètre.*]

1. *Geom.* The whole outer boundary of a body or figure, or the measure of the same.

2. *Optics.* An instrument for investigating the discriminative powers of the different parts of the retina. It consists of an adjustable circular arm with a fixation point for the eye and variable stations for retinal stimuli.

per'i-met'ric (pĕr'Ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **per'i-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *metric, metrical.*] Of or pert. to the perimeter or perimetry. — **per'i-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

perimetric ratio, *Math.,* the number π.

per'i-me-tri'tis (pĕr'Ĭ-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *metritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the uterus. — **per'i-me-trit'ic** (-trĭt'Ĭk), *a.*

per-im'e-try (pĕr-ĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* **1.** = PERIMETER, 1. *Rare.*

2. *Optics.* Use of the perimeter; measurement of the field of vision.

per'i-morph (pĕr'Ĭ-môrf), *n.* [*peri-* + *-morph.*] *Min.* A crystal of one species inclosing one of another species. See ENDOMORPH. — **per'i-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), **per'i-mor'phous** (-môr'fŭs), *a.* — **per'i-mor'phism** (-fĭz'ĭm), *n.*

per'i-my'si-um (-mĭzh'Ĭ-ŭm; -mĭz'Ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -SIA (-ă). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Anat.* The connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a muscle and sends partitions inward that form sheaths for the bundles of muscular fibers; now, commonly, the portion sheathing the bundles, the external sheath of the whole muscle being called *epimysium.* — **per'i-my'si-al** (-ăl), *a.*

per'i-ne'al (-nē'ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the perineum.

per'i-ne'o- (pĕr'Ĭ-nē'ō-). A combining form for *perineum.*

per'i-ne'o-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic restoration of an injured perineum. — **per'i-ne'o-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

per'i-ne-or'rha-phy (-nē-ôr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Sewing up of a ruptured perineum.

per'i-ne-phri'tis (-nē-frī'tĭs; nĕf-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the kidney. — **per'i-ne-phrit'ic** (-frĭt'Ĭk), *a.*

per'i-ne'um (-nē'ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NEA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. περίνεον, περ νεος.] *Anat.* **a** The region included in the outlet of the pelvis, and traversed by the urinogenital passages and the rectum. **b** The superficial region between the thighs, including the anus and more or less of the genitalia.

per'i-neu-ri'tis (-nū-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERINEURIUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perineurium.

per'i-neu'ri-um (-nū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. νεῦρον a nerve.] *Anat.* The connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a bundle, or funiculus, of nerve fibers. Cf. EPINEURIUM. — **per'i-neu'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pe'ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŏd), *n.* [L. *periodus,* Gr. περίοδος a going round, a way round, a circumference, a period of time; περί round, about + ὁδός a way: cf. F. *période.*] **1.** Length of existence; duration. *Obs. or R.*

To make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period.* *Bacon.*

2. A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of a heavenly body; a division of time, as a series of years, months, or days, in which something is completed, and ready to recommence and go on in the same order.

3. Specif. **a** *Med.* The time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission. **b** *Physiol.* Menses; — usually in *pl.* **c** *Astron.* The time in which a planet or satellite revolves about its primary; as, the *period* of the earth. **d** *Physics.* The time between a phase of vibration and its recurrence; as, the *period* of sound waves. **e** *Naut.* The time occupied by a ship in making a single roll, as from starboard to port.

4. A portion of time, specified or indefinite; a certain series of years, months, days, or the like; a time; a cycle; an age; an epoch; as, the *period* of the Roman republic.

And I had hoped that ere this *period*
Thou wouldst have caught me up into thy rest. *Tennyson.*

5. Specif., *Geol.,* one of the divisions of geological time; as, the Devonian *period.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

6. The termination or completion of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act; hence, a limit; a bound; an end; a conclusion; a termination.

So spake the archangel Michael; then paused,
As at the world's great *period.* *Milton.*
This is the *period* of my ambition. *Shak.*

7. A consummation; a final outcome; also, a concluding sentence; a peroration. *Obs. or Archaic.*

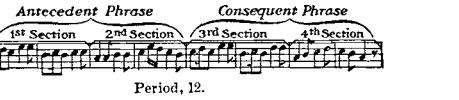
8. A particular point in the progress of anything; a moment; an occasion. *Obs.*

9. *Rhet.* A complete sentence, from one full stop to another; esp., a well-proportioned, harmonious sentence of several clauses. "Devolved his rounded *periods.*" *Tennyson.* Also, specif., a sentence so framed as to come to grammatical completeness only at the end.

10. **a** The full pause with which the enunciation of a complete sentence closes. **b** *Punctuation.* The point [.] that marks the end of a complete declarative sentence, or of an abbreviated word.

11. *Math.* **a** One of several similar sets of figures or terms usually marked by points or commas placed at regular intervals, as in numeration, in the extraction of roots, and in circulating decimals; a degree. **b** A magnitude p for which the equation $f(z \pm p) = f(z)$ holds for all values of z. If it does not hold for any submultiple of p, the period is primitive.

12. *Music.* A complete musical sentence, usually of eight or sixteen measures, consisting of two or more contrasting or complementary phrases, and ending with a cadence.



Period, 12.

Syn. — Time, date, epoch, era, age, duration; limit, bound.

period of incubation. *Med.* See INCUBATION, *n.,* 3. — **the p.,** the present or current time.

pe'ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŏd), *v. i.* To come to a period; to conclude. *Obs.*

pe'ri-od'ic (pē'rĭ-ŏd'Ĭk), *a.* [L. *periodicus,* Gr. περιοδικός; cf. F. *périodique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or performed in, a period, or regular revolution, of a heavenly body; as, the *periodic* time or motion of a planet.

2. Characterized by periods; occurring at regular stated times; acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; loosely, recurring; intermittent; as, *periodic* epidemics.

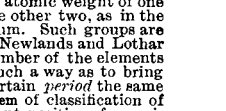
The *periodic* return of a plant's flowering. *Henslow.*

3. *Rhet.* Of or pertaining to a period; expressed in, or characterized by, periods.

4. = PERIODICAL, 4. *Rare.*

5. Of or pertaining to a period of time. *Rare.*

periodic comet, *Astron.,* a comet that moves about the sun in an elliptic orbit. — **p. current,** *Elec.,* a current whose strength or direction varies periodically. — **p. curve,** *Math. & Physics,* a curve formed by the continued repetition of some part of itself, as the sinusoid; the graph of a periodic function.



A Periodic Curve.

— **p. function,** *Math.,* a function whose value is not changed by increasing or decreasing its argument by any multiple of a constant, called the period; as, the trigonometric functions, since sin $(x + n \cdot 2\pi) = \sin x$, tan $(x + n\pi) = \tan x$. More generally, a function unaffected by putting for its argument some algebraic function of the argument. — **p. law,** *Chem.,* the generalization that the properties, physical and chemical, of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. It is called also *Mendeleeff's law.* Such a relationship between properties and atomic weights was recognized as early as 1829 by Döbereiner, who drew attention to certain groups of three closely related elements, the atomic weight of one of which is the mean of those of the other two, as in the case of calcium, strontium, and barium. Such groups are called **triads of Döbereiner.** In 1864 Newlands and Lothar Meyer independently arranged a number of the elements in order of their atomic weights in such a way as to bring out the fact that at the end of a certain *period* the same properties recur. This **periodic system** of classification of the elements was brought to its present position of prominence chiefly by Mendelyeev, who in 1869-70 not only discussed in detail the relations of the known elements, but,

per'i-cy'ti-al (-sĭsh'Ĭ-ăl; -sĭt'Ĭ-ăl), *a.* Situated around a cell.

Pe-ri'da (pē-rī'dă). *Bib.*

per'i-desm (pĕr'Ĭ-dĕz'm), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. δέσμη bundle.] *Bot.* The conjunctive tissue about a vascular bundle in astelic stems.

per'i-des-mi'tis (-dĕz-mī'tĭs; -dĕs-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peridesmium.

pe-rid'i-al (pē-rĭd'Ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pert. to a peridium

per'i-did'y-mis (pĕr'Ĭ-dĭd'Ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The tunica albuginea of the testicle.

per'i-did'y-mi'tis (-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perididymis.

pe-rid'i-i-form' (pē-rĭd'Ĭ-Ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* *Bot.* Of the form of a peridium. [A peridiolum.]

pe-rid'i-ole (pē-rĭd'Ĭ-ōl), *n.* *Bot.*

per'i dot'ic (pĕr'Ĭ-dŏt'Ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to peridot.

perie. † PERRY.

per'i-e'cians (pĕr'Ĭ-ē'shănz). Var. of PERIECIANS.

per'i-e-ge'sis (-ē-jē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. περιήγησις.] Description of a region; also, a tour.

per'i-e-le'sis (-ē-lē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. περιείλησις wrapping round.] *Medieval Music.* A long ligature or melodic phrase sung to one syllable, towards the close of a melody.

per'i-en-ceph'a-li'tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the pia mater.

per'i-en-ter'ic (-ĕn-tĕr'Ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Around the enteron. **b** Pert. to the perienteron.

per'i-en'ter-on (-n'tĕr-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A perivisceral cavity derived from the blastocœle.

per'i-ep-en'dy-mal (-ĕp-ĕn'dĭ-măl), *a.* *Anat.* See PERI-.

perierer. † PERRIER.

per'i-er'gy (pĕr'Ĭ-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. περιεργία, fr. περιεργος overcareful.] **1.** Excessive care. *Obs.* **2.** *Rhet.* A labored style. *Rare.*

perierie. † PERIPHERY.

pe-rif'er-y. Periphery. *Ref. Sp.*

per'i-fis'tu-lar (-fĭs'tū-lăr), *a.* *Med.* Around a fistula.

per'i-fo'li-a-ry, *a.* [See PERI-; FOLIAR.] *Bot.* Situated around the margins of leaves.

per'i-fol-lic'u-li'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation around the hair follicles.

per'i-frase, per'i-fras'tic. Periphrase, periphrastic. *Ref. Sp.*

per'i-gal'ac-te'um, *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. γάλα, γαλακτος, milk.] That part of the hypothetical orbit of the sun (or a star) at which it is nearest the Milky Way.

perigale. † PAREGAL.

per'i-ga'mi-um, *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* A perichætium. *Obs.*

per'i-gan'gli-on'ic (-gă'ŋ'glĭ-ŏn'Ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* See PERI-.

per'i-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* Surrounding the alimentary canal.

per'i-gas-tri'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

per'i-gas'tru-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A gastrula developed from a periblastula. — **per'i-gas'trular,** *a.* — **per'i-gas'tru-la'tion,** *n.*

per'i-gen'e-sis, *n.* Dynamic theory of reproduction. *Haeckel.*

per'i-ge'um (pĕr'Ĭ-jē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Perigee. *Obs. or R.*

per'ig-nath'ic (-ĭg-năth'Ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* About the jaws.

per'i-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] A round angle. [AL.]

pe-rig'o-nal. Var. of PERIGONI-

per'i-gor-dine' (pĕr'Ĭ-gôr-dēn'), **per'i-gour-dine'** (-gōōr-dēn'), *n.* [F. *périgourdine,* fem. adj.] **a** A country dance of the district of Périgord. **b** Music for such a dance, in quick triple time.

per'i-graph (pĕr'Ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. περιγραφή outline.] **a** An inscription around something. *Obs.* **b** An inaccurate delineation of anything. *Rare.* — **per'i-graph'ic** (-grăf'Ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*

perigrine. † PEREGRINE.

per'i-hæ'mal *or* **-he'mal** (-hē'măl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, certain canals in echinoderms formerly regarded as representing blood vessels. They arise as outgrowths of the cœlom.

per'i-he-pat'ic, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per'i-her-me'ni-al (-hĕr-mē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* *Logic.* Pert. to the doctrine of propositions contained in Aristotle's Περὶ Ἑρμηνείας, which does not entirely accord with the more canonical teachings of the "Analytics."

per'i-jove (pĕr'Ĭ-jōv), *n.* [Cf. F. *périjove.*] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter nearest the planet's center.

per'i-kar'y-on (-kăr'Ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. κάρυον nut.] *Anat.* The body of a nerve cell.

per'i-keph'a-lai'a (pĕr'Ĭ-kĕf'ă-lī'ă), *n.* [Gr. περικεφαλαία; περι around + κεφαλή head.] *Gr. Antiq.* A head covering that inclosed the hair.

per'i-kro'ni-on (-krō'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. Κρόνος Saturn.] = PERISATURNIUM.

per'il, *v. i.* To be in danger. *O'r s. & R*

per'i-la-ryn'ge-al (-lă-rĭn'jē-ăl; -lăr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* See PERI-.

per'i-lar'yn-gi'tis (-lăr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of areolar tissue about the larynx.

per'ild. Peiled. *Ref. Sp.*

per'il-less, *a.* See -LESS.

per'il-some, *a.* Perilous. *Obs.*

per'i-lym-phan'gi-al (pĕr'Ĭ-lĭm-făn'jĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Around or beside a lymphatic vessel.

per'i-lym'phan-gi'tis (-lĭm'făn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of perilymphangial tissues.

per'i-lym-phat'ic (-lĭm-făt'Ĭk), *a.* **a** Pert. to, or containing, perilymph. **b** Perilymphangial

perimancie. † PYROMANCY.

per'i-mar'ti-um (-mär'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + L. *Mars, Martis,* Mars.] *Astron.* That apsis of the orbit of a satellite of Mars nearest the planet.

per'i-mas-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] = PARAMASTITIS.

per'i-men'in-gi'tis, *n.* [NL.] = PACHYMENINGITIS.

per'i-ment. † PEDIMENT.

per-im'e-ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

per-im'e-tral (pĕr-ĭm'ē-trăl), *a.* = PERIMETRIC.

per'i-me'tri-al (pĕr'Ĭ-mē'trĭ-ăl), **per'i-me'tric** (-mē'trĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. μήτρα uterus.] *Anat.* Around or near the uterus.

per-im'plish, *v. t.* [OF. *parempplir;* L. *per* + *implere* to fill.] To fulfill. *Obs.* — **per-im'plishment,** *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **per im'pos-si'bi-le** (pĕr ĭm'pŏ-sĭb'Ĭ-lē). [L.; *per* + *impossibile* impossible.] *Logic.* See REDUCTIO AD IMPOSSIBILE.

per'i-my'e-li'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Spinal meningitis.

per'i-næ'um. Var. of PERINEUM. — **per'i-næ'al,** *a.*

per'ine (pĕr'ĭn), *n.* [*peri-* + *-ine,* as in *intine, extine.*] *Bot.* The perinium.

per'i-ne'o-cele (-Ĭ-nē'ō-sēl), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia through the perineum.

per'i-ne'o-syn'the-sis, *n.* *Surg.* Plastic restoration of a completely lacerated perineum.

per'i-ne-ot'o-my (pĕr'Ĭ-nē-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-tomy.*] Incision into the perineum.

per'i-ne'o-vag'i-nal, *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to the perineum and vagina.

per'i-neph'ri-um (pĕr'Ĭ-nĕf'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The capsule of connective and fatty tissue about the kidney. — **per'i-neph'ral** (-răl), **per'i-neph'ri-al** (-rĭ-ăl), **per'i-neph'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

per'i-nep-tu'ni-um (-nĕp-tū'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + L. *Neptunus* Neptune.] *Astron.* That apsis of the orbit of Neptune's satellite nearer the planet.

pe-rin'i-um (pē-rĭn'Ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ἶς, ἰνός, fiber.] *Bot.* The sculptured epispore, or outer coat, of some microspores.

per'i-nu'cle-ar (pĕr'Ĭ-n ū'klē-ăr), *a.* Surrounding a nucleus.

per'i-oc'u-lar, *a.* [*peri-* + *ocular.*] *Anat.* Surrounding the eyeball, but within the orbit.

pe'ri-ed, *v. t.* Put an end to. *Obs.*

per-i'o-date (pē-rĭ'ō-dāt), *n.*

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

on this basis, made predictions, some of which have since been fulfilled. (See EKA-.) The accompanying table is a modified form of Mendelyeev's. See also ELEMENT, 3.

PERIODIC SYSTEM OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

Atomic weights are in round numbers. The horizontal rows represent periods; the columns, "natural families" or groups. Roman numerals denote the highest valence (in some cases theoretical) toward oxygen; the *italics*, valence toward hydrogen. In columns 0–VII, elements whose symbols are in the same vertical line are more closely related to one another than to the other elements of their family. Column VIII contains three groups, the members of each of which have similar properties and nearly the same atomic weights. Gaps (indicated by dashes) may be filled as often in the past, by discovery of new elements.

O	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
O	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*III*	*II*	*I*	
	(H, 1)							
He, 4	Li, 7	Be, 9	B, 11	C, 12	N, 14	O, 16	F, 19	
Ne, 20	Na, 23	Mg, 24	Al, 27	Si, 28	P, 31	S, 32	Cl, 35.5	
A, 40	K, 39	Ca, 40	Sc, 44	Ti, 48	V, 51	Cr, 52	Mn, 55	Fe, 56; Co, 59; Ni, 58 7
—	Cu, 64	Zn, 65	Ga, 70	Ge, 72.5	As, 75	Se, 79	Br, 80	
Kr, 82	Rb, 85.5	Sr, 88	Y, 89	Zr, 91	Nb, 94	Mo, 96	—	Ru, 102; Rh, 103; Pd, 107
—	Ag, 108	Cd, 112	In, 115	Sn, 119	Sb, 120	Te, 128	I, 127	
X, 128	Cs, 133	Ba, 137	La, 139	Ce, etc. 140-74	Ta, 181	W, 184	—	Os, 191; Ir, 193; Pt, 195
—	Au, 197	Hg, 200	Tl, 204	Pb, 207	Bi, 208	—	—	
—	—	Ra, 226.4	—	Th, 232.42	—	U, 238.5	—	— — —

— **periodic perturbation.** *Astron.* See PERTURBATION. — **p. star,** *Astron.*, a variable star whose changes of brightness recur at fixed periods. — **p. system.** See under *periodic law*, above.

per'i-od'ic (pûr'ī-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *iodic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, the highest oxygen acid of iodine, derived from the hypothetical heptoxide, I_2O_7. The simpler varieties of periodic acid are distinguished as *normal*, H_7IO_7, *ortho-*, H_5IO_6, *meso-*, H_3IO_5, and *meta-*, HIO_4. The only one known in the free state is the ortho acid, but periodates are known corresponding to the meso and meta acids, and also to hypothetical acids derived from one of the above varieties by loss of water from two or more molecules. Such are **diperiodic acid,** $H_8I_2O_{11}$, **dimesoperiodic acid,** $H_4I_2O_9$, etc. **Orthoperiodic acid,** H_5IO_6, is a deliquescent crystalline substance, which acts as a strong oxidizer. Most of the periodates are insoluble in water.

pe'ri-od'i-cal (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = PERIODIC, 1. **2.** Characterized by periods; recurring more or less regularly after a certain period of time. = PERIODIC, 2. **3.** *Rhet.* = PERIODIC, 3. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Published or appearing with a fixed interval (more than one day) between the issues or numbers; — said of magazines, reviews, etc.; also, published in, characteristic of, writing for, or connected with, such publications.

periodical year. = ANOMALISTIC YEAR.

pe'ri-od'i-cal, *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears at stated or regular intervals; — not applied to books published in parts, and but rarely to newspapers.

Periodical. This term includes all magazines, newspapers, or serial publications partaking of the nature of a *periodical*. *U. S. Information Circular on Copyrights.*

pe'ri-o-dic'i-ty (pē'rĭ-ō-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *périodicité.*] Quality or state of being periodical, or regularly recurrent; specif.: **a** *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of a plant to exhibit rhythmical changes in vital functions or activities. Nyctitropic movements, seasonal exudation pressure, the habit of flowering at certain periods, etc., are instances of periodicity. **b** *Elec.* Frequency. See FREQUENCY, 5. **c** *Physiol.* Recurrence of menses.

per-i'o-dide (pĕr-ī'ō-dīd; -dĭd), *n.* *Chem.* An iodide containing a higher proportion of iodine than any other iodide of the same substance or series. See PER-.

pe'ri-od'o-gram (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ō-grăm), *n.* [*period* + *-gram.*] A curve exhibiting graphically the periodicity of any natural or physical phenomenon.

per'i-œ'ci (pĕr'ĭ-ē'sī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -CUS (-kŭs). [NL. *perioeci*, fr. Gr. περίοικοι; περί around + οἶκος house, dwelling.] **1.** Those who live on the same parallel of latitude but on opposite meridians, so that it is noon in one place when it is midnight in the other. Compare ANTŒCI. **2.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Hist.* In ancient Laconia, free citizens of the subject class who carried on trade and industry, forbidden to the Spartiates. They served in the Spartan armies and navy, but had no political rights. Cf. HELOT, 1, SPARTIATE. — **per'i-œ'cic** (-sĭk), *a.*

per'i-os'te-al (-ŏs'tē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated around bone; of or pertaining to the periosteum.

per'i-os'te-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*periosteum* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the periosteum.

per'i-os'te-um (-ŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περιόστεος round the bones; περί around + ὀστέον a bone: cf. L. *periosteon.*] *Anat.* The membrane of connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces. Its outer fibrous layer furnishes attachment for muscles; its inner layer furnishes osteoblasts and contains blood vessels by which the bone is nourished. The vascular areolar tissue lining the narrow cavity of a bone is sometimes called *internal periosteum.*

per'i-os-ti'tis (pĕr'ĭ-ŏs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *periosteum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the periosteum. — **per'i-os-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-os-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *ostosis.*] *Med.* Morbid ossification on the external surface of a bone.

per'i-os'tra-cum (-ŏs'tra-kŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRACA (-kȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Zoöl.* A chitinous layer covering the exterior of the shell in many mollusks. It is usually well developed in fresh-water forms, and serves to protect the shell from the eroding action of the water. — **per'i-os'tra-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

per'i-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk; -ō'tĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] *Zoöl.* Around the ear; designating, pertaining to, or composed of, the bony elements which surround the internal ear and form or help to form its capsule. Typically there are three: the *prootic*, *epiotic*, and *opisthotic* (see these terms). In teleost fishes additional elements, the *pterotic* and *sphenotic*, occur. In many of the lower vertebrates and embryos of higher forms these elements are distinct, but in higher vertebrates they commonly fuse with each other or with neighboring bones. In man they form the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone. — *n.* A periotic bone or cartilage.

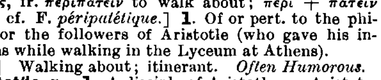
Per'i-pa-tet'ic (-pȧ-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *peripateticus*, Gr. περιπατητικός, fr. περιπατεῖν to walk about; περί + πατεῖν to walk: cf. F. *péripatétique.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the philosophy or the followers of Aristotle (who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens). **2.** [*l. c.*] Walking about; itinerant. *Often Humorous.*

Per'i-pa-tet'ic, *n.* **1.** A disciple of Aristotle; an Aristotelian. Among the more eminent of the ancient Peripatetics were Theophrastus of Lesbos, who succeeded Aristotle as head of the school; Eudemus of Rhodes; Strato of Lampsacus, who transformed Aristotle's philosophy to a thoroughgoing naturalism; and Andronicus of Rhodes and Alexander of Aphrodisias, the great editors and commentators of Aristotle's works. **2.** [*l. c.*] A pedestrian; an itinerant. *Usually Humorous.* **3.** [*l. c.*] *pl.* **a** Instruction after Aristotle's manner; instruction by lectures. *Rare.* **b** Journeyings hither and thither. *Rare; Humorous.*

Per'i-pa-tet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrines or philosophy of the Peripatetics. **2.** [*l. c.*] Habit of walking about or of traveling from place to place. *Rare; Usually Humorous.*

Pe-rip'a-tus (pĕ-rĭp'ȧ-tŭs), *n.* [Gr. περίπατος; περί about + πάτος way.] The place in the Lyceum where Aristotle walked while teaching; hence, Aristotelian philosophy.

Pe-rip'a-tus, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περίπατος a walking about.] *Zoöl.* A remarkable genus of lowly organized terrestrial arthropods usually regarded as intermediate between the segmented worms and the insects. They have an unsegmented caterpillarlike body with numerous pairs of short unsegmented legs which end in chitinous claws. Their head bears a pair of jointed antennæ, a pair of small oral papillæ, and a pair of hooklike jaws. They breathe by tracheæ. The species live in damp forests in tropical America, the West Indies, and tropical Africa. Related forms, formerly included in *Peripatus*, occur in Australia, New Zealand, the Malay Islands, etc. The largest of them become two or three inches long. In most classifications they constitute a distinct class, the Protracheata, syn. *Onychophora.* — **pe-rip'a-toid** (-toid), *a.*



Peripatus (*P. capensis*). Nat size.

per'i-pe-te'ia (pĕr'ĭ-pē-tē'yȧ; -tī'ȧ) } *n.* [Gr. περιπέτεια.]
per'i-pe-ti'a (pĕr'ĭ-pē-tī'ȧ) } A sudden reverse of circumstances in a drama or, by extension, in actual affairs.

Certainly it cannot without some great *peripeteia* or vertiginous whirl of fortune. *De Quincey.*

pe-riph'er-al (pĕ-rĭf'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery; peripheric; hence, *Anat.*, external; away from the central nervous system; as, the *peripheral* termination of a nerve (see NERVOUS SYSTEM). — **pe-riph'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

pe-riph'er-y (pĕ-rĭf'ẽr-ĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *peripheria*, Gr. περιφέρεια; περί around + φέρειν to bear, carry: cf. F. *périphérie.*] **1.** The line bounding a rounded surface; more generally, the external boundary or superficial parts of any body; the surface; loosely, the surrounding space. **2.** *Geom.* The circumference or perimeter of a circle, ellipse, or other closed curvilinear figure; also, the perimeter of a polygonal figure.

periphery of the iris, *Anat.*, the areola of the iris of the eye.

per'i-phrase (pĕr'ĭ-frāz), *n.* [Cf. F. *périphrase.* See PERIPHRASIS.] Periphrasis.

per'i-phrase, *v. t. & i.*; PER'I-PHRASED (-frāzd); PER'I-PHRAS'ING (-frāz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *périphraser.*] To express by, or use, periphrasis, or circumlocution.

pe-riph'ra-sis (pĕ-rĭf'rȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RASES (-sēz). [L., Gr. περίφρασις; περί + φράζειν to speak. See PHRASE.] *Rhet.* **a** The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a roundabout or indirect way of speaking; circumlocution. "To describe by enigmatic *periphrases.*" *De Quincey.* **b** An instance of such use; a circumlocution.

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

per'i-phras'tic (pĕr'ĭ-frăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. περιφραστικός: cf. F. *périphrastique.*] Expressing, or expressed, in more words than are necessary; characterized by periphrasis.

periphrastic conjugation, *Gram.*, conjugation by the use of one or more auxiliaries, as disting. from that by inflection of the simple verb; thus, *he does go* for *he goes*; *I shall have been* for L. *fuero.* — **p. genitive,** *Gram.*, a prepositional phrase (as with Eng. *of* or Fr. *de*) equiv. to a genitive.

per'i-plasm (pĕr'ĭ-plăz'm), *n.* [*peri-* + *-plasm.*] *Bot.* **a** In fungi of the order Perisporiales, the peripheral hyaline layer of protoplasm in the oögonium and pollinodium, distinguished from the *gonoplasm.* **b** In pteridophytes, a mucilaginous protoplasmic mass composed of the tapetal cells in a sporangium, serving to nourish the spores in it.

per'i-pleg-mat'ic (-plĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. περί + πλέγμα wreath.] *Astron.* Returning into or repeating itself; — said of certain so-called periodic orbits derived first by Hill, developed by Gyldén, elaborated by Poincaré and others.

per'i-proc-ti'tis (pĕr'ĭ-prŏk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *proctitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the rectum.

pe-rip'ter-al (pĕ-rĭp'tẽr-ăl), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. πτερόν feather, wing, row of columns.] *Arch.* Having a row of columns on all sides. See COLUMNIATION **a.**

pe-rip'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **a** *Arch.* Peripteral. **b** *Bot.* Alate.

pe-rique' (pĕ-rēk'), *n.* [Louisiana F.] A kind of strong-flavored tobacco with medium-sized leaf, small stem, tough and gummy fiber, raised in Louisiana, and cured in its own juices, so as to be very dark-colored, usually black. It is marketed in tightly wrapped rolls called carottes, and is chiefly used as an ingredient of smoking mixtures.

per'i-sarc (pĕr'ĭ-särk), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Zoöl.* The outer, usually chitinous, integument of a hydroid. — **per'i-sar'cal** (-sär'kăl), **per'i-sar'cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

pe-ris'ci-ans (pĕ-rĭsh'ĭ-ănz; -rĭs'ĭ-ănz) } *n. pl.* [NL. *Pe-*
pe-ris'ci-i (pĕ-rĭsh'ĭ-ī; pĕ-rĭs'ĭ-ī) } *riscii*, fr. Gr. περίσκιος; περί around + σκιά shadow: cf. F. *périscien.*] Those who live within a polar circle, whose shadows, during some summer days, will move entirely round, falling toward every point of the compass. — **pe-ris'ci-an** (-ăn), *a.*

per'i-scope (pĕr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*peri-* + *-scope.*] **a** A periscopic lens. **b** An optical instrument on some submarines to permit of an outlook over the water when the boat is submerged. The image is formed in the focus of a paraboloidal reflector. A similar instrument is called the *omniscope.* Cf. PANORAMIC SIGHT, ALTISCOPE.

per'i-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Viewing all around, or on all
per'i-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sides; giving a distinct image of objects viewed obliquely, as well as those in a direct line; — applied specif. to certain kinds of compound lenses for the microscope, camera, etc., and to a kind of spectacles having lenses of considerable curvature. — **pe-ris'co-pism** (pĕ-rĭs'kō-pĭz'm; pĕr'ĭ-skōp'ĭz'm), *n.*

per'ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *v. i.*; PER'ISHED (-ĭsht); PER'ISH-ING. [ME. *perissen*, *perisshen*, F. *périr*, p. pr. *périssant*, L. *perire* to go or run through, come to nothing, perish; *per* through + *ire* to go. Cf. ISSUE; see 2d -ISH.] To be destroyed; to pass away; to become nothing; to be lost; hence, to wither; to waste away; to die; to incur spiritual death; to suffer spiritual or moral ruin, as a nation.

The thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*

per'ish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *périssable.*] Liable to perish; subject to decay, destruction, or death; as, *perishable* goods; our *perishable* bodies. — **per'ish-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per'ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per'ish-a-bly,** *adv.*

per'ish-a-bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.*; *sing.*, *Rare*, PERISHABLE. Things, esp. foodstuffs in transit, liable to decay.

per'i-sperm (pĕr'ĭ-spûrm), *n.* [Cf. F. *périsperme.* See PERI-; SPERM.] *Bot.* Nutritive tissue in a seed; — now applied only to tissue derived from the nucellus, and therefore outside of the embryo sac, in contrast to *endosperm.* — **per'i-sper'mal** (-spûr'măl), **per'i-sper'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

per'i-spher'ic (-sfĕr'ĭk) } *a.* Exactly spherical; globular.
per'i-spher'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *Rare.*

Chem A salt of periodic acid.

pe'ri-od'i-cal ist, *n.* One who publishes, or writes for, a periodical. — **pe'ri-od'i-cal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pe'ri-od'i-cal-ize,** *v. i.*

pe'ri-od'i-cal-ly, *adv* of PERIODICAL.

pe'ri-od'i-cal-ness, *n* See -NESS.

pe'ri-od-ize, *v. t.* To end. *Obs.*

per'i-o-don'tal (pĕr'ĭ-ō-dŏn'tăl), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] Peridental

per'i-o'don ti'tis (-ō'dŏn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peridental membrane.

pe'ri-od'o-scope (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ō-skōp), *n.* [*period* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A table or other means for calculating the periodical functions of women or the probable date of expected parturition

period parallellogram. Any one of the complete system of parallelograms whose vertices are the points determined by the formula $z = 2mp + 2m'p'$, where $2p$, $2p'$ are constants (whose ratio is not real) and m, m' are any integers.

per'i-œ'cians (pĕr'ĭ-ē'shănz), *n. pl.* = PERIŒCI, 1

per'i-œ'cus (-kŭs), *n.*, *sing* of PERIŒCI. [PERIESOPHAGEAL.]

per'i-œ'so-phag'e-al. Var. of

per'i-o-nych'i-a (-ō-nĭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Perionyxis.

per'i-on'yx (-ŏn'ĭks; -ō'nĭks), *n.* [NL. See PERI-; ONYX.] *Anat.* See EPONYCHIUM

per'i-o-nyx'is (-ō-nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paronychia.

per'i-o'ö-pho-ri'tis (-ō'ō-fō-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum investing the ovary.

per'i-oph-thal'mic (-ŏf-thăl'mĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Around the eye.

per'i-o-ple (pĕr'ĭ-ō-p'l), *n.* [F. *périople*, fr. Gr περί about + ὁπλή the hoof of a horse.] *Far.* The thin varnishlike outer layer of the hoof. — **per'i-op'lic** (-ŏp'lĭk), *a.* [PERI-.]

per'i-op'tic (-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* See

per'i-oque' (pĕr'ĭ-ōk'). Var. of PIROGUE.

per'i-or'bit-al, *a.* See PERI-.

per'i-or-chi'tis (-ŏr-kī'tĭs), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the testicle.

per'i-os'te-o-phyte' (-ŏs'tē-ō-fīt'), *n.* [*periosteum* + *-phyte*] *Med* A bony outgrowth on the periosteum.

per'i-os'te-o-tome' (-tōm'), *n.* [*periosteum* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A knife used in periosteotomy.

per'i-os-tot'o-my (-ŏs-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* Periosteotomy

per'i-pach'y-men'in-gi'tis (păk'ĭ-mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue between the dura and the spinal canal

per'i-pan'cre-a-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the pancreas.

Per'i-pa-te'cian, Per'i-pa-te'tian (pĕr'ĭ-pȧ-tē'shăn), *n.* A peripatetic. *Obs.*

per'i-pa-tet'i-cal. *a.* Peripatetic. *R.* [PERIPATETICAL.]

per'i-pa-tet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of

Per'i-pa-tid'e-a (pĕr'ĭ-pȧ-tĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* = PROTRACHEATA. See PERIPATUS.

per'i-pa-tize' (pĕr'ĭ-pȧ-tīz'), *v. i.* [Gr περιπατεῖν to walk about.] To act peripatetically. *Rare.*

per'i-pet'al-ous (pĕr'ĭ-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* **a** *Bot.* Surrounding, or situated about, the petals. **b** *Zoöl.* Surrounding the petaloid ambulacra of an echinoderm.

pe-rip'e-ty (pĕ-rĭp'ē-tĭ), *n.* Peripeteia.

per'i-pha-ci'tis (pĕr'ĭ-fȧ-sī'tĭs), *n* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr φακός lens + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the capsule of the eye.

per'i-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Surrounding the pharynx; in ascidians, designating two bands of cilia encircling the inside of the pharynx at the oral end.

pe-riph'er-ad, *adv.* [*periphery* + 1st *-ad.*] *Zoöl.* Toward the periphery

per'i-phe'ri-al (pĕr'ĭ-fē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Peripheral. *Rare.*

per'i-pher'ic (-fĕr'ĭk), **per'i-pher'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F *périphérique.* Peripheral. *Rare.* —

per'i-pher'i-cal-ly, *adv.* *Rare.*

per'i-phle-bi'tis (-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sheath of a vein. — **per'i-phle-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-phrac'tic (-frăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. περίφρακτος fenced round] *Geom.* Multiply connected.

per'i-phrast (pĕr'ĭ-frăst), *n.* A user of periphrasis. *Rare.*

per'i-phras'ti-cal (-frăs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Periphrastic

per'i-phras'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PERIPHRASTIC, -PHRASTICAL.

per'i-phrax'y (pĕr'ĭ-frăk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. περίφραξις a fencing round.] *Geom.* Multiple connectivity.

per'i-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A lodicule. [= PERIPHYSIS.]

per'i-physe (pĕr'ĭ-fīz), *n.* *Bot.*

pe-riph'y-sis (pĕ-rĭf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -YSES (-sēz) [NL.; *peri-* + Gr φύσις growth.] *Bot.* A sterile filament or hair which arises from the hymenium of certain fungi where there are no asci. Cf PARAPHYSIS.

per'i-plast (pĕr'ĭ-plăst), *n.* [*peri-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* **a** Intercellular substance. **b** Cytoplasm. **c** The peripheral protoplasm of a cell. **d** A cell wall. — **per'i-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

per'i-pleu-ri'tis, *n* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the costal pleura.

per'i-plus (pĕr'ĭ-plŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PLI (-plī). [L., fr. Gr. περίπλους a sailing round.] A sailing round; — the title of several ancient geographical works

per'ip-neu-mo'ni-a (-ĭp-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), **per'ip-neu'mo-ny** (-nū'mō-nĭ), *n* [L. *peripneumonia*, Gr. περιπνευμονία.] Pneumonia: pleuropneumonia. — **per'ip-neu-mon'ic** (-nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

per'ip-neus'tic (-nūs'tĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr πνευστικός pert. to breathing.] *Zoöl.* Having stigmata in a row on each side of the body, as most insects.

per'i-po-lyg'o-nal (pĕr'ĭ-pō-lĭg'ō-năl), *a.* Having numerous sides and angles.

per'i-proct (pĕr'ĭ-prŏkt), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. πρωκτός the anus.] *Zoöl.* The region surrounding the anus, particularly of echinoderms. — **per'i-proc'tal** (-prŏk'tăl), **per'i-proc'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

per'i-proc'tic (-prŏk'tĭk), *a.* *Med.* Situated around the anus.

per'i-pro-stat'ic (-prō-stăt'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Around the prostate.

per'i-pros'ta-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the prostate.

pe-rip'ter (pĕ-rĭp'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *périptère.*] *Arch.* A peripteros *Rare.*

pe-rip'ter-os (-ŏs), *n.*; *Gr. pl.* -TEROI (-oi). [L., peripteral, Gr. περίπτερος. See PERIPTERAL.] *Arch.* A peripteral building.

pe-rip'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). *Arch.* A peripteros.

per'i-py'le-phle-bi'tis (pĕr'ĭ-pī'lē-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissue around the portal vein.

per'i-rec'tal, *a.* *Anat.* See PERI-.

per'i-rec-ti'tis (-rĕk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PERIPROCTITIS.

per'i-re'nal, *a.* *Anat.* See PERI-.

per'i-rhi'nal, *a.* *Anat.* See PERI-.

per'i-sal'pin-gi'tis (-săl'pĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the Fallopian tube.

per'i-sa-tur'ni-um (pĕr'ĭ-sȧ-tûr'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + L. *Saturnus* Saturn.] *Astron.* The point nearest Saturn in the orbit of any of its satellites.

perisch, perise. † PERISH.

per'i-scle-rot'ic, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

perish, etc. † PIERCE, etc.

per'ish, *v. t.* To cause to perish. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*

per'ish, *n.* A state of privation in the bush. *Colloq., Australia.*

per'ish-a-bl. Perishable. *R. Sp*

per'ished (pĕr'ĭsht), *p. a.* Of wool, deadened, as by exposure to wind and dust. *Australia.*

per'ish-er, *n.* One that perishes.

per'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *perishing*, p. pr [*Obs. or Dial.*]

per'ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

perishoner. † PARISHIONER.

per'isht. Perished. *Ref. Sp.*

per'i-so'ma (pĕr'ĭ-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PERISOME.

per'i-some (-sōm), *n.* [*peri-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl.* The body wall of an invertebrate, esp. of an echinoderm. — **per'i-so'mal, -so-mat'ic** (-sō-măt'ĭk), **-so'mi-al,** *a.*

per'i-sple-ni'tis (pĕr'ĭ-splē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *splenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the spleen.

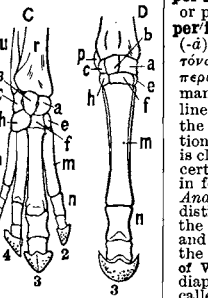
per'i-spom'e-non (-spŏm'ē-nŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -ENA (-nȧ). [Gr. περισπώμενον, pr. pass. p. neut. of περισπᾶν to draw around, to circumflex; περί around + σπᾶν to draw.] *Gr. Gram.* A word which has the circumflex accent on the last syllable. — *a.* Having a circumflex accent so placed.

Per'i-spo'ri-a'les (-spō'rĭ-ā'lēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. σπόρος seed; — in allusion to the perithecia, which are without evident ostioles.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic or saprophytic ascomycetous fungi having fascicled asci and globose perithecia; — often called *Pyrenomycetes.* It includes 3 families, one of which, the Erysibaceæ, contains the destructive powdery mildews. See MILDEW, 2 **a**.

pe-ris'sad (pĕ-rĭs'ăd; pĕr'ĭ-săd), *n.* [Gr. περισσός odd (fr. περί over) + 2d *-ad.*] *Chem.* Any element or radical whose valence is an odd number, as the monads, triads, etc.; — contrasted with *artiad.* — **pe-ris'sad,** *a.*

pe-ris'so-dac'tyl, pe-ris'so-dac'tyle (pĕ-rĭs'ō-dak'tĭl), *a.* Having the toes in odd numbers, or unevenly developed; pert. to Perissodactyla. — *n.* One of the Perissodactyla.

Pe-ris'so-dac'ty-la (-dăk'tĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. περισσός odd (fr. περί over) + δάκτυλος finger.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of nonruminant ungulate mammals including the living horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, and various extinct forms. They usually have an odd number of toes, and in this case (as well as when the number is even, as in the tapirs) digit 3 is the largest and is in line with the axis of the limb. The teeth are usually lophodont, and the posterior premolars resemble true molars. There are usually 23 dorsolumbar vertebræ. Cf. ARTIODACTYLA.



Perissodactyla. Bones of feet. *C* Forefoot of Tapir: *r* Radius; *u* Ulna; *a* Scaphoid; *b* Lunar; *c* Cuneiform; *e* Trapezoid; *f* Magnum; *h* Unciform; *m m* Metacarpals, and *n* Phalanges of Digits 2, 3, 4, 5. *D* Forefoot of Horse: *a b c e f h* same as in *C*; *p* Pisiform; *m* Metacarpal, or Cannon, Bone, and *n* Phalanges of Digit 3. The rudimentary second and fourth Metacarpals (Splint Bones) are on each side of *m*.

pe-ris'so-dac'ty-late (-tĭ-lăt), **-dac'tyl'ic** (-dăk-tĭl'ĭk), **-dac'ty-lous** (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Perissodactyl.

pe-ris'so-dac'tyl-ism (-dăk'tĭ-lĭz'm), *n. Zoöl.* The condition of being perissodactyl.

pe-ris'ta-lith (pĕ-rĭs'tȧ-lĭth), *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. περίστατος standing round + *-lith.*] *Archæol.* A stone circle; a cincture of pillarlike stones around a mound or dolmen.

per'i-stal'sis (pĕr'ĭ-stăl'sĭs), *n.; pl.* PERISTALSES (-sēz). [NL. See PERISTALTIC.] *Physiol.* Peristaltic contraction or action.

per'i-stal'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικός clasping and compressing, fr. περιστέλλειν to surround, wrap up; περί round + στέλλειν to place, arrange: cf. F. *péristaltique.*] **1.** *Physiol.* Designating, or pert. to, the peculiar wormlike wave motion of the intestines and other similar structures, produced by the successive contraction of the muscular fibers of their walls, forcing their contents onwards.

2. *Elec.* Designating electrostatic induction between conductors in a common insulator or cable. *Lord Kelvin.* — **per'i-stal'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

per'i-stome (pĕr'ĭ-stōm), *n.* [*peri-* + *-stome.*] **1.** *Bot.* In mosses, the fringe of teeth surrounding the orifice of the capsule. It consists of 4, 8, 16, 32, or 64 teeth, and may be either single or double.

Peristome of a Moss Capsule. Much enlarged.

2. *Zoöl.* The region around the mouth in various invertebrates; as: **a** The lip of a spiral shell. **b** The membranous area around an echinoderm's mouth. **c** The segment of an annulate worm next behind the prostomium and usually bearing the mouth. **d** In insects, the margin of the mouth opening formed by the skeleton of the head, etc. — **per'i-sto'mi-al** (-stō'mĭ-ăl), *a.*

per'i-streph'ic (-strĕf'ĭk) } **per'i-streph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Gr. περιστρέφειν to turn round.] Turning around; rotatory; as, a *peristrephic* painting (of a panorama).

per'i-sty'lar (-stī'lăr), *a. Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a peristyle. See COLUMNIATION **a**.

per'i-style (pĕr'ĭ-stīl), *n.* [L. *peristylum,* Gr. περίστυλον, περίστυλος; περί about + στῦλος a column: cf. F. *péristyle.*] *Arch.* **1.** A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; two or more colonnades in combination horizontally; specif., a complete system of roof-supporting columns on all sides of a court or of a building, such as the cella of a temple. See COLONNADE.

2. By extension, the space so inclosed, esp. the larger and inner court of a Roman dwelling.

per'i-style (pĕr'ĭ-stīl), *a.* Peripteral.

per'i-sys'to-le (-sĭs'tō-lē), *n.* [*peri-* + *systole.*] *Physiol.* The interval between the diastole and systole of the heart.

per'i-the'ci-um (-thē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. θήκη box.] *Bot.* In certain orders of ascomycetous fungi, a spherical, cylindrical, or flask-shaped hollow structure containing the asci, and opening by a terminal pore. It is one of the forms of ascocarp. Cf. ASCOMA, APOTHECIUM. — **per'i-the'ci-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pe-rit'o-mous (pĕ-rĭt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. περιτομος cut off all around. See PERI-; -TOME.] *Min.* Cleaving in more directions than one, parallel to the axis.

pe-rit'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. περιτομή circumcision. See PERI-; -TOMY.] *Surg.* **a** Circumcision. **b** The removal of a band of tissue from about the cornea.

per'i-to-ne'al, per'i-to-næ'al (pĕr'ĭ-tō-nē'ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.

per'i-to-ne'um, per'i-to-næ'um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NEA (-ȧ), -NÆA (-ȧ). [L. *peritoneum, peritonaeum,* Gr. περιτόναιον, περιτόνειος, fr. περιτονος stretched round or over; περι around + τείνειν to stretch.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* In mammals, the smooth transparent serous membrane that lines the cavity of the abdomen and is reflected inward over the abdominal and pelvic viscera, thus consisting of two portions, the **parietal layer** and the **visceral layer.** The former is closely adherent to the walls of the abdomen except in certain places along the back, where it extends forward in folds (cf. MESENTERY) to invest the viscera. In *Human Anat.,* a *greater* and a *lesser* cavity of the peritoneum are distinguished; the former is that of the sac above described, the latter is a diverticulum of it that extends in between and behind certain of the viscera, and is connected with the greater cavity by a constricted opening, the **foramen of Winslow.** In vertebrates below mammals there is no diaphragm, and the peritoneum (then more accurately called *pleuroperitoneum*) lines the entire body cavity. The term *peritoneum* is sometimes extended to the membrane lining the body cavity of some invertebrates. See OMENTUM.

per'i-to-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERITONEUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum. — **per'i-to-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), **per'i-to-ni'tal** (-nī'tăl), *a.*

per'i-treme (pĕr'ĭ-trēm), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. τρῆμα a hole: cf. F. *péritrème.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A rounded plate that surrounds the spiracles in some insects. **b** The edge of the aperture of a shell. — **per'i-trem'a-tous** (-trĕm'ȧ-tŭs; -trē'mȧ-), *a.*

Pe-rit'ri-cha (pĕ-rĭt'rĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Zoöl.* A division of Infusoria having a spiral line of cilia around the oral disk and sometimes one or more ciliated bands or lines around the body. It includes *Vorticella.* — **pe-rit'ri-chan** (-kăn), *n.* — **pe-rit'ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.* — **pe-rit'ri-chous-ly,** *adv.*

per'i-troch (pĕr'ĭ-trŏk), *n.* [See PERITROCHIUM.] *Zoöl.* **a** An embryo or larva surrounded by a band of cilia. **b** A band of cilia. — **pe-rit'ro-chal** (pĕ-rĭt'rō-kăl); pĕr'ĭ-trō'kăl), *a.*

per'i-tro'chi-um (pĕr'ĭ-trō'kĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CHIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περιτρόχιον; περί around + τροχός a wheel.] *Mech.* The wheel which, together with the axle, forms the *axis in peritrochio* (which see).

per'i-typh-li'tis (-tĭf-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *typhlitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue about the cæcum. — **per'i-typh-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-vis'cer-al (-vĭs'ēr-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Around the viscera. **perivisceral cavity,** *Zoöl.,* the body cavity.

per'i-wig (pĕr'ĭ-wĭg), *n.* [Formerly *perrwige, perwicke,* corrupt. fr. F. *perruque.* See PERUKE; cf. WIG.] **1.** A headdress of false hair, usually for the whole head, and representing the natural hair; a wig.

2. A periwinkle or some other shell fish. *Obs.*

per'i-wig, *v. t.;* PER'I-WIGGED (-wĭgd); PER'I-WIG'GING (-wĭg'ĭng). To dress with or as with a periwig. *Now Rare.*

per'i-win'kle (-wĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *pinewincle* (a doubtful spelling); perh. *winewincle*) a shellfish, in which *pine-* is perh. fr. L. *pina, pinna,* a kind of mussel, Gr. πίννα. Perh. influenced by *periwinkle,* the plant. Cf. WINKLE.] **a** Any small marine gastropod of the genus *Littorina.* The common European species (*Littorina littorea*), much used as food, has become naturalized abundantly on the American coast. See LITTORINA. **b** In America, also, any of various other univalve mollusks, as *Fulgur carica, F. canaliculata* (see WINKLE), *Purpura lapillus, P. floridana,* etc.

Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*). Nat. size.

per'i-win'kle (pĕr'ĭ-wĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [ME. *pervenke, pervinke,* AS. *pervince,* or OF. *pervenke,* var. of OF. & F. *pervenche;* both fr. L. *pervinca.* Perh. influenced by *periwinkle,* the mollusk.] Any apocynaceous plant of the genus *Vinca,* esp. *V. minor,* a trailing herb with evergreen leaves and solitary blue or white flowers. It is often cultivated and frequently escapes. In the United States it is commonly called *myrtle. V. rosea* is the Madagascar, or Cape, periwinkle. See MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE.

per'jure (pûr'jŭr), *v. t.;* PER'JURED (-jŭrd); PER'JUR-ING (-jŭr-ĭng). [F. *parjurer,* OF. also *per-,* L. *perjurare; per* through, over + *jurare* to swear. See JURY.] **1.** To violate the oath or vow of; to cause to make oath knowingly to what is untrue; to make guilty of perjury; to forswear; —chiefly used reflexively; as, he *perjured* himself.

Want will *perjure*
The ne'er-touched vestal. *Shak.*

2. To make a false oath to; to deceive by oaths and protestations. *Obs.* "Me, that *perjured* her." *J. Fletcher.*

Syn. — PERJURE, FORSWEAR. PERJURE is the technical legal term (see defs.); FORSWEAR is now rarely used, except in the sense of renouncing upon (or as upon) oath; as, "to *forswear* thin potations and to addict themselves to sack" (*Shak.*). See RENOUNCE.

per'jure, *v. i.* To commit perjury. *Obs.*

per'jured (-jŭrd), *p. a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; forsworn. — **per'jured-ly,** *adv.*

per'jur-er (-jŭr-ĕr), *n.* One who is guilty of perjury.

per-ju'ri-ous (pĕr-jū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perjuriosus.*] **a** Guilty of perjury. *Obs.* **b** Of an action, pertaining to, or characterized by, perjury. *Now Rare.* — **per-ju'ri-ous-ly,** *adv. Now Rare.* — **per-ju'ri-ous-ness,** *n. Rare.*

per'ju-ry (pûr'jū-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *perjurium.* See PERJURE, *v.*] False swearing; the voluntary violation of an oath or vow either by swearing to what is untrue or by omission to do what has been promised under oath; specif.: *Law.* At the common law, a willfully false statement of fact material to the issue made by a witness under oath in a competent judicial proceeding, or, under statute law, so made on affirmation. Under some European systems the willful violation of a promissory oath has also been treated as perjury. See AFFIRMATION, 4, OATH, 1. In some jurisdictions (as by U. S. R. S. sec. 5392) the name and penalties of perjury have been applied to all cases of willful false statements made under an oath authorized to be administered by law, including those which are extrajudicial.

perk (pûrk), *a.* Smart; trim; spruce; jaunty; vain; brisk; pert. "*Perk* as a peacock." *Spenser.*

perk, *v. i.;* PERKED (pûrkt); PERK'ING. [Possibly fr. a dial. var. *perkier* of OF. *perchier* to perch, F. *percher.* Cf. PERCH, *v.*] **1.** To behave or come forward jauntily or smartly; to bear one's self loftily; to exalt one's self. "To *perk* over them." *Barrow.*

2. To become erect, brisk, or lively, as in recovery from sickness; — usually with *up.*

3. To make one's self or one's clothing trim and smart; as, she was *perking* at a glass.

to perk it, to carry one's self proudly or saucily.

perk, *v. t.* To make trim or smart; to straighten up; to erect; to make a jaunty or saucy display of; as, to *perk* one's self at a glass; a bird *perks* its feathers; to *perk* the ears; to *perk* up one's head.

per'kin (pûr'kĭn), *n.* [Perh. dim. of *perry.*] A kind of weak cider.

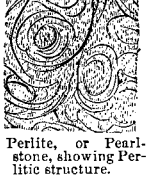
Per'kin re-ac'tion (pûr'kĭn). [After W. H. *Perkin,* Sr., Eng. chemist, the discoverer.] *Org. Chem.* An important reaction effected by heating an aldehyde with the sodium salt of an acid in presence of an acid (as acetic) anhydride.

perk'y (pûr'kĭ), *a.* Perk; pert; forward; jaunty; trim.

There amid *perky* larches and pine.
Tennyson.

per'lite (pûr'lit), *n.* [F., fr. *perle* pearl.] **1.** *Petrog.* Volcanic glass, with a concentric shelly structure due to curved cracks produced by contraction in cooling. It appears as if composed of concretions, usually grayish and enamel-like, and is commonly spherulitic.

2. *Micrometal.* A constituent of iron and steel containing about eight tenths of one per cent of carbon. It is a heterogeneous mixture.



Perlite, or Pearlstone, showing Perlitic structure.

— **per-lit'ic** (pĕr-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

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per'i-spome (pĕr'ĭ-spōm), *a.* & *n.* = PERISPOMENON.

per'i-spo-ran'gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An indusium. *Obs.*

per'i-spore (pĕr'ĭ-spōr; 201), *n. Bot.* **a** The covering of a spore. **b** The spore mother cell in algæ.

Per'i-spo'ri-a'ce-æ (-spō'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mildew fungi typifying the order Perisporiales. — **per'i-spo'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

perisse. ✝ PERISH.

perisahe. ✝ PERISH, PIERCE.

per'is-sol'o-gy (pĕr'ĭ-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *perissologia,* Gr. περισσολογία.] Superfluity of words; pleonasm. *Obs. or R.* — **per'is-so-log'i-cal** (-sō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a. Rare.*

perisson, *n.* [L., Gr. περισσόν.] Prob., deadly nightshade. *Obs.*

pe-ris'so-syl-lab'ic (pĕ-rĭs'ō-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. περισσοσύλλαβος.] Having a syllable or syllables in excess. — **perissosyllabic hexameter,** the greater Archilochian meter. *Rare.*

per'i-stal'ti-cal-ly (pĕr'ĭ-stăl'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a peristaltic manner; with peristaltic action.

per'i-ste'le (pĕr'ĭ-stē'lē), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. στήλη block of stone.] *Archæol.* A stone in a peristalith.

per'i-ste're-on (pĕr'ĭ-stē'rē-ŏn), **per'i-ste'ri-on** (-rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *peristereon,* fr. Gr. περιστερεών a dovecote, a kind of verbena.] **Vervain.** *Obs. or R.*

per'i-ste'ri-um (pĕr'ĭ-stē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; — as containing the image of a dove, Gr. περιστερά.] An inner ciborium.

Pe-ris'ter-o-mor'phæ (pĕ-rĭs'tĕr-ō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. περιστερά a pigeon + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a superfamily of birds consisting of the pigeons. — **pe-ris'ter-o-mor'phic** (-fĭk), **-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.* — **pe-ris'ter-o-morph'** (pĕ-rĭs'tĕr-ō-môrf'), *n.*

Pe-ris'ter-op'o-des (-ŏp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. περιστερά a pigeon + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A division of the Gallinæ consisting of the curassows and megapodes, which have feet with the hind toe inserted low down, as in pigeons. Cf. ALECTOROPODES. — **pe-ris'ter-o-pod'** (pĕ-rĭs'tĕr-ō-pŏd'), **pe-ris'ter-o-pode'** (-pōd'), **pe-ris'ter-op'o-dan** (-ŏp'ō-dăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pe-ris'ter-op'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

per'i-ste'thi-um (pĕr'ĭ-stē'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. στῆθος breast.] *Zoöl.* The mesosternum of an insect.

pe-ris'to-le (pē-rĭs'tō-lē), *n.* [NL.; cf. F. *péristole.* See PERISTALTIC.] *Physiol.* Peristalsis.

pe-ris'to-ma (-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A peristome.

per'i-sto'mal (pĕr'ĭ-stō'măl), **per'i-sto-mat'ic** (-stō-măt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Peristomial.

per'i-sto'mi-um (-stō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A peristome.

pe-ris'tro-phe (pĕ-rĭs'trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. περιστροφή.] Reversal; revolution. *Obs.*

per'i-styl'i-um (pĕr'ĭ-stĭl'ĭ-ŭm), **-sty'lum** (-stī'lŭm), *n.* [L.] = PERISTYLE, esp. in sense 2.

per'i-sty'los (-lŏs), *n.* [Gr. περίστυλος.] A peristyle building.

perit, *n.* See WEIGHT. *Obs.*

pe-rite', *a.* [L. *peritus.*] Skilled. *Obs.* — **pe-rite'ly,** *adv. Obs.*

per'i-thece (pĕr'ĭ-thēs), *n. Bot.* Perithecium.

per'i-the'li-o'ma (-thē'lĭ-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *thel-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A sarcomatous tumor originating from adventitious connective tissue round blood vessels. [*a.* See PERI-, 2.]

per'i-tho-rac'ic (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.*

pe-ri'tion (pĕ-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *perire* to perish.] Annihilation. *Obs.*

per'i-to-nism (pĕr'ĭ-tō-nĭz'm), *n. Med.* A condition of shock simulating peritonitis.

per'i-ton'sil-lar, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per'i-ton'sil-li'tis (-tŏn'sĭ-lĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the tissues around the tonsils.

peritorie. ✝ PARIETARY.

per'i-tot. ✝ PERIDOT.

per'i-tra'che-al (-trā'kē-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* See PERI-. [A peritreme.]

per'i-tre'ma (-trē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.]

pe-rit'ro-pal (pĕ-rĭt'rō-păl), *a.* [Gr. περίτροπος turned around.] 1. Rotatory; circuitous. *Rare.* 2. *Bot.* Peritropous. *Rare.*

pe-rit'ro-pe (-pē), *n.* [Gr. περιτροπή a turning around.] A complete revolution. *Rare.*

per'i-troph'ic (pĕr'ĭ-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. τροφή food.] *Zoöl.* Designating a cuticular tube, the **peritrophic membrane,** inside the intestine of many insects, extending from the anterior end of the stomach to the anus, and conducting food.

pe-rit'ro-pous (pĕ-rĭt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. περίτροπος turned around.] *Bot.* **a** Horizontal with respect to the pericarp, as is seed. **b** = AMPHITROPOUS.

per'i-u-ra'ni-um (pĕr'ĭ-ū-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *Uranus.*] *Astron.* That apse of the orbit of a satellite of Uranus nearer the planet.

periure. ✝ PERJURE, perjurer.

per'i-u're-ter'ic (pĕr'ĭ-ū're-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* See PERI-.

per'i-u-re'ter-i'tis (-ū-rē'tĕr-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Periureteric inflammation.

per'i-u-re'thral, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per'i-u're-thri'tis (-ū'rē-thrĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the urethra.

per'i-u'ter-ine, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per'i-vag'i-ni'tis (-văj'ĭ-nĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the vagina.

per'i-vas'cu-lar (-văs'kū-lăr), *a. Anat.* Around blood vessels; as, the **perivascular lymphatics.**

per'i-vas'cu-li'tis (-lĭ'tĭs), *a.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of a perivascular sheath.

per'i-ve'nous, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per'i-ver'te-bral, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per'i-vi-tel'line, *a. Embryol.* Surrounding the vitellus of an egg.

per'i-wigd; per'i-win'kl. Periwigged; periwinkle. *Ref. Sp.*

periwinkle. ✝ PERIWIG.

per'i-zo'ni-um (pĕr'ĭ-zō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ζώνη girdle.] *Bot.* The thin membrane investing the young auxospore in diatoms.

Per'iz-zite (pĕr'ĭ-zĭt; pē-rĭz'ĭt), *n. Bib.* A member of a tribe or people, preceding the Israelites in Palestine.

per-jink' (pĕr-jĭŋk'), *a.* Nice; precise; neat. — **per-jink'et-y,** *a.* — **per-jink'ly,** *adv. All Scot.*

per'jur-ate, *v. i.* [L. *perjuratus,* p. p. of *perjurare.*] To perjure. — **per'ju-ra'tion,** *n.* — **per'ju-ra'tor,** *n. All Obs.*

per'jure, *n.* [L. *perjurus:* cf. OF. *parjur.*] A perjurer. *Obs.*

per-jure', *n.* [ME., L. *perjurium.*] Perjury. *Obs.*

per'jure, *v. i.* To break an oath or promise. *Obs.*

per'jure-ment, *n.* [OF. *parjurement.*] Perjury. *Obs.*

per'jur-ess, *n.* Female perjurer.

per'jur-ous, *a.* [L. *perjurus.*] Perjurious. *Obs.*

perk (pûrk), *n.* [Shortened form.] Perquisite. Usually in *pl. Slang.*

perk (pûrk, pŭk), *n.* & *v.* [OF. *perque,* dial. form of *perche.* See PERCH a pole.] = PERCH, pole, etc. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

perke. ✝ PARK.

perked (*dial.* pûrkt, pŭkt), *a.* Proud; elated; conceited. *Obs. or Dial.* [PERKY.]

perk'i-ly (pûr'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **Per'kin** (pûr'kĭn), *n.* A person likened to Perkin Warbeck, as a pretender to the throne. *Obs.*

perk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [pr.]

perk'ing-ly, *adv.* of *perking,* p.

Per'kin-ism (pûr'kĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [After Dr. Elisha *Perkins* of Norwich, Conn., who introduced it.] *Med.* Tractoration.

Per'kin-ite, *n.* One who sympathized with Sir William Perkins, who was executed in 1696 for plotting to kill William III.; also, a Jesuit. *Obs. or Hist.*

Per'kin's vi'o-let (pûr'kĭnz). [After W. H. *Perkin,* Sr., the discoverer.] = MAUVEINE.

perk'ish, *a.* Perky.

perk'ness, *n.* Pert. *Rare.*

perkt. Perked. *Ref. Sp.*

Per-kun' (pĕr-kōōn'), *n.* [Lith. *Perkūnas,* orig., thunder.] The Lithuanian god of thunder or lightning. [PURL.]

perl. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **pearl.** *Ref. Sp.*

per-la'ceous (pĕr-lā'shŭs), *a.* Pearly; resembling pearl.

perlament. ✝ PARLIAMENT.

perlaous. ✝ PARLOUS.

per-lec'tion (pĕr-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perlectio,* fr. *perlegere,* v.] Act of reading through. *Rare.*

per-len'ic (pĕr-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

perleque. ✝ PURLICUE.

perlesy. ✝ PALSY.

perlewse. ✝ PARLOUS.

perliament. ✝ PARLIAMENT.

Per'li-dæ (pûr'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the stone flies. The typical genus is **Per'la** (-lȧ). See STONE FLY. — **per'lid** (-lĭd), *n.*

perlious. ✝ PARLOUS.

per'ma-nence (pûr'mȧ-nĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *permanence*, LL. *permanentia.*] **1.** Quality or state of being permanent; continuance in the same state or place; duration; fixedness; as, the *permanence* of institutions; the *permanence* of nature

2. *Math.* Any two adjacent or nonadjacent elements in natural order in a permutation.

per'ma-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Permanence (in sense 1); duration; fixedness.

2. One that is permanent.

per'ma-nent (-nĕnt), *n.* Something which lasts or endures; specif., *pl.*, fast-dyed cotton fabrics of light quality.

per'ma-nent, *a.* [L. *permanens, -entis,* p. pr. of *permanere* to stay or remain to the end, to last; *per* + *manere* to remain: cf. F. *permanent.* See PER-; MANSION.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; remaining unaltered or unremoved; abiding; durable; fixed; stable; lasting; as, a *permanent* impression.

Eternity stands *permanent* and fixed. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Durable, constant. See LASTING.

permanent alimony. See ALIMONY, 2. — **p. angle,** *Gunnery,* the slight angle with the axis of a rifled gun at which the sights are fixed to correct the drift of the missile. — **p. blue.** = ULTRAMARINE. — **p. gases.** *Chem. & Physics.* **a** Certain gases, as hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and oxygen, formerly so named because supposed to be incapable of liquefaction. (See GAS, 1.) **b** Substances which remain gaseous under ordinary conditions, as opposed to *vapors.* — **p. magnetism,** magnetism which remains after the exciting force has been removed. Cf. HYSTERESIS. — **p. salt,** a salt that undergoes no change on exposure to the air. — **p. white.** A certain pigment composed of barium sulphate (which see). — **p. yellow.** See BARIUM CHROMATE.

per-man'ga-nate (pĕr-măn'gȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of permanganic acid. The permanganates are dark purple crystalline substances. See POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

per'man-gan'ic (pûr'măn-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *manganic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid of manganese, $HMnO_4$, corresponding to the oxide Mn_2O_7. Its aqueous solution is purple and of strong acid reaction. It reacts with carbonates, forming solutions of permanganates, but any attempt to isolate the acid results in decomposition.

permanganic anhydride. = MANGANESE HEPTOXIDE.

per'me-a-bil'i-ty (pûr'mĕ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being permeable.

2. *Magnetism.* Specific conductivity for magnetic flux. It is numerically equal to the flux density produced in the permeable body divided by the intensity of the magnetizing force (that is, the flux density produced by it in air). It is usually represented by the Greek letter μ.

per'me-a-ble (pûr'mĕ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *permeabilis:* cf. F. *perméable.* See PERMEATE.] **1.** Capable of being permeated; passable; penetrable; —used esp. of substances that allow the passage of fluids; as, wood is *permeable* to oil.

2. Able to permeate. *Obs.*

— **per'me-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per'me-a-bly,** *adv.*

per'me-am'e-ter (-ăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *permeare* to permeate + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument to measure permeability.

per'me-ance (pûr'mĕ-ȧns), *n.* [See PERMEANT.] Permeation; specif., *Magnetism,* the reciprocal of reluctance.

per'me-ant (-ȧnt), *a.* [L. *permeans,* p. pr.] Passing through; permeating. *Sir T. Browne.*

per'me-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *permeatus,* p. p. of *permeare* to permeate; *per* + *meare* to go, pass.] **1.** To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement; — esp. of fluids that pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand.

2. To enter and spread through; to pervade.

God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to *permeate* and pervade all things. *Cudworth.*

Syn. — PERMEATE, PERVADE, here compared esp. in their fig. senses, are often interchangeable in the sense of *penetrate, saturate, diffuse.* But PERMEATE commonly retains a more distinct suggestion of its literal force than PERVADE, which often connotes a more vague or intangible transfusion; as, water *permeates* the ground, an odor *pervades* the air; "an effect that *permeates* and possesses the whole work with astonishing consistency and strength" (*Stevenson*); "A deep and solemn harmony *pervades* the hollow vale from steep to steep" (*Wordsworth*); cf. "That exquisite something called style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere *pervasive* and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it effaces itself" (*Lowell*). See PENETRATE, SATURATE.

per'me-ate, *v. i.* To penetrate; to diffuse itself; — with *through, into,* etc.

per'me-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of permeating, or state of being permeated.

A spiritual *permeation* and inexistence. *Bp. Hall.*

per'me-a-tive (pûr'mĕ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Permeating.

Per'mi-an (pûr'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the government of *Perm,* eastern Russia, where the formation exists.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the last period of the Paleozoic, following the Pennsylvanian or Carboniferous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Per'mi-an, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The Permian period, system, or formation. The rocks consist largely of red sandstone and shale, much of the sediment being of nonmarine origin. The Permian was a period of notable geographic changes. Land areas were enlarged and mountains formed. The climate seems to have been somewhat generally arid, and at some times and places cold. Life was reduced in amount, especially on land, and changed in kind. The amphibians began to decline by the close of the period, and primitive reptiles appeared. The most remarkable event of the period was extensive glaciation in India, South Africa, South America, and Australia.

2. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.

per-mis'si-ble (pĕr-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be permitted; allowable; admissible. — **per-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-mis'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — See ADMISSIBLE.

per-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *permissio:* cf. F. *permission.* See PERMIT.] Act of permitting; formal consent; authorization; leave; license or liberty granted.

You have given me your *permission* for this address. *Dryden.*

Syn. — PERMISSION, LEAVE, SUFFERANCE. *Permission* and *leave* are often interchangeable. PERMISSION is the more formal term, and commonly implies power or authority to refuse; LEAVE (except in such phrases as *leave* of absence, sick *leave,* on *leave*) is the more familiar term, and often suggests that the license granted is left at the recipient's option; as, I have the owner's *permission* to hunt on this estate; give me *leave* to throw this snowball at you; cf. by your *leave.* SUFFERANCE is tacit permission, and often implies only neglect or refusal to forbid; as, "He comes among us on *sufferance,* like those concert singers whom mamma treats with so much politeness, who go down and have supper by themselves" (*Thackeray*). See FREEDOM, ALLOW, ADMISSIBLE.

per-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *permissif.*] **1.** Permitting; granting liberty. "By his *permissive* will." *Shak.*

2. Permitted; tolerated; suffered. *Milton.*

permissive bill, *Eng.,* an act providing for local option. — **p. block.** = CAUTIONARY BLOCK. — **p. blocking.** See BLOCK SYSTEM. — **p. waste.** *Law.* See WASTE.

per-mis'so-ry (pĕr-mĭs'ō-rĭ), *a.* Involving, depending upon, or done by, permission; — in English law, said of all acts done by virtue of a privilege or permission given by a controlling authority, individual or legislative, and not by virtue of an independent right existing in the person acting.

per-mit' (pĕr-mĭt'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *palamida* a kind of scombroid fish.] **a** A large pompano (*Trachinotus goodei*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc. It becomes about three feet long. **b** The round pompano (*T. falcatus*). *Local, U. S.*

per-mit' (pĕr-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *permittere, permissum,* to let through, to allow, permit; *per* + *mittere* to let go, send. See PER-; MISSION.] **1.** To consent to; to allow to be done; to tolerate; to put up with.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid . . . he *permitteth* . . . either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

2. a To grant (one) express license or liberty to do an act; to authorize; to give leave; — followed by an infinitive.

Thou art *permitted* to speak for thyself. *Acts* xxvi. 1.

b To allow (one's self) to commit or to indulge in; — reflexive and with *in;* as, he *permitted* himself in luxury.

3. To give over; resign; leave; commit. *Obs.*

To the gods *permit* the event of things. *Addison.*

4. To leave unheeded or not done; to omit. *Obs.*

Syn. — Let, grant, suffer, endure, tolerate. See ALLOW.

per-mit', *v. i.* To grant permission; to allow; to admit.

per'mit (pûr'mĭt; *now rarely* pĕr-mĭt'), *n.* Warrant; license; leave; permission; specif., a written license or permission given by a person or persons having authority; as, a *permit* to land goods subject to duty.

Per'mo-car'bon-if'er-ous (pûr'mō-kär'bŏn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating: **a** A series of Carboniferous and Permian strata which cannot be more definitely classified. **b** The time when these strata were deposited.

per-mut'a-ble (pĕr-mūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being permuted; exchangeable.

2. *Math.* Leaving a subgroup unchanged when it is operated upon by the subgroup and the result is operated upon by the inverse of the original operation; — said of an operation R with respect to a subgroup H when $R^{-1}HR = H$.

permutable operations, *Math.,* operations for which the commutative law holds, $st = ts$.

— **per-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-mut'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per-mut'a-bly,** *adv.*

per'mu-ta'tion (pûr'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *permutacion,* F. *permutation,* L. *permutatio.* See PERMUTE.] **1.** Exchange of one thing for another; barter, as distinguished from a *sale,* for money. *Obs. except Civil Law.*

2. A permuting; interchange; transmutation.

The violent convulsions and *permutations* that have been made in property. *Burke*

3. *Math.* **a** Any linear arrangement of objects that is different in order from another linear arrangement of the same objects. The number of permutations of n objects taken one at a time is n; taken two at a time $n(n-1)$; taken three at a time, $n(n-1)(n-2)$; taken all together, $n(n-1) \ldots 3.2.1$. See COMBINATION, 4. **b** The formation of all possible permutations; — called also *alternation.*

4. *Logic.* An immediate inference in which the proposition inferred differs in quality from that from which the inference is made; as, from "No men are infallible," by *permutation* may be inferred "All men are fallible."

permutation of consonants. = LAUTVERSCHIEBUNG.

per'mu-ta'tion-al (pûr'mū-tā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to permutation.

permutation lock. A lock in which the parts can be transposed or shifted, so as to require different arrangements of the tumblers on different occasions of unlocking.

per'mu-ta'tor (pûr'mū-tā'tĕr), *n.* *Elec.* A special form of rotary converter with stationary commutator and rotating brushes, in which the exciting field is induced by the alternating current in a short-circuited magnetic core instead of being produced by an external magnet.

per-mute' (pĕr-mūt'), *v. t.;* PER-MUT'ED (-mūt'ĕd); PER-MUT'ING (-mūt'ĭng). [L. *permutare, permutatum; per* + *mutare* to change: cf. F. *permuter.*] **1.** To interchange; to transfer reciprocally. *Obs.*

2. To exchange; barter; traffic. *Obs.*

Bought, trucked, *permuted,* or given *Hakluyt.*

3. To change thoroughly; alter; transmute. *Obs. or R.*

4. *Math.* To subject to permutation.

per'nan-cy (pûr'nȧn-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *prenance,* fr. *prendre, preuve, penre,* to take, L. *prendere, prehendere.*] *Law.* A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind, or the receiving of profits.

per-ni'cious (pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *perniciosus,* fr. *pernicies* destruction; *per* (see PER-) + *nex, necis,* death, akin to *necare* to kill, slay: cf. F. *pernicieux.* Cf. INTERNECINE.] **1.** Having the quality of injuring or killing; destructive; fatal; ruinous; very mischievous; as, *pernicious* to health.

Let this *pernicious* hour
Stand aye accursed in the calendar. *Shak.*

2. Intending evil; wicked. "A *pernicious* woman's crime." *Cowper.*

Syn. — Destructive, ruinous, deadly, fatal, injurious, deleterious, hurtful, harmful, mischievous, unwholesome, insalubrious, malign. — PERNICIOUS, BANEFUL, BALEFUL, NOXIOUS, NOISOME. That is PERNICIOUS which works mischief or destruction; that is BANEFUL which is deadly, or which causes great harm; BALEFUL (chiefly poetical or literary) implies sinister or malign influence; as, "The character of Satan engenders in the mind a *pernicious* casuistry which leads us to weigh his faults with his wrongs" (*Shelley*); "Books which absorb our attention to such a degree that they rob us of all fancy for other books are absolutely *pernicious*" (*M. Arnold*); "*baneful* hemlock" (*Garth*); "the *baneful* notion that there is no such thing as a high, correct standard in intellectual matters" (*M. Arnold*); "culling their potent herbs and *baleful* drugs" (*Milton*); "the red and *baleful* sun" (*Shelley*). That is NOXIOUS which is harmful esp. to health of body or mind; as, "New elements in his life as *noxious* to him as an inlet of mud to a creature that has been used to breathe . . . in the clearest of waters" (*G. Eliot*); "I see no reason why one should not be able to vanquish . . . these *noxious* thoughts which foretell evil but cannot remedy it" (*Scott*). NOISOME was in earlier usage synonymous with *noxious;* as, "He shall deliver thee from . . . the *noisome* pestilence" (*Ps.* xci. 3). The word is now chiefly used in the sense of *ill-smelling;* as, "a bloated, putrid, *noisome* carcass" (*Burke*); "They smelled *noisomely* of blistered tin" (*Stevenson*). See INJURY, MALICIOUS.

pernicious anæmia *or* **anemia,** *Med. & Veter.,* a severe, usually fatal, form of anæmia of obscure origin. In horses and cattle it is sometimes epizootic. — **p. scale,** the San José scale.

— **per-ni'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **per-ni'cious-ness,** *n.*

per-nick'et-y (pĕr-nĭk'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* [Orig. unknown.] Finical or fussy; full of petty details; as, a *pernickety* person. *Colloq.* — **per-nick'et-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Colloq.*

per'nor (pûr'nôr), *n.* [OF. *preneor* a taker, F. *preneur.*] *Law.* A taker or receiver, esp. of income or profits.

Per'not' fur'nace (pĕr'nō'). [After Charles *Pernot,* its inventor.] A reverberatory furnace with a circular revolving hearth, used in making steel.

per'ny-i moth (pûr'nĭ-ĭ). [After P. A. *Perny* (b. 1818), French missionary and Chinese scholar.] A Chinese silk-producing moth (*Antheræa pernyi*) whose larva, known as the **pernyi silkworm,** feeds on the oak.

per'o-ne'al (pĕr'ō-nē'ăl), *a.* [Gr. *περόνη* the fibula.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the fibula; near the fibula. — **peroneal artery,** a deeply seated artery running along the back part of the fibular side of the leg to the heel. It arises from the posterior tibial, and near the ankle it gives off, or divides into, the *anterior* and *posterior peroneal.* — **p. nerve,** the external popliteal nerve.

per'o-ne'o-tib'i-al (-nē'ō-tĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. *περόνη* fibula + *tibial.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or connecting, the fibula and tibia; specif., designating certain muscles present in various animals, one occasionally occurring in man.

per'o-ne'us (pĕr'ō-nē'ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PERONEAL.] *Anat.* One of several muscles of the lower leg, as: **a** The ‖ **pe'ro-ne'us bre'vis** (pĕr'ō-nē'vĭs) arising chiefly from the outer face of the lower two thirds of the fibula and inserted into the fifth metatarsal. **b** The ‖ **pe'ro-ne'us lon'gus,** arising chiefly from the head and upper two thirds of the fibula and inserted by a long tendon, which crosses the sole of the foot obliquely, into the first metatarsal. **c** The ‖ **pe'ro-**

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perlour. † PARLOR.

per'lous. † PARLOUS.

perloyn. † PURLOIN.

per-lu'cid † PELLUCID.

per-lus'trate (pĕr-lŭs'trāt), *v. t.* [L. *perlustratus,* p. p. of *perlustrare* to wander all through, to survey.] To review thoroughly: survey *R.* — **per'lus-tra'tion** (pûr'lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* *R.*

per'ma-ce'ti. † PARMACETY.

per'ma-fay', *interj.* [OF. *par ma fei.*] By my faith. *Obs.*

per'mag-ne'sic (pûr'mȧg-nē'sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per-main', **per-mane',** *v. t.* [OF. *parmanoir, parmaindre, permanoir, -menoir,* L. *permanere.*] To remain. *Obs.*

per'ma-na-ble, *a.* [OF. *parmenable, permenable.*] Permanent. *Obs.* [NENT.]

per'ma-nent-ly, *adv.* of PERMA-

per'ma-nent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per-man'si-ble, *a.* [L. *permanere, permansum,* to remain, persist.] Enduring. *Obs. & R.*

per-man'sion, *n.* [L. *permansio.*] Continuance. *Obs.*

per-me-a-bi Permeable. *R. Sp.*

Per'me-nas (pûr'mĕ-nȧs). *Bib.*

‖ **per men'sem.** [L.] By the month; monthly.

Perm'i-ak (pûr'mĭ-ăk), *n.* One of a mixed Finnic people northeast of Perm, Russia, showing few Mongoloid traits.

Perm'i-an (-ăn), *n.* A Permiak; also, the language of the Permiaks. See FINNO-UGRIC.

per-mil'lage (pĕr-mĭl'ĭ-ȧj), *n.* [*per* + L. *mille* thousand.] Rate or proportion per thousand.

‖ **per mil'le** (-ē). [L.] By the thousand. [PETROGRAPHY.]

per-mir'ic (pĕr-mĭr'ĭk), *a* See

per-mir'lic (-mûr'lĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per-mis'ci-ble (-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *permiscere* to mingle.] Capable of being thoroughly mixed *Obs.*

per-mise', *v. t.* [OF. & F. *permis,* L. *permisse,* p. p. of *permittre,* L. *permittere.*] To permit. *Obs.*

per-miss', *n.* [See PERMIT.] A permitted choice. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

per-mis'si-bi. Permissible.

per-mis'sioned (pĕr-mĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Having permission. [*Sp.*]

per-mis'siv. Permissive. *Ref.*

per-mis'sive-ly, *adv.* of PERMISSIVE.

per-mis'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per-mis'tion. † PERMIXTION.

per-mit'ic (pĕr-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [*Obs.*]

per-mit'ta-ble, *a.* Permissible.

per-mit'tance, *n.* a Permission. *Obs* b *Elec.* Inductivity.

‖ **per-mit'te di'vis ce'te-ra** (sĕt'ē-rȧ). [L.] Leave the rest to the gods. *Horace* (*Odes,* I. ix. 9).

per-mit'ted-ly, *adv.* of *permitted,* p. p.

per'mit-tee' (pûr'mĭ-tē'), *n.* One to whom a permission or permit is given.

per-mit'ter, *n.* One who permits.

per-mit'ti-ble, *a* Permissible. *Obs.*

per'mit-tiv'i-ty (pûr'mĭ-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n* *Elec.* Specific permittance.

per-mix' (pĕr-mĭks'), *v. t* [L. *permixtus,* p. p of *permiscere.*] To mix thoroughly. — **per-mix'a-ble** (-mĭk'sȧ-b'l), *a.* — **per-mix'tion** (-mĭks'chŭn), *n.* — **per-mix'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* — **per-mix'ture** (-tûr), *n.* *All Obs.*

per-mue', *v. t.* [OF. *permuer, parmuer,* L. *permutare.*] To change thoroughly. *Obs.*

per'mu-tate (pûr'mū-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *permutatus,* p. p.] = PERMUTE *Rare.*

per'mu-ta'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

per-mut'a-to-ry (pĕr-mūt'ȧ-tō-rĭ), **per-mut'a-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 20), *a.* Involving, or of the nature of, permutation. *Rare.*

per-mut'er (-mūt'ĕr), *n.* One who permutes something.

‖ **per my et per tout** (pĕr mē ĕt pĕr tōōt). [AF., OF. *par* by, *mi* mid, *tout* all.] *Law.* Lit., by the moiety and by the whole; — used to indicate the kind of tenure had by joint tenants.

pern (pûrn), *n.* [NL *Pernis,* fr. Gr. *πέρνης,* an old reading for *πέρνις* a kind of hawk in Aristotle.] A honey buzzard.

pern (pûrn), *v. t.* To adjust (one's professions, etc.) to circumstances, as was notoriously done by Dr. Andrew Perne, dean of Ely (d. 1589). *Obs.*

pern'a-ble, *a.* [OF *pernable, prenable,* F. *prenable.*] That may be taken. *Obs.*

Per'nam-bu'co wood. [From *Pernambuco,* a State of Brazil.] A reddish brown dyewood obtained from a Brazilian species of *Cæsalpinia.* It is closely related to brazilwood. [SUS.]

Pernaso, Pernasse. † PARNAS-

per-nav'i-gate (pĕr-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *pernavigatus,* p. p., sailed through.] To navigate thoroughly. *Rare.*

per'ne-gate, *v. t.* [L. *pernegatus,* p. p.] To deny utterly. *Obs.*

— **per'ne-ga'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

per'nel. † PARNEL.

per-nel'ic (pĕr-nĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY

per-ni'cion (pĕr-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *pernicio* See PERNICIOUS.] Destruction; perdition. *Obs.*

per-ni'ci-os'i-ty (-ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *perniciosus* pernicious.] Perniciousness. *Obs.*

‖ **per-ni'cious** (-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pernix, -icis.*] Quick; swift. *R.*

per-nic'i-ty (-nĭ'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pernicitas.* See PERNICIOUS swift.] Swiftness; quickness; celerity. *Obs.*

‖ **per'ni-o** (pûr'nĭ-ō), *n.; L. pl.* -ONES (-ō'nēz). [L.] Chilblain.

Per'nis (-nĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERN, *n.*] *Zoöl.* Genus of the honey buzzards. — **per'nine** (-nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.*

pernitionne. † PERNICION.

per'noc-ta'li-an (pûr'nŏk-tā'lĭ-ăn), *n.* One who keeps vigil all night. *Obs. or R.*

per-noc'tate (pĕr-nŏk'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *pernoctare.*] To pass the night, as in vigil. *Obs. or R.* —

per'noc-ta'tion (pûr'nŭ-k-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*

Pe-rod'i-pus (pĕ-rŏd'ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [Gr *πέρα* pouch + *Dipus;* — in allusion to the external cheek pouches.] *Zoöl.* See KANGAROO RAT. [SKITE.]

pe-rof'skite. Var. of PEROV-

Pe-rog'na-thus (pē-rŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πέρα* pouch + *γνάθος* jaw.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the pocket mice, the type of a subfamily

Pe-rog'na-thi'næ (-thĭ'nē).

‖ **per o'gni uc-cel'lo il su'o ni'do è bel'lo** (pär ō'nyē ōōt-chĕl'lō, ēl sōō'ō nē'dō ā bĕl'lō). [It.] For [or to] every bird, its own nest is beautiful

pe-rogue'. Var. of PIROGUE.

perol. † PERIL.

per-ol'ic (pĕr-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Pe-rom'e-la (pĕ-rŏm'ĕ-lȧ), *n. pl* [NL., fr Gr. *πηρομελής* having maimed limbs.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GYMNOPHIONA. — **pe-rom'e-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

‖ **per om'ne fas ac ne'fas.** [L.] By every right and wrong; in every way. *Livy* (VI. 14).

peron † PERRON. [NEUS.]

per'o-næ'us. Var. of PERO-

peronall. † PARNEL.

per'o-nate (pĕr'ō-nāt; pĕ'rō-), *a.* [L. *peronatus* rough-booted.] *Bot* Mealy or woolly, as the stipes of some fungi

ne'us ter'ti-us (tûr'shĭ-ŭs), arising chiefly from the lower fourth of the fibula and inserted into the fifth metatarsal.

Per'o-nos'po-ra (pĕr'ō-nŏs'pō-rä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. περόνη brooch, buckle + σπόρος seed; — apparently because the epispore has rugulose markings.] *Bot.* A large genus of parasitic fungi typifying the Peronosporaceæ, having conidia that germinate without forming zoöspores. They are among the most destructive fungi. *P. schleideni* causes onion mildew, *P. gangliformis* lettuce mildew, etc.

Per'o-nos'po-ra'ce-æ (-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of parasitic fungi typifying the Peronosporales. Their conidiophores form outside the epidermis of the host, and develop conidia singly, never in chains. The family includes such destructive genera as *Phytophthora*, *Plasmopara*, and *Peronospora*, causing downy mildew, potato rot, etc. — **per'o-nos'po-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Per'o-nos'po-ra'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of phycomycetous parasitic fungi containing the two families Albuginaceæ and Peronosporaceæ.

per'o-rate (pĕr'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-Ĭng). [See PERORATION.] **1.** To speak at length; to harangue; to deliver an oration, esp. a grandiloquent one.
2. To make a peroration; to conclude or sum up a speech.

per'o-rate, *v. t.* To declaim. *Carlyle.*

per'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peroratio*, fr. *perorare*, *peroratum*, to speak from beginning to end; *per* + *orare* to speak. See PER-; ORATION.] **1.** The concluding part of an oration; esp., a final summing up and enforcement of an argument; also, any conclusion to a speech.
2. A rhetorical passage; a discourse. *Now Rare.*

per'o-ra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a peroration.

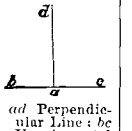
pe-rov'skite (pĕ-rŏf'skit), *n.* [After von *Perovski*, of St. Petersburg.] *Min.* A yellow, brown, or grayish black mineral in crystals of cubic habit or in reniform masses. It is calcium titanate, $CaTiO_3$. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 4.02–4.04.

per-ox'ide (pĕr-ŏk'sĭd; -sīd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* **a** An oxide containing more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element, esp. one that reacts with acids to form salts of a lower degree of oxidation. Formerly, any of those oxides regarded as the highest oxides. **b** Specif., peroxide of hydrogen (= HYDROGEN DIOXIDE). Cf. PER-, 2.

per-ox'i-dize (-sĭ-dīz), *v. t. & i.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'Ĭng). *Chem.* To oxidize to the utmost, or so as to form a peroxide. — **per-ox'i-dize-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

per'pend (pûr'pĕnd), *n.* [F. *parpaing*, pierre *parpaigne*; of uncert. origin.] *Masonry.* **a** A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and acting as a binder. **b** Short for PERPEND WALL.

per'pen-dic'u-lar (pûr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, *perpendicularius*, fr. *perpendiculum* plumb line; *per* + *pendere* to hang: cf. OF. *perpendiculer*, *-lier*. See PER-; PENDANT.] **1.** Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; in a line of gravity. Hence: *Geom.* At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the lines *ad* and *bc* are *perpendicular* to each other.



ad Perpendicular Line; *bc* Horizontal Line.

2. [*cap.*] *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or in, the **Perpendicular Style**, the latest variety of English Gothic, corresponding to the French Flamboyant. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table & Illust.*
Syn. — See VERTICAL.

per'pen-dic'u-lar, *n.* **1.** An appliance or instrument to indicate the vertical line from any point.
2. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction.
3. Hence, upright position; also, rectitude.
4. *Geom.* A line or plane at right angles to another line or surface.

per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'I-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being perpendicular.

per'pe-tra-ble (pûr'pĕ-trä-b'l), *a.* That may be perpetrated.

per'pe-trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'Ĭng). [L. *perpetratus*, p. p. of *perpetrare* to effect, perpetrate; *per* + *patrare* to perform.] To do or perform; to carry through; to commit (as an offense); to be guilty of; — commonly in a bad sense; as, to *perpetrate* a crime.
To *perpetrate* two or three astounding feats of philosophical jugglery. *J. Ward.*

per'pe-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perpetratio.*] Act of perpetrating; a doing, esp. of something wrong, as a crime; also, the thing perpetrated; an evil action.

per'pe-tra'tor (pûr'pĕ-trā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who perpetrates; esp., one who commits an offense or crime.

per-pet'u-a-ble (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ä-b'l), *a.* That may be perpetuated.

per-pet'u-al (-ăl), *a.* [ME. *perpetuel*, F. *perpétuel*, fr. L. *perpetualis*, fr. *perpetuus* continuing throughout, continuous, fr. *perpes*, *-etis*, lasting throughout; cf. *petere* to seek. Cf. PER-; PETITION.] **1.** Never-ceasing; continuing forever or for an unlimited time; unfailing; everlasting; continuous. "Unto the kingdom of *perpetual* night." *Shak.*
2. *Hort.* Blooming more or less continuously throughout the season; as, a hybrid *perpetual* rose.
Syn. — Unceasing, endless, everlasting, incessant, constant, eternal. See CONTINUAL.

perpetual annuity. See ANNUITY, 2. — **p. calendar,** a calendar that can be used perpetually or over a wide range of years. That of Capt. Herschel covers, as given below, dates from 1750 to 1961 only, but is capable of indefinite extension.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

DAY OF THE MONTH.					Jan. Oct.	Apr. July Jan.*	Sept. Dec.	June	Feb. Mar. Nov.	Aug. Feb.*	May	DAY OF WEEK.
1	8	15	22	29	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Mon.
2	9	16	23	30	g	a	b	c	d	e	f	Tues.
3	10	17	24	31	f	g	a	b	c	d	e	Wed.
4	11	18	25		e	f	g	a	b	c	d	Thurs.
5	12	19	26		d	e	f	g	a	b	c	Fri.
6	13	20	27		c	d	e	f	g	a	b	Sat.
7	14	21	28		b	c	d	e	f	g	a	Sun.

To find the day of the week corresponding to any date, find the small letter directly under the month and opposite the day of the month; the same small letter also appears in the vertical column that contains the number of the year; and if the line in which it stands is followed out to the right, the day of the week is found. Thus, the small letter under March and opposite 18 is *b*; *b* appears again directly over 1904, and at its right is the word *Friday*. March 18 fell on Friday in 1904, and also in 1898, 1892, etc. The calendar has other uses, as for finding the months which begin on Sunday in a particular year, etc.

1753	1754	1755	1750	1751	1757	*1752*						
1759	1765	*1760*	1761	*1756*	1763	1758						
1764	1771	1766	1767	1762	*1768*	1769						
1770	*1776*	1777	*1772*	1773	1774	1775						
1781	1782	1783	1778	1779	1785	*1780*						
1787	1793	*1788*	1789	*1784*	1791	1786						
1792	1799	1794	1795	1790	*1796*	1797						
1798	1805	1800	1801	1802	1803	1809						
1804	1811	1806	1807	1813	*1808*	1815						
1810	*1816*	1817	*1812*	1819	1814	*1820*						
1821	1822	1823	1818	*1824*	1825	1826						
1827	1833	*1828*	1829	1830	1831	1837						
1832	1839	1834	1835	1841	*1836*	1843						
1838	*1844*	1845	*1840*	1847	1842	*1848*						
1849	1850	1851	1846	*1852*	1853	1854						
1855	1861	*1856*	1857	1858	1859	1865						
1860	1867	1862	1863	1869	*1864*	1871						
1866	*1872*	1873	*1868*	1875	1870	*1876*						
1877	1878	1879	1874	*1880*	1881	1882						
1883	1889	*1884*	1885	1886	1887	1893						
1888	1895	1890	1891	1897	*1892*	1899						
1894	1901	1902	*1896*	1909	1898	1905						
1900	1907	1913	1903	1915	*1904*	1911						
1906	*1912*	1919	*1908*	*1920*	1910	*1916*						
1917	1918	*1924*	1914	1926	1921	1922						
1923	1929	1930	1925	1937	1927	1933						
1928	1935	1941	1931	1943	*1932*	1939						
1934	*1940*	1947	*1936*	*1948*	1938	*1944*						
1945	1946	*1952*	1942	1954	1949	1950						
1951	1957	1958	1953		1955	1961						
1956			1959		*1960*							

*For dates occurring in Jan. or Feb. of leap year, use *italic* names of months, above.

— **p. canon** *or* **fugue,** *Music*, a canon or fugue capable of endless repetition without a break. See CIRCULAR CANON **a.** — **p. check,** *Chess*, an endless succession of checks (or a position involving such), given to a king by a piece or pieces of the weaker side so as to force a draw. — **p. curate,** *Ch. of Eng.*, formerly, a curate in a district where there is no rector or vicar and where the benefice is controlled by a layman. — **p. day,** the period of nearly six months, alternately at the earth's north and south poles, when the sun does not set. — **p. edict.** See under EDICT, 1. — **p. lease,** *Law*, lit., a lease for all time; hence, one renewable at the lessee's option; specif., in New Zealand, under the former Land Acts, a lease for a term of thirty years, with a right of renewal, and of finally purchasing the freehold. — **p. lever,** a wheel and axle. — **p. motion,** *Mech.*, the conceived incessant motion of a hypothetical (but mechanically impossible) machine perpetually supplying its own motive forces independently of any action from without. — **p. night,** the period of nearly six months, alternately at the earth's north and south poles, when the sun does not rise. — **p. screw,** an endless screw.

per-pet'u-a'na (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ä'nä; -ăn'ä), *n.* [See PERPETUAL.] A woolen fabric made in England chiefly in the 17th and 18th centuries; — so called from its durability.

per-pet'u-ate (pĕr-pĕt'ū-āt), *v. t.*; PER-PET'U-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); PER-PET'U-AT'ING (-āt'Ĭng). [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p. of *perpetuare* to perpetuate. See PERPETUAL.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure, or to be continued, indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternize.

per-pet'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perpétuation*, LL. *perpetuatio.*] A making perpetual; permanent continuation.

per'pe-tu'i-ty (pûr'pĕ-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *perpetuitas*: cf. F. *perpétuité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being perpetual; as, the *perpetuity* of laws. *Bacon.*
The *perpetuity* of a single emotion is insanity. *I. Taylor.*
2. Something that is perpetual.
3. Endless time. "And yet we should, for *perpetuity*, go hence in debt." *Shak.*
4. *Law.* **a** Duration without limitations as to time. **b** Quality or condition of an estate limited so that it becomes or may be inalienable either perpetually or for a period beyond a certain limit fixed by law; also, the estate itself so modified or perpetuated. At the common law the **rule against perpetuities** makes void any estate so limited that it will not necessarily take effect or vest within a life or lives in being at the time of the creation of the estate (as originally established by the Duke of Norfolk's Case, in 1685) and (as later modified) 21 years thereafter, with the addition of the period of gestation in case of a person entitled to the estate being conceived but unborn. The rule against perpetuities is still in force in British law, and in some of the United States; but in other States the rule has been made more restrictive. Cf. THELLUSSON ACT.
5. *Annuities.* **a** A perpetual annuity. **b** The number of years in which the simple interest of any sum equals the principal. **c** The number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity to continue forever. See YEAR'S PURCHASE.

per-plex' (pĕr-plĕks'), *v. t.*; -PLEXED' (-plĕkst'); -PLEX'ING. [L. *perplexus* involved, confused; *per* + *plexus*, p. p. of *plectere* to plait. See PER-; PLAIT.] **1.** To trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety; to embarrass; puzzle; distract; confuse. "*Perplexed* beyond self-explication." *Shak.*
2. To plague; vex; torment. *Obs.* *Glanvill.*
3. To involve; to entangle; to make intricate or complicated, and difficult to be unraveled or understood.
No artful wildness to *perplex* the scene. *Pope.*
Syn. — Confuse, complicate, bewilder. See PUZZLE.

per-plexed' (pĕr-plĕkst'), *p. a.* **a** Doubtful; anxious; puzzled; bewildered; embarrassed; as, a *perplexed* mind. **b** Entangled; involved; confused; intricate. "The *perplexed* paths of this drear wood." *Milton.* — **per-plex'ed-ly** (pĕr-plĕk'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **per-plex'ed-ness,** *n.*

per-plex'ing, *p. a.* Embarrassing; puzzling; troublesome. "*Perplexing* thoughts." *Milton.* — **per-plex'ing-ly,** *adv.*

per-plex'i-ty (pĕr-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *perplexitas*: cf. F. *perplexité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being perplexed; complication; intricacy; distraction through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.
2. An instance of this state.
By their own *perplexities* involved,
They ravel more. *Milton.*
3. That which perplexes; a cause of perplexity; as, the scarcity of water was a great *perplexity.*

per'qui-site (pûr'kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, neut. of *perquisitus*, p. p. of *perquirere* to ask for diligently; *per* + *quaerere* to seek. See PER-; QUEST.] **1.** *Law.* **a** A thing or property acquired otherwise than by inheritance, as by industry, or purchase. Cf. CONQUEST, *n.*, 5; PURCHASE, *n.* **b** *Eng. Law.* Casual income or profits, as from heriots, eschcats, reliefs, etc., accruing to the lord of a manor.
2. A gain or profit incidentally made from employment in addition to regular salary or wages, esp. one of a kind expected or promised; also, pay for work; income.
The pillage of a place taken by storm was regarded as the *perquisite* of the soldier. *Prescott.*
3. An adjunct, or natural accompaniment. *Obs.*

per-ra'di-us (pĕr-rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DII (-ī). *Zoöl.* One of the primary radii of a medusan, usually four in number and passing through a radial canal. Cf. RADIUS, 4 **a.** — **per-ra'di-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **per-ra'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

per-ri'co (pĕ-rē'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz). [Sp. *perico* a parrot.] A Mexican parrot fish (*Pseudoscarus perrico*).

per'ron (pĕr'ŏn; *F.* pĕ'rôn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A monumental or platform stone or stone structure. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* An out-of-door flight of steps, as in a garden, leading to a terrace or upper story; — usually applied to medieval or later structures of some architectural pretensions.

‖ **per'ru'quier'** (pĕ'rü'kyā'; *E.* pĕ-rōō'kĭ-ēr), *n.* [F.] A maker of, or a dealer in, perukes.

per-ru'the-nate (pĕr-rōō'thē-nāt), *n.* [*per-* + *ruthenate.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds obtained by action of chlorine on ruthenates, by action of alkalies on ruthenium tetroxide, etc. They are regarded as salts of the hypothetical *perruthenic acid*, $HRuO_4$. Formerly called *ruthenate.*

per'ru-then'ic (pûr'rōō-thĕn'Ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a certain acid. See: (*a*) PERRUTHENATE; (*b*) RUTHENIUM TETROXIDE.

per'ry (pĕr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *peré*, F. *poiré*, fr. *poire* a pear, L. *pirum.* See PEAR the fruit.] A fermented liquor made from pears; pear cider.

per'sa-lane' (pûr'sä-lān'), *n.* *Petrog.* A class of igneous rocks. See PETROGRAPHY. — **per-sal'ic** (pĕr-săl'Ĭk), *a.*

per'salt' (pûr'sôlt'), *n.* [*per-* + *-salt.*] *Chem.* A salt corresponding to a peroxide; a salt whose name is formed

pe-ro'ni-um (pē-rō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περόνιον, dim. of περόνη fibula.] *Zoöl.* A tract of modified epithelium between the margin of the umbrella and the base of a tentacle in Narcomedusæ. — **pe-ro'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pe-ro'pus. † PYROPUS.

pe-ro'pus, *n.* A textile fabric similar to paragon. *Obs.*

per'o-ra'tor (pĕr'ō-rā'tĕr), *n.* One who perorates.

per-or'a-to-ry (pĕr-ôr'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to peroration. — *n.* Utterance of a peroration.

‖ **pe-ró' si muo've** (p ä-r ō' s ē mwō' vā). [It.] But it does move; — a variant of *eppur si more* (which see).

per-os'mate (pĕr-ŏs'māt; -ōz'-), *n.* *Chem.* A supposed salt of perosmic acid (osmium tetroxide).

per-os'mic acid (-mĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See OSMIUM TETROXIDE.

peroun. † PERRON.

Pe-roun' (pĕ-rōōn'), *n.* [Bulg. & Russ. *Perun.*] A Slav deity and idol resembling Thor.

per-ox'i-date (pĕr-ŏk'sĭ-dāt), *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* = PEROXIDIZE. — **per-ox'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **per pais.** [OF. *par païs.*] *Law.* By the country. See PAIS.

‖ **per pa'res.** [L.] *Old Eng. Law.* By [one's] peers.

per pays. Var. of PER PAIS.

per'pen. † PERPEND, *n.*

per-pend' (pĕr-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *perpendere*, *perpensum*; *per* + *pendere* to weigh.] To weigh carefully in the mind. *Archaic.*

per-pend', *v. i.* To attend; to be attentive. *Archaic.* [*Obs.*]

per'pend-er, *n.* A perpend.

per-pen'di-cle (pĕr-pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *perpendiculum*: cf. OF. *perpendicle.*] Something hanging straight down; a plumb line. *Obs.* [PERPENDICULAR.]

per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of **per'pen-dic'u-lar-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

perpend wall. A wall built of perpends; hence, a thin wall.

per-pense', *v. t.* [OF. *parpenser*, *perpenser*, L. *perpensare*, or L. *perpensus*, p. p. of *perpendere.*] To consider thoroughly; deliberate. — **per-pens'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **per-pen'sion, per-pen'si-ty,** *n.* — **per-pen'sive,** *a.* *All Obs.*

per'pent. Var. of PERPEND.

per-per'a-cute', *a.* [*per-* + *peracute.*] Exceedingly acute. *Obs.*

per'per-ous, *a.* [L. *perperus.*] Heedless; erroneous. — **per'per-i-tude,** *n.* — **per'per-ous-ly,** *adv.* *All Obs. & R.*

per-pes'sion, *n.* [L. *perpessio*, fr. *perpeti*, *perpessus*, to bear steadfastly.] Suffering; endurance. *Obs.*

perpet, *n.* Perpetuana. *Obs.*

per'pe-trate, *a.* Perpetrated. *Obs.*

per'pe-tra'tress (pûr'pĕ-trā'trĕs), **per'pe-tra'trix** (-trā'trĭks), *n.* Female perpetrator. *R.*

per'pe-tre, *v. t.* [F. *perpétrer.*] To perpetrate. *Obs. & R.*

per-pet'u-al-ist, *n.* One who would perpetuate anything. *R.*

per-pet'u-al'i-ty (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ăl'-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Perpetuity. *R.* [UAL.]

per-pet'u-al-ly, *adv.* of PERPET-

per-pet'u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per-pet'u-al-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *perpetuauté*, *perpetuelté.*] Perpetuity. *Obs.* [petuation. *R.*]

per-pet'u-ance (-ăns), *n.* Per-

per-pet'u-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p.] Perpetuated. *R.*

per-pet'u-a'tor (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who perpetuates.

per-pet'u-ous, *a.* [L. *perpetuus.*] Perpetual. *Obs.* — **per-pet'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

‖ **per-pe'tu-um si-len'ti-um** (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ŭm sī-lĕn'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] Perpetual silence.

per'pin. † PERPEND.

per-plan'tar (pĕr-plăn'tăr), *a.* *Veter.* Of or pertaining to the periphery of the plantar or ground surface of the hoof.

per-plex', *n.* [See PERPLEX, *a.* & *v.*] Perplexity. *Obs.*

per-plex', *a.* [L. *perplexus* entangled, intricate.] *Obs.* **1.** Perplexed; bewildered.
2. Intricate; difficult.

per-plex'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* [plexes.]

per-plex'er, *n.* One that per-

per-plex'ful, *a.* Perplexing. *Obs.*

per-plex'ion, *n.* [L. *perplexio.*] Perplexity. *Obs.*

per-plex'i-tive, *a. & n.* [Cf. L. *perplexari* to cause confusion, E. PERPLEXITY.] That (which) causes perplexity. *Obs.*

per-plex'ive, *a.* [L. *perplexus* perplex.] Perplexing. *Obs.* —

per-plex'ive-ness, *n.* *Obs.*

per-plex'ly, *adv.* Perplexedly. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

per-plex'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

per-plext', *perplextly,* etc. Obs. or rcf. sp. of PERPLEXED, etc.

per'pli-ca'tion (pûr'plĭ-kā'-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *perplicatus* entangled.] *Surg.* A method of arresting the bleeding of a divided vessel by drawing the free end backward through an incision made in its own wall.

perpoint. † PORCUPINE.

per po'lar, *n.* *Geom.* The perpendicular through a pole on its polar. [PETROGRAPHY.]

per-pol'ic (pĕr-pŏl'Ĭk), *a.* See

per'po-lite', *a.* [L. *perpolitus*, p. p.] Thoroughly polished. *Obs.*

per-pon'der, *v. t.* To consider thoroughly. *Obs.*

per'po-tas'sic (pûr'pō-tăs'Ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per'po-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *perpotatio.*] A drinking bout; complete drunkenness *Obs.*

per pro. *or* **proc.** *Abbr.* Per procurationem.

‖ **per pro'cu-ra'ti-o'nem** (prök'ū-rā'shĭ-ō'nĕm), *or* **per proc'u-ra'tion.** [L. *per procurationem.*] *Law.* By agency; by the authority of an agent; by proxy. A signature *per procurationem* is the principal's name followed by *p. p.* or *per pro.* and the agent's name.

per-py'ric (pĕr-pĭ'rĭk; -pŭr'-ĭk), *a.*, **per-quar'ic** (-kwŏr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per-queer', *adv.* [OF. *par cuer*, F. *par cœur.*] By heart; perfectly; rightly. *Obs. Scot.* [*R.*]

per-quest', *v. t.* Search through.

per-quire', *v. t.* [L. *perquirere.*] To search through. *Obs.*

per'qui-sit. Perquisite. *Ref. Sp.*

per'qui-sit'ed, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. *Obs.*

per'qui-si'tion (pûr'kwĭ-zĭsh'-ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perquisition.*] A thorough search. [*Obs.*]

per-quis'i-tive, *n.* Perquisite.

per-quis'i-tor (pĕr-kwĭz'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [L., a seeker out.] The acquirer of a (certain) perquisite.

‖ **per quod.** [L.] Whereby.

per-ra'di-ate, *v. t.* To spread through. *Rare.*

perre. † PERRIE, PERRY.

perreis † PERISH.

perrell. † PERIL.

per're-wig. † PERIWIG.

per'rey. † PERRIE, PERRY, PORRAY.

perriche. † PERISH.

per'ri-cut (p ĕ r' ĭ-k ŭ t). Dial. Eng. var of PETTICOAT.

per'rie. † PERRY, PIRRIE.

per'rie, *n.* Also *perre*, *perry*, etc. [OF. *perrerie*, F. *pierreries*, pl., fr. *pierre* stone, L. *petra.*] Precious stones; jewels. *Obs.*

per'ri-er (pĕr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *perriere*, *perrier*, F. *perrier.* Cf. PEDRERO.] *Obs. or Hist.* **a** A medieval engine for throwing stones **b** A short mortar formerly used on ships for throwing stones and light shot.

perrieris. Obs. pl. of PIERRERY.

per'risch. † PERISH.

per'ri-wig. † PERIWIG.

perrochioun. † PERROCHIAN.

per'ro-quet (pĕr'ō-kĕt; pĕr'ō-kĕt'). [F.] Var. of PARRAKEET.

perrosin, *n.* [OF. *pets-resine*, F. *poix-résine*; *poix* pitch (L. *pix*) + *résine* resin.] A kind of resin; rosin. *Obs.*

per-ro'ta-to-ry, *a.* *Math.* Passing completely through a series in both direct and reverse order.

perrour. † PARURE.

per'ruke. † PERUKE.

per-ruque' (pĕ-rōōk'; *F.* pĕ'rük'). Var. of PERUKE.

per'ry. † PERRIE. [OF. PIRRIE.]

per'ry. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

per'ry, *n.* [AS. *pirie*, *pirge*, *pirige*, prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *pirea*, fr. *pirum* pear.] A pear tree. *Obs.*

perrygryne. † PEREGRINE.

pers. † PERSE.

Pers., *or* **pers.** *Abbr.* Persia; Persian; person; personal; personally.

Per'sæ (pûr'sē), *n. pl.* [L.] Persians. See esp., *Arch.*, PERSIAN, *n.*, 4.

per-saive'. † PERCEIVE.

per'sal-one' (pûr'săl-ōn'), *n.* *Petrog.* A subclass of persalane.

with the aid of the prefix *per-;* as, the *persalts* of iron. Opposed to *protosalt.* See PER-. *Obsolete.*

perse (pûrs), *a.* [F. *pers.*] Blue; —in early writers, light blue or grayish blue; later, dark blue or purplish black. — *n.* The color or a cloth of the color.

Per'se-a (pûr'sē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a tree of Egypt and Persia, Gr. περσέα.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical lauraceous trees and shrubs having thick alternate leaves, small panicled flowers with nine stamens, and a fleshy 1-seeded fruit. *P. borbonia* and two other species occur in the southern United States. *P. persea* is the avocado. Several species afford handsome cabinet woods.

per'se-cute (-kūt), *v. t.;* PER'SE-CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); PER'SE-CUT'ING (-kūt'Ĭng). [F. *persecuter*, L. *persequi, persecutus*, to pursue, prosecute; *per* + *sequi* to follow. See PER-; SECOND.] **1.** To pursue, as in hunting; to chase; hunt; drive; also, to follow up; prosecute (a subject). *Obs.*
2. To pursue in a manner to injure, grieve, or afflict; to beset with cruelty or malignity; to harass; esp., to afflict, harass, punish, or put to death because of belief, etc., as for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship.

Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and *persecute* you. *Matt.* v. 44.

3. To pursue with persistent solicitations; to annoy.
4. To prosecute at law. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

per'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *persécution*, L. *persecutio.*]
1. Act or practice of persecuting; esp., the infliction of loss, pain, or death for belief, etc., as for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship.
2. State or condition of being persecuted. *Locke.*
3. *Obs.* **a** Act of pursuing; chase. **b** A carrying on.

per'se-cu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to persecution.

per'se-cu-to-ry (pûr'sē-kū-tō-rĭ; -kū'tō-rĭ), *a.* Persecutive; relating to persecution.

Per'se-id (pûr'sē-Ĭd), *n.* [From PERSEUS. See 1st -ID.] *Astron.* One of a group of shooting stars appearing annually about the 10th of August. They are probably fragments of Swift's comet 1862 (III).

per'se-ite (-īt), *n.* [See PERSEA.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alcohol, $C_7H_9(OH)_7$, in the fruit and leaves of *Persea persea*, and made artificially from mannose.

Per-seph'o-ne (pĕr-sĕf'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεφόνη.] *Class. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Demeter, wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. She was abducted by Hades, but was allowed to spend two thirds of the year with her mother (see DEMETER). The Romans called her *Persephone, Proserpina*, or *Proserpine*, and among the Greeks she bore various other names, as *Persephassa, Persephatta*, etc. In Attica, especially in connection with the Eleusinian mysteries, she was called *Kore* (which see), and in Orphic literature, where she appears as an all-pervading nature goddess, she is often called *Despoina.* See CORN SPIRIT, ELEUSINIAN.

Per'se-pol'i-tan (pûr'sē-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [Cf. METROPOLITAN.] Of or pert. to Persepolis, capital of ancient Persia under the later Achæmenian kings, or its ruins near Shiraz, Persia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Persepolis.

Per'seus (pûr'sūs; pûr'sē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεύς.]
1. *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa. Perseus stole the eye and tooth of the Graæ, refusing to return them until they had instructed him how to proceed against Medusa. See ANDROMEDA, 1, GRÆÆ, MEDUSA, 1.

Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini.

2. *gen.* -SEI (-sē-ī). *Astron.* A northern constellation between Taurus and Cassiopeia, represented on pictorial charts by a figure of Perseus holding the head of Medusa.

per'se-ver'ance (pûr'sē-vēr'ăns; *formerly accented* per-sev'er-ance, *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* [F. *persévérance*, L. *perseverantia.*] **1.** Act of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun. "The kingbecoming graces . . . *perseverance*, mercy, lowliness." *Shak.*
2. *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace until it is succeeded by a state of glory; — sometimes called *final perseverance*, and *the perseverance of the saints.* See CALVINISM.

Syn. — Persistence, steadfastness, constancy, steadiness, pertinacity.

per'se-ver'ant (pûr'sē-vēr'ănt; *formerly* per-sev'er-ant), *a.* [L. *perseverans, -antis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *persévérant.*] Persevering. *Rare.* — **per'se-ver'ant-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

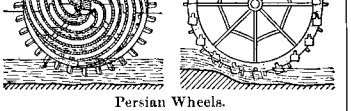
per'se-vere' (pûr'sē-vēr'; *earlier* per-sev'er, *as in Shakespeare; Milton has* per'se-vere' *only*), *v. i.;* PER'SE-VERED' (-vērd'); PER'SE-VER'ING (-vēr'Ĭng). [F. *persévérer*, L. *perseverare*, fr. *perseverus* very strict; *per* + *severus* strict, severe. See PER-; SEVERE.] **1.** To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any project or course begun; to maintain a purpose in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement.
2. *Theol.* To continue in a state of grace. *Obs. or R.*
3. To remain in a place or condition. *Obs.*

Syn. — PERSEVERE, PERSIST. TO PERSEVERE is to continue in a given course, esp. in the face of discouragement, obstacles, or the like; the word is always used in a good sense; to PERSIST is to keep on by force of will, sometimes (in a bad sense) obstinately, esp. against opposition, remonstrance, or the like; as, "Who, not content that former worth stand fast, looks forward, *persevering* to the last" (*Wordsworth*); "I in thy *persevering* shall rejoice. . . . Stand fast!" (*Milton*); "But they *persisted* deaf, and would not seem to count them things worth notice" (*id.*); "I myself have never *persisted* in any plan for two days together" (*Johnson*).

per'se-ver'ing (pûr'sē-vēr'Ĭng), *p. a.* Characterized by perseverance; persistent. — **per'se-ver'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Per'sian (pûr'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [From *Persia:* cf. F. *persien.* Cf. PARSI, PEACH, PERSIC.] **1.** Of or pert. to Persia, the Persians, or their language.
2. *Arch.* Denoting an order and a style of ancient art, in which the columns are replaced by male figures in Oriental costume, or are adorned by such figures. Cf. ATLANTES and CARYATID.

Persian ammoniac. = AMMONIAC, *n.*, **a.** — **P. apple**, the peach. — **P. bed**, a divan, or sofa. — **P. berry.** **a** Any of several species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus*) or their fruit. **b** *pl.* The dried berries or fruits of various European and Asiatic species of *Rhamnus*, as *R. amygdalinus, R. infectoria*, etc. They produce, with tin salts, a yellow lake which is used in calico printing. — **P. blinds**, Persiennes. — **P. carpet**, a kind of superior one-piece carpet made by knotting into the warp, of linen or hemp, tufts of colored woolen yarn over each row of which a woof shot is passed; — so called from the country of manufacture. — **P. cat**, the Angora cat. — **P. cord**, a cotton and woolen dress fabric resembling rep. — **P. deer.** **a** A kind of fallow deer (*Cervus mesopotamiæ*) of western Asia. **b** The maral. — **P. drill**, *Mech.*, a drill which is turned by pushing a nut back and forth along a spirally grooved drill holder. — **P. Era.** See ERA, *Table.* — **P. fire**, *Med.*, malignant pustule. — **P. insect powder**, a yellowish powder obtained from the dried and ground flower heads of species of *Chrysanthemum*, esp. *C. coccineum;* — called also *Dalmatian insect powder* and *buhach*, though the latter name is more often applied to the product of *C. cinerariæfolium*, much cultivated in the United States. It is used for killing noxious domestic insects. — **P. lemon**, an East Indian rutaceous tree (*Limonia acidissima*), having an acid fruit resembling the lemon. — **P. lilac.** **a** The China tree. **b** An Asiatic liliaceous plant (*Fritillaria persica*), cultivated for its lilac flowers. — **P. lily.** = PERSIAN LILAC **b.** — **P. lynx**, the caracal. — **P. manna**, a kind of manna obtained from the camel's thorn (*Alhagi maurorum*), used in Persia as a confection. — **P. morocco**, orig., leather made from the skins of Persian goats, but later from skins of certain hairy sheep called Persian goats. It is used chiefly in bookbinding. — **P. nightingale**, the bulbul *Luscinia hafizi.* — **P. red.** = INDIAN RED. — **P. silk.** = PERSIAN, *n.*, 3. — **P. tick**, *Zoöl.*, the Miana bug. — **P. ulcer**, *Med.*, Aden ulcer. — **P. walnut**, *Bot.*, the English walnut. — **P. wheel**, a kind of undershot water wheel adapted for raising water. There are several varieties, all fitted with radial floats. One kind (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) has a number of spiral tubes, picking up water at the circumference and discharging at the wheel axle, while others (fig. 2) have buckets of various designs, discharging at the top of the wheel. — **P. willow**, the great willow-herb. — **P. yellow**, a favorite old variety of hardy yellow rose.



Persian Wheels.

Per'sian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Persia; specif.: **a** One of the ancient Iranian Caucasians who under Cyrus and his successors became the dominant Asiatic race. **b** A member of one of the races forming the modern Persian nationality. These include: the Iranian Farsis, Luris, and Kurds; the mixed Tajiks and Hajemis, forming the mass of the population; the somewhat Negroid Susians of the extreme south; Turkomans and Kizilbashes of Turki stock; with Gypsies, Armenians, Arabs, Jews, Mongols, etc.
2. The principal language of the Iranic branch of the Indo-European family. It is divided into: **Old Persian**, known from a few inscriptions and tablets in cuneiform characters and closely akin to the language of the Avesta (see AVESTAN); **Middle Persian**, or **Pahlavi** (which see); and **Modern**, or **New Persian**, dating from about the 9th century, an analytic language, developed from the ancient inflected form, and in which is written Persia's greatest literature, including the epic works of Firdausi as well as the lyric poems of Hafiz and Omar Khayyám. Modern Persian contains a large admixture of Arabic loan words, and is written in the Arabic script. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. A thin silk fabric, used formerly for linings; also, a soft figured silk of mixed colors, used for dresses or trimming.
4. *Arch.* Commonly in *pl.* A male figure replacing a column in the Persian style. See PERSIAN, *a.*, 2
5. *pl.* Persiennes, or Persian blinds.

Per'sic (pûr'sĭk), *a.* [L. *Persicus.* Cf. PERSIAN.] Of or pertaining to Persia or the Persian language. — *n.* The Persian language.

per'si-ca-ry (pûr'sĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.* [See PERSICARIA.] A common species of *Polygonum* (*P. persicaria*) with leaves shaped like those of the peach; hence, any related species.

per'si-co (-sĭ-kō), **per'si-cot** (-kō; -kŏt), *n.* [F. *persicot*, earlier *persico;* cf. It. *persico* Persian. See PEACH.] A cordial made from the kernels of apricots, nectarines, etc., with refined spirit.

per'si-enne' (pûr'sĭ-ĕn'; -shĭ-ĕn'; *F.* pĕr'syĕn'), *n.* [F., fem. of *persien* Persian.] Properly, printed calico, whether Oriental or of fanciful design with flowers, etc., in Western work. Hence, as extended in English, material of a similar character.

per'si-ennes' (-ĕnz'; *F.* pĕr'syĕn'), *n. pl.* [F.] Window blinds having movable slats, similar to Venetian blinds.

per'si-flage' (pĕr'sē-flăzh'; pûr'sĭ-flăzh; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *persifler* to quiz, fr. L. *per* + F. *siffler* to whistle, hiss, L. *sifilare.*] Frivolous or bantering talk; a frivolous manner of treating any subject, serious or otherwise; light raillery.

Syn. — See BANTER.

‖ **per'si'fleur'** (pĕr'sē'flûr'), *n.* [F.] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quiz. *Carlyle.*

per-sim'mon (pĕr-sĭm'ŭn), *n.* [Earlier *pessimin, putchamin;* of Virginia Indian origin.] **1.** **a** An ebenaceous tree of the United States (*Diospyros virginiana*), with hard fine wood, oblong leaves, and small bell-shaped white flowers. **b** The plumlike fruit of this tree. It is yellow when ripe, and is strongly astringent until the ripening period, when the tannin becomes insoluble and the fruit becomes sweet and palatable.
2. Any of various other species of *Diospyros* cultivated for their fruit, as the Japanese date plum (*D. kaki*), which yields a fine large fruit with little or no astringency.

per'sis (pûr'sĭs), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A dyestuff, a form of archil. See ARCHIL, 1.

Per'sism (pûr'sĭz'm), *n.* A Persian idiom.

per-sist' (pĕr-sĭst'), *v. i.;* PER-SIST'ED; PER-SIST'ING. [L. *persistere; per* + *sistere* to stand or be fixed, fr. *stare* to stand: cf. F. *persister.* See PER-; STAND.] **1.** To stand firm; to be fixed and unmoved; to stay; to continue steadfastly; esp., to continue fixed in a course of conduct against opposing motives; to persevere; — often conveying an unfavorable notion, as of doggedness or obstinacy.

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*

That face *persists.*
It floats up; it turns over in my mind. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. To endure or remain in place or existence; to be persistent; as, leaves that *persist* from year to year.

Syn. — See PERSEVERE.

per-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *persistance*, OF.
per-sist'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } also *-ence.* See PERSISTENT.]
1. Quality or state of being persistent; staying or continuing quality; continued existence; endurance; hence, in an unfavorable sense, doggedness; obstinacy.
2. Specif., continuance of an effect after its cause is removed; as, *persistence* of motion, visual *persistence* (or *persistence* of the visual impression), auditory *persistence*, etc.

per-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *persistens, -entis*, p. pr. of *persistere.* See PERSIST.] **1.** Inclined to persist; having staying qualities; tenacious of position or purpose.
2. Existing continuously; enduring; as: **a** *Bot.* Remaining attached beyond the period of anthesis; as, a *persistent* corolla; — opposed to *deciduous* and *fugacious.* **b** *Zoöl.* Continuing without change in function or structure (chiefly of parts or organs retained by an animal which are characteristic of some ancestral type or of a larval or young stage); as, *persistent* teeth or gills; — opposed to *deciduous* and *caducous.*

Syn. — Cf. OBSTINATE.

persistent oscillations. See OSCILLATION, 3.

per-sist'ing, *p. a.* Inclined to persist; tenacious of purpose; persistent. — **per-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.*

per'son (pûr'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* [ME. *persone, persoun, person*, OF. *persone*, F. *personne*, L. *persona* a mask (used by actors), a personage, part, a person; orig. uncert. Cf. PARSON.] **1.** A character or part, as in a play; a specific kind or manifestation of individual character, whether in real life or fiction; an assumed character. *Archaic.*

His first appearance upon the stage in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler. *Bacon.*

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend! *South.*

2. A rational being; a being possessing, or forming the subject of, personality; hence, an individual human being.

In the metaphysic scheme, the spontaneous energy of thought evolving itself in products, constitutes a *person;* in the physical, the mere having impressions, or being the theater of feelings joined with the power of giving them a collective name, constitutes a *person.* *J. Martineau.*

3. A human being; as: **a** One spoken of indefinitely; as, any *person* present. **b** One of importance; a personage. *Obs. or R.* **c** One as distinguished emphatically from things or animals. **d** One spoken of slightingly.
4. The bodily form of a human being; body; outward appearance; as, of comely *person.* *Chaucer.*

If it assume my noble father's *person.* *Shak.*

5. The real self of a human being; individual personality.

Our bodies are not we, — not our proper *persons.* *J. B. Mozley.*

6. *Theol.* Among Trinitarians, one of the three modes of being in the Godhead (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost); a hypostasis.
7. *Law.* A human being (natural person), or a body of persons, or, in a wider sense, an aggregate of property (*artificial, conventional*, or *juristic person*), that is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

A "natural" as opposed to an "artificial" *person* is such a human being as is regarded by the law as capable of rights or duties: in the language of Roman law as having a "status." . . . A slave having, as such, neither rights nor liabilities, had in Roman law, strictly speaking, no "status," "caput," or "persona." . . . It must however be remembered that the terms "persona" and "caput" were also used in popular language as nearly equivalent to "homo," and in this sense were applied to slaves as well as freemen. *T. E. Holland.*

The *persons* known to international law are states. *T. E. Holland.*

8. *Gram.* One of the three relations (that of the speaker, that of one spoken to, and that of another person or thing spoken of, called respectively the *first, second*, and *third* person) underlying discourse, distinguished by certain pronouns and, in many languages, by inflected forms of the verb; relationship to the discourse as so distinguished; as, verbs have *person* and number.
9. *Biol.* An individual in the narrowest sense, as a single zooid in the compound Hydrozoa and Actinozoa.

‖ **per sal'tum** (pĕr săl'tŭm). [L.] By a leap, spring, or bound; at a single bound.

Per'san. ✝ PERSIAN.

persanate, *v. t.* [L. *persanatus*, p. p. fr. *persanare.*] To cure thoroughly. *Obs.*

per'sant ✝ PERCEANT.

Persante. ✝ PERSIAN.

persawe. ✝ PERCEIVE.

persche. ✝ PIERCE.

per-scribe', *v. t.* [L. *perscribere; per* through + *scribere* to write.] To write in full. *Obs.*

per-scru'tate (pĕr-skrōō'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *perscrutatus*, p. p. of *perscrutari.*] To investigate or scrutinize thoroughly. — **per'scruta'tion** (pûr'skrōō-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **per'scru-ta'tor**, *n. All Rare.*

per-scrute', *v. t.* [OF. *perscruter* or L. *perscrutari.*] To perscrutate. *Obs.*

perse. ✝ PIERCE.

Perse, *n.* [F., L. *Persa;* cf. AS *Perse*, pl., fr. L.] Persian. *Obs.*

‖ **per se** (sē). [L.] By [or of] itself; in itself; intrinsically; essentially; directly.

per'se-cut-ee' (pûr'sē-kūt-ē'), *n.* One who is persecuted.

per'se-cu'tive (pûr'sē-kū'tĭv), *a.* Tending to persecute. *Rare.* — **per'se-cu'tive-ness**, *n. Rare.*

per'se-cu'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *persécuteur.*] One who persecutes.

per'se-cu'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A persecutrix. *R.*

per'se-cu'trix (-kū'trĭks), *n.; pl.* -CUTRICES (-kū-trī'sēz). [L.] A woman who persecutes. *Rare.*

Per-see'. ✝ PARSI.

per-se'i-ty (pĕr-sē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *perseitas.* See PER SE.] Quality of being per se; self-inclusive or self-sufficient being.

perseive. ✝ PERCEIVE.

perseline. ✝ PURSLANE.

persell. ✝ PARCEL.

persely ✝ PARSLEY.

per'sen-tis'cen-cy (pûr'sĕn-tĭs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *persentiscens*, p. pr. of *persentiscere* to perceive clearly.] Intuition. *Obs.*

persepcion. ✝ PERCEPTION.

per'se-quent, *a.* [L. *persequens, -entis*, p. pr.] Pursuing. *Obs.*

perserve. ✝ PRESERVE.

persever. ✝ PERCEIVER, PERSEVERE [ANCE.

perseverance. ✝ PERCEIVER-

per-sev'er-a'tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *perseveration*, L. *perseveratio.*] Perseverance. *Obs.*

persew. ✝ PURSUE.

persewer. ✝ PERSEVERE.

persh ✝ PERISH.

persh (*dial.* pŭsh), *n.* A withe; an osier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Per'sian-ist (pûr'shă-nĭst; pûr'zhă-n-), *n.* See -IST.

Per'sian-ize (-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE — **Per'sian-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

per'si-ca'ri-a (pûr'sĭ-kā'rĭ-ȧ; -lĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *persicarius* a peach tree. See PEACH.] = PERSICARY.

Per'si-cize (pûr'sĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To make Persian. *Rare.*

Persie. ✝ PARSI.

per'si-flate (pûr'sĭ-flāt), *v. i.* [F. *persiffler* to banter; see -ATE.] To use persiflage. *Rare.*

persil. ✝ PARSLEY.

‖ **per'sil'lade'** (pĕr'sē'yăd'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A dish dressed with parsley. [BEAR.

per'si-o (pûr'sē-ō), *n.* = CUD-

Per'sis (pûr'sĭs), *n.* [L., a Persian woman, fr. Gr. Περσ-ς.] Lit., a Persian woman; — fem. prop. name. F. *Perside* (pĕr'sēd'); It. *Persida* (pĕr'sē-dä); Sp. *Perside* (pĕr'sē-thä; 146); G. *Persis* (pĕr'sēs). [SISTENT.

per-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* of PER-

per-sist'er (pĕr-sĭs'tĕr), *n.* One that persists.

per-sis'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Persistent; tending to persist. — **per-sis'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-sis'tiveness**, *n. All Rare.*

per'si-veir'. ✝ PERSEVERE.

perske. ✝ PERSE.

pers'ley. ✝ PARSLEY.

per-so'dic (pĕr-sō'dĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per-solve', *v. t.* [L. *persolvere.*] To pay wholly, or fully; to discharge. *Obs.*

per'son. ✝ PARSON.

per'son, *v. t* To personify; impersonate. *Obs.*

in person, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative. "The king himself *in person* is set forth." *Shak.* — **in the p. of**, in the place of; acting for. *Shak.* — **p. of incidence.** See RIGHT, *n.*, 2. — **p. of inherence.** See RIGHT, *n.*, 2.

per'son-a-ble (pûr'sŭn-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *personnable.*] **1.** Having a well-formed body, or person; comely; presentable; as, a *personable* man or woman.

The king, . . . so visited with sickness, was not *personable.* *E. Hall.*

2. *Law.* Having the status of a person, which carries the right to maintain pleas in court, and to take anything granted. *Obs. or R.*

3. = PERSONAL. *Obs.*

per'son-age (-āj), *n.* [F. *personnage.*] **1.** An image or portrait of a person. *Obs.*

2. Form, appearance, or characteristics of a person; the body or the external appearance, stature, figure, air, etc., of a person. *Obs.* "In *personage* stately." *Hayward.*

3. A notable or distinguished person; a conspicuous or peculiar character; as, decidedly a *personage;* a comely *personage*; also, a person, indefinitely. *Spenser.*

4. Character assumed or represented; a character, as in a play. "The actors and *personages* of this fable." *Broome.* "Disguised in a false *personage.*" *Addison.*

per'son-al (pûr'sŭn-ăl), *a.* [OF. *personel, personal,* F. *personnel,* fr. L. *personalis.* Cf. PERSONNEL.] **1.** Of or pert. to a particular person; affecting an individual, or each of many individuals; peculiar or proper to private concerns; not public or general; as, *personal* comfort, desire.

The words are conditional, — If thou doest well, — and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*

2. Done in person, without the intervention of another; direct from one person to another; also, *Obs.*, engaged or present in person. "*Personal* communication." *Fabyan.* "He was *personal* in the Irish war." *Shak.*

3. Pertaining to the person, or body; as, *personal* charms; *personal* ornaments; *personal* liberty.

4. Relating to an individual, his character, conduct, motives, or private affairs, esp. in an invidious and offensive manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks; also, relating to one's self; as, *personal* vanity.

5. **a** Pertaining to human beings as distinct from things.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference. *Hooker.*

b Being rational and self-conscious; as, a *personal* God.

6. *Law.* Designating, or of or pertaining to, personal property (see below); as, *personal* estate; *personal* interests.

7. *Gram.* Denoting person; as, a *personal* suffix.

8. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to substance; hypostatic. *Obs.*

9. = PERSONABLE, 1, by confusion.

personal action, *or* **action in personam.** *Law.* Opposed to *real action.* **a** An action for the enforcement of an obligation, which therefore must be brought against the person obligated. This is the sense of this term in the Civil law systems. **b** In the common law, any action not brought for the recovery of, or involving rights in, lands, tenements, or hereditaments; that is, one brought to enforce or recover a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or damages for an injury to person or property, or for the specific recovery of, or enforcement of a lien upon, goods or chattels. — **p. allegiance.** See ALLEGIANCE, 2. — **p. effects,** effects of a personal character; esp., as used in wills, tariff laws, etc., such property especially appertaining to one's person. The term may be restricted by words of narrower import to things ejusdem generis, or where not restricted, as in a residuary legacy, may include all articles not employed in one's business. — **p. equation.** **a** In scientific observations, a constant deviation from an assumed correct result, depending on personal qualities in the observer; specif., in *Astron.*, the difference between the instant when an observer notes a phenomenon, as the transit of a star, and the assumed instant of its actual occurrence; or, relatively, the difference between the results of two observers. The **absolute personal equation** is the constant correction that would reduce the error of the mean of one's observations approximately to 0. **b** In general usage, variation of judgment or method occasioned by temperamental qualities of individuals. — **p. identity,** *Metaph.*, the persistent and continuous unity of the individual person, normally attested by consciousness. — **p. law,** law that applies to a particular person or class of persons only, but wherever situated, as distinc. from a **territorial law,** applying alike to all persons, but only within a given territory. The conception of *personal law* is common to races in the early stages of civilization, as the ancient Romans (cf. PRÆTOR PEREGRINUS, COMITY OF NATIONS), and the natives in India to-day; the conception of *territorial law* is a modern European development. — **p. liberty,** *Law,* the right of an individual to do as he pleases, unlimited save by the right of the public to subordinate his action to the welfare of the public. — **p. pronoun,** *Gram.*, one of the substantive pronouns (as *I, thou, he, she, it,* and their plurals), expressing a distinction of person. — **p. property,** *Law,* estate or property that is not real, consisting in general of things temporary or movable; chattels; orig., property recoverable by a personal action (in sense **b**). No absolute general distinction can be laid down between *real* and *personal property* except that now *personal property* is not inheritable and on the owner's decease goes to his personal representatives (the administrator or executor), while real property goes to the heirs according to the rules of the common law or statutes of descent. The effect of this distinction has been to cause certain rights attached to land to be classed as personal which were originally considered as real. Cf. DESCENT, 5; DISTRIBUTION, 9; INHERITANCE, 1; MOVABLE, *n.*, **b.** — **p. representative.** *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE. — **p. rights,** rights appertaining to the person, as of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. — **p. service.** See SERVICE, *n.*, *Law.* — **p. servitude.** See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.* — **p. staff,** *Mil.*, the aids-de-camp of a general officer. — **p. tithes.** See TITHE. — **p. treaty.** See TREATY. — **p. union,** *Internat. Law,* such union of two states as is constituted by their becoming subject to the same personal ruler, without loss of independent sovereignty, as that which formerly existed between the kingdom of Hanover and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. — **p. verb,** *Gram.*, a verb which is inflected to correspond with the three persons; — opposed to *impersonal. Now Rare.*

per'son-al (pûr'sŭn-ăl), *n.* **a** *pl. Law.* A piece of personal property; a chattel. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Personal remarks. **c** A short newspaper paragraph relating to a person or persons or to personal matters. *U. S.*

per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *personalite,* F. *personnalité,* or LL. *personalitas.* Cf. PERSONALTY.]

1. Quality or state of being personal, or of being a person and not a thing or abstraction; that which makes a being a person; personal existence or identity.

2. *Theol.* Quality or state of consisting of distinct persons, or hypostases; — said of the Godhead.

3. That which constitutes distinction of person; distinctive personal character; individuality. *Personality* implies complex being or character having distinctive and persistent traits, among which reason, self-consciousness, and self-activity are usually reckoned as essential.

Personality is individuality existing in itself, but with a nature as a ground. *Coleridge.*

4. *Metaph.* In Scholastic philosophy, the mode of being of the soul when joined to the body. Cf. SUBSISTENCE.

5. A personal being; a person; specif., *Theol.*, of the Godhead, any distinct manifestation; hypostasis.

6. Body, or person; *pl.*, bodily parts. *Rare.*

7. Quality of relating to a particular person or persons; specif., quality of referring directly to, or being aimed at, an individual, esp. disparagingly or hostilely.

8. Something said or written which refers to the person, conduct, etc., of some individual, especially something of a disparagiug or offensive nature; personal remarks; as, indulgence in *personalities;* — usually in *pl.*

9. *Law.* Quality or qualities of a person constituting or fixing his status, or general legal capacity; also, the quality of a law determining its effect on the status of persons.

per'son-al-i-za'tion (pûr'sŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Ascription of personality, or of the marks or traits of personality or intelligence, to something; personification.

per'son-al-ize (pûr'sŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* PER'SON-AL-IZED (-īzd); PER'SON-AL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make personal; personify. "They *personalize* death." *H. Spencer.*

per'son-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [AF. *personalté.* See PERSONALITY.] **1.** Quality of being personal; personality; as, the *personalty* of an action. *Rare.*

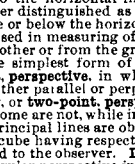
2. *Law.* Personal property, as disting. from *real property.*

3. *pl.* Loosely, belongings of the person. *Rare.*

per'son-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *personatus* masked.] **1.** Personated; feigned; counterfeit. *Obs. or R.*

2. Of the nature of a person. *Obs.*

3. *Bot.* Of a bilabiate corolla, having the throat nearly closed by a projection of the base of the lower lip; masked, as in the flower of the snapdragon.



Personate Corolla of Snapdragon.

per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* PER'SON-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); PER'SON-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *personatus* masked, in an assumed character, fictitious, fr. *persona* a mask. See PERSON.] **1.** To assume the character of; to represent by a fictitious appearance; to act the part of; hence, to counterfeit; feign; as, he tried to *personate* his brother.

2. To set forth in an unreal character; to disguise; mask. *Rare.* "A *personated* mate." *Milton.*

3. To represent as being of a certain kind or as doing a certain thing; to describe; characterize; symbolize. *Obs.*

In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous. *Milton.*

4. To personify; to stand as the emblem of; to typify; impersonate. *Rare.* *Shak.*

per'son-ate, *v. i.* To play or assume a character.

per'son-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A personating; impersonation.

per'son-a-tive (pûr'sŭn-ā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, personation.

per-son'i-fi-ca'tion (pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of personifying, or that which personifies; specif.: **a** Attribution of personal form, character, etc.; representation of a thing or abstraction as a person or by the human form; esp., *Rhet.*, a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract idea is represented as a personality or endowed with personal attributes; prosopopœia; as in, "the floods clap their hands;" "confusion heard his voice." *Milton.* **b** An imaginary person or creature thought of as representing a thing or abstraction. **c** Embodiment; incarnation. **d** An impersonation (of a character); a dramatic or literary representation. *Rare.*

per-son'i-fy (-sŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* PER-SON'I-FIED (-fĭd); PER-SON'I-FY'ING (-fĭ'ĭng). [*person* + *-fy:* cf. F. *personnifier.*]

1. To regard, treat, or represent as a person; to represent as a rational being; as, to *personify* nature.

2. To be the embodiment or personification of; to impersonate; as, he *personifies* the law; courage *personified.*

3. To assume the person of; to pretend to be; as, he *personified* the general. *Rare.*

per'son'nel' (pĕr'sŏn'nĕl'; pûr'sŏ-nĕl'), *n.* [F. See PERSONAL.] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, etc.; — distinguished from *matériel.*

per'spec-tar'ti-graph (pûr'spĕk-tär'tĭ-grăf), *n.* [G. See PERSPECTIVE; ART; -GRAPH.] An apparatus for drawing in perspective mechanically. It consists essentially of a telescope mounted on two vertical pivots, and a device for communicating its motion to a telescopic pencil holder.

per-spec'tive (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv; *formerly often accented* per'spec-tive, *as in Shakespeare and Dryden*), *n.* [L. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars*): cf. F. *perspective.* See PERSPECTIVE, *a.*]

1. Optics. Also in *pl. Obs.*

2. An optical glass, esp. a telescope which shows objects in the right position; also, any of various optical devices for producing a fantastic effect or optical illusion. *Obs.* "Not a *perspective,* but a mirror." *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Art or science of representing, on a plane or curved surface, natural objects as they actually appear to the eye. The **aërial perspective** of painters is the expression of space by gradations of color, distinctness, etc., while **linear perspective,** or simply **perspective,** is a branch of applied geometry and deals with the apparent directions and dimensions of objects as seen from a certain point, called the **station point** (*SP* in *Illust.*). It is

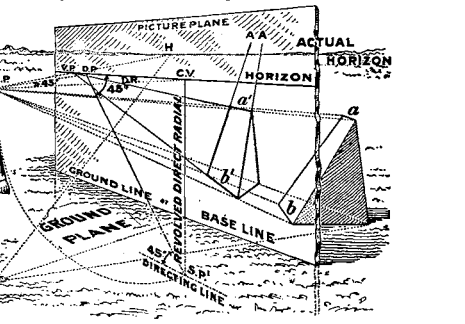


Diagram illustrating Linear Perspective. *VP* Vanishing Point of the Parallels a', b'; *AA* Lines converging to Aërial Accidental Point.

sometimes called **conic,** or **conical projection,** because all the rays of light which enter the eye from the objects viewed may be considered as forming a cone of which the eye is the vertex. When a correctly drawn picture of the scene is interposed at the proper place in this cone, each point in it will appear to coincide with the corresponding point of the scene. The picture, if plane, is then in what is called the **picture plane, plane of delineation,** or **perspective plane.** The **direct radial** (*DR*), **line of direction, line of sight,** or **principal visual ray** is the perpendicular from the station point to this plane, which it intersects in a point called the **center of vision** (*CV*), or **principal point.** The **principal distance** is the length of this perpendicular. The term **point of sight** is applied by some to the station point, by others to the center of vision. The **ground line** is the base line of the picture; the **horizontal line,** or **horizon,** passes horizontally through the center of vision. All **original lines** (that is, lines of the natural objects) parallel to the direct radial appear to the eye, as they recede from it indefinitely, to meet at the center of vision. The latter is hence called their **vanishing point.** The vanishing point of a group of lines that are parallel neither to the direct radial nor to the horizontal line is called an **accidental point;** it is further distinguished as **aërial** or **terrestrial,** according as it is above or below the horizontal line. A **point of distance** (*DP*) is one used in measuring off the apparent distances of points from each other or from the ground line.

The simplest form of linear perspective is **parallel,** or **one-point, perspective,** in which the principal lines of the picture are either parallel or perpendicular to the picture plane. In **angular,** or **two-point, perspective** some of these lines are oblique and some are not, while in **oblique,** or **three-point, perspective,** all the principal lines are oblique. These three cases are illustrated by a cube having respectively a face, an edge, and a corner presented to the observer. **Diagonal perspective** is merely that case of angular perspective in which the oblique lines make an angle of 45° with the picture plane.

Although linear perspective is ordinarily **plane,** it may be **curvilinear.** Of the possible kinds of curvilinear perspective the only one used in practice is **cylindrical,** or **panoramic, perspective,** in which the picture is made upon a concave cylindrical surface, as in a panorama. **Spherical perspective,** in which a spherical surface is used, possesses rather too many practical difficulties to be available. **Architectural perspective** is linear perspective applied to architectural drawings. **Bird's-eye perspective** is a representation, by any of the above methods, of objects seen from a great height.

4. The apparent relative distance of objects to the eye, as indicated by their relative size, distinctness, and the convergence of their receding lines.

5. The interrelation in which parts of a subject are mentally viewed; the aspect of an object of thought from a particular standpoint.

Evolution . . . has thrown the universe into a fresh *perspective.* *Henry Drummond.*

6. A picture in linear perspective; specif., a scenic picture giving an effect of extension of the vista, as on a stage.

7. A picture that looks distorted to direct view, except from some particular point. *Obs.*

8. A visible scene, esp. one giving a distinctive impression of distance; a vista; hence, a mental view or prospect. "The *perspective* of life." *Goldsmith.*

9. Act or faculty of seeing into things; insight. *Obs.*

in perspective, *Math.*, conjoined with the same range; — said of two pencils; also, conjoined with the same pencil; — said of two ranges.

per-spec'tive (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *perspectivus,* fr. *perspicere, perspectum,* to look through; *per* + *spicere, specere,* to look: cf. F. *perspectif.* See PER-; SPY, *v.*]

1. Of or pertaining to vision; optical. *Obs.*

2. Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

per-spec'to-graph (-tō-grăf), *n.* [L. *perspectus* (p. p. of *perspicere* to look through) + *-graph.*] An instrument used as an aid to drawing in perspective by fixing in the picture the positions of some of the points or outlines of the objects to be represented.

per'spi-ca'cious (pûr'spĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicax, -acis,* fr. *perspicere* to look through. See PERSPECTIVE.] **1.** Clear-sighted; quick-sighted; sharp of sight. *Archaic.*

2. Of acute mental vision or discernment; keen.

Syn. — See SHREWD.

— **per'spi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **per'spi-ca'cious-ness,** *n.*

per'spi-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *perspicacitas:* cf. F. *perspicacité.* See PERSPICACIOUS.] Quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

per'spi-cu'i-ty (-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *perspicuitas.*] **1.** Transparency; translucency. *Obs.*

2. Quality of being perspicuous to the understanding; clearness of expression or thought; lucidity.

3. Conspicuousness; distinctness to the sight. *Obs. & R.*

4. Sagacity; perspicacity; — an erroneous use.

per-so'na (pĕr-sō'nȧ), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L.] **1.** Person.

2. *Zoöl.* = PERSON, *n.*, 9. [*Sp.*]

per'son-a-bl. Personable. *Ref.*

per'son-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per'son-a-bly, *adv.* Like a notable person also, personally. *Obs.*

‖ **per-so'na fic'ta.** [L.] A fictitious person; specif., a juristic person. See PERSON, 7.

per'son-age. † PARSONAGE.

‖ **per-so'na gra'ta** (pĕr-sō'nȧ grā'tȧ). [L.] An acceptable person.

per'son-al-ism (pûr'sŭn-ȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being personal; personality. *Rare.*—**per'son-al-ist,** *n.* *Rare.* [SONAL.]

per'son-al-ly, *adv.* of PER-

per'son-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

‖ **per-so'na mu'ta** (pĕr-sō'nȧ mū'tȧ). [L.] A silent actor; a player with nothing to say.

‖ **per-so'na non gra'ta** (nŏn grā'tȧ). [L.] An unacceptable person. Cf. PERSONA GRATA.

personar. † PARCENER.

‖ **per-so'na stan'di in ju-di'ci-o** (jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Law.* Capacity or character of standing in court, that is, right to appear in a proceeding in court. [ATE.]

per'son-ate-ly, *adv.* of PERSON-

per'son-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who personates.

persone. † PARSON, PERSON.

per'son-e'i-ty (pûr'sŭn-ē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Personality. *Rare.*

per'son-er. † PARCENER.

per-son'ic (pĕr-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per-son'i-fi'a-ble (-ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be personified. *Rare.*

per-son'i-fi-ca-tive (-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of personifying. *Rare.*

per-son'i-fi-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), **per-son'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who personifies.

per'son-ize (pûr'sŭn-īz), *v. t.* To personify. *R.*—**per'son-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* *R.*

personne. † PARSON, PERSON.

per'son-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

personn. † PARSON, PERSON.

persour. † PIERCER.

persp. *Abbr.* Perspective.

per-spec'tion, *n.* [L. *perspectio.*] Contemplation; beholding. *Obs.*

per-spec'tiv. Perspective. *R. Sp.*

per-spec'tived (pĕr-spĕk'tĭvd), *a.* Shown in perspective. *Rare.*

perspective glass. = PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

per-spec'tive-less, *a.* See -LESS.

per-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* of PERSPECTIVE.

perspective plane. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3.

per'spec-tog'ra-phy (pûr'spĕk-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Science, art, or theory of perspective. *Rare.*

per'spi-ca-ble (pûr'spĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *perspicabilis.*] Transparent; discernible; visible. *Obs.*

per'spi-ca-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Perspicacity. *Obs.*

per-spi'cience (pĕr-spĭsh'ĕns), *n.* [L. *perspicientia,* fr. *perspiciens,* p. pr. of *perspicere.* See PERSPECTIVE.] Insight. *Obs.*

per'spi-cil (pûr'spĭ-sĭl), *n.* Also **per'spi-cil'lum** (-sĭl'ŭm). [LL. *perspicilla,* pl., spectacles, fr. L. *perspicere* to look through.] An optical glass; telescope. *Obs.*

per-spic'u-ate, *a.* [L. *perspicuus* + *-ate.*] Perspicuous. *Obs.*

per-spic'u-lous, *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *perspicuus.*] Perspicuous. *Obs.*

per-spic'u-ous (pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicuus*, fr. *perspicere* to look through. See PERSPECTIVE.] **1.** Capable of being seen through; transparent or translucent; not opaque. *Obs.*
2. Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understood; clear in thought or in expression; not obscure or ambiguous; as, a *perspicuous* writer; *perspicuous* statements. "The purpose is *perspicuous*." *Shak.*
3. Easily seen; conspicuous. *Obs.*
4. Erroneously, perspicacious. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — PERSPICUOUS, PERSPICACIOUS are sometimes confused. That is PERSPICUOUS which is clear or lucid (see CLEAR); one is PERSPICACIOUS who is characterized by clear or acute discernment (see SHREWD).
— **per-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **per-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

per'spi-ra'tion (pûr'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perspiration.*]
1. Act or process of perspiring.
2. The saline fluid secreted by minute tubular glands, the sweat glands, which are present in greater or less abundance all over the surface of the human body; sweat. Perspiration, which consists chiefly of water, contains sodium chloride, nitrogenous substances (including urea), carbon dioxide, etc. Its amount is very variable, increasing with the temperature, muscular exertion, and other factors, but as excretory channels the sweat glands are, in man, of minor importance, the chief function of perspiration being to regulate the temperature of the body by the cooling effect of its evaporation. A small and variable amount of such secretion and evaporation (called *insensible perspiration*) goes on constantly. In some mammals, as dogs, there is little perspiration, and its functions are in part performed by increased evaporation from the lungs.
Syn. — PERSPIRATION, SWEAT. PERSPIRATION, the Latin word, is common in physiological and medical use, esp. as denoting the act or process of excretion; the word has also gained wide currency in polite usage; SWEAT, the Saxon word, is stronger and more direct; as, "Placing the patient between blankets materially promotes *perspiration*" (*Napheys*); "My custom is to undress and sit on the rocks, reading Herodotus, until the *perspiration* has subsided, and then to leap from the edge of the rock into [the] fountain" (*Shelley*); "In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread" (*Gen.* iii. 19); "By thine Agony and Bloody *Sweat*" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "*sweat* and effort, human nature strained to its uttermost and on the rack, yet getting through alive" (*W. James*). The recent tendency to regard the word *sweat* as indelicate is extreme, and often wholly without warrant; thus, "There are certain cases . . . where the vulgar Saxon word is refined, and the refined Latin word vulgar, in poetry — as in *sweat* and *perspiration*" (*Lowell*). Except in technical usage, *sweat*, not *perspiration*, is used of the lower animals.

per-spir'a-tive (pĕr-spīr'ā-tĭv; pûr'spĭ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Perspiratory.

per-spir'a-to-ry (pĕr-spīr'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, perspiration; as, the *perspiratory* ducts.

per-spire' (pĕr-spīr'), *v. i.*; PER-SPIRED' (-spīrd'); PER-SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [L. *perspirare* to breathe through; *per* + *spirare*. See PER-; SPIRIT.] **1.** To blow or breathe through; — said of the wind. *Obs. & R.*
2. To be excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin or through any porous body; as, a fluid *perspires*.
3. *Physiol.* To excrete matter through the skin; esp., to excrete fluids through the pores of the skin; to sweat.

per-spire', *v. t.* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to excrete through pores.
Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett.*

per-stringe' (pĕr-strĭnj'), *v. t.*; PER-STRINGED' (-strĭnjd'); PER-STRING'ING (-strĭn'jĭng). [L. *perstringere*; *per* + *stringere* to bind up, to touch upon.] **1.** To constrain. *Obs.*
2. To censure; criticize; to find fault with. *Now Rare.*
3. To touch upon; graze; to glance at. *Obs.*
4. To dull or dazzle (the eyes); to dull or dim (light). *Obs.*

per-suad'a-ble (pĕr-swād'ā-b'l), *a.* Persuasible. — **per-suad'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-suad'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-suad'a-bly**, *adv.*

per-suade' (pĕr-swād'), *v. t.*; PER-SUAD'ED (-swād'ĕd); PER-SUAD'ING (-swād'ĭng). [L. *persuadere*, *persuasum*; *per* + *suadere* to advise, persuade: cf. F. *persuader.* See PER-; SUASION.] **1.** To induce (a person) to believe something or to do something; to influence or gain over by argument, advice, entreaty, expostulation, etc.; to draw or incline to a determination by presenting sufficient motives; to convince.
Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian. *Acts* xxvi. 28
Do you *persuade* yourself that I respect you? *Shak.*
2. To try to induce (a person) to favor or disfavor a belief, course of action, etc.; to try to influence; to urge.
Hearken not unto Hezekiah, when he *persuadeth* you, saying, The Lord will deliver us. 2 *Kings* xviii. 32.
3. **a** To induce belief of (something); to prove; as, It was *persuaded* to the king that the cause was just. *Obs.* **b** To induce the doing of (something) by argument, expostulation, or the like; as, his eloquence could not *persuade* the desired result.
4. To commend (a statement, etc.) to acceptance or (an act, etc.) to adoption; to inculcate; advise. *Obs.*
Disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the kingdom of God. *Acts* xix. 8.
Syn. — Prevail on, win over, allure, entice. See INDUCE.

per-suade' (pĕr-swād'), *v. i.* To use, or to prevail by, persuasion. *Rare.* *Shak.*

per-suad'ed (pĕr-swād'ĕd), *p. a.* Prevailed upon; influenced by argument or entreaty; convinced; also, *Obs.*, proved. — **per-suad'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **per-suad'ed-ness**, *n.*

per-sua'si-ble (-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *persuasibilis* persuasive, F. *persuasible* persuasible, in OF., also persuasive.]
1. Persuasive. *Obs.* *Bale.*
2. Capable of being persuaded; open to persuasion.
— **per-sua'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-sua'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-sua'si-bly**, *adv.*

per-sua'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [L. *persuasio*: cf. F. *persuasion.*]
1. Act of persuading; act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.
For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*. *Otway*
2. That which persuades; a persuasive. *Obs.*
3. Power or quality of persuading; persuasiveness.
Is 't possible that my deserts to you
Can lack *persuasion*? *Shak.*
4. State of being persuaded; induced opinion or conviction.
If the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it. *Hooker.*
5. A creed or belief; a sect or party adhering to a certain creed or system of opinions; as, men of the same *persuasion*; all *persuasions* are agreed.
Of whatever state or *persuasion*, religious or political. *Jefferson.*
6. Kind; sort; sex; as, the male *persuasion*. *Jocular.*
Syn. — See BELIEF.

per-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *persuasif.*] Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading; as, *persuasive* eloquence. "*Persuasive* words." *Milton.* — **per-sua'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-sua'sive-ness**, *n.*

per-sua'sive, *n.* That which persuades; an inducement; an incitement; an exhortation

per-sul'phate (pĕr-sŭl'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A sulphate in which the metal has a relatively high valence. See PER-. *Obsoles.* **b** A salt of persulphuric acid. Persulphates are in general white and crystalline, and energetic oxidizers.

per-sul'phide (-fĭd; -fīd, 184), *n.* *Chem.* A sulphide containing a relatively large percentage of sulphur. See PER-.

per'sul-phu'ric (pûr'sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* [See PER-.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_8$, obtained in solution by electrolysis of sulphuric acid, and in the form of its salts by electrolysis of acid sulphates.

per'sym-met'ric (-sĭ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* *Math.* Having all con-
per'sym-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } stituents the same in each line perpendicular to the principal diagonal; — said of a square matrix or determinant.

pert (pûrt), *a.* [An aphetic form of ME. & OF. *apert* open, known, true, free, or impudent. See APERT, MALAPERT.]
1. *Obs.* **a** Open; evident; frank. **b** Good-looking; dapper.
2. Indecorously free, or presuming; saucy; bold; impertinent. "A very *pert* manner." *Addison.*
3. Lively; brisk; sprightly; smart. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See OFFICIOUS.

per-tain' (pĕr-tān'), *v. i.*; PER-TAINED' (-tānd'); PER-TAIN'ING. [ME. *partenen*, OF. *partenir*, fr. L. *pertinere* to stretch out, reach, pertain; *per* + *tenere* to hold, keep. See PER-, TEN'ABLE; cf. APPERTAIN, PERTINENT.] **1.** To belong; to have connection with or dependence on something, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; to appertain; as, saltness *pertains* to the ocean; flowers *pertain* to plant life.
Men hate those who affect that honor by ambition which *pertaineth* not to them. *Hayward.*
2. To have relation or reference to something; as, the letter does not *pertain* to politics.
Syn. — PERTAIN, APPERTAIN are frequently used without distinction in the general sense of *belong*. But PERTAIN often implies closer connection or relation than the rather more formal APPERTAIN; as, "a faithful high priest in things *pertaining* to God" (*Heb.* ii. 17); "It *appertaineth* to the discipline of the church, that inquiry be made of evil ministers" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "Little of this great world can I speak, more than *pertains* to feats of broil and battle" (*Shak.*); "To that simple object *appertains* a story" (*Wordsworth*); "the . . . garden ground *appertaining* to a low-rented tenement" (*Hawthorne*).

per-tain'ing, *n.* That which pertains; appurtenance.

perth'ite (pûrth'ĭt), *n.* [From *Perth*, in Canada.] *Min.* A kind of feldspar consisting of interlaminated albite and orthoclase, or albite and microcline. When the structure can be discerned only with the microscope, it is called *microperthite*. — **per-thit'ic** (pĕr-thĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'ti-na'cious (pûr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pertinax*, *-acis*; *per* + *tenax* tenacious. See PER-; TENACIOUS.] **1.** Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy; perversely persistent; obstinate; as, *pertinacious* plotters; a *pertinacious* beggar.
2. Resolute; persevering; constant; steady.
Diligence is a steady, constant, and *pertinacious* study. *South.*
Syn. — Stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, resolute, determined, firm, constant, steady. See OBSTINATE.
— **per'ti-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per'ti-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

per'ti-nac'i-ty (pûr'tĭ-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pertinacité.*] Quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinacy; persistency.

per'ti-nence (pûr'tĭ-nĕns) } *n.* **1.** [OF. *pertinence*, *parte-*
per'ti-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ) } *nance*, fr. *partenant*, p. pr. See PERTAIN; cf. APPURTENANCE.] An appurtenance. *Obs.*
2. [Cf. F. *pertinence.* See PERTINENT.] Quality or state of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; relevancy.
The fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse. *Bentley.*

per'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *pertinens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pertinere*: cf. F. *pertinent.* See PERTAIN.] **1.** Belonging; pertaining; suitable. *Obs.* "*Pertinent* unto faith." *Hooker.*
2. Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; fit or appropriate in any way; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; material; relevant; as, *pertinent* illustrations or arguments; *pertinent* evidence.
3. *Logic.* Deriving truth or falsity; — said of one term or proposition in reference to another so related to it as to necessitate its truth or falsity. *Obs.*
Syn. — Fit, suitable, proper, applicable, adapted, well put, pat, to the point, apropos, germane, timely, well-timed, opportune, seasonable. — PERTINENT, RELEVANT, APPOSITE, APT, TELLING, FELICITOUS, HAPPY are applied particularly to what is said. PERTINENT and RELEVANT suggest logical fitness; as, a *pertinent* suggestion, a *relevant* argument; "A close reasoner and a good writer . . . may be known by his *pertinent* use of connectives" (*Coleridge*). APPOSITE denotes a high degree of pertinency; as, an *apposite* illustration; "Thank him for his very *apposite* extract" (*Cowper*). APT (see APT) suggests the readiness and skill with which an occasion is perceived and words are fitted to it; TELLING adds the implication of high effectiveness; as, "[Style] hath blood and juice when the words are proper and *apt*, their sound sweet, and the phrase neat and picked" (*Jonson*); "imagery sometimes homely, always felicitously *apt*" (*Athenæum*); "His [Emerson's] eye for a fine, *telling* phrase that will carry true is like that of a backwoodsman for a rifle" (*Lowell*). FELICITOUS and HAPPY (see HAPPINESS) suggest the use of a faculty of especially apt, opportune, or graceful expression; as, "a writer . . . singularly terse in his moral sentences and *felicitous* in his allusions" (*Landor*); "Each phrase is a wonder of *felicitous* workmanship" (*E. W. Gosse*); "I do not like mottoes but where they are singularly *felicitous*" (*Lamb*); "It may be doubted whether a composite language like the English is not a *happier* instrument of expression than a homogeneous one like the German" (*Coleridge*); "the *happy* inadvertence of medieval art" (*Lowell*). See FIT.
— **per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **per'ti-nent-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

per-turb' (pĕr-tûrb'), *v. t.*; PER-TURBED' (-tûrbd'); PERTURB'ING. [ME. *pertourben*, *perturben*, OF. *pertourber*, *perturber*, *partourber*, L. *perturbare*, *perturbatum*; *per* + *turbare* to disturb, fr. *turba* a disorder. See PER-; TURBID.] To disturb greatly (mentally or physically); to vex; trouble; disquiet; agitate; disorder; derange; confuse; to cause irregularity in; as, *perturbed* by a crisis.
Ye that . . . *perturb* so my feast with crying. *Chaucer.*
Syn. — See DISTURB.

per-turb'a-ble (-tûr'bā-b'l), *a.* Liable to be perturbed. — **per-turb'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

per'tur-ba'tion (pûr'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perturbatio*: cf. F. *perturbation.*] **1.** A perturbing, or state of being perturbed; esp., agitation of mind; irregular variation.
2. *Astron.* A disturbance of the regular elliptic or other motion of a heavenly body, produced by some force additional to that which causes its regular motion; as, the *perturbations* of planets are due to their attraction on each other. The **periodic perturbations** of planets are oscillations of short period, dependent on their mutual positions; **secular perturbations** are slow changes in their orbits.
3. A cause of disturbance or disquiet.
Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow? . . .
O polish'd *perturbation*! golden care! *Shak.*

per'tur-ba'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to perturbation, esp. the perturbations of the planets.

per'tur-ba'tive (pûr'tŭr-bā-tĭv; pĕr-tûr'bā-tĭv; 277), *a.* Tending to perturb; disturbing.

per-turbed' (pĕr-tûrbd'; *poet.* pĕr-tûr'bĕd), *p. a.* Agitated; disturbed. *Shak.* — **per-turb'ed-ly** (-tûr'bĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

per-tus'sis (pĕr-tŭs'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *per* very + *tussis* cough.] *Med.* Whooping cough. — **per-tus'sal** (-ăl), *a.*

Pe-ru' (pĕ-rōō'), *n.* A country of South America. — **Peru apple**, Jimson weed. — **P. balsam**, balsam of Peru. — **P. saltpeter** *or* **saltpetre**, Chile saltpeter.

Pe-ru'gi-nesque' (-jĭ-nĕsk'), *a.* After the style or manner of the Italian painter Perugino (Pietro Vannucci, 1446-1523), whose works are characterized by fervor, tenderness, devotion, simple composition, and delicate coloring. He was one of the first masters of scientific perspective, and combined much beauty of color with minute delineation.

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per-spir'a-bl. Perspirable. *R. Sp.*
per-spir'a-ble (pĕr-spīr'ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *perspirable.*] *Rare.* **a** Capable of perspiring or being perspired. **b** Pert. to, or attended with, perspiration. — **per-spir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
per'spi-rate (pûr'spĭ-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *perspiratus*, p. p.] = PERSPIRE. *Rare.*
per-spir'ing-ly (pĕr-spīr'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *perspiring*, p. pr.
per-spir'y (-ĭ), *a.* Soiled with perspiration *Colloq.*
per-spoil', *v. t.* To destroy. *Obs.*
per-stand', *v. t.* [Prob. *perceive* + *understand.*] To understand. *Obs.*
per stir'pes (pĕr stûr'pēz). [L.] *Law.* By stocks; as representatives of stocks; — used to designate that mode of considering or reckoning the rights or liabilities of descendants in which the children of any one descendant collectively have or take only the share which their parent would have taken if living. Cf. PER CAPITA.
per-strep'er-ous, *a.* [L. *perstrepere* to make a great noise.] Noisy; obstreperous. *Obs.*
per-stric'tion, *n.* [L. *perstrictio* a rubbing, friction.] Stricture; censure. *Obs.*
per-stric'tive, *a.* Tending to perstringe. *Obs.*
per-stringe'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
per-struct', *v. t.* [L. *perstructum*, p. p. of *perstruere.*] To construct. *Obs. & R.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
per-suad'a-bl. Persuadable.
per-suade', *n.* Persuasion. *Obs.*
per-suad'er (pĕr-swā'dĕr), *n.* One that persuades.
per-suad'ing-ly, *adv.* of *persuading*, p. pr.
per-suase', *n.* [L. *persuasus.*] Persuasion. *Obs.*
per-sua'siv. Persuasive. *Ref. Sp.*
per-sua'so-ry (pĕr-swā'sō-rĭ), *a.* Persuasive. *Obs. or R.*
persue. + PURSUE.
per'sue, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *percée* a piercing, or *percé*, p. p., pierced, confused with E. *pursue.* *Oxf. E. D.*] *Hunting.* The track of a wounded beast. *Obs.*
persuite. + PURSUIT.
per-sul'fate, per-sul'fid, etc. Vars. of PERSULPHATE, etc.
per-sul'pho-cy'a-nate (pĕr-sŭl'fō-sī'ā-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of persulphocyanic acid.
per-sul'pho-cy-an'ic (-sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a yellow, crystalline, dibasic acid, $H_2C_2N_2S_3$, variously formed, as by heating sulphocyanic acid, and in other ways.
per-sul'pho-cy-an'o-gen (-ō-jĕn), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow amorphous substance, $HC_3N_3S_3$ (?), produced by the action of chlorine or nitric acid on sulphocyanic acid or certain of its salts. See CANARIN. [phide *Obs.*
per-sul'phu-ret. *n.* A persul-
per-sul-ta'tion (pûr'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n* [L. *persultare* to leap through.] *Rare.* **a** Eruption of blood from a blood vessel. **b** Sudden and profuse perspiration.
persun. + PARSON, PERSON
per-swade'. + PERSUADE.
per-swage', *v. t* To assuage; to diminish *Obs.*
per-swa'sion. + PERSUASION.
pert. + PART. [*or R.*]
pert. *n.* One that is pert. *Obs.*
pert. *Abbr.* Pertaining.
pert, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PERK, *v.*] To perk. *Obs*
per-taind'. Pertained. *Ref. Sp.*
per-tain'ment, *n.* See -MENT *R.*
per-take', etc. + PARTAKE, etc.
perte. + PART, PERT.
perteine. + PERTAIN.
Pertelote, Pertelot. Earlier forms of PARTLET.
pertene. + PERTAIN.
‖ **per'te-nen'cia** (pĕr'tā-nĕn'shyā; 138), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PERTINENCY.] The unit of a mining concession in Mexico, a square area equal to one hectare, or 2·471 acres. This unit is indivisible in mining concessions or contracts affecting ownership.
pertener. + PARTNER.
per-ter'e-brate (pĕr-tĕr'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *perterebratus*, p. p. of *perterebrare.*] To bore through. *Obs.* — **per-ter'e-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs*
per-thi'o-cy-an'o-gen (pĕr-thī'ō-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* = PERSULPHOCYANOGEN
pertiall. + PARTIAL.
Pertian. + PARTHIAN.
per'ti-cal, *a.* [L. *perticalis*, fr *pertica* a pole.] Pertaining to a measuring rod. *Obs.*
per'ti-cle. + PARTICLE.
per-tic'u-ler. + PARTICULAR.
pertido. + PARTIDO.
pertie. + PARTY.
per-til'ic (pĕr-tĭl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pertiliche. + PERTLY.
pertinace, *a.* [OF., L. *pertinax.*] Pertinacious. *Obs.* — **pertinacely**, *adv.* *Obs.*
per'ti-na-cy, *n.* [L. *pertinacia*, fr. *pertinax.*] Pertinacity. *Obs.*
per'ti-nate, *a.* Pertinacious. *Obs.* — **per'ti-nate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
per'ti-nent (pûr'tĭ-nĕnt), *n.* *Scots Law.* An appurtenance.
pertiner. + PARTNER.
per-tin'gent (pĕr-tĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *pertingens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pertingere* to stretch out.] Reaching to; touching *Obs.* — **per-tin'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
pert'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
per-ti'tion. + PARTITION.
pert'ly, *adv.* of PERT.
pert'ly, *a.* [*pert* + *-ly*] Expert; also, smart. *Obs.*
pert'ness, *n.* See NESS.
‖ **per to'tam cu'ri-am** [LL.] By the entire court.
per-tract', *v. t.* [L. *pertractus*, p. p. of *pertrahere* to draw out.] To protract. *Obs. & R*
per-tract', *v. t.* [L. *pertractare* to handle.] To treat (in a discourse) *Obs. & R.*
per-tran'sient (pĕr-trăn'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *pertransiens*, p. pr. of *pertransire.*] Passing through or over. *Obs.* [TRIDGE.
pertrich, pertrik. + PAR-
per'trick (p. r'trĭk). Scot. var. of PARTRIDGE.
per-trou'ble, *v. t.* [OF. *partroubler*, *pertroubler.*] To perturb. *Obs.* [weapon.]
pertuisane. + PARTISAN, a
per-tund', *v. t* [L. *pertundere.*] To break through. *Obs. & R.*
per-turb'ance (pĕr-tûr'băns), **per-turb'an-cy** (-băn-sĭ), *n.* Disturbance; perturbation. *Rare.*
per-turb'ant (-bănt), *a.* [L. *perturbans*, p. pr.] Perturbing. *Rare.* — *n.* A perturber. *Rare.*
per'tur-bate (pûr'tŭr-bāt; pĕr-tûr'bāt; *see* -ATE), *v. t.* [From L. *perturbatus*, p. p.] To perturb. *Rare.*
per'tur-bate (-bāt), *a.* Perturbed: agitated. *Rare.*
per'tur-ba'tor (pûr'tŭr-bā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A perturber; esp., one guilty of perturbation of seat.
per-turb'a-to-ry (pĕr-tûr'bā-tō-rĭ), *a* Perturbative. *Rare.*
per-turb'a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *perturbatus*, p. p. of *perturbare.*] Occult power of using the divining rod.
per'tur-ba'tress (pûr'tŭr-bā'trĕs), *n.* A female perturber.
per'tur-ba'trix (-bā'trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRICES (pĕr-tûr'bā-trī'sēz). Fem. of PERTURBATOR.
per-turbd'. Perturbed. *Ref. Sp.*
per-turb'er, *n.* One that perturbs.
perturble. + PERTROUBLE.
per-turb'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
per-tus'ate (pĕr-tŭs'āt), *a.* [See PERTUSE.] *Bot.* Pierced at the apex. *Rare*
per-tuse' (-tūs'), **per-tused'** (-tūst'), *a.* [L. *pertusus*, p. p. of *pertundere* to beat or thrust through.] Punched: pierced with, or having, holes. *Rare.*
per-tu'sion (-tū'zhăn), *n.* [L. *pertusio.*] Act of punching or piercing; also, a punched hole; a perforation. *Obs. or R.*
per'ty (pûr'tĭ; pū'tĭ). Dim. var. of PRETTY.
Pe-ru'da (pĕ-rōō'dä) *Bib.*
Pe-ru'gi-an (-j[-ăn), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Perugia, in Umbria, Italy. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Perugia.

pe-ruke′ (pĕ-rōōk′; *formerly, and still by some,* pĕr′ōōk), *n.* [F. *perruque*, It. *perrucca, parrucca.* Cf. PERIWIG.] **1**. The natural hair on the head. *Obs.*
2. A wig; a periwig.

pe-ruke′, *v. t.* To dress with a peruke. *Rare.*

pe-rus′a-ble (pē-rōōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be perused.

pe-rus′al (-ăl), *n.* [From PERUSE.] **1**. Act of carefully viewing or examining. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
2. Act of reading through or with care. *Shak.*

pe-ruse′ (pē-rōōz′), *v. t.;* PE-RUSED′ (-rōōzd′); PE-RUS′ING (-rōōz′ĭng). [*per-* + *use.*] **1**. To use up. *Obs.*
2. To go over or through, so as to deal in turn with several things; to observe; survey; examine. *Obs. or R.*
> Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
> Surveyed. *Milton.*

3. To read through or carefully; loosely, to read. *Shak.*

Pe-ru′vi-an (pē-rōō′vĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *péruvien*, Sp. *peruviano.*] Of or pertaining to Peru or the Peruvians.
Peruvian balsam, balsam of Peru. — **P. bark**, the bitter bark derived from various South American rubiaceous trees of the genus *Cinchona.* The more important varieties are calisaya bark, red bark, pale bark, and Maracaibo bark. See CINCHONA. — **P. cotton.** See COTTON, *n.*, 2, & GOSSYPIUM. — **P. current**, *Oceanog.*, a current formed as a division of the west-wind drift of the South Pacific, and directed north along the coast of Chile and Peru. — **P. daffodil**, any of several Peruvian amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Hymenocallis*, as *P. amancaes* and *P. macleana.* — **P. hemp**, a Mexican agave (*Agave geminiflora*) or its fiber. — **P. hyacinth**, the Cuban lily (*Scilla peruviana*). — **P. ipecac**, a drug from the root of a tropical American rubiaceous plant (*Psychotria emetica*), resembling ipecac; also, the plant. — **P. jacinth**, Cuban lily. — **P. mastic tree**, pepper tree. — **P. nutmeg**, the aromatic seed of a South American monimiaceous tree (*Laurelia aromatica*). — **P. saltpeter** *or* **saltpetre.** See CHILE SALTPETER. — **P. swamp lily**, the white swamp lily (*Atamosco candida*). — **P. warts.** = VERRUGAS.

Pe-ru′vi-an, *n.* One of the people of Peru; specif.: **a** One of the Indians under the sway of the Incas previous to the coming of the Spaniards. See AYMARA, CHIMU, INCA. **b** One of the people of the Peruvian nation, including persons of Spanish descent, Negroes, Indians, and mixed populations.

per-vade′ (pẽr-vād′), *v. t.;* -VAD′ED (-vād′ĕd); -VAD′ING (-vād′ĭng). [L. *pervadere, pervasum; per* + *vadere* to go, to walk. See PER-; WADE.] **1**. To pass or flow through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate. *Rare.*
> That labyrinth is easily *pervaded.* *Blackstone.*

2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of; to be diffused throughout.
> A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions. *Burke.*

Syn. — See PERMEATE.

per-va′sion (-vā′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *pervasio.* See PERVADE.] Act of pervading, or state of being pervaded. *Boyle.*

per-va′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending or having power to pervade; of a pervading quality. "Civilization *pervasive* and general." *M. Arnold.* — **per-va′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-va′sive-ness**, *n.*

per-verse′ (pẽr-vûrs′), *a.* [F. *pervers*, L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, not right, p. p. of *pervertere* to turn around, to overturn. See PERVERT.] **1**. Turned away from the right; willfully erring; wicked; perverted.
> The only righteous in a world *perverse.* *Milton.*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; intractable.
3. Wayward; contrary; petulant; also, *Obs.*, adverse.
Syn. — Froward, untoward, stubborn, ungovernable, intractable, cross, petulant, vexatious. See WAYWARD.

per-ver′sion (pẽr-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *perversio:* cf. F. *perversion.* See PERVERT.] **1**. Act of perverting, or state of being perverted; a turning from truth or right; a change to something worse; diversion to a wrong end or use; also, a perverted form of something. "Violations and *perversions* of the laws." *Bacon.*
2. *Math.* **a** A figure derivable from another by symmetric exchange between right and left, as by reflection in a plane mirror. **b** The operation of perverting.

per-ver′si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *perversitas:* cf. F. *perversité.*] Quality or state of being perverse; perverseness.

per-ver′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to pervert.

per-vert′ (-vûrt′), *v. t.;* PER-VERT′ED; PER-VERT′ING. [F. *pervertir*, L. *pervertere, perversum; per* + *vertere* to turn. See PER-; VERSION.] **1**. To overturn; reverse; ruin. *Obs.*
2. To turn another way; to divert. *Obs.*
> Let's follow him, and *pervert* the present wrath. *Shak.*

3. To turn or lead away from truth, rectitude, or propriety, esp. from religious belief; to divert from a right use, end, or way; to lead astray; to corrupt; also, to misapply; to misinterpret designedly; as, to *pervert* one's words.
> He, in the serpent, had *perverted* Eve. *Milton.*

4. *Math.* To form a perversion of.

per-vert′, *v. i.* To become perverted; to go wrong. *Rare.*

per′vert (pûr′vẽrt), *n.* One perverted; one who has turned to error, esp. in religion; — opposed to *convert.*
> That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — PERVERT, APOSTATE, RENEGADE. PERVERT (opposed to *convert*) is a term used to stigmatize one who has been drawn off or perverted from the true faith; APOSTATE is stronger, and applies to one who has forsaken one religion, esp. for another; RENEGADE is broader, and denotes a deserter from a party or principle, as well as from religious faith. See CONVERT.

per-vert′ed (pẽr-vûr′tĕd), *p. a.* Turned from the right; wicked. — **per-vert′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **per-vert′ed-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See CORRUPT.

per-vert′i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perverted. — **per-vert′i-bil′i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **per-vert′i-bly**, *adv.*

per′vi-ous (pûr′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pervius; per* + *via* a way. See PER-; VOYAGE.] **1**. Admitting passage; capable of being penetrated; permeable; as, a *pervious* soil.
2. Capable of being seen through, physically or mentally. *Rare.*
> God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. *Zoöl.* Open; perforate.
4. Capable of penetrating or pervading. *Rare.* *Prior.*

pes (pēz), *n.; L. pl.* PEDES (pē′dēz; pĕd′ēz). [L., the foot.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1**. The distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, including the tarsus and foot.
2. A footlike part; as: **a** *Anat.* The ‖**pes an′se-ri′nus** (ăn′sē-rī′nŭs), the diverging branches of the facial nerve in and near the parotid gland, likened to the foot of a goose. **b** The enlarged lower extremity of the hippocampus major. **c** The crusta of either of the crura cerebri.
3. See MEASURE.
4. *Law.* The foot of the fine.

pe-sade′ (pĕ-sād′; -zād′; -zäd′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *posata*, orig. a stopping.] *Manège.* The motion of a horse when, raising his fore quarters, he keeps his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing.

pes′age (pĕs′āj; pĕ-zäzh′), *n.* [F., a weighing, fr. *peser* to weigh.] A fee, or toll, paid for weighing goods.

pe-se′ta (pĕ-sā′tä), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A former Spanish silver coin worth one fourth of the peso duro, or dollar. **b** A Spanish gold monetary unit, in use since 1868, equivalent to one franc ($0.193 or 9⅝d.) and divided into 100 centimos; also, a silver coin nominally of this value but worth somewhat less. **c** A Peruvian silver coin. See COIN.

Pe-shit′ta (pĕ-shēt′tä), **Pe-shi′to** (pĕ-shē′tō) *n.* [Syriac *peshîttâ* simple.] **1**. The Syriac version of the Scriptures or Vulgate commonly used in the Syriac Church since early in the 5th century. The authorship and date of the Peshitta are still unsettled. A probable opinion is that the translation of the New Testament was made by Rabbula, who as bishop in 411 required it to be used in place of the other Syriac versions. (See VERSION.) The Old Testament was of an earlier date, perhaps partly pre-Christian. It was translated from the Hebrew, and as a whole is the same as the Hebrew Bible. The New Testament omitted the Catholic Epistles and the Apocalypse as late as the 4th century; and the Minor Catholic Epistles and the Apocalypse are still not included in the Syriac Vulgate.
2. [*l. c.*] The serta alphabet. See SERTA.

pe′so (pā′sō), *n.; pl.* -SOS (-sōz; *Sp.* -sōs). [Sp.] **a** A Spanish or a Mexican dollar. See DOLLAR, 2 & 5. **b** Any of several Central and South American coins. See COIN. **c** A monetary unit and silver coin of the Philippines, worth $0.50 (2s. ⅝d.). Symbol, ₱ (used like $). — ‖**pe′so du′ro** (dōō′rō) [Sp., hard peso], the Spanish dollar. See DOLLAR, 2.

pes′sa-ry (pĕs′ȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *pessarium*, fr. *pessum, pessus*, Gr. πεσσός: cf. F. *pessaire.*] *Med.* **a** An instrument or device to be introduced into, and worn in, the vagina, to support the uterus, or to remedy a malposition. **b** A medicinal substance, in the form of a bolus or mass, for introduction into the vagina; a vaginal suppository.

pes′si-mism (pĕs′ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst, superl. of *pejor* worse. Cf. IMPAIR.] **1**. *Metaph.* The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for, or tends to, the worst, or that the world is essentially evil; — opposed to *optimism.*
2. The doctrine that the pains of life overbalance the happiness it affords; the doctrine that life is preponderatingly painful and therefore undesirable.
3. A disposition to take the least hopeful view of things; a melancholy or depressed mental attitude.
4. The worst possible state or condition. *Rare.*

pes′si-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst.] **1**. One who advocates the doctrine of pessimism; — opposed to *optimist.*
2. One who looks on the dark side of things.

pes′si-mist, *a.* Of or pertaining to pessimists or pessimism.

pes′si-mis′tic (pĕs′ĭ-mĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy; foreboding.
Syn. — See CYNICAL.

pes′su-lus (-ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., a bolt.] In birds, a bony or cartilaginous bar crossing the lower end of the windpipe dorsoventrally at its division into bronchi. — **pes′su-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

pest (pĕst), *n.* [L. *pestis:* cf. F. *peste.*] **1**. A fatal epidemic disease; a pestilence; specif., the plague.
> England's sufferings by that scourge, the *pest.* *Cowper.*

2. Anything which resembles a pest; one who, or that which, is troublesome, noxious, mischievous, or destructive; a nuisance. "A *pest* and public enemy." *South.*

Pes′ta-loz′zi-an (pĕs′tȧ-lŏt′sĭ-ăn), *a.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, a system of elementary education which combined manual training with other instruction, advocated and practiced by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss teacher. — *n.* An advocate or follower of the system of Pestalozzi. — **Pes′ta-loz′zi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pes′ter (pĕs′tẽr), *v. t.;* PES′TERED (-tẽrd); PES′TER-ING. [Prob. fr. *impester*, fr. OF. *empaistrier, empestrer*, to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass, F. *empêtrer; em-, en-* (L. *in* in) + LL. *pastorium, pastoria*, a fetter by which horses are prevented from wandering in the pastures, fr. L. *pastorius* belonging to a herdsman or shepherd, *pastor* a herdsman. See IN; PASTURE, PASTOR.] **1**. To obstruct; encumber; crowd; overload; entangle. *Obs.*
2. To infest, — said of noxious things or animals, etc. *Obs.*
3. To harass with petty vexations; to trouble; disturb; annoy; worry; tease.
> We are *pestered* with mice and rats. *Dr. H. More.*
> A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world. *Dryden.*

pes′ter, *n.* **1**. Hindrance; clog. *Obs.*
2. Bother; annoyance; vexation.

pest′hole′ (pĕst′hōl′), *n.* [*pest* + *hole.*] A place subject or liable to epidemic disease.

pest′house′ (-hous′), *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any pestilential disease.

pes-tif′er-ous (pĕs-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pestiferus, pestifer; pestis* pest + *ferre* to bear.] **1**. Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; contagious; as, *pestiferous* bodies. "Poor, *pestiferous* creatures begging alms." *Evelyn.* "*Pestiferous* occupations." *Burke.*
2. Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; vicious; hurtful; destructive; as, a *pestiferous* demagogue; of animals, noxious; hurtful.
> *Pestiferous* reports of men very nobly held. *Shak.*

— **pes-tif′er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pes-tif′er-ous-ness**, *n.*

pes′ti-lence (pĕs′tĭ-lĕns), *n.* [F. *pestilence*, L. *pestilentia.* See PESTILENT.] **1**. Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating; specif., the bubonic plague; the pest.
> The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness. *Ps.* xci. 6.

2. That which is pestilent, noxious, or pernicious to the moral character of great numbers. *Now Rare.*
> I'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear. *Shak.*

3. A cause of injury or trouble. *Obs.*

pes′ti-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *pestilens, -entis*, fr. *pestis* pest: cf. F. *pestilent.*] **1**. Deadly; poisonous.
2. Producing, or tending to produce, infectious disease; pestilential. *Now Rare.* "Corrupt and *pestilent.*" *Milton.*
3. Injurious to peace, morals, etc.; noxious; pernicious.
4. Annoying; mischievous; troublesome; plaguy. *Often Humorous.* "What a *pestilent* knave is this same!" *Shak.*

pes′ti-len′tial (-lĕn′shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pestilentiel*, OF. also *-cial.*] **1**. Producing, or tending to produce, pestilence; having the nature or qualities of a pestilence, esp. bubonic plague. "Sends the *pestilential* vapors." *Longfellow.*
2. Noxious; pernicious; morally destructive.
> So *pestilential*, so infectious a thing is sin. *Jer. Taylor.*

— **pes′ti-len′tial-ly**, *adv.* — **pes′ti-len′tial-ness**, *n.*

pes′tle (pĕs′'l; *formerly* -t'l), *n.* [ME. *pestel*, OF. *pestel*, LL. *pestellum, pestillum*, L. *pistillum, pistillus*, a pounder, pestle, fr. *pinsere, pistum*, to pound, crush; akin to Gr. πτίσσειν, Skr. *pish.* Cf. PISTIL.] **1**. An implement for pounding and breaking or braying substances in a mortar.
2. *Mech.* Any of various instruments for pounding or stamping, as a stamp or pounder in a stamp mill, fulling mill, oil mill, etc.
3. The leg, or a part of the leg, of an animal used for food, esp. the shank or foreleg of a pig. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. A constable's or bailiff's staff. *Obs. & R.* *Chapman.*

pes′tle, *v. t. & i.;* PES′TLED (-'ld); PES′TLING (-lĭng). [OF. *pesteler.*] To pound, pulverize, bray, or mix with or as with a pestle; to use a pestle.

pet (pĕt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1**. An animal kept to pet and play with, as a cade lamb.
2. A person specially cherished and indulged; a fondling; a darling; often, a favorite child.
> The love of cronies, *pets*, and favorites. *Tatler.*

3. A boil; a sore. *Colloq., Central and Southern U. S.*

pet, *a.* Petted; indulged; admired; cherished; as, a *pet* child; a *pet* lamb; a *pet* theory.
> Some young lady's *pet* curate. *F. Harrison.*

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pe-ruke′less, *a.* See -LESS.
per′u-kier′ (pĕr′ōō-kēr′), *n.* [F. *perruquier.*] A wigmaker. *Rare.*
per′u-la (pĕr′ōō-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *pera* wallet, Gr. πήρα.] *Bot.* **a** One of the scales of a leaf bud. **b** A mentum. — **per′u-late** (-lāt), *a.*
per′ule (-ōōl). Var. of PERULA.
pe-ruse′, *n.* Perusal. *Obs.*
pe-rus′er (pē-rōōz′ẽr), *n.* One who peruses.
Peruv. *Abbr.* Peruvian.
Pe-ru′vi-an-ize, *v. i.* To become like Peruvians. *Rare.*
per-vade′, *v. i.* To be diffused; to permeate. *Now Rare.*
per-vad′ence (pẽr-vād′ĕns), *n.* Pervasion. *R.*
per-vad′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that pervades.
per-vad′ing-ly, *adv.* of *pervading*, p. pr.
per′va-gate (pûr′vȧ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *pervagatus*, p. p. of *pervagari* to wander about.] To ramble through. *Rare.* — **per′va-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
per-valv′ar, *a.* [*per-* + *valvar.*] *Bot.* Through the middle of the valve longitudinally; — only in **pervalvar axis**, the longitudinal axis of the frustule of a diatom.
per-va′siv. Pervasive. *Ref. Sp.*
pervenke. † PERIWINKLE.
‖ **per ver′ba de fu-tu′ro.** [L.] With words concerning the future, i. e., speaking in the future *tense.* *Cf.* SPONSALIA.
‖ **per ver′ba de præ-sen′ti.** [L.] *Law.* With words concerning the present, i. e., speaking in the present tense. Cf. SPONSALIA.
per-verse′ (pẽr-vûrs′; pûr′vẽrs), *n.* *Math.* A perversion.
per-verse′, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *perverser.*] To pervert. *Obs.*
per-versed′ (-vûrst′), *p. a.* Turned aside; perverted. — **per-vers′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **per-vers′ed-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
per-verse′ly, *adv.* of PERVERSE.
per-verse′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-vers′er, *n.* A perverter. *Obs.*
per-ver′si-ose′, *a.* [See PERVERSE; -OSE.] Perverse. *Obs.*
per-ver′siv. Perversive. *Ref. Sp.*
per-vert′, *a.* Perverse. *Obs.*
per-vert′er, *n.* One that perverts. [*Sp.*]
per-vert′i-bl. Pervertible. *R.*
per-ver′tive (pẽr-vûr′tĭv), *a.* Perversive. *Rare.*
per-ves′ti-gate, *v. t.* [L. *pervestigatus*, p. p. of *pervestigare.*] To investigate thoroughly. *Obs.* — **per-ves′ti-ga′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
perveyaunce. † PURVEYANCE.
per′vi-al, *a.* [See PERVIOUS.] Pervious. *Obs.* — **per′vi-al-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
perviance. † PURVEYANCE.
per′vi-ate, *v. t.* [See PERVIOUS; -ATE.] To perforate. *Obs.*
per′vi-ca′cious (pûr′vĭ-kā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *pervicax, -acis.*] Very obstinate; willful; refractory. — **per′vi-ca′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per′vi-ca′cious-ness**, *n.* *All R.*
per′vi-cac′i-ty (-kăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Obstinacy: pervicaciousness. *R.*
per′vi-ca-cy (pûr′vĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *pervicacia.*] Pervicaciousness. *Obs.*
per-vig′i-late (pẽr-vĭj′ĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *pervigilatus*, p. p. of *pervigilare.*] To watch throughout the night. *Obs.* — **per-vig′i-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
per′vi-gil′i-um (pûr′vĭ-jĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L. See PER-; VIGIL.] **a** A night watch. **b** *Med.* Wakefulness; insomnia.
pervince. † PERIWINKLE.
pervinke. † PERIWINKLE, plant.
per′vi-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per′vis. † PARVIS.
per-vul′gate, *v. t.* [L. *pervulgatus*, p. p. of *pervulgare.*] To publish. *Rare.* — **per′vul-ga′tion** (pûr′vŭl-gā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
per′wick, per′wig. † PERIWIG.
pery. † PERRIE, PERRY, PIRRIE.
pes. † PEACE, PEASE, PIECE.
pe′sa (pā′zä), *n.* [G., local form of E. *pice.*] See COIN.
pesabilyte. † PEACEABILITY.
pesable. † PEACEABLE.
pes′a-ble, *a.* [OF.] That can be weighed. *Obs*
‖ **pe′sa-me** (pā′sä-mā), *n.* [Sp. *pésame*, lit., it grieves me.] An expression of condolence. *Obs.*
pesane. † PISANE.
pesant. † PEASANT, PEISANT.
pesant, *n.* [F., orig. p. pr.] Weight. *Obs. & R.*
‖**pe-san′te** (pā-sän′tā), *adv.* [It., heavy.] *Music.* Heavily; with heavy accent on each note.
pesanteur, *n.* [F.] Weight. *Obs.*
Pe-schit′ta, Pe-schi′to, Pe-schit′to. Vars. of PESHITTA, PESHITO.
pes′cod′. Obs. or dial. Eng. of PEASECOD.
pese. † PEACE, PEASE, PECE, PEISE, PIECE.
pesen. † PISANE.
pesent. † PEASANT.
Pesh. *Abbr.* Peshitta.
peshashe. † PISACHEE.
pesh′cush. Var. of PESHKASH.
Pe-shit′to. Var. of PESHITO.
pesh′kash (pāsh′kŭsh), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pēshkash;* prop., first fruits, fr. Per. *pēsh* front + *kash* drawing.] Any of various forms of fine, tax, tribute, or the like. *East India.*
pesh′kush. † PESHKASH.
pesh′wa (pāsh′wä), *n.* [Marathi, fr. Per. *pēshwā* exemplar, leader.] Formerly, the title of the chief minister of the Maratha princes. In 1749 the peshwa made himself hereditary sovereign. The last peshwa surrendered to the British in 1818.
pesh′wa-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pesible, pesibleness, etc. † PEACEABLE, etc.
pes′ki-ly (pĕs′kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PESKY.
pes′ky (pĕs′kĭ), *a.* [Perh. for *pesty*, fr. *pest.*] Pestering; vexatious; plaguy. *Colloq., U. S.* — **pes′ky**, *adv.*
pesle mesle. † PELL-MELL.
peson, *n.* [F., a kind of weighing machine.] A weighing instrument formed by a staff with balls and crockets. *Obs.*
pess (pĕs), *n.* A hassock, esp. one used in church. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pes′sa. Var. of PESA. See COIN.
pessant. † PEISANT.
pessemmin. † PERSIMMON.
‖ **pes′si-mi ex-em′pli.** [L.] Of a very bad example.
Pes′si-mist An′ti-cant′, Dr. See ANTICANT.
pes′si-mis′ti-cal (pĕs′ĭ-mĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pessimistic.
pes′si-mis′ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PESSIMISTIC, -TICAL.
pes′si-mize (pĕs′ĭ-mīz), *v. i.* To hold to pessimism. *Rare.*
pes′so-man′cy (pĕs′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πεσσός pebble + *-mancy.*] = PSEPHOMANCY.
pes′so-ner, *n.* [OF. (assumed) *peissonier*, F. *poissonnier.*] **1.** A fishmonger. *Obs.* **2.** A kind of boat or ship. *Archaic.*
peste (pĕst), *v. t. & i.* [F. *pester.*] To curse. *Rare.*
pes′tel (*dial.* pĕs′t'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PESTLE.
pestelet. † PISTOLET. [*Obs.*]
pes′ter-a-ble, *a.* Cumbersome.
pes′terd. Pestered. *Ref. Sp.*
pes′ter-er, *n.* One that pesters.
pes′ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *pestering*, p. pr. [*Obs. or Dial.*]
pes′ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
pes′ter-ous, *a.* Inclined to pester; pestering. *Obs. or R.*
pest′ful, *a.* Pestiferous. *Obs.*
pes′ti-duct, *n.* [L. *pestis* pest + *ductus* a leading.] A conveyer of contagion or infection. *Obs.*
pestifere, *a.* [F. *pestifère.*] Pestiferous. *Obs.*
pes′ti-fy, *v. i.* [L. *pestis* pest + *-fy.*] To create a pest. *Obs.*
pes′ti-lence, *v. t.* To infect with pestilence. *Obs.*
pestilence weed *or* **wort.** The butterbur, formerly considered a remedy for the plague.
pes′ti-lent, *n.* *Obs.* **a** One that is pestilent. **b** Pestilence.
pes′ti-len′tious (pĕs′tĭ-lĕn′shŭs), *a.* Pestilential. *Obs.* — **pes′ti-len′tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
pes′ti-lent-ly, *adv.* of PESTILENT. [*Obs. or R.*]
pes′ti-lent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pes-til′i-ty, *n.* [L. *pestilitas*, fr. *pestilis* pestilential.] Pestilence. *Obs.*
pestill. † PISTIL.
‖ **pes′tis** (pĕs′tĭs), *n.* [L.] The plague.
pes′tl. Pestle. *Ref. Sp.*
pest′lence. † PESTILENCE.
pes′toid (pĕs′toid), *a.* [L. *pestis* pest + *-oid.*] Resembling the pest or plague. *Rare.*
pes′tre. † PESTER.
pestreaunce, *n.* Pesterment. *Obs.*
pesture. † PESTER.
pesyn. † PEASEN, pl. of PEASE.
pet. † PEAT. [PIT.]
pet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIT.

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pet (pĕt), *v. t.;* PET'TED; PET'TING. To treat as a pet; to play with fondly; to fondle; indulge; as, to *pet* a child.

pet, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A fit of peevishness, ill humor, or fretfulness, esp. at being or feeling slighted; now, usually, a slight fit of this kind. "I took the *pet* at my diary." *Scott.* "In a *pet* she started up." *Tennyson.*

pet, *v. i.* To be in a pet; to sulk.

pet'al (pĕt'ăl), *n.* [NL. *petalum,* Gr. πέταλον a leaf, a leaf or plate of metal, fr. πέταλος outspread, broad, flat: cf. F. *pétale.* Cf. FATHOM.] **1.** *Bot.* One of the leaves of a corolla. See COROLLA, FLOWER, *Illust.*

2. *Zoöl.* A petaloid ambulacrum.

pet'al-age (-ăj), *n.* The petals of a flower, collectively.

pet'aled, pet'alled (pĕt'ăld), *a. Bot.* Having petals; as, a *petaled* flower; — opposed to *apetalous.*

pet'al-if'er-ous (pĕt'ăl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*petal* + *-ferous.*] Bearing petals.

pe-tal'i-form (pĕ-tăl'ĭ-fôrm; pĕt'ăl-ĭ-fôrm'), *a. Bot.* Having the form of a petal; petaloid; petal-shaped.

pet'al-ine (pĕt'ăl-ĭn; -in), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a petal; attached to, or resembling, a petal.

pet'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πεταλισμός, fr. πέταλον a leaf.] *Gr. Antiq.* A Syracusan method of banishing for five years a citizen suspected of having dangerous influence or ambition. It was similar to the *ostracism* in Athens; but olive leaves were used instead of shells for ballots.

pet'al-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétalite.*] *Min.* A mineral, occurring in monoclinic crystals or, more commonly, in foliated cleavable masses, usually white, or nearly so. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium, $LiAl(Si_2O_5)_2$. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 2.39-2.46.

Pet'a-lo-don'ti-dæ (pĕt'ă-lō-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πέταλον leaf, plate + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Paleon.* A family of Carboniferous and Subcarboniferous elasmobranchs, prob. intermediate between sharks and rays, having peculiar, flattened, petaloid teeth. **Pet'a-lo'dus** (-lō'dŭs), the type genus, is known only from the teeth. — **pet'a-lo-dont'** (pĕt'ă-lō-dŏnt'), **pet'a-lo-don'tid** (-dŏn'tĭd), **pet'a-lo-don'toid** (-toid), *a. & n.*

pet'a-lo'dy (pĕt'ă-lō'dĭ; pĕ-tăl'ō-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. πεταλώδης leaflike; πέταλον leaf + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* The metamorphosis of various floral organs, usually stamens, into petals, as in many "double" flowers.

pet'al-oid (pĕt'ăl-oid), *a.* [*petal* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Bot.* Having the form, appearance, or texture, of a petal.

2. *Zoöl.* Having the form of a flower petal; suboval.

petaloid ambulacra, *Zool.,* ambulacra in which the oral and apical portions are not continuous and the latter form areas of petal-like outline on the aboral surface of the test, as in most Clypeastridea and Spatangoidea. See SAND DOLLAR.

pet'al-oi'de-ous (-oi'dē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Petaloid; specif., in monocotyledons, having a perianth of colored leaves, as distinguished from *spadiceous* and *glumaceous.*

pet'a-lon (pĕt'ă-lŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lă). [Gr. πέταλον leaf (of metal).] *Eccl.* The plate of gold fastened to the front of the Jewish high priest's miter.

pet'al-ous (pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having petals; petaled; — usually in composition, as 3-*petalous,* polypetalous, etc.

pe-tard' (pē-tärd'; 277), *n.* [F. *pétard,* fr. *péter* to break wind, to crack, to explode, L. *pedere, peditum.*] **1.** *Mil.* A case containing an explosive, to be detonated against, and break in or down, gates, barricades, drawbridges, etc., to which it has first been attached. It was at first usually of metal, and later of wood. It is now rarely used.

2. A kind of firecracker.

pet'ar-deer' } (pĕt'ăr-dēr'), *n.* [F. *pétardier.*] *Mil.* A sol-
pet'ar-dier' } dier who manages a petard. *Obs. or Hist.*

Pet'a-si'tes (pĕt'ă-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πετασίτης the butterbur or coltsfoot, fr. πέτασος hat; — from its broad, hatlike leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs having thick rootstocks, large basal leaves, and radiate white or purplish flowers. The species are natives of temperate and subarctic regions. They are known popularly as *sweet coltsfoot,* and have medicinal properties similar to those of the true coltsfoot (*Tussilago*). *P. petasites* is the butterbur.

pet'a-sus (pĕt'ă-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πέτασος.] The winged cap of Mercury (see MERCURY, *Illust.*); also, a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat worn by Greeks and Romans.

‖ **pe-ta'te** (pā-tä'tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *petatl.*] A kind of mat made of dried palm leaves or grass.

pet cock, *or* **pet'cock'** (pĕt'kŏk'), *n. Mach.* A little cock, faucet, or valve, set in a water pipe or pump to let air out; at the end of a steam cylinder, in a radiator, or water jacket, to drain it; at the end of an internal-combustion engine to release compression; or the like.

pe-te'chi-æ (pē-tē'kĭ-ē; pē-tĕk'ĭ-ē; 277), *n. pl.; sing.* -IA (-ĭ-ă). [NL., fr. It. *petecchia.*] *Med.* Small crimson, purple, or livid spots, like fleabites, due to extravasation of blood, which appear on the skin in severe fevers.

pe-te'chi-al (pē-tē'kĭ-ăl; pē-tĕk'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pétéchial,* It. *petecchiale,* NL. *petechialis.*] *Med.* Characterized by, or pert. to, petechiæ; spotted. — **petechial fever,** epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

Pe'ter (pē'tĕr), *n.* [L. *Petrus,* fr. Gr. Πέτρος, fr. πέτρα rock, πέτρος stone.] **1.** Lit., a rock; — masc. prop. name L. *Petrus* (pē'trŭs); F. *Pierre* (pyär); It. *Pietro* (pyā'trō); Sp. & Pg. *Pedro* (pā'drō); G. *Peter* (pā'tĕr), *Petrus* (pā'trōōs). — Dim. *Pete* (pēt), *Peterkin* (pē'tĕr-kĭn), (*Perkin, Piers, Obs.*).

2. *Bib.* One of the Twelve Apostles, also called Simon or Simon Peter, a fisherman of Galilee and a favorite disciple of Jesus. According to tradition he suffered martyrdom at Rome about 64 A. D. He is the reputed author of the First and Second Epistles of Peter, and is regarded by the Roman Catholics as the first pope.

3. Either of the two Epistles of Peter, designated *First* and *Second Peter.* See NEW TESTAMENT.

4. [*l. c.*] A kind of wine. *Obs.*

5. [*l. c.*] A cosmetic. *Obs.*

6. [*l. c.*] A bag, trunk, bundle, etc. *Thieves' Slang.*

7. See MORRIS, PETER.

8. [*l. c.*] *Naut.* See BLUE PETER **a.**

pe'ter (pē'tĕr), *v. i.;* PE'TERED (-tĕrd); PE'TER-ING. [Orig. uncert.] To become exhausted; to run out; to fail; — used generally with *out;* as, that mine has *petered* out; his political influence has *petered* out. *Colloq.*

Pe'ter pen'ny, *or* **Pe'ter's pen'ny** (pē'tĕrz). Usually in *pl.,* **Peter pence,** *or* **Peter's pence.** **1.** An annual tax or tribute (established before King Alfred's time and abolished by statute in 1534) of a penny payable by each householder in England to the papal see, or see of St. Peter. Also, a similar tribute paid in several other countries.

2. Since 1860, a voluntary contribution made by Roman Catholics to the private purse of the Pope.

Peter's fish. A haddock; — so called because the black spot on each side, behind the gills, is said to have been caused by the thumb and finger of St. Peter, when he took a coin from a fish of this species. The name is applied, also, to other fishes having similar spots, as the john dory.

pe'ter-sham (pē'tĕr-shăm), *n.* [After Lord *Petersham.*]

1. A rough, knotted woolen cloth, used chiefly for men's overcoats; also, a coat of that material.

2. A heavy corded ribbon used for belts and hatbands.

pet'i-o-lar (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lăr) } *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or proceeding from,
pet'i-o-la-ry (-lā-rĭ) } a petiole; as, a *petiolar* tendril; growing or supported upon a petiole; as, a *petiolar* gland.

pet'i-o-late (-ō-lāt) } *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a stalk or
pet'i-o-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } petiole; as, a *petiolate* leaf.

pet'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [NL. *petiolus,* fr. L. *petiolus* a little foot, a fruit stalk: cf. F. *pétiole.*] **1.** *Bot.* A leafstalk; the slender stem which supports the blade of a foliage leaf; the mesopodium. It is usually cylindrical, but may be flattened or even winged. In sessile leaves it is absent.

2. *Zoöl.* A stalk or peduncle, as the slender abdominal segment or segments joining the rest of the abdomen to the thorax in certain insects, as wasps and ants.

pet'i-o-lule (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lūl; pĕt'ĭ-ōl'ūl; 277), *n.* [Dim. of *petiole:* cf. F. *pétiolule.*] *Bot.* The petiole of a leaflet or other segment of a compound leaf.

pet'it (pĕt'ĭ; *F.* pē-tē'; *see note below*), *a.* [F. See PETTY.] Small; little; insignificant; mean; — same as PETTY. *Obs. exc. Law.* "Small *petit* hints." *South.*

petit constable. = PETTY CONSTABLE. See CONSTABLE, 4 **b.** — **p. jury,** a jury of twelve men, impaneled to try, and decide finally upon the facts disputed in, causes at the bar of a court; — so called in distinction from the *grand jury.* See JURY, 1. — **p. larceny.** See LARCENY. — **p. point.** = TENT STITCH. — **p. sergeanty.** = PETTY SERGEANTY. See SERGEANTY.

☞ The usual pron., at least in the U. S., in current legal phrases is pĕt'ĭ. When the word was in general English use, the final *t* was sounded, the accent being variable.

‖ **pe-tite'** (pē-tēt'), *a.* [F., fem. of *petit.*] Small; little; of a woman or girl, of small size and trim figure.

pe-ti'tion (pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *peticion,* F. *pétition,* L. *petitio,* fr. *petere, petitum,* to beg, ask, seek. Cf. IMPETUS.]

1. A formal written request addressed to an official person or organized body having power to grant it, esp. one addressed to a sovereign or political superior for a particular grace or right; — in distinction from a *memorial,* which recalls certain facts; also, the document.

2. Specif.: *Eng. Hist.* The bill in the form of a request by which Parliament formerly presented measures for the king's granting, — superseded by the modern bill passed for the royal assent. See STATUTE.

3. Any formal asking or begging; a prayer; supplication; imploration; entreaty; esp., a solemn request; a prayer to the Supreme Being, or to a person of superior power, rank, or authority; also, a single clause in such a prayer.

A house of prayer and *petition* for thy people. 1 *Macc.* vii. 37.

4. *Law.* A written application to a court requesting its action upon some matter therein laid before it, either interlocutory to a pending action, by way of a special proceeding, or as instituting a new action. Distinguished from a *motion,* which may be oral.

5. That which is asked or supplicated; entreaty. "Thou receivest thy full *petition.*" *Shak.*

6. *Math.* An axiom; a postulate. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PRAYER.

petition in error, *Law,* an application for a hearing to reverse action in a lower court. A *petition in error* is in the nature of a new action, as distinguished from an *appeal.* — **p. of right. a** [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* The Parliamentary declaration of the rights of the people presented to Charles I., and assented to by him June 7, 1628. **b** *Eng. Law.* A petition to obtain possession or restitution of property, either real or personal, from the crown, which suggests such a title as controverts the title of the crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition itself. It is an ancient common-law remedy, now regulated by the Petition-of-Right Act, 1860.

pe-ti'tion (pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.;* PE-TI'TIONED (-ŭnd); PE-TI'TION-ING. To make a prayer or request to; to ask from; to solicit; to entreat; esp., to make a formal written supplication or application to, as to any branch of the government.

You have . . . *petitioned* all the gods for my prosperity. *Shak.*

pe-ti'tion, *v. i.* To make a petition or solicitation.

pe-ti'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing a petition; of the nature of a petition; as, a *petitionary* epistle.

2. Supplicatory; entreating. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Pardon Rome, and thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shak.*

3. Containing a petitio principii. *Obs. Sir T. Browne.* — **pe-ti'tion-a-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

pe-ti'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who presents a petition; specif. [*cap.*]: *Eng. Hist.* = ADDRESSER.

‖ **pe-ti'ti-o prin-ci'pi-i** (pē-tĭsh'ĭ-ō prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ī). [L.] *Logic.* Begging of the question; a fallacy in which a premise is assumed to be true without warrant, or in which that which is to be proved is implicitly taken for granted.

pet'i-to-ry (pĕt'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *petitorius,* fr. *petere, petitum,* to beg, ask.] **1.** Petitioning; supplicating. *Now Rare.*

2. *Law.* **a** Designating, or pert. to, an action or suit, chiefly one in admiralty, in which the title to property is litigated and sought to be enforced, as distinguished from a *possessory* suit. **b** *Scots Law.* A suit wherein the plaintiff claims something as due him by the defendant.

All personal actions upon contracts or quasi contracts are *petitory.* *Erskine's Principles.*

Pet'i-ve'ri-a (pĕt'ĭ-vē'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after James *Petiver* (1663–1718), English naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American phytolaccaceous herbs, having the odor of garlic, with alternate ovate leaves and small greenish spicate flowers. *P. alliacea* is the guinea-hen weed.

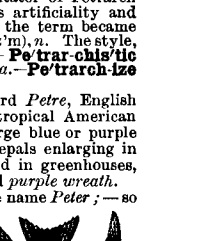
pe'to (pā'tō), *n.* The wahoo (a fish).

Pe-trar'chal (pē-trär'kăl), **Pe-trar'chan** (-kăn), **Pe-trar'chi-an** (-kĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or imitative of, the Italian poet Petrarch (1304–74).

Pe'trarch-ist (pē'trär-kĭst), *n.* An imitator of Petrarch (1304–74), esp. in his love poetry. His artificiality and use of conceits were exaggerated until the term became one of contempt. — **Pe'trarch-ism** (-kĭz'm), *n.* The style, or imitation of the style, of Petrarch. — **Pe'trar-chis'tic** (-kĭs'tĭk), **Pe'trar-chis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Pe'trarch-ize** (pē'trär-kīz), *v. i. & i.*

Pe'tre-a (pē'trē-ă), *n.* [NL., after Lord *Petre,* English patron of botany.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American verbenaceous twining shrubs, having large blue or purple flowers in long racemes, the colored sepals enlarging in fruiting. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, esp. the West Indian *P. volubilis,* called *purple wreath.*

pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* [Prob. a dim. of the name *Peter;* — so called in allusion to St. *Peter's* walking on the sea (*Matt.* xiv. 29).] Any of numerous sea birds of the order Procellariiformes and family Procellariidæ; in ordinary usage restricted to the small and medium-sized members of the group. They are long-winged birds, which fly far from land, feeding on small surface-swimming creatures and refuse from ships, and breeding in burrows and crevices in rocks and cliffs, usually on islands. The plumage is chiefly dark, sometimes with white areas. Several very small, dark-colored, white-rumped species are very abundant on the Atlantic, and are known as **stormy petrels,** or **Mother Carey's chickens.** One of these is the true stormy petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*). Others are **Leach's petrel** (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*), common near the American coast, and **Wilson's petrel** (*Oceanites oceanicus*), which breeds in the Southern Hemisphere, but is common in summer on the North Atlantic. Cf. DIVING PETREL.



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Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*).

Pet. *Abbr.* Peter.

‖ **pe-ta'ca** (pā-tä'kä), *n.* [Sp.] Cigar case.

pet'al-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pet'a-lo-ma'ni-a (pĕt'ă-lō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πέταλον leaf + *mania.*] *Bot.* Petalody.

Pet'a-los'ti-cha (-lŏs'tĭ-kă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πέταλον a leaf + στίχος a row.] *Zoöl.* = IRREGULARIA. — **pet'a-los'ti-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

pet'al-y (pĕt'ăl-ĭ), *n. Bot.* State of having petals; — chiefly in combination.

petamar. ✝ PATAMAR.

pe-tar' (pē-tär'). ✝ PETARD.

pe-ta'ra (pē-tä'rä), **pe-ta'rah.** Vars. of PITARAH.

pe-tard', *v. t.* [F. *pétarder.*] To blow up with a petard. *Obs.*

pe-tard'ing, *vb. n.* Firing of a petard, or firecracker. *Rare.*

pe'ta-ry (pē'tă-rĭ). = PEATERY.

pet'a-site, *n.* [See PETASITES.] The butterbur. *Obs.*

‖ **Pé'taud'** (pā'tō'), *n.* A French name occurring only in the phrase "La cour du roi *Pétaud*" (the court of King Pétaud, denoting a place of confusion, as a household without a head). In old times the beggars had a king, the most adroit or the poorest among them, called humorously *King Pétaud* (from Lat. *petere,* to beg).

Pet'au-ri'næ (pĕt'ô-rĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Petaurus,* fr. Gr. πεταυριστής. See PETAURIST.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of marsupials consisting of the flying phalangers. — **pe-tau'rine** (-ō-tō'rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.*

pe-tau'rist (-rĭst), *n.* [L. *petauristа* a ropedancer, Gr. πεταυριστής; cf. F. *pétauriste.*] A flying phalanger.

pet'au-ris'tic, pet'au-ris'ti-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a tumbler; acrobatic. *Obs.*

petch. Dial. Eng. var. of PITCH.

pet'ch'a-ry (pĕch'ä-rĭ; pĕ-chä'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The gray kingbird.

pete. ✝ PEAT, PITY.

pe-te'chi-ate (pē-tē'kĭ-āt; -tĕk'ĭ-), *a. Med.* Petechial; spotted.

peteete. ✝ PETIT.

petegree. ✝ PEDIGREE.

petegreu. ✝ PEDIGREE.

petenlair, *n.* [F. *pet-en-l'air,* lit., a breaking wind in the air.] A kind of short jacket. *Obs.*

peteous. ✝ PITEOUS. [to. *Obs.*

pe'ter, *v. t.* To apply cosmetics

pe'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. BLUE PETER.] *Whist.* To signal to a partner to play trumps. *Eng.*

pe'te-ra'ro, -ra. ✝ PEDRERO.

Peter Bell. See BELL, PETER.

peter boat. A small, half-decked fishing boat, sharp at both ends. *Local, Eng.*

peterel. ✝ PETREL.

pet'e-re'ro (pĕt'ē-rē'rō). Var. of PEDRERO. [*U. S.*]

Peter Funk. A by-bidder. *Cant,*

Pe'ter-loo' Mas'sa-cre (pē'tĕr-lōō'). An attack by soldiers under orders upon a mass meeting in St. Peter's Field (hence fancifully called the Field of Peterloo in imitation of Waterloo), at Manchester, England, August 16, 1819. A few were killed and hundreds injured.

pe'ter-man (pē'tĕr-măn), *n.* **a** A fisherman; — after the apostle Peter. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A thief who steals peters, or hand bags. *Thieves' Slang.*

pe'ter-net', *n* [*Peter* + *net.*] A fishing net used with one end fastened on shore and the other anchored in the water. *Eng.*

Peter's cress. Samphire, or sea fennel. [PEDRO JIMENEZ.]

Pe'ter-see-me', Obs. corrupt. of

Peter's staff. Mullein.

Peter the Headstrong. = HARDKOPPIG PETE.

pe'ter-wort' (pē'tĕr-wûrt'), *n.* = ST.-PETER'S-WORT.

pet'ful, *a.* Pettish. *R.* [PITH.

peth (pĕth). Obs. or dial. of

peth (pĕth). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PATH.

Peth'a-hi'ah (pĕth'ä-hī'ä). *Bib.*

peth'er (pĕth'ĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEDDER.

Pe'thor (pē'thôr). *Bib.*

Pe-thu'el (pē-thū'ĕl). *Bib.*

peticion. ✝ PETITION.

peticote. ✝ PETTICOAT.

petidegree. ✝ PEDIGREE.

petie. ✝ PETTY, PITY.

petieship, *n.* Pettiness. *Obs.*

pet'i-fac'tor, *n.* [See PETTY; FACTOR. Perh. an alteration of PETTIFOGGER.] Pettifogger. *Obs*

petifoger. ✝ PETTIFOGGER.

petigree. ✝ PEDIGREE.

pet'i-grew, *n* [Prob. fr. *petty* + Pr. *grèu, agrèu,* holly, L. *acrifolium. Oxf. E. D.*] Butcher's broom. *Obs.*

Pet'i-o-la'ta (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Hymenoptera having the abdomen petiolated, or attached by a very mobile articulation. [late.]

pet'i-oled (pĕt'ĭ-ōld), *a.* Petio-

pet'i-ol'u-lar (pĕt'ĭ-ōl'ū-lăr), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a petiolule.

pet'i-ol'u-late (-lāt), *a. Bot.* Having a petiolule.

pe-ti'o-lus (pē-tī'ō-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.] A petiole.

pet'i-o-ti-za'tion (pĕt'ĭ-ō-tĭ-zā'shăn; -tī-zā'-), *n.* [After *Pétiot,* a French wine grower, who introduced it.] The process of making a winelike beverage (*piquette*) by extracting the marc of grapes with sugar and water, and fermenting.

pet'i-o-tize' (pĕt'ĭ-ō-tīz'), *v. t. & i.* To prepare by, or practice, petiotization.

‖ **pe-tit' blanc'** (pē-tē' blăn'); *pl.* PETITS BLANCS (pē-tē' blăn'). [F.] Lit., small white; — in French colonies or countries, formerly, a middle-class white person, as a small planter or an artisan. [PETTY CANON.

pet'it-can'on (pĕt'ĭ-kăn'ŭn). ✝

‖ **pe-tit' chou'** (pē-tē' shōō'). [F.] A little cake. See CHOU, 2.

petite. ✝ PETIT

‖ **pe-tite' bourse'** (pē-tēt' bōōrs'). [F.] An outside Paris market for securities which is held in the evening by the members of the coulisse.

‖ **pe-tite' maî'tresse'** (mā'trĕs'). [F.] A female dandy.

pe-tite'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **pe-tite' pièce'** (pē-tēt' pyĕs'). A minor (stage) performance or writing. [*ble I.*]

pet'it-grain' oil. See OIL, *Ta-*

‖ **pe-ti'ti-o jus-ti'ti-æ** (pē-tĭsh'ĭ-ō jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ē). [L.] *Law.* = PETITION OF RIGHT **b.**

pe-ti'tion-al (pē-tĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Bearing petition; of the nature of petition. *Rare.*

pe-ti'tion-ate, *v. t. & i.* To make petition; to petition. *Obs.*

pe-ti'tiond. Petitioned. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **pe'ti'tion' de droit'** (pā'tē'syōn' dē drwä'). [Law F.] = PETITION OF RIGHT **b.**

pe-ti'tion-ee' (pē-tĭsh'ŭn-ē'), *n.* A person cited to answer, or defend against, a petition. *U. S.*

‖ **pe-tit' maî'tre** (pē-tē' mâ'trĕ'). [F., lit., little master.] A dandy; fop; a coxcomb; a ladies' man.

‖ **pe-tit' mal'** (mäl'). [F., lit., little sickness.] *Med.* Epilepsy with momentary faintness and without convulsions; — opposed to *grand mal.*

pe'tre. ✝ PETER. [*Colloq.*

pe'tre, *n.* Niter; saltpeter. *Now*

pe-tre'an (pē-trē'ăn), *a.* [L. *petræus,* Gr. πετραῖος, fr. πέτρα a rock.] Of or pert. to rock; rocky; [*cap.*] of Arabia Petræa.

pe-tre'i-ty (-tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See PETREAN.] Stoniness. *Rare.*

‖ **pe-tit' sou'per'** (pē-tē' sōō'-pā'). [F.] Little supper; a dainty supper for friends or pleasure companions.

‖ **pe-tits' pois'** (pē-tē' pwä'). [F.] Little peas; green peas.

‖ **pe-tits' soins'** (swăn'). [F.] Little (delicate) attentions.

‖ **pe-tit' verre'** (pē-tē' vâr'). [F.] A little glass; liquor taken in a small glass. [pet. *Rare.*

pet'kin, pet'ling, *n.* A little

pe-tong' (pē-tŏng'). Var. of PAKTONG.

petous. ✝ PITEOUS. [PETREAN.

pe-træ'an (pē-trē'ăn), Var. of

pet'ra-lite (pĕt'rä-lĭt), *n.* [L. *petra* rock (representing saltpeter) + *-lite.*] An explosive composed of saltpeter, wood or charcoal, and antimony.

pe-tral'o-gy (pē-trăl'ō-jĭ), **pet'ra-log'ic** (pĕt'rä-lŏj'ĭk), etc. Incorrect for PETROLOGY, etc.

Pe'trarch-esque' (pē'trär-kĕsk'), *a.* Petrarchal.

pet'ra-ry (pĕt'rä-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *petraria,* fr. L. *petra* stone.] The pedrero. *Obs. or Hist.*

pe'tre. ✝ PETER. [*Colloq.*

pe'tre, *n.* Niter; saltpeter. *Now*

pe-tre'an (pē-trē'ăn), *a.* [L. *petræus,* Gr. πετραῖος, fr. πέτρα a rock.] Of or pert. to rock; rocky; [*cap.*] of Arabia Petræa.

pe-tre'i-ty (-tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See PETREAN.] Stoniness. *Rare.*

pe·tres'cence (pē·trĕs'ĕns) } *n.* Process of changing into
pe·tres'cen·cy (-ĕn·sĭ) } stone; petrifaction. *Now R.*
pe·tres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *petra* rock, stone, Gr. πέτρα + *-escent.*] Undergoing petrifaction; also, and usually, converting into stone; as, *petrescent* water. *Now Rare.*

pet'ri·fac'tion (pĕt'rĭ·făk'shŭn), *n.* [See PETRIFY.] **1.** The process of petrifying, or changing into stone; conversion of organic matter, including shells, bones, etc., into stone, or a substance of stony hardness. Petrifaction is produced by the infiltration of water containing dissolved mineral matter, as calcium carbonate, silica, etc., which replaces the organic material particle by particle, sometimes with original structure retained. Silica gives the most perfect results, as seen in specimens of silicified wood.
2. State of being petrified, benumbed, as with fear or amazement, hardened, or the like. See PETRIFY, *v. t.*, 2.
3. That which is petrified; popularly, an organic body infiltrated with mineral matter and preserving more or less clearly its original form or structure. Cf. FOSSIL, 2.

pet'ri·fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the quality of converting organic matter into stone; petrifying.
2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, petrifaction.

pe·trif'ic (pē·trĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *petra* stone + *-fic.*] Petrifactive. *Rare.* "Death with his mace *petrific.*" *Milton.*

pet'ri·fy (pĕt'rĭ·fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *petra* rock, Gr. πέτρα (akin to πέτρος a stone) + *-fy*: cf. F. *pétrifier.* Cf. PARROT, PETREL.] **1.** To convert (organic matter) into stone or stony substance. See PETRIFACTION, 1.
2. To change as if into stone; to benumb or deaden; to make callous; to stupefy or make motionless as with fear, amazement, horror, etc.; as, to *petrify* the heart. *Young.*
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

pet'ri·fy, *v. i.* **1.** To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by calcareous deposits.
2. To become stony, callous, or obdurate.

Pe'trine (pē'trĭn; -trīn; 277), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the apostle Peter, or his teachings, esp. the doctrine of justification by works, or the claim, made by the Roman Catholic Church, that the Christian church was founded upon him. See ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Petrine Liturgy, the liturgy of the Church of Rome. See LITURGY, I, V.

Pe'trin·ism (pē'trĭ·nĭz'm), *n.* The theological principles taught by, or ascribed to, the apostle Peter (Gr. Πέτρος); — by some considered in part inharmonious with the teaching of the apostle Paul, as laying more stress upon the obligation of gentile Christians to observe parts of the Jewish Law. Cf. PAULINISM. — **Pe'trin·ist,** *n.* — **Pe'trin·ize,** *v. t.*

pet'ro- (pĕt'rō-). A combining form from Greek πετρα a *rock*, πέτρος a *stone;* as, *petrology, petroglyphic.*

Pe·tro'bi·um (pē·trō'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *petro-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants consisting of the single species *P. arboreum*, native of the island of St. Helena. It is a small tree with heads of yellow discoid flowers, and is called *rock plant of St. Helena* and *whitewood.*

Pet'ro·brn'si·an (pĕt'rō·brōō'sĭ·ăn), *n.* [LL. *Petrobrusianus,* fr. *Petrus Brusius* Peter of Bruys.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Peter of Bruys (d. about 1126), a pupil of Abelard, who rejected infant baptism, transubstantiation, prayers for the dead, and the equal authority of the Epistles with the Gospels, opposed building churches, etc.

pet'ro·glyph (pĕt'rō·glĭf), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétroglyphe.*] A carving or inscription upon a rock, esp. a prehistoric one.

pet'ro·glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to petroglyphy.

pe·trog'ly·phy (pē·trŏg'lĭ·fĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + Gr. γλυφειν to carve.] Art or operation of carving figures or inscriptions on rock or stone.

pe·trog'ra·pher (-rä·fĕr), *n.* A specialist in petrography.

pet'ro·graph'ic (pĕt'rō·grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to petrog-
pet'ro·graph'i·cal (-grăf'ĭ·kăl) } raphy. — **petrographic province,** *Geol.*, a region in which the various igneous rocks are so related as to indicate a common origin.

pe·trog'ra·phy (pē·trŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + *-graphy.*] The description and systematic classification of rocks (see PETROLOGY). Of the various systems of classification of rocks none has yet been generally accepted. In 1903 four American petrographers published a new system for igneous rocks with a new nomenclature and called "Quantitative Classification of Igneous Rocks." In this system the rocks are classified primarily with reference to their quantitative chemical composition, as determined by chemical analysis or often by optical examination. A few minerals (standard minerals), which together contain all the ordinary elements of rocks, have been selected, and the chemical composition of the rock is calculated into terms of these minerals. Each rock is classified according to this theoretical mineral composition, called the **norm,** whether it is the same as the actual mineral composition (called the **mode**) or not. The standard minerals are divided into two groups, *salic* and *femic* (see defs. below). According to the proportion of salic to femic minerals which it contains, any rock falls into one of five classes: (1) **persalane** — ratio of salic to femic greater than $^7/_1$; (2) **dosalane** — dominantly salic, ratio between $^7/_1$ and $^5/_3$; (3) **salfemane** — ratio between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$; (4) **dofemane** — dominantly femic, ratio $^5/_3$ to $^7/_1$; (5) **perfemane** — extremely femic, ratio greater than $^7/_1$. These five classes (ending, **-ane**) are divided on similar principles into **orders** (ending, **-are**), the orders into **rangs** (ending, **-ase**), and the rangs into **grads** (ending, **-ate**). There are also subclasses (**-one**), suborders (**-ore**), subrangs (**-ose**), and subgrads (**-ote**) Orders are named after countries: their subdivisions, after typical localities.
The outline below shows the chief divisions and subdivisions of the system, so far as named. For meanings of the adjectives used, consult the glossary below. In classes I, II, and III, rang 1 is *peralkalic;* rang 2, *domalkalic;* rang 3, *alkalicalcic;* rang 4, *docalcic;* and rang 5, *percalcic.*

CLASS I. PERSALANE.

ORDERS: — 1. VICTORARE (perquaric). — 2. BELGARE (doquaric). *Rang* 1. Dargase. — 3. COLUMBARE (quarfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Alaskase. 2. Alsbachase. 3. Riesenase. — 4. BRITANNARE (quardofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Liparase. 2. Toscanase. 3. Coloradase. — 5. CANADARE (perfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Nordmarkase. 2. Pulaskase. 4. Labradorase. 5. Canadase. — 6. RUSSARE (lendofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Miaskase. 2. Viezzenase. — 7. TASMANIARE (lenfelic). *Rang* 1. Laugenase. — 8. ONTARARE (dolenic).

CLASS II. DOSALANE.

ORDERS: — 3. HISPANARE (quarfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Varingase. 3. Almerase. 5. Gordonase. — 4. AUSTRARE (quardofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Pamellerase. 2. Ducase. 3. Tonalase 4. Bandase. — 5. GERMANARE (perfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Umptekase. 2. Monzonase. 3. Andase. 4. Hessase. 5. Corsase — 6. NORGARE (lendofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Laurdalase. 2. Essexase. 3. Salemase. — 7. ITALARE (lenfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Lujavrase. 2. Vulturase. — 8. CAMPANARE (dolenic). *Rang* 2. Vesuvase. — 9. LAPPARE (perlenic). *Rang* 1. Urtase.

CLASS III. SALFEMANE.

ORDERS: — 3. ATLANTARE (quarfelic). *Rang* 1. Rockallase. — 4. VAALARE (quardofelic) *Rang* 3. Vaalase. — 5. GALLARE (perfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Orendase 2 Kilauase. 3. Camptonase. 4. Auvergnase. 5. Kedabekase. — 6. PORTUGARE (dofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Wyomingase. 2. Monchiquase. 3. Limburgase. — 7. KAMERUNARE (lenfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Malignase. 2. Kameruase. 3. Etindase. — 8. BOHEMARE (dolenic). *Rangs:* 1. Chotase. 2. Albanase. — 9. FINNARE (perlenic). *Rang* 1. Ijolase.
☞ In classes IV and V, Rang 1 (the only one given) is *permirlic.*

CLASS IV. DOFEMANE.

ORDERS: — 1. HUNGARARE (perpolic). Section 1. Minnesotiare (perpyric). *Rang* 1. Minnesotase Section 3. Hungariare (pyrolic). *Rang* 1. Wehrlase. Section 4. Hungariare (domolic). *Rang* 1. Cortlandtase. Section 5. Pyreniare (perolic). *Rang* 1. Lherzase. — 2. SCOTARE (dopolic). Section 2. Paoliare (dopyric). *Rang.* 1. Paolase. Section 3. Texiare (pyrolic). *Rang* 1. Texase. Section 4. Texiare (domolic). *Rang* 1. Casselase. — 3. SVERIGARE (polmitic). Section 1. Bergeniare (perpyric). *Rang* 1. Bergenase. Section 5. Sverigiare (perolic). *Rang* 1. Tabergase. — 4. ADIRONDACKARE (domitic). Suborder 2. Adirondackore (dohemic). *Rang* 1. Adirondackase. Suborder 3. Champlainore (tilhemic). *Rang* 1. Champlainase.

CLASS V. PERFEMANE.

ORDER 1. MAORARE (perpolic). Section 1. Caroliniare (perpyric). *Rang* 1. Websterase. Section 2. Marylandiare (dopyric). *Rang* 1. Baltimorase. Section 5. Maoriare (perolic). *Rang* 1. Dunase.

GLOSSARY.

alferric. Designating a group of minerals (*al*uminous, *ferr*omagnesian silicates and calcic silicates) intermediate in composition between the members of the salic and femic groups. The group includes augite, hornblende, mica, garnet, tourmaline, spinel, etc. — **alkalic.** Containing potash and soda: — contrasted with *calcic* or *mirlic.* — **alkalicalcic.** Equally alkalic and calcic, or nearly so (ratio of salic alkalies to salic lime between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$). — **alkalimirlic.** Equally alkalic and mirlic, or nearly so (ratio of femic alkalies to mirlic constituents between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$). — **calcic.** Containing calcium. — **calcimirlic.** Equally calcic and mirlic, or nearly so (ratio of lime to mirlic constituents between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$). — **chloric.** Containing chlorine; — contrasted with *sulphic.* — **chlorsulphic.** Equally chloric and sulphic, or nearly so (ratio of chlorine to sulphuric acid between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$). — **do-, dom-.** Prefix indicating that the factor denoted by the remainder of the word *dominates* over the one with which it is contrasted, that is, bearing to it a ratio between 7 : 1 and 5 : 3. Thus *tilic* (see below) is contrasted with *hemic.* "Dotilic" means, having titanite, ilmenite, etc., dominant over hematite and magnetite within the above ratios. These adjectives are:

docalcic	dolenic	domirlic	dopolic	dosalic
dofelic	domagnesic	domitic	dopotassic	dosodic
dofemic	domalkalic	domolic	dopyric	dosonic
doferrous	domiric	donelic	doquaric	dotilic
dohemic				

— **dominant.** Bearing a ratio of between $^7/_1$ and $^5/_3$ to some other factor. See DO-, above. — **felic** Of the nature of, or containing, feldspar; — contrasted with *quaric* or *lenic.* — **femic.** [L. *ferrum* iron + magnesium.] Designating one of the two principal groups of standard minerals, many members of which contain iron or magnesium, or both, but not aluminium; — contrasted with *salic.* Its members are: acmite, sodium and potassium metasilicates, diopside, wollastonite, hypersthene, olivine, akermanite, magnetite, chromite, hematite, ilmenite, titanite, perovskite, rutile, apatite, fluorite, calcite, pyrite, other metallic oxides and sulphides, and native metals. — **ferrous.** Containing ferrous iron; — contrasted with *magnesic.* — **hemic.** Of the nature of or containing *hem*atite or magnetite; — contrasted with *tilic.* — **lendofelic.** Having feldspar dominant over lenic minerals, in a ratio between $^7/_1$ and $^5/_3$. — **lenfelic.** Equally lenic and felic, or nearly so (ratio of lenic to felic between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$) — **lenic.** Of the nature of, or containing, *leucite, nephelite,* sodalite, or noselite, which are called **lenads**; — contrasted with *felic.* — **magnesic.** Containing magnesia; — contrasted with *ferrous* — **magnesiferrous.** Equally magnesic and ferrous, or nearly so (ratio of magnesia to ferrous iron between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$). — **miric.** Containing *magnesia* and ferrous *iron*; — contrasted with *calcic* — **mirlic.** Containing *magnesia,* ferrous *iron,* and *lime*; — contrasted with *alkalic.* — **mitic.** Designating, or pertaining to, a subgroup of standard minerals consisting of *magnetite, ilmenite, titanite,* chromite, hematite, perovskite, rutile, apatite, fluorite, calcite, pyrite, and other oxides and sulphides, and native metals; — contrasted with *polic.* — **nelic.** Of the nature of, or containing, *nephelite* or *leucite*; — contrasted with *sonic.* — **olic.** Of the nature of, or containing, *olivine* or *akermanite*; — contrasted with *pyric.* — **per-.** Prefix indicating that the factor denoted by the remainder of the word is present in extreme amount, bearing to some contrasting factor a ratio of over $^7/_1$. Thus *pyric* (see below) is contrasted with *olic.* "*Per*pyric" therefore means, having *pyroxenes* present to more than seven times the amount of *olivine,* etc. Cf. list under DO-, above. — **polic.** Designating, or pertaining to, certain silicates of the femic group: nonaluminous pyroxenes (diopside, acmite, etc.), *olivine,* and akermanite. Contrasted with *mitic.* — **polmitic.** Equally polic and mitic, or nearly so (ratio between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$). — **potassic.** Derived from, pertaining to, or containing potassium. — **pre-.** Prefix indicating that the factor denoted by the remainder of the word *predominates* over some contrasting factor, bearing to it a ratio of over $^5/_3$: as, *pre*alkalic, *pre*calcic, etc. Cf. PER-, above. — **predominant.** Bearing a ratio greater than $^5/_3$ to some other factor See PRE-, above. — **pyric.** Of the nature of, or containing, standard, nonaluminous pyroxenes; — contrasted with *olic.* — **pyrolic.** Equally pyric and olic, or nearly so (ratio between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$). — **quardofelic.** Having feldspar dominant over quartz, in a ratio between $^7/_1$ and $^5/_3$. — **quarfelic.** Equally quaric and felic or nearly so (ratio of quartz to feldspar between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$). — **quaric.** Containing quartz; — contrasted with *felic.* — **salfemic.** Equally salic and femic, or nearly so (ratio between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$); of or pertaining to salfemane. — **salic.** Designating one of the two principal groups of standard minerals, the members of which contain silicon or *al*uminium, or both, but not iron or magnesium; — contrasted with *femic.* Its members are: quartz, zircon, corundum, orthoclase, albite, anorthite, leucite, nephelite, kaliophilite, sodalite, and noselite. — **sodic.** Of or pertaining to sodium; containing sodium. — **sodipotassic.** Equally sodic and potassic, or nearly so (ratio of soda to potash between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$). — **sonic.** Of the nature of, or containing, *sodalite* or *noselite*; — contrasted with *nelic.* — **sonnelic.** Equally sonic and nelic, or nearly so (ratio between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$). — **sulphic.** Containing sulphur trioxide; — contrasted with *chloric.* — **tilhemic.** Equally tilic and hemic, or nearly so (ratio of titanite, etc., to hematite, etc., between $^5/_3$ and $^3/_5$). — **tilic.** Containing *t*itanite, *il*menite, perovskite, or rutile; — contrasted with *hemic.*

pet'rol (pĕt'rŏl; -rōl; pē·trōl'; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétrole.*]
1. Petroleum. *Obs. or R.*
2. Petroleum spirit, such as is used for producing motive power (cf. PETROL ENGINE); gasoline. *British.*

pet'ro·lage (pĕt'rō·lăj), *n.* Treatment with petrol or petroleum, as to exterminate mosquitoes.

pet'ro·la'tum (pĕt'rō·lā'tŭm), *n.* [NL. Cf. PETROL, PETROLEUM.] *Pharm.* A neutral unctuous substance, without taste or odor, derived from petroleum by distilling off the lighter portions and purifying the residue. It is used as a bland protective dressing, and as a substitute for fatty materials in ointments. Three forms are recognized: *liquid,* a colorless or yellowish oil; *soft,* a white or yellowish semi-solid substance; *hard,* a white or yellowish waxlike mass. All are more or less fluorescent when yellowish. When the form is not specified soft petrolatum is understood. *Petrolatum* is the official name for the purified product. *Cosmoline* and *vaseline* are commercial names for substances essentially the same as soft petrolatum, but differing slightly in appearance and consistency or fusibility. An "artificial vaseline" is made in Europe by dissolving paraffin in mineral oil, but it is less homogeneous than the true petrolatum.

pet'ro·lene (pĕt'rō·lēn), *n.* [F. *pétrolène.*] That part of pure asphaltum which is soluble in petroleum spirit, and which is thought to impart to asphalt its tough and elastic properties. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons.

petrol engine. An internal-combustion engine using air carbureted with petrol as the charge. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. *British.*

pe·tro'le·ous (pē·trō'lē·ŭs), *a.* Containing petroleum.

pe·tro'le·um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; L. *petra* a rock + *oleum* oil: cf. F. *pétrole.* Cf. PETREY; OIL.] Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid, which at certain points exists in the upper strata of the earth, whence it is pumped, or forced by pressure of the gas attending it. It is found in many localities, the most celebrated of which are Pennsylvania and Baku. Petroleum consists of a complex mixture of various hydrocarbons, and varies much in appearance, composition, and properties. There has been much discussion as to its origin; it appears to be due to a variety of causes, according to conditions. Petroleum is refined by fractional distillation, yielding successively volatile products, kerosene, lubricating oils, and paraffin. See KEROSENE, etc. The table below gives a list of the best-known volatile products from American petroleum, in order of volatility. Cymogene is gaseous except at low temperatures; the others are liquids. Since these products are mixtures, there are no rigid boundaries between them; the figures indicate only their general range. According to some, *petroleum ether* includes both rhigolene and gasoline.

PRODUCT.	SP. GR.	BOILING POINT.	USES.
Cymogene	0.58 (110° B.)	0° C. (32° F.)	Refrigerant.
Rhigolene	0.60 (100° B.)	18° C. (65° F.)	Anæsthetic.
Petroleum ether	.65-.66 (81°-82° B.)	40°-70° C.	Solvent; carburetant.
Gasoline	.66-.69 (82°-73° B.)	70°-90° C.	Solvent; fuel; illuminant.
Naphtha	.69-.70 (73°-70° B.)	80°-110° C.	Solvent; fuel; illuminant.
Ligroine	.71-.73 (67°-62° B.)	80°-120° C.	Solvent; illuminant.
Benzine	.73-.75 (62°-57° B.)	120°-150° C.	Solvent.

petroleum engine. An oil engine using petroleum as fuel. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

petroleum ether. A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent for caoutchouc, oils, etc., and as a carburetant. See PETROLEUM.

petroleum spirit. A volatile liquid obtained in the distillation of petroleum. The term is rather loosely applied to a considerable range of products, including benzine and ligroine. See PETROLEUM.

‖ **pé'tro'leur'** (pā'trō'lûr'), *n. m.*; *pl.* -LEURS (-lûr'). } [F.]
‖ **pé'tro'leuse'** (pā'trō'lûz'), *n. f.*; *pl.* -LEUSES (-lûz'). } An incendiary who uses petroleum, as in Paris in 1871.

pet'ro·lif'er·ous (pĕt'rō·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *a.* [*petrol*eum + *-ferous.*] Containing or producing petroleum.

pet'ro·lin (pĕt'rō·lĭn) } *n.* A paraffin obtained from pe-
pet'ro·line (-lĭn; -lēn) } troleum from Rangoon in India, and practically identical with ordinary paraffin.

pet'ro·lize (pĕt'rō·līz), *v. t.*; PET'RO·LIZED (-lizd); PET'ROLIZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). **1.** To treat or impregnate with petroleum or a petroleum product; as, *petrolized* peat. *Rare.*
2. To ignite by means of petroleum. *Rare.*

pet'ro·log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to petrology.
pet'ro·log'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl) } — **pet'ro·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pe·trol'o·gist (pē·trŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* A specialist in petrology.

pe·trol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + *-logy.*] The science of rocks, treating of their origin, constitution, etc. Some writers have made *petrography* include *petrology* and *lithology,* but the United States Geological Survey and various other authorities regard petrography as a branch of petrology. The three terms have commonly been used as nearly synonymous, *lithology* being now least used.

pet'ro·nel (pĕt'rō·nĕl), *n.* [OF. *petrinal;* cf. Pr. *petrinal;* — so called because placed against the breast (OF. *peitrine,* F. *poitrine*) to fire. See POITREL.] A portable firearm introduced in the 15th century, resembling a carbine, or horse pistol, of large caliber. It was used chiefly by horsemen. *Obs. or Hist.*

pe·tro'sal (pē·trō'zăl), *a.* [See PETROUS.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Petrous; hard; stony; specif., pertaining to, or in the region of, the petrous portion of the temporal bone or capsule of the internal ear. — *n.* A petrosal bone.
petrosal bone (*Zoöl.*), a bone corresponding to the petrous portion of the temporal bone of man, or one forming more or less of the capsule of the internal ear and composed of one or more periotic bones. — **p. nerve,** any of sev-

eral small nerves passing through foramina in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, as the branches from the carotid plexus and the geniculate ganglion of the facial nerve which unite to form the Vidian nerve. — **petrosal sinus**, either of two pairs of venous sinuses at the base of the brain. The *superior* of each side connects the cavernous sinus with the lateral sinus along the upper border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. The *inferior*, which is much larger, extends along the basilar process from the end of the cavernous sinus into the jugular foramen, and joins there with the end of the lateral sinus to form the jugular vein.

pet′ro-si′lex (pĕt′rō-sī′lĕks), *n.* [*petro-* + *silex.*] *Petrog.* Felsite. — **pet′ro-si-li′ceous, -si-li′cious** (-sĭ-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.*

pet′rous (pĕt′rŭs; pē′trŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *petrosus*, fr *petra* a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony; rocky. Specif.: *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the exceptionally hard and dense portion of the temporal bone which contains the internal auditory organs and corresponds chiefly to the periotic bones of many vertebrates. It is a pyramidal process wedged in at the base of the skull between the sphenoid and occipital bones. Its lower half is exposed on the surface of the skull and is pierced by the external auditory meatus. Cf. TEMPORAL BONE.

petrous ganglion. = GANGLION OF ANDERSCH.

Pe-tru′chi-o (pē-trōō′chĭ-ō; -kĭ-ō), *n.* A gentleman of Verona in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." See KATHARINE.

pet′ti-coat (pĕt′ĭ-kōt), *n.* [*petty* + *coat.*] **1. a** A short undercoat worn by men. *Obs.* **b** A waistcoat. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A skirt worn by women, girls, or young children; as: **a** The skirt of a woman's dress; an outer skirt. *Now Rare.* **b** An underskirt; — now the usual sense. **c** The skirt of a riding habit. *Obs.*
3. A woman or girl; the female sex.
4. A wide outer garment of oilskin or canvas worn by fishermen in warm weather *U. S.*
5. Something suggestive of a woman's skirt; as: **a** A table cover that hangs low all round. **b** A sheeting hung about a yacht before launching, to hide its outline. **c** *Archery.* The outer space or surface of a target. *Eng.* **d** *Elec.* Any of the sleeves or cups forming part of a petticoat insulator; also, such an insulator itself. **e** A petticoat pipe.

pet′ti-coat, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, petticoats or their wearers; feminine; as, a *petticoat* affair.

petticoat insulator. *Elec.* An insulator in the form of superposed inverted cups, for high insulation.

petticoat pipe. *Locomotives.* A short, flaring pipe around the blast nozzle in the smoke box, to equalize the draft.

pet′ti-fog (-fŏg), *v. i.*; PET′TI-FOGGED (-fŏgd), PET′TI-FOG′GING (-fŏg′ĭng). [See PETTIFOGGER.] To do a petty law business; also, to do law business in a petty or tricky way. "Takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis." *S. Butler.*

pet′ti-fog, *v. t.* To advocate like a pettifogger; to argue trickily; as, to *pettifog* a claim. *Colloq.*

pet′ti-fog′ger (-fŏg′ẽr), *n.* [Prob. *petty* + *fogger* a pettifogger.] A lawyer who deals in petty cases; an attorney whose methods are mean and tricky; an inferior lawyer.

A *pettifogger* was lord chancellor. *Macaulay.*

pet′ti-fog′ger-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The practice or arts of a pettifogger; legal tricks; chicane.

Quirks of law, and *pettifoggeries.* *Barrow.*

pet′ti-fog′ging (-ĭng), *p. a.* Guilty of, or characterized by, chicane; meanly quibbling.

pet′ti-fog′ging, *n.* Pettifoggery; petty legal chicanery.

pet′tish (pĕt′ĭsh), *a.* [From PET peevishness.] Fretful; peevish; inclined to ill temper. "A *pettish* kind of humor." *Sterne.* — **pet′tish-ly**, *adv.* — **pet′tish-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See PEEVISH.

pet′ti-toes (-ĭ-tōz), *n. pl.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. connected with F. *petit* little, E. *petty.*] **1.** The feet of a pig, — often used as food; formerly, probably also heart, liver, lungs, etc., of pig, calf, sheep, etc.
2. The human feet, esp. those of a child. *Shak.*

‖ **pet′to** (pĕt′tō), *n.*; *It. pl.* PETTI (-tē). [It., fr. L. *pectus.*] The breast; — used in the phrase **in petto**, in one's own breast or private thought; in contemplation.

I have a good subject for a work of fiction *in petto.* *Scott.*

pet′ty (pĕt′ĭ), *a.*; PET′TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PET′TI-EST. [ME. *petit*, F. *petit*; probably of Celtic origin, and akin to E. *piece.* Cf. PETIT.] **1.** Of small size. *Obs.*
2. Of small importance; little; trifling; inconsiderable; also, inferior; subordinate; as, a *petty* fault; a *petty* prince.
Syn. — Little, small, diminutive, inconsiderable, inferior, unimportant, insignificant, nugatory, paltry, frivolous. — PETTY, PUNY, TRIVIAL, TRIFLING. That is PETTY which is of little moment; as applied to persons the word connotes small-mindedness; PUNY suggests stunted development, and often implies feebleness or insignificance; as, "Hunt does one harm by making fine things *petty*, and beautiful things hateful" (*Keats*); "We are split up into the *pettiest* possible squirarchy, who . . . cut down all the trees, level all the old violet banks, and stop up all the footways they can" (*E. FitzGerald*); "none of your thin, *puny*, yellow, hectic figures, exhausted with abstinence and hard study" (*Smollet*); "One no sooner grasps the bigness of the world's work than one's own effort seems *puny* and contemptible" (*J. R. Green*). That is TRIVIAL which is commonplace, nugatory, or frivolous; TRIFLING applies to that which is of the slightest worth or importance; as, "From the tablet of my memory I'll wipe away all *trivial* fond records" (*Shak.*); "What mighty contests rise from *trivial* things" (*Pope*); "Our ordinary distinctions become so *trifling*, so impalpable" (*Hawthorne*); "The tax is *trifling*" (*Burke*); a few *trifling* purchases. See SMALL, VAIN, BASE, CONTEMPTIBLE, SLENDER, TRITE.

petty assizes, *Law*, the assizes of novel disseizin, mort d'ancestor, darrein presentment, and utrum. — **p. average.** See AVERAGE, a charge. — **P. Bag**, *or* **P.-Bag Office**, *Eng. Hist.*, an office of the common-law side of the Chancery Court with jurisdiction in suits for and against solicitors and officers of the court, in proceedings by extents on statutes, recognizances, scire facias, certiorari, and other cases closely affecting the interests of the subject. The office existed from the Tudor period until abolished by the Judicature Acts of 1874, and was so called because the record of each case was kept in a *petty* (small) *bag* (LL., *parva baga*). — **p. canon**, *Eccl.*, a minor canon. *Obs.* — **p. captain**, an officer under a captain; a lieutenant. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* — **p. cash**, money expended or received in small items or amounts. — **p. constable.** See CONSTABLE, 4 **b**. — **p. cotton**, plants of the genus *Gnaphalium* and allied genera. *Obs.* — **p. custom**, the custom, or duty, levied on goods sent to market. *Obs.* — **p. dancers**, the aurora borealis. *Obs.* — **P. France**, the present York Street, London. *Obs. or Hist.* — **p. gladen**, the gladiolus. *Obs.* — **p. jury.** = PETIT JURY. — **p. larceny.** See LARCENY. — **p. morel**, the black nightshade. — **p. mugget**, the yellow bedstraw. — **p. mullein**, the cowslip. — **p. officer**, *Nav.*, an enlisted man appointed by the commanding officer, who exercises authority over such enlisted men as are at a given time and for a given purpose placed under his command, and who roughly corresponds in rank to a non-commissioned officer in the army. Many rated men in the artificer and special branches of the service have the rank of petty officer, but not authority to command in other branches. — **p. orders**, minor orders. See ORDER, *n.*, 3 **a**. — **p. rice**, quinoa. — **p. sergeanty** *or* **serjeanty.** See SERGEANTY. — **p. sessions**, *Eng. Law*, the sessions of the peace held in exercise of summary jurisdiction and similar minor matters. — **p. spurge**, devil's-milk. — **p. whin**, needle furze.

pet′ty (pĕt′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PETTIES (-ĭz). **1.** A small schoolboy; a boy in a lower form. *Obs.*
2. *pl. Bookkeeping.* Sundry items too small to be separately booked.
3. A privy or water-closet.

pet′ty-chaps (pĕt′ĭ-chăps; -chŏps), *n.* Any of several European warblers. The **greater pettychaps** is the garden warbler, and the **lesser pettychaps** is the chiffchaff.

pet′u-lance (pĕt′ū-lăns), *n.* [L. *petulantia*: cf. F. *pétulance.* See PETULANT.] Quality or state of being petulant: **a** Pertness; sauciness; insolence; wantonness; also, a saucy or petulant expression. *Obs. or R.* "The gay *petulance* of the French." *Gibbon.* **b** Temporary peevishness; pettishness; capricious ill humor.

pet′u-lan-cy (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* Petulance. *Tennyson.*

pet′u-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *petulans, -antis*, prop., making slight attacks upon, from a lost dim. of *petere* to fall upon, to attack: cf. F. *pétulant.* See PETITION.] **1.** Forward; immodest; wanton; also, saucy; pert; insolent. *Now Rare.*
2. Capriciously fretful; characterized by ill-natured freakishness; irritable. "*Petulant* moods." *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Irritable, cross, fretful, querulous. See PEEVISH.

pet′u-lant, *n.* A person who is petulant.

Pe-tu′ni-a (pē-tū′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *petun* tobacco; cf. Pg. *petum*; fr. Tupi *petum* to smoke; cf. *pytyma* tobacco.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American solanaceous herbs with funnelform or salver-shaped corollas. Two species are common in cultivation, *P. violacea*, with reddish purple flowers, and *P. nyctaginiflora*, with white flowers. There are also many hybrid forms with variegated, often double, corollas. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

pe-tun′tse (pē-tōōn′tsĕ; pē-tŭn′-), *n.* Also **pe-tun′se** (-sĕ), **pe-tun′tze**, etc. [Dial. form of Mandarin *pai*² *tun*¹-*tsŭ*³; *pai*² white + *tun*¹-*tsŭ*³ a mound, stone.] A partially decomposed granite containing some feldspar, used with kaolin in making porcelain; china stone. See PORCELAIN.

petz′ite (pĕt′sīt), *n.* [After W. *Petz*, who analyzed it.] *Min.* A steel-gray to iron-black telluride of silver and gold, $(Ag,Au)_2Te$, related to hessite. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 8.7–9.0.

Peu-ced′a-num (pū-sĕd′ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [L., hog's fennel, Gr. πευκέδανον.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World apiaceous herbs of tall, branched habit, with a conical stylopodium and solitary oil tubes. *P. officinale* and other species are used medicinally. The genus is treated by some botanists as including the American *Lomatium.*

pew (pū), *n.* Also *pugh.* [Prob. fr. F. *pieu* stake. *Oxf. E. D.*] A long-handled hooked prong for pitching fish, etc.

pew (pū), *n.* [ME. *pewe*, OF. *puie* parapet, balustrade, balcony, fr. L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* an elevated place, a jutty, balcony, a balcony in the circus, where the emperor sat, Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot; — hence the Latin sense of a raised place (perh. orig. as a foot rest). See FOOT; cf. PODIUM, POY, PUY.] **1.** A raised place for a speaker in a church, esp. a preacher's stall or desk. *Obs.*
2. One of the compartments in a church which are separated by low partitions, are usually raised on a footpace, and have long seats upon which several persons may sit; — sometimes called *slip.* Formerly pews were often made square and contained several seats facing each other, but they are now usually long and narrow.
3. One of the long fixed benches which now usually constitute the seats of a church.
4. A structure like a church pew, as a stall formerly used by money lenders, etc., or a box in a theater. *Obs.* *Pepys.*

pew, *v. t.*; PEWED (pūd); PEW′ING. To furnish with pews; also, to place in or as in a pew.

pew′age (-āj), *n.* [*pew* + *-age.*] Pews collectively, their arrangement, or the income from them.

pew chair. A seat hinged against the end of a pew, to afford accommodation, when needed, in the aisle. *U. S.*

pe′wee (pē′wē), *n.* [So called from its note.] **a** A phœbe. **b** Locally (in Virginia) the woodcock. Cf. WOOD PEWEE.

pe′wit (pē′wĭt; pū′ĭt), *n.* [So called from its cry; cf. PEESWEEP, PEEWEEP, also OD. *piewit*, D. *kievit*, G. *kibitz.*] **a** The lapwing. **b** The European black-headed laughing gull. See under LAUGHING. **c** A pewee.

pew opener. An usher in a church. *Eng.* *Dickens.*

pew′ter (pū′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *peutyr*, OF. *peutre, peautre, piautre, pialtre*; cf. D. *peauter, piauter*, It. *peltro*, Sp. & Pg. *peltre.* Cf. SPELTER.] **1.** Any of various alloys having tin as their principal constituent. The finest consists of tin hardened with a little copper; inferior sorts contain much lead. Other metals used are antimony and bismuth. Pewter was formerly much used for domestic utensils.
2. Utensils or vessels made of pewter, as dishes, porringers, drinking vessels, tankards, pots.

pew′ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *peautrier.*] One who makes pewter utensils.

pewter mill. A lapidary's wheel used for stones of the hardness of amethyst, agate, etc.

-pex′i-a (-pĕk′sĭ-ȧ), **-pex′y** (-pĕk′sĭ). [Gr. πῆξις a fixing, fr. πηγνύναι to fasten.] Combining forms used in surgery to denote *a making fast, fixation.*

Pey-e′ri-an (pī-ē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, the Swiss anatomist Johann Konrad Peyer (1653–1712).

Peyerian, *or* **Pey′er's, glands** (pī′ẽrz). *Anat.*, large oval patches of closely aggregated lymph follicles in the walls of the small intestines, esp. in the ileum; the agminated glands; — called also **Peyer's patches.** They partially or entirely disappear in advanced life. In typhoid fever they become the seat of ulcers which may perforate the intestines.

pey′trel (pā′trĕl), *n.* [OF. *peitral.* Cf. POITREL.] In medieval armor, a horse's breastplate; a poitrel.

Pe-zi′za (pē-zī′zȧ), *n.* [NL., corrupt. fr. L. *pezica* a sessile mushroom, fr. Gr. πέζις.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Pezizaceæ, and characterized by the cup-shaped ascoma. See PEZIZACEÆ.

Pez′i-za′ce-æ (pĕz′ĭ-zā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of small fungi typifying the order Pezizales, containing a number of conspicuously colored forms, the red species being called *blood cups.* They are mostly saprophytic, and have free ascocarps, the asci forming a uniform stratum at maturity. — **pez′i-za′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pez′i-za′les (-zā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEZIZA.] *Bot.* An extensive order of ascomycetous, mostly saprophytic fungi, usually cup-shaped, ranging from minute species to those three or four inches across. The ascocarp varies in texture from fleshy to horny. The ascoma often has two layers.

Pfaff′i-an (pfăf′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, Christoph M. Pfaff (1686–1760), a German theologian.

Pfaffian Fragments, writings published by Pfaff in 1715 as fragments of the writings of St. Irenæus discovered at Turin, but since virtually proved to be forgeries by Pfaff.

Pfaff′i-an, *a.* Of or pert. to J. F. Pfaff (1765–1825), a German mathematician. — **Pfaffian equation**, a Pfaffian expression equated to 0. — **P. expression**, a differential expression in *n* independent variables, the coefficients of the differentials being unrestricted functions of the independents.

Pfaff's problem (pfäfs). The problem of reducing a Pfaffian expression to a similar one with the smallest possible number of independents.

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pet′ro-se-line (pĕt′rō-sē-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [Cf. F. (Rabelais) *petrosil*, LL. *petrosillum.* Cf. PARSLEY.] Parsley. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
petrosile, petrosilye, *n.* Parsley.
pet′ro-sphe-noi′dal (pĕt′rō-sfē-noi′dăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the petrous portion of the temporal and the sphenoid bone.
pet′ro-squa-mo′sal, pet′ro-squa′mous, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the petrous and squamosal portions of the temporal bone.
pet′ro-ste′a-rin, pet′ro-ste′a-rine, *n.* [*petro-* + *stearin.*] Mineral wax; ozocerite.
pe′-tsai′ (pē′tsī′; pā′tsī′), *n.* [Chin. *pai*² white + *ts'ai*⁴ vegetable.] See CHINESE CABBAGE **b**.
pett. † PEAT, PET, PIT.
‖ **pet′tah** (pĕt′ȧ), *n.* [Kanarese & Telugu *pēṭe.*] A village or suburb outside of a fort, but sometimes partly fortified. *India.*
pettar. † PETARD.
pette. † PET, PIT.
pet′ted (pĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* Treated as a pet; indulged.
pet′ted, *a.* In a pet; piqued; pettish. — **pet′ted-ly**, *adv.* — **pet′ted-ness**, *n.*
pet′ter, *n.* One that pets.
pet′ter-nel. † PETRONEL.
pettestale. † PEDESTAL.
pet′ti-a′gua, pet′ti-au′ger, pet′ti-au′gre. Vars. of PERIAGUA.
pet′ti-chaps. Var. of PETTYCHAPS.
pet′ti-coat, *v. t. & i.* To dress in, or to wear, petticoats; also, to treat as a woman. *Rare.*
pet′ti-coat′ed, *a.* Having a petticoat or petticoats.
pet′ti-coat′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* In affairs, an undue influence of women; petticoat government.
pet′ti-coat-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pet′tie. † PETTY.
pet′ti-fog, *n.* Punning contamination of *petty fog* and *pettifog*, v.
pet′ti-fog, *n.* Pettifogger. *Obs.*
pet′ti-fog′u-lize (pĕt′ĭ-fŏg′ū-līz), *v. i.* [Dim. fr. *pettifog* + *-ize.*] To act as a pettifogger; to use contemptible tricks; to quibble. — **pet′ti-fog′u-liz′er** (-līz′ẽr), *n.* *Both Rare.*
pettigree, *n.* † PETIGREW.
pettilasserie, *n.* Corrupt. of *petty larceny.* *Obs.* [PETTY.]
pet′ti-ly (pĕt′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
pet′ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pet′ting-ly, *adv.* of *petting*, p.pr.
pet′tit. † PETIT.
pet′tle (pĕt′′l). Var. of 1st PADDLE, 1 (a spud). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pet′tle, *v. t.* [*pet* + *-le.*] To treat as a pet; to cherish; indulge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pet′tle, *v. i.* To nestle; cuddle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pet′trel. † PEITREL.
pet′ty-god′, *n.* A minor deity or demigod. *Obs.*
Petty John. A small point; punctilio. *Obs.*
petulacerie. Obs. corrupt. of PETTILASSERIE. [LANT.]
pet′u-lant-ly, *adv.* of PETU-
pe-tul′cous, *a.* [L. *petulcus.* Cf. PETULANT.] Wanton; frisky. *Obs.* — **pe-tul′ci-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
pe-tun′ (pē-tōōn′; pĕt′ōōn), *n.* [F. See PETUNIA.] Tobacco. *Obs.*
pe-tune′ (pē-tūn′), *v. t. & i.* [See PETUNIA.] To heighten the flavor and aroma of tobacco by dipping in, or spraying with, a thick infusion of tobacco stems of the best quality.
petuoss. † PITEOUS.
pet′wood (pĕt′wŏŏd), *n.* [Burmese *hpetwŭn.*] = HALMALILLE.
Pet′worth mar′ble (pĕt′wŭrth). A kind of shell marble occurring in the Wealden clay at Petworth, in Sussex, England; — called also *Sussex marble.*
pety. † PETTY, PITY.
pety cote. † PETTICOAT.
petypernaunt, *n.* Also **petyperny.** A kind of pastry. *Obs.*
‖ **peu′ à peu′** (pû′ à pû′). [F.] Little by little; by degrees.
peu-ced′a-nin (pū-sĕd′ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Peucedanum*, genus of plants in which imperatorin is found.] = IMPERATORIN.
Peu-ce′ti-i (pū-sē′shĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] See IAPYGIAN.
‖ **peu′ de chose′** (pû′ dĕ shōz′). [F.] A very unimportant thing or person; a trifle.
‖ **peu′ de gens′ savent ê′tre vieux′** (pû′ dĕ zhäN′ sä-vâ′tr′ vyû′). [F.] Few know how to be old. *La Rochefoucauld.*
peul (pūl). Obs. or Scot. var. of PULE.
Pe-ul′thai (pē-ŭl′thī). *Bib.*
‖ **peul′van′, -ven′** (pûl′väN′), *n.* [Bret. *peulvan*, fr. *peul* column.] *Archæol.* A menhir.
Peu′mus (pū′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. the Araucanian name.] *Bot.* Syn. of BOLDU.
peun, peune. † PEON.
peuple. † PEOPLE.
peure. † POOR.
peu′ter. † PEWTER.
Peu′tin-ge′ri-an (pū′tĭn-jē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, Konrad Peutinger, of Augsburg (1465–1547). — **Peutingerian table**, a parchment map of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, supposed to be a copy of one made about 226 A. D. It was found by Konrad Celtes in the 15th century, came into the possession of Peutinger, and since early in the 18th century has been in the Imperial Library at Vienna.
peutor. † PEWTER.
pev′er-ade′, *n* [OF. *peivre*, *poivre*, pepper; cf. OF. *pevrée.*] *Old Cookery.* A sauce containing pepper. Cf. POIVRADE. *Obs.*
Pev′er-il, Sir Geof′frey (jĕf′rĭ pĕv′ẽr-ĭl). A country gentleman of strong High-church and Royalist opinions in Scott's novel "Peveril of the Peak."
pevet. † PIVOT.
pevische, pevysshe. † PEEVISH.
pe′vy. Var. of PEAVEY.
pew (pū), *interj.* Also **peugh.** An exclamation: of contempt, *Obs.*; of disgust, as at a stench.
pew, *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** A cheeping or thin cry of a bird. *Obs.* **2.** A thin stream, as of breath or air. *Scot.*
pew, *v. i.* To cry or chirp, as a bird. *Rare.*
pew′dom (pū′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
pe′weep (pē′wēp), **pe′wet.** Dial. Eng. vars. of PEWIT
pew′fel′low, *n.* One who occupies the same pew with another; hence, an associate. *Obs.*
pew′ful (pū′fŏŏl), *n.* See -FUL.
pew gaff. A combination of pew and gaff used in handling fish.
pew glede. The common European kite. *Obs.*
pew′hold′er, *n.* The renter or owner of a pew.
pew′ing, *n.* Pews collectively.
pewit gull. The European laughing gull.
pewke. † PUKE.
pewl (pūl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PULE.
pew′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pew′mate′, *n.* A pewfellow.
pewtene. † PUTAIN.
pew′ter-nel. † PETRONEL.
pew′ter-wort′ (pū′tẽr-wûrt′), *n.* The scouring rush.
pew′ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or like, pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.
pew′ter-y, *n.* [*pewter* + 1st *-y.*] Pewter vessels, or a place where they are kept *Obs. or R.*
pew′y (pū′ĭ), *a.* Having numerous small fenced fields; — of land. *Hunting Slang, Eng.*
pex′i-ty, *n.* [L. *pexitas*, fr. *pexus* woolly.] Nap of cloth. *Obs. & R.* [Eng. var. of PAY.]
pey (pā). Obs. or Scot. & dial.
pey-. For forms beginning with *pey-*, see the forms in PEI-.
peyen, peyne. † PAIN.
peyhen. † PEAHEN.
peyni. † PAYENY.
pey′nim. † PAYNIM.
peynous, *a.* [OF. *peineus*, *peneus*, *penos*, F. *peineux*, L. *poenosus.* See PAIN.] Painful. *Obs.*
peynt, etc. † PAINT, etc.
peynte, *a.* [F. *peint*, p. p. of *peindre* to paint.] Painted. *Obs.*
pe-yo′te (pā-yō′tĕ), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] Any cactus of the genus *Lophophora*; the mescal.
peyr. † PAIR, PEAR.
peyrment. † PAIRMENT.
peys. † PEACE, PEISE.
peyscod. † PEASECOD.
pey′ton (pā′tŭn), *n.* [After the inventor, Bernard *Peyton.*] A smokeless powder principally of nitroglycerin and guncotton.
pez′ant. Peasant. *Ref. Sp.*
pez′ant-ry. Peasantry. *Ref Sp.*
peze. † PEISE.
pe-zi′zæ-form (pē-zī′zē-fôrm), *a.* [*Peziza* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Cup-shaped, like fungi of the genus *Peziza.*
pe-zi′zoid (pē-zī′zoid; pĕz′ĭ-), *a.* [*Peziza* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a fungus of the genus *Peziza*; cup-shaped.
pezle mezle. † PELL-MELL.
pe′zo. † PESO.
Pez′o-phaps (pĕz′ō-făps), *n.* [NL; Gr. πεζός on foot, walking + φάψ wild pigeon.] *Paleon.* The genus constituted by the extinct solitaire.
‖ **pez′zo** (pĕt′sō), *n.* [It.] A piece; a bit.
pf. *Abbr.* Pianoforte.
P. F. *Abbr.* Procurator-Fiscal.

pfen'nig (pfĕn'ĭg), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIGS (-ĭgz), G. -NIGE (-ĭ-gĕ). [G. See PENNY.] A small bronze coin and money of account of Germany, worth $\frac{1}{100}$ of a mark (about $\frac{1}{4}$ cent or $\frac{1}{8}$ d.).

Pha'ca (fā'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φακός lentil.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs, the species being most numerous in the western United States. It is distinguished from related genera by the strictly 1-celled pod.

Pha-ce'li-a (fȧ-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάκελος bundle, fascicle; — alluding to the fasciculate flowers.] *Bot.* A large genus of American hydrophyllaceous herbs. They have usually pinnatifid or dissected leaves, and blue, purple, or white flowers in scorpioid cymes, the style 2-cleft, the seeds rugose. Several of the California species are ornamental in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

phac'o- (făk'ō-), **phac-**. Also *phako-*, *phak-*. [Gr. φακός a lentil, anything shaped like a lentil.] Combining form denoting *relation to a lens*, esp. *the crystalline lens of the eye.*

Pha'cops (fā'kŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φακός a lentil + ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian having a large rounded glabella and a large pygidium. It is the type of a family, **Pha-cop'i-dæ** (fȧ-kŏp'ĭ-dē).

Phacops (*P. bufo*). ($\frac{2}{3}$)

Phæ-a'cian (fē-ā'shăn), *n.* [L. *Phaeacia* the country of the Phæacians, Gr. Φαιακία, fr. Φαίακες the Phæacians, pl. of Φαιαξ.] One of a fabulous seafaring people inhabiting the island of Scheria (prob. Corfu, anc. Corcyra) mentioned by Homer as visited by Odysseus in his wanderings. They had great wealth and lived in happiness, with feasting, music, and dancing. — **Phæ-a'cian**, *a.*

Phæ'dra (fē'drȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φαίδρα.] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Minos (of Crete) and wife of Theseus. She is the subject of tragedies by Euripides, Seneca, and Racine. For one version of her story, that followed by Euripides, see HIPPOLYTUS. In another version (followed by Seneca and Racine), after the death of Hippolytus and the establishment of his innocence, Phædra killed herself.

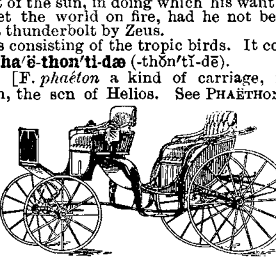
Phæ'dra-nas'sa (-năs'ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. φαιδρός gay + ἄνασσα queen.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental amaryllidaceous plants, distinguished by the long, erect perianth lobes and monadelphous stamens. The four species are natives of the Andes of Peru and Ecuador. They are cultivated for their red or green flowers under the name *queen lily.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Phæ'o-phy'ce-æ (fē'ō-fĭ'sē-ē; -fĭs'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φαιός dusky + φῦκος seaweed.] *Bot.* A large and important class of algæ, the brown or olive-brown seaweeds. They are mostly marine plants, often of gigantic size and very diverse in form. All are anchored by holdfasts to the substratum. They have the chlorophyll masked by brown pigments. The class is usually divided into Phæosporeæ and Cyclosporeæ. Cf. CHLOROPHYCEÆ, RHODOPHYCEÆ. — **phæ'o-phy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

Phæ'o-spo're-æ (fē'ō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φαιός dusky + σπόρος seed.] *Bot.* A subclass of phæophyceous algæ characterized by the production of asexual swarm spores. It includes the majority of the group.

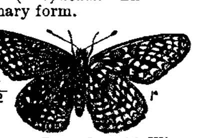
Pha'ë-thon (fā'ē-thŏn), *n.* [L., Phaëthon (in sense 1), fr. Gr. Φαέθων, fr. φαέθειν, φάειν, to shine.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** The sun god, Helios. **b** More commonly, the son of Helios. He induced his father to permit him for one day to drive the chariot of the sun, in doing which his want of skill would have set the world on fire, had he not been struck down with a thunderbolt by Zeus.
2. *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the tropic birds. It constitutes a family, **Pha'ë-thon'ti-dæ** (-thŏn'tĭ-dē).

pha'ë-ton (-tŏn), *n.* [F. *phaéton* a kind of carriage, fr. *Phaéthon* Phaëthon, the son of Helios. See PHAËTHON.] **1.** [*cap.*] Var. of PHAËTHON, 1 **b**; — chiefly used allusively for a rash or venturesome charioteer, a charioteer in general, or something that sets the world on fire. *Obs.*
2. A kind of light four-wheeled carriage (with or without a top) having no side pieces in front of the seat or (two) seats. There are various modifications of the ordinary form.



Phaëton, 2.

phaëton butterfly. A handsome American butterfly (*Euphydryas*, or *Melitæa*, *phaëton*). The upper side of the wings is black, with orange-red spots and marginal crescents, and several rows of cream-colored spots.



Phaëton Butterfly (with Wings reversed on right side to show lower surface)

phag'e-de'na, phag'e-dæ'na (făj'ē-dē'nȧ), *n.* [L. *phagedaena*, Gr. φαγέδαινα, fr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Med.* **a** A canine appetite; bulimia. *Obs.* **b** Spreading, obstinate ulceration. **c** Gangrene; as, sloughing *phagedena.*

-pha'gi-a (-fā'jĭ-ȧ). [Gr. -φαγία (as in ἀνθρωποφαγία anthropophagy), fr. φαγεῖν to eat.] Combining form denoting *an eating* or *swallowing.*

-phag'ic (-făj'ĭk). A combining form denoting *eating.* See -PHAGOUS.

phag'o-cyte (făg'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. φαγεῖν to eat + *-cyte.*] *Physiol.* Any leucocyte that shows special activity in ingesting and destroying (by a process of intracellular digestion) waste and harmful material, bacteria, etc., from the blood or tissues of the body. Leucocytes of several of the ordinary types exhibit such activity, esp. the polymorphonuclear and large mononuclear hyaline forms. They play an important part in retrogressive changes, and in combating germ diseases. — **phag'o-cyt'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

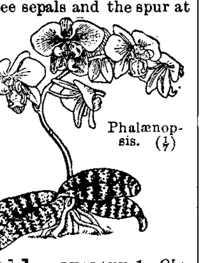
phag'o-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phagocyte* + *-osis.*] The destruction of microörganisms by phagocytes.

-phagous. [Gr. -φάγος (as in ἀνθρωποφάγος anthropophagous), fr. φαγεῖν to eat.] A combining form signifying *eating, feeding on, consuming;* as, anthropo*phagous*, sarco*phagous*, sapro*phagous*, etc.

Pha-i'no-pep'la (fā-ĭ'nō-pĕp'lȧ; fā'ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φαεινός shining + πέπλος robe.] **a** A genus consisting of a crested passerine bird (*Phainopepla nitens*), of Mexico and the southwestern United States. The male is uniform glossy blue-black with a white spot on each primary; the female is brownish. **b** [*l. c.*] The bird itself.

Pha'jus (fā'jŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φαιός dusky.] *Bot.* A genus of terrestrial or sometimes epiphytic Asiatic orchids, with large plicate leaves and showy racemose flowers of various colors, marked by the free sepals and the spur at the base of the lip.

Phal'æ-nop'sis (făl'ē-nŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάλαινα moth + ὄψις appearance.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental epiphytic orchids, natives of India and the Malay Archipelago. They have fleshy leaves with persistent sheathing bases, and large flowers of various colors, with broad lateral petals. *P. amabilis* is the butterfly plant; several other cultivated species are known as moth orchids.



Phalænopsis. ($\frac{1}{7}$)

phal'ange (făl'ănj; fȧ-lănj'), *n.* [Cf. F. *phalange.* See PHALANX.] **1.** = PHALANX, 1. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* = PHALANX, 5.
3. *Zoöl.* One of the segments of an insect's tarsus.
4. *Bot.* A fascicle of stamens united by their filaments.

pha-lan'ge-al (fȧ-lăn'jē-ăl), **pha-lan'gal** (fȧ-lăŋ'găl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the phalanges. **phalangeal bone**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a phalanx. — **p. process.** *Anat.* See *cells of Deiters*, under CELL.

pha-lan'ger (fȧ-lăn'jẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάλαγξ bone of the finger or toe; — from the conformation of the phalanges.] **a** Any of numerous diprotodont marsupials of the family Phalangeridæ of the Australian region. They range in size from that of a mouse to that of a large cat; their fur is soft and thick, the tail long and usually prehensile. They are chiefly nocturnal, arboreal, and frugivorous or insectivorous. See FLYING PHALANGER. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of phalangers.

Phal'an-ger'i-dæ (făl'ăn-jĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the typical phalangers, the flying phalangers, the koala, and their relatives. The typical subfamily is the **Pha-lan'ger-i'næ** (fȧ-lăn'jẽr-ī'nē). — **pha-lan'ger-ine** (fȧ-lăn'jẽr-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

Pha-lan'gi-da (fȧ-lăn'jĭ-dȧ), **Phal'an-gid'e-a** (făl'ăn-jĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Phalangium*, generic name, fr. Gr. φαλάγγιον a spider.] *Zoöl.* An order of arachnids containing the daddy longlegs, or harvestmen. See HARVESTMAN. — **pha-lan'gid** (fȧ-lăn'jĭd), *n.* — **pha-lan'gi-dan** (fȧ-lăn'jĭ-dăn), **phal'an-gid'e-an** (făl'ăn-jĭd'ē-ăn), *a. & n.*

phal'an-ste'ri-an (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *phalanstérien*, a. & n.] Of or pert. to a phalanstery or phalansterism; designating, or pert. to, the system of phalansteries.

phal'an-ste'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A member of a phalanstery.
2. One who favors the system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; a Fourierist.

phal'an-ster-ism (făl'ăn-stẽr-ĭz'm), **phal'an-ste'ri-an-ism** (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-ăn-), *n.* A system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; Fourierism.

phal'an-ster-y (făl'ăn-stẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -STERIES (-ĭz). [F. *phalanstère*, fr. Gr. φάλαγξ a phalanx + mona*stère* monastery.] **1.** An association or community organized on the plan of Fourier. See FOURIERISM.
2. The dwelling or buildings of a Fourierite community.
3. A group or association of persons, or their dwelling.

pha'lanx (fā'lăŋks; făl'ăŋks; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. PHALANXES (-lăŋk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. PHALANGES (fȧ-lăn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. φάλαγξ.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A body of heavy-armed infantry formed in ranks and files close and deep. Various formations were tried, varying in depth from four to twenty-five or more ranks of men. The most famous phalanx was the Macedonian, formed by Philip and consisting at first of eight and later of from twelve to sixteen ranks deep. The lances were eighteen feet long.

The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tower *Pope.*

2. Any of various compact orders of battle like the Greek phalanx, as the parallelogrammatic one of the ancient Gauls and Germans; any body of troops in close array.
3. Any body of persons, animals, or things formed in close order or massed, or any group of people united for a common purpose or noted for firmness and solidity of union; also, the union of such.

The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that grazed,
All huddling into *phalanx*, stood and gazed. *Cowper.*

4. A Fourierite community; a phalanstery.
5. *Anat. & Zoöl.* In vertebrates, one of the digital bones of the hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. In man there are three phalanges to each finger and toe, with the exception of the thumb and great toe, which have but two each. These numbers are reduced or slightly exceeded in many other vertebrates; they are greatly increased only in some aquatic forms with paddlelike limbs.
6. *Zoöl.* A category of classification not often employed, generally very nearly equivalent to a subfamily.
7. *pl.* PHALANGES. *Bot.* = PHALANGE.

pha'lanxed (fā'lăŋkst; făl'ănkst), *a.* Formed into, or forming, a phalanx. "*Phalanxed* faces." *R. Browning.*

Phal'a-ris (făl'ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φάλαρις.] A cruel tyrant (d. B. C. 549) of Agrigentum, in Sicily, said to have roasted many persons alive in a brazen bull, known as the **Sicilian Bull**, made for him by Perillus. Hence, any cruel tyrant. The epistles ascribed to him were proved spurious by Bentley. — **Phal'a-rism** (-rĭz'm), *n.*

Phal'a-ris, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φαλαρίς a kind of grass.] *Bot.* A small genus of European grasses with rather broad flat leaves and a dense head or spike of flowers. *P. canariensis* is the canary grass. The striped variety of *P. arundinacea* is a popular garden flower.

phal'a-rope (-rōp), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *Phalaropus*, generic name, fr. Gr. φαλαρίς coot + πούς foot.] Any small limicoline bird of the family Phalaropodidæ. There are three genera, each of one species. The birds resemble sandpipers, but have lobate toes, and are good swimmers. The female performs the courtship, and the male, more plainly colored, the incubation. The **red phalarope** (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) and the **northern phalarope** (*Lobipes lobatus*) breed in the Arctic regions of the Old and the New Worlds, and often occur in large flocks far out at sea. **Wilson's phalarope** (*Steganopus tricolor*) breeds on the northern American Great Plains. All migrate to the tropics.

Phal-la'ce-æ (fă-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHALLUS.] *Bot.* A family of fungi, the true stinkhorns, including several

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Pfis'ter's Bi'ble (pfĭs'tẽrz). See *Bible of 36 lines*, under BIBLE, 2

P. F. S. A. *Abbr.* Pour faire ses adieux (F., to say good-by)

pfund (pfo͝ont), *n.*; *pl.* PFUNDE (pfo͝on'dĕ). [G.] See WEIGHT

P. F. V. *Abbr.* Pour faire visite (F., to make a call) [guese.

Pg. *Abbr.* Portugal; Portu-

P. G. *Abbr.* Paris granite; Past Grand.

P. G. M. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Past Grand Master; Provincial Grand Master.

ph. A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 218

Ph. *Abbr.* Phenyl (*Chem.* [no period, *Ph*]); Philadelphia; Philip. [*Bib.*

Pha'athMo'ab (fā'ăthmō'ăb).

phac-. See PHACO-.

Phac'a-reth (făk'ȧ-rĕth). *Bib.*

Phacd, *or* **Phec'da**, *n.* See STAR.

Pha'ce-e (fā'sē-ē). *D. Bib.*

Pha'ce-i'a (-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

pha-cel'ite, -cel'lite (fȧ-sĕl'īt), *n.* [Gr. φάκελος a bundle of fagots; — in ref. to the fagot-shaped crystals.] = KALIOPHILITE.

pha-cel'la (fȧ-sĕl'ȧ), **pha-cel'lus** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάκελος a bundle of fagots.] *Zoöl.* One of the filaments, usually bearing nematocysts, on the inner surface of the gastric cavity of some jellyfishes (Scyphozoa).

pha-ci'tis (fȧ-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phaco-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

phac'o-cele, *n.* [*phaco-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Escape of the crystalline lens from its normal position.

phac'o-chœre, *or* **-chere** (făk'ō-kēr), *n.* [Gr. φακός a lentil seed, a wart + χοῖρος a pig.] A wart hog. — **phac'o-chœ'rine, -che'rine** (-kē'rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.*

Phac'o-chœ'rus (-kē'rŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHACOCHŒRE.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Macrocephalus*, the genus consisting of the wart hogs.

phac'o-cys-ti'tis (-sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., *phaco-* + *-cyst* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

pha'coid (fā'koid; făk'oid), *a.* [*phaco-* + *-oid.*] Lenticular.

pha-coi'do-scope (fȧ-koi'dō-skōp), *n.* = PHACOSCOPE.

phac'o-lite (făk'ō-līt), *n.* [G. *phakolit*, fr. Gr. φακός lentil + λίθος stone.] *Min.* A colorless variety of chabazite in twins of lenticular shape.

phac'o-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *phaco-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Softening of the crystalline lens

pha-com'e-ter (fȧ-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*phaco-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the refracting power of lenses.

phac'o-scle-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *phaco-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Hardening of the crystalline lens

phac'o-scope, *n.* [*phaco-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for demonstrating change of form in the lens of the eye in visual accommodation

Pha-da'ia (fȧ-dā'yȧ). *D. Bib.*

phæ'ism (fē'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. φαιός dusky + *-ism.*] *Zoöl.* In butterflies, incomplete melanism.

phæ-ni'ceous † PHENICIOUS.

phæ'nigm. † PHENIGM.

phæ'no-car'pous (fē'nō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. φαίνειν to show + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having fruit unattached to the perianth. *Obs.*

phæ'no-gam, *or* **phe'-** (fē'nō-găm), *n.* *Bot.* A phanerogam.

Phæ'no-ga'mi-a (-gā'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φαίνειν to show + γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHANEROGAMIA.

phæ'no-ga'mi-an, phe'no-ga'mi-an (-ăn), **phæ-nog'a-mous, phe-nog'a-mous** (fē-nŏg'ȧ-mŭs), **phæ'no-gam'ic, phe'no-gam'ic** (fē'nō-găm'ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Phanerogamous.

phæ'no-log'i-cal (fē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), **phæ-nol'o-gy** (fē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), etc. Vars. of PHENOLOGICAL, etc.

phæ-nom'e-nal, phæ-nom'e-nism, phæ-nom'e-non. Vars. of PHENOMENAL, etc. [enal. *Obs.*

phæ-nom'e-nous, *a.* Phenom-

phæ-noz'y-gous, phe-noz'y-gous (fē-nŏz'ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. φαίνειν to show + ζυγόν yoke.] *Craniol.* Having the zygomatic arch visible from the norma verticalis.

phæ-och'rous (fē-ŏk'rŭs), *a.* [Gr. φαιός dusky + χρώς, χροός, color.] *Zoöl.* Dusky.

Phæ'o-da'ri-a (fē'ō-dā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φαιός dusky + εἶδος form + *-aria.*] *Zoöl.* A division of radiolarians having a double capsule, with much of the outer surface and the central capsule covered by a brown pigment body, called **phæ-o'di-um** (fē-ō'dĭ-ŭm). — **phæ'o-da'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

phæ'o-phyll, phæ'o-phyl (fē'ō-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. φαιός dusky + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* The essential coloring matter of the brown or olive-brown algæ (class Phæophyceæ), consisting of a mixture of pigments, as phycophæin.

Pha'et (fā'ĕt), *n.* See STAR.

Pha'ë-thon'ic (fā'ē-thŏn'ĭk), **Pha'ë-thon'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, Phaëthon (sense 1 **b**).

Pha'ë-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), **Pha'ë-ton'tic** (-tĭk). Vars. of PHAËTHONIC, PHAËTHONTIC

Pha'ë-ton'tal, *a.* Pert. to, or like, Phaëthon. *Obs.*

phag'e-den'ic, -dæn'ic (făj'ē-dĕn'ĭk; -dē'nĭk), **phag'e-den'i-cal, -dæn'i-cal** (-dĕn'ĭ-kăl; -dē'nĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *phagedaenicus*, Gr. φαγεδαινικός.] *Med.* Of, like, pert. to, or used in treating, phagedena. — *n.* A phagedenic medicine.

phag'e-de'nous, phag'e-dæ'nous (-dē'nŭs), *a.* *Med.* Phagedenic. [Phagocytic.

phag'o-cy'tal (făg'ō-sī'tăl), *a.*

phag'o-cyt'ism (făg'ō-sĭt'ĭz'm), *n.* Phagocytosis.

pha-gol'y-sis (fȧ-gŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phagocyte* + *-lysis.*] *Biol.* Destruction of phagocytes.

phag'o-ma'ni-a (făg'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φαγεῖν to eat + *mania.*] *Med.* A form of insanity with insatiable hunger.

Pha'gun (pä'go͞on; fä'-; 218), *n.* [See PHALGUN.] See HINDU CALENDAR.

phah, *interj.* An expression of contemptuous dislike *Obs*

phaisant. † PHEASANT.

Phai'sur (fā'sŭr; fā-ī'-). *Bib*

pha-ki'tis (fȧ-kī'tĭs) Var. of PHACITIS.

phak'o- (făk'ō-), **phak-**. For various words beginning in *phako-* (as **phakoscope**), see the forms in PHACO-.

Phal'a-cro'co-rax (făl'ȧ-krō'kō-răks), *n.* [L., a coot or cormorant, fr. Gr. φαλακρός bald + κόραξ crow.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the cormorants, constituting a family, **Phal'a-cro'co-rac'i-dæ** (-răs'ĭ-dē). — **phal'a-cro-cor'a-cine** (-krō-kŏr'ȧ-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.*

phal'a-cro'sis (făl'ȧ-krō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φαλάκρωσις.] *Med.* Baldness; alopecia.

Phal'æ-ce'an (făl'ē-sē'ăn), **Pha-læ'ci-an** (fȧ-lē'sĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *metrum Phalaecium*, fr. *Phalaecus*, Greek poet, Gr. Φάλαικος.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A logaœdic five-foot verse, with the first foot either a spondee, trochee, or iambus, the second a dactyl, and the last three trochees; — named after Phalæcus, a Greek epigrammatic poet. — **Phal'æ-ce'an, Pha-læ'ci-an**, *a.*

Pha-læ'na (fȧ-lē'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάλαινα, φάλλαινα, a kind of moth.] *Zoöl.* A division originally including all the moths, later all except the hawk moths, and finally the geometrids alone *Obs*

Pha-læn'i-dæ (fȧ-lĕn'ĭ-dē; -lē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of GEOMETRIDÆ. — **pha-læ'ni-an** (fȧ-lē'nĭ-ăn), **pha-læ'noid** (-noid), *a. & n.* — **pha-læ'nid** (-nĭd), *n.*

Phal'a-i'a (făl'ā-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

‖ **pha'lange'** (fȧ'länzh'), *n.* [F.] A phalanstery, or phalanx.

pha-lan'ges (fȧ-lăn'jēz), *n.*, *pl.* of PHALANX.

pha-lan'gi-an (-jĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Phalangida. — *n.* *Zoöl* One of the Phalangida.

Pha-lan'gi-des (-dēz), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PHALANGIDA.

pha-lan'gi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [See PHALANX; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a phalanx (bone).

Phal'an-gig'ra-da (făl'ăn-jĭg'rȧ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Tylopoda

pha-lan'gi-grade (fȧ-lăn'jĭ-grād), *a.* [See PHALANX; -GRADE.] *Zoöl* **a** Walking on the phalanges **b** Pert. to the Phalangigrada. — *n.* One of the Phalangigrada.

Phal'an-gi'i-dæ (făl'ăn-jī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PHALANGIUM.

pha-lan'gist (fȧ-lăn'jĭst), *n.* [Cf. PHALANGER.] A phalanger

Phal'an-gis'ta (făl'ăn-jĭs'tȧ), *n.* Syn. of PHALANGER.

Phal'an-gis'ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn of PHALANGERIDÆ.

phal'an-gite (făl'ăn-jīt), *n.* [Gr. φαλαγγίτης: cf. F. *phalangite.*] A soldier of a phalanx.

pha-lan'gi-um, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φαλάγγιον.] A venomous spider. *Obs. & R.*

Pha-lan'gi-um (fȧ-lăn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PHALANGIDA.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Phalangida, including several common harvestmen, or daddy longlegs It is the type of the family Phalangiidæ.

Phal'an-goi'de-a (făl'ăn-goi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Phalangium* + Gr εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHALANGIDA. — **phal'an-goid** (făl'ăn-goid), *a.*

pha-lan'gy (fȧ-lăn'jĭ), *n.* A phalangium. *Obs.*

phal'an-ste'ri-al (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Phalansterian.

phal'an-ster'ic (-stĕr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, phalansteries.

phal'an-ster-ist (făl'ăn-stẽr-ĭst), *n.* A phalansterian.

pha-lar'ic, *n.* [L. *phalarica, falarica*: cf. F. *phalarique.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of fire dart. *Obs.*

Phal'a-ro-pod'i-dæ (făl'ȧ-rō-pŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See PHALAROPE.

Phal-da'ius (făl-dā'yŭs). *Bib.*

Pha'le-a (fā'lē-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Pha-le'as (fȧ-lē'ăs), **Pha'lec** (fā'lĕk), **Pha'leg** (-lĕg). *Bib.*

phal'er-a (făl'ẽr-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERÆ (-ē). [L. *phalerae* (pl.), Gr. φάλαρα.] *Gr & Rom. Antiq* **A** metal boss or disk, as of bronze or silver, worn on the heads or breasts of horses, sometimes by men as signs of military rank.

phal'er-ate (-ăt), **phal'er-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *phaleratus.*] Ornamented, as with phaleræ. *Obs.*

Pha-ler'no, *n.* [It. *Falerno*, fr. L. *Falernum.*] Falernian wine. *Obs.*

Pha-leu'ci-ak. † PHALÆCEAN.

Pha-leu'ci-an (fȧ-lū'sĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* [L. *Phaleucius* for *Phalaecius.*] = PHALÆCEAN.

Phal'gun (päl'go͞on; făl'-; 218), *n.* [Hind. *phālgun*, fr. Skr. *phālguna.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.

genera, of which *Phallus* is the most important. They are distinguished from Clathraceæ by having the gleba external to the tubular receptacle. — **phal-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phal-la'les (fă-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHALLUS.] *Bot.* An order of basidiomycetous fungi comprising the families Phallaceæ and Clathraceæ; the stinkhorns and their allies. The species are prominent from their disgusting odor.

phal'lic (făl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φαλλικός.] Of or pertaining to the phallus or phallicism.

phal'li-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm) } *n.* The worship of the phallus,
phal'lism (-ĭz'm) } or of the generative principle in nature, symbolized by the phallus. It is especially characteristic of the Dravidian races of India. Anciently it was prevalent among the Semites, passing into Greece, esp. in the religion of Dionysus. — **phal'li-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

phal'lin (făl'ĭn), *n.* [NL. *phallo*ides, specific name of the death cup (see PHALLUS; -OID) + *-in.*] *Chem.* A toxalbumin, the chief poison in the death cup (*Amanita phalloides*).

phal'lo- (făl'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φαλλός, *penis.*

phal'lus (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a phallus (in sense 1), Gr. φαλλός.] **1.** A symbol of the male organ of generation, anciently an emblem used in the Dionysian mysteries; hence, any similar emblem in phallic rites. Cf. LINGA.
2. *Anat.* The penis or clitoris, or the embryonic or primitive organ from which either may be derived.
3. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Phallaceæ. They are usually tubular or cylindrical with a bulblike pileus bearing the gleba on its surface. All are vile-smelling; some are brightly colored. *P. impudicus* is common in the United States.

Phan'ar (făn'ăr), *n.* [Turk. *fanar*, fr. NGr. φανάρι lighthouse, Gr. φανάριον lantern; — from a lighthouse on a point projecting into the Golden Horn.] A quarter of Constantinople which, after the Turkish conquest of the city, became the chief Greek quarter; hence, the Greek officials of Turkey, or phanariots, as a class.

pha-nar'i-ot (fȧ-năr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* Also **pha-nar'i-ote** (-ōt). [NGr. Φαναριώτης, fr. Phanar. See PHANAR.] [*Also cap.*] One of the Greeks of Constantinople who after the Turkish conquest became powerful in clerical and other offices under Turkish patronage.

phan'er-ite (făn'ĕr-īt), *n.* Any phanerocrystalline rock.

phan'er-o- (făn'ĕr-ō-). Combining form from Greek φανερός, *visible, manifest, open.*

phan'er-o-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Distinctly crystalline; — used of rocks. Opposed to *cryptocrystalline.*

phan'er-o-gam' (făn'ĕr-ō-găm'), *n.* *Bot.* A seed plant or flowering plant; a spermatophyte; — opposed to *cryptogam.*

Phan'er-o-ga'mi-a (-gā'mĭ-ȧ; -găm'ĭ-ȧ; 277), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* A former primary division of the vegetable kingdom embracing the seed plants, or flowering plants, as distinguished from the Cryptogamia, or flowerless plants. Modern anatomical and physiological researches have shown the subordinate importance of floral structure in classification, and this term is passing out of scientific usage, though the derivative *phanerogam* is still used for convenience. See SPERMATOPHYTA. — **phan'er-o-gam'ic** (-găm'ĭk), *a.* — **phan'er-og'a-mous** (-ŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* — **phan'er-og'c-my** (-ŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.*

Phan'er-o-glos'sa (-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of Anura including most of the toads and frogs. They have a tongue, and separate openings for the Eustachian tubes. Cf. AGLOSSA. — **phan'er-o-glos'sal** (-ăl), *a.* — **phan'er-o-glos'sate** (-ăt), *a. & n.*

phan'er-o-scope' (făn'ĕr-ō-skōp'), *n.* [*phanero-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An illuminating instrument for examining the skin.

phan'ta-scope (făn'tȧ-skōp), *n.* [Cf. Gr. φάντασμα image. Cf. PHANTOSCOPE.] **1.** An instrument consisting of a baseboard with an upright rod supporting two cards, each of which has a slit. It is used in studying binocular vision.
2. = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

phan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* [ME. *fantasme*, OF. *fantasme*, L. *phantasma.* See PHANTOM.] **1.** A product of phantary; specif.: **a** A mental image or representation of a real object; a sensuous idea or impression. Cf. SPECIES.

Figures or little features, of which the description had produced in you no *phantasm* or expectation. *Jer. Taylor.*

In intellective cognition the object is presented through the *phantasm* from which the active intellect abstracts the intelligible species. *N. Int. Encyc.*

b A delusive or an illusory mental image; either an image appearing to be real or material, or a shadowy or airy appearance; a phantom; specter.

They be but *phantasms* or apparitions. *Raleigh.*

2. An apparition of a person, living or dead, in a place where his body is known not to be; esp., an apparition premonitory of death or calamity.

Syn. — See GHOST.

phan-tas'ma (făn-tăz'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -TASMATA (-tȧ). [L.]
1. An illusion, vision, or dream.
2. An apparition; ghost; phantasm.

phan-tas'ma-go'ri-a (-gō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάντασμα a phantasm + (prob.) ἀγορά an assembly, fr. ἀγείρειν to gather.] **1.** An optical effect by which figures on a screen appear to dwindle into the distance, or to rush toward the observer with enormous increase of size; also, erroneously, the apparatus used to produce this effect. The latter consists of a magic lantern arranged to be moved toward and from the screen, with an automatic device for keeping the correct focus. It was formerly much used by conjurers, often with dissolving views, etc.
2. By extension, any of various similar optical effects.
3. Hence, a medley or shifting series of imaginary figures, illusive images, or real appearances; a shifting manifold assemblage of things seen; as, a *phantasmagoria* of colors in the sky. "This mental *phantasmagoria.*" *Scott.*

phan-tas'ma-go'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, a phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric. — **phan-tas'ma-go'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

phan-tas'mal (făn-tăz'măl), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or like, a phantasm; spectral; illusive; unreal; transitory as a phantasm. — **phan-tas'mal-ly**, *adv.*

phan'tas-mal'i-ty (făn'tăz-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being phantasmal.

phan-tas'mo-gen'e-sis (făn-tăz'mō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*phantasm* + *-genesis.*] The production of phantasms; the processes that give rise to phantasmal apparitions. — **phan-tas'mo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **phan-tas'mo-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

phan'tas-mol'o-gy (făn'tăz-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phantasm* + *-logy.*] The study or investigation of phantasms and allied phenomena. — **phan-tas'mo-log'i-cal** (făn-tăz'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phan'ta-sy (făn'tȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [See FANTASY.] The power or faculty of receiving and reproducing sensuous impressions or ideas; the power of creating mental representations; also, an image, impression, or representation apprehended or created by this power. See FANTASY, FANCY.

phan'tom (făn'tŭm), *n.* [ME. *fantome, fantosme* (cf. also ME. & OF. *fantesme*), OF. *fantosme*, F. *fantôme*, fr. L. *phantasma*, Gr. φάντασμα, fr. φαίνειν to show. See FANCY; cf. PANT to breathe quickly, PHANTASM, PHASE.] **1.** Deceit; delusion; mere appearance or seeming.

In doubt we come to see our illusion; the *phantoms* of the night of thought vanish; but the new light comes. *Josiah Royce*

2. That which has only an immaterial or nonsubstantial existence; an apparition; specter; phantasm; illusion, esp. an optical illusion.

Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise *Pope.*

3. Appearance; visible semblance; aspect or mode of being. "She was a *phantom* of delight." *Wordsworth.*
4. *Med.* A manikin or model of the body or a part of it.
5. *Angling.* A kind of collapsible artificial bait imitating live bait when, in use, it becomes filled with water.

Syn. — See GHOST.

phan'tom, *a.* Being, or of the nature of, a phantom.

Phantom isles are floating in the skies. *B. Taylor.*

phantom circuit, *Elec.*, the equivalent of an additional circuit or wire, in reality not existing, obtained by certain arrangements of real circuits, as in some multiplex telegraph systems. See PHANTOPLEX SYSTEM. — **p. orchid,** an orchid (*Cephalanthera oregana*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. — **p. picture,** *Drawing*, a picture in which some or all of the outer parts are shown as transparent shadows so as to disclose the inner parts. — **P. Ship.** = FLYING DUTCHMAN **b.** — **p. tumor,** *Med.*, a swelling, esp. of the abdomen, due to muscular spasm, accumulation of flatus, etc., simulating an actual tumor in appearance. It occurs in hysterical persons. — **p. wires,** *Elec.*, imaginary wires of phantom circuits.

phan'to-plex sys'tem (făn'tō-plĕks). [*phan*tom + multi*plex.*] *Elec.* A multiplex telegraph employing a phantom circuit; esp., the system invented by F. W. Jones.

Pha'on (fā'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φάων.] In Greek legend, a boatman of Mitylene. Sappho is fabled to have leaped from the Leucadian rock because her love for him was not requited. He is said to have been originally an ugly old man, but to have been given youth and beauty by Aphrodite for not accepting pay when he carried her across the sea.

Pha'raoh (fā'rō; fā'rā-ō; 277), *n.* [L. *Pharao*, Gr. Φαραώ, Heb. *par'ōh;* fr. Egypt. *per-'o* great house. Cf. FARO.] **1.** A title of the sovereigns of ancient Egypt; — used in the Bible as a proper name, esp. of the king by whom Joseph was made assistant ruler, and of those under whom the oppression and exodus of the Israelites occurred.
2. [*l. c.*] = FARO. *Obs.*
3. A kind of strong ale or beer; — called also *old Pharaoh* or *stout Pharaoh. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Pha'raoh's ant (-rōz; -rā-ōz). *Zoöl.* A little red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*), a common household pest.

Pharaoh's chicken. } The Egyptian vulture. See under
Pharaoh's hen. } EGYPTIAN.

Pharaoh's serpent *or* **serpents.** **a** A yellowish white substance, mercuric sulphocyanate, $Hg(SCN)_2$, which when ignited burns slowly, expelling a voluminous brownish residue in serpentine form. Sold in egg-shaped pellets, it is sometimes called *Pharaoh's serpents' eggs.* **b** The residue above described, or one similarly obtained.

Phar'a-on'ic (făr'ā-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *pharaonique.*] Of or pert. to a Pharaoh or the Pharaohs; pert. to, characteristic of, like, or of the nature of, Pharaoh (either the Pharaoh of the oppression or the Pharaoh of the Exodus).

phare (fâr), *n.* [It. *faro:* cf. F. *phare.* See PHAROS.]
1. A lighthouse; a pharos. *Now Rare.*
2. Hence, a strait lighted by a pharos. *Obs.*

Phar'i-sa'ic (făr'ĭ-sā'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Pharisaicus*, Gr. Φαρι-
Phar'i-sa'i-cal (-sā'ĭ-kăl) } σαϊκός. See PHARISEE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pharisees. "The *Pharisaic* sect among the Jews." *Cudworth.*
2. [*l. c.*] Resembling the Pharisees; hence: addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; formal; hypocritical; self-righteous. "Outward and *pharisaical* holiness." *Bacon.*
— **phar'i-sa'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **phar'i-sa'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Phar'i-sa-ism (făr'ĭ-sā-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pharisaïsme.*]
1. The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees as a sect; fact of being a Pharisee.
2. [*l. c.*] Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety; formalism; hypocrisy; a censorious, self-righteous spirit in matters of morals or manners.

Phar'i-see (făr'ĭ-sē), *n.* [OF. *Pharisée*, L. *Pharisaeus*, Gr. Φαρισαῖος, fr. Heb. *pārash* to separate.] **1.** One of the memhers of a school or party among the ancient Jews, noted for strict and formal observance of rites and ceremonies of the written law and for insistence on the validity of the traditions of the elders. Their pretensions to superior sanctity led them to separate from the other Jews. They differed from the Sadducees chiefly in traditionalism, but also in their belief in the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, future retribution, a coming Messiah, angels, spirits, divine providence, and freedom of the will.
2. [*l. c.*] **a** Hence, one who is pharisaical; a formalist; a self-righteous or hypocritical person. **b** See MUGWUMP.

phar'ma-ceu'tic (fär'mȧ-sū'tĭk), *or, usually,* **phar'ma-ceu'tics** (-tĭks), *n.* The science of preparing, using, or dispensing medicines; pharmacy.

phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *pharmaceuticus*, Gr. φαρμακευτικός, fr. φαρμακεύειν. See PHARMACY.] Of, pert. to, or using, pharmacy. — **phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phar'ma-ceu'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist. See APOTHECARY, DRUGGIST.

phar'ma-cist (fär'mȧ-sĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a pharmaceutist; druggist; pharmaceutical chemist.

phar'ma-co- (fär'mȧ-kō-). Combining form from Greek φάρμακον, *drug, medicine, poison.*

phar'ma-co-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *dynamics.*] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the action and the effects of medicines.

phar'ma-cog'no-sy (-kŏg'nō-sĭ), **phar'ma-cog-no'sis** (-kŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + Gr. γνῶσις a knowing.] Pharmacology, or esp. that branch of it treating of the characteristics of crude drugs and simples.

phar-mac'o-lite (fär-măk'ō-līt; fär'mȧ-kō-līt'), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral, usually occurring in silky fibers of a white or grayish color. It is a hydrous arsenate of calcium. H., 2-2.5. Sp. gr., 2.64-2.73.

phar'ma-col'o-gist (fär'mȧ-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacology.

phar'ma-col'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-logy.*] The science of drugs, including materia medica and therapeutics. — **phar'ma-co-log'ic** (fär'mȧ-kō-lŏj'ĭk), **phar'ma-co-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phar'ma-co-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

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phal-lal'gi-a (fă-lăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phallo-* + *-algia.*] Pain in the penis. — **phal-lal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

phal'le-phor'ic (făl'ĕ-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φαλλοφορεῖν to bear the phallus.] Bearing the phallus; of or pertaining to the carrying of phallic emblems.

phal'li, *n., pl.* of PHALLUS.

phal'li-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phallic.

phal'lism (făl'ĭz'm), **phal'list,** *n.* = PHALLICISM, PHALLICIST.

phal-lit'is (fă-lĭt'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phallo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the penis.

phal'loid (făl'oid), *a.* [*phallo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a penis.

phal'loid, *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Phallus* or the family Phallaceæ. — *n.* A fungus of this group.

phal'lo-plas'ty, *n.* [*phallo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the penis. [*Obs. Scot.*

phallow. † FELLOW, an equal.

Phal'lu (făl'ōō). *Bib.*

Phal'lu-ites (-ĭts). *D. Bib.*

Phal'o-nite (făl'ō-nĭt). *D. Bib.*

Phal'ti (-tĭ). *Bib.*

Phal-ti'as (făl-tī'ȧs). *D. Bib.*

Phal'tĭ-el (făl'tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

pha-luc'co. † FELUCCA.

pha'nal (fā'nȧl). Var. of FANAL. *Obs. or R.*

pha-nat'ic. † FANATIC.

phan'cie. † FANCY.

phane. † FANE.

phanekill, *n.* [See FANE vane.] A little flag or vane. *Obs. Scot.*

phanelle, *n.* A kind of fan or screen, used as a sunshade. *Obs.*

pha-ner'ic (fȧ-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Phanerocrystalline.

phan'er-ite (făn'ĕr-īt), *a.* [Gr. φανερός visible.] Evident; visible. *Rare.*

Phan'er-o-bran'chi-a'ta (-ĕr-ō-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* A division of nudibranch gastropods having separately retractile gills. — **phan'er-o-bran'chi-ate** (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.*

Phan'er-o-car'pæ (-kär'pē), *n.pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. καρπός fruit (taken to mean, ovary).] Syn. of ACRASPEDA. — **phan'er-o-car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *a.*

Phan'er-o-ceph'a-la (-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A division of Polychæta distinguished by the well-developed prostomium. It corresponds to Errantia together with many Sedentaria.

phan'er-o-co-don'ic (-kō-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*phanero-* + Gr. κώδων a bell.] *Zoöl.* Developing an umbrella and becoming detached; — applied to the sexual zooids of certain hydroids. Cf. ADELOCODONIC.

phan'er-o-ga'mi-an (-gā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* *Bot.* Phanerogamous.

phan'er-o-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *phanero-* + *mania.*] *Med.* A morbid habit of picking at some abnormal growth on the skin, the hiting of nails, or the like.

Phan'er-o-zo'ni-a (-zō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. ζώνη girdle.] *Zoöl.* An order of starfishes distinguished by the large marginal plates. — **phan'er-o-zo'nate** (-nāt), *a.*

phang. † FANG, *n.* & *v.*

phanon. † FANON.

phan'sie. † FANCY.

phan'si-gar' (pȧn'sĭ-gŭr'; făn'-; 218), *n.* [Hind. *phānsī-gār;* fr. Hind. *phānsī* snare, halter + Per. *-gār*, denoting the agent.] A thug. *India*

phan'ta-si'a. Var. of FANTASIA.

Phan-ta'si-ast (făn-tā'zĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. φαντασιαστής. See PHANTOM.] 1. *Eccl. Hist.* One of certain Aphthartodocetæ who denied the reality of Christ's human body. [tasies.]
2. [*l. c.*] One who deals in phan-

— **Phan-ta'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.*

phan'ta-sied. Var. of FANTASIED.

phantasime, *n.* [It. *fantasima* phantom.] A fantastic person. *Obs.* [of FANTAST, 1.]

phan'ta-sist (făn'tȧ-zĭst). Var.

phan-tas'ma-go'ri-an (-ăn), **phan-tas'ma-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), **phan-tas'ma-gor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phantasmagorial.

phan-tas'ma-go'rist (făn-tăz'mȧ-gō'rĭst), *n.* A producer or exhibitor of phantasmagorias

phan-tas'ma-go-ry (-gō-rĭ), *n.* = PHANTASMAGORIA.

phan-tas-ma'li-an (făn'tăz-mȧ'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to phantasmal things.

phan-tas'ma-scope (făn-tăz'mȧ-skōp), *n.* [*phantasma* + *-scope.*] = PHANTASCOPE.

phan-tas'ma-ta (-tȧ), *n., pl.* of PHANTASMA.

Phan'tas-mat'ic (făn'tăz-măt'ĭk), *n.* A Phantasiast.

phan'tas-mat'ic, phan'tas-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *phantasmaticus.*] Phantasmal. — **phan'tas-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phan-tas'ma-tog'ra-phy (făn-tăz'mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. φάντασμα, φαντάσματος, phantasm + *-graphy.*] A description of meteorological phenomena, as rainbows, etc.

phan-tas'mic (făn-tăz'mĭk), **phan-tas'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* Phantasmal. — **phan-tas'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.* [Phantasiast.

Phan-tas'mist (-mĭst), *n.* A

phan-tas'mo-graph (-mō-grăf), *n.* [*phantasm* + *-graph.*] *Photog.* A kind of printing box for lantern slides. [visionary.

phan'tast (făn'tăst), *n.* A

phan-tas'tic, phan-tas'ti-cal, etc. Obs. or RARE vars. of FANTASTIC, FANTASTICAL, etc.

phan-tas'tick † FANTASTIC.

phan'tic, *n.* [See FANATIC.] A fanatic. *Obs.*

phan'tom-at'ic (făn'tŭm-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Phantasmal.

phan-tom'ic (făn-tŏm'ĭk), **phan-tom'i-cal,** *a.* Phantom. — **phan-tom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phan'tom-ist (făn'tŭm-ĭst), *n.* A holder of some theory as to phantoms; [*cap.*] a Phantasiast.

phan'tom-ize, *v. t.* To make a phantom of; hence, to explain away by a "spiritual" or figurative interpretation. — **phan'tom-iz'er** (-ĭz'ĕr), *n.*

phan'tom-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A ghost word combining the words *phantom* and *nation;* — erron. defined as though a formation with the suffix *-ation.*

phan'tom-ry, *n.* Phantoms collectively.

phan'tom-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

phan'tom-y (făn'tŭm-ĭ), *a.* [*phantom* + 3d *-y.*] Phantom. *R.*

phan'tom-y, *n.* [*phantom* + 1st *-y.*] Illusion; also, deception. *Obs.*

phan'to-scope (făn'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. φαντός visible + *-scope.*]
1. = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.
2. A kind of kaleidoscope into which small objects may be introduced to vary the design.

Pha-nu'el (fȧ-nū'ĕl; făn'ū-ĕl). *Bib.*

pha-om'e-ter (fā-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. φάος light + *-meter.*] A photometer. *Obs.* [macopœia.

Phar. *Abbr.* Pharmacy; Phar-

Phar'a-cim (fär'ȧ-sĭm). *Bib.*

Pha'ral (fā'rĭ; -rȧ-l). *D. Bib.*

Pha'ra-o (fā'rȧ-ō). *D. Bib.*

Pharaoh's fig. = SYCAMORE **a.**

Pharaoh's mouse, Pharaoh's rat. The common ichneumon of Egypt, etc.

Pha'ra-on. † PHARAOH.

Pha'ra-o'ni-an (fā'rȧ-ō'nĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Pharaonic. *Obs.*

Phar'a-on'i-cal (fär'ȧ-ŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pharaonic. *R.* [*Bib.*

Phar'a-thon (fär'ȧ-thŏn). *D.*

Phar'a-tho'ni (-thō'nĭ). *D. Bib.*

Phar'a-thon-ite (-thŏn-īt). *D. Bib.* [macy. *Amer.*

Phar. D. *Abbr.* Doctor of Phar-

Pha-re'o-dus (fȧ-rē'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. φάρος a large piece of cloth + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil fishes allied to the Osteoglossidæ, found in the American Eocene.

Pha'res (fā'rēz; 115). *Bib.*

Pha'rez (-rēz). *Bib.*

Pha'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pharius.*] Pert. to Pharos; hence, *Obs., a. & n.,* Egyptian.

Pha-ri'da (fȧ-rĭ'dȧ). *D. Bib.*

pharie. † FAIRY.

Pha-ri'ra (fȧ-rĭ'rȧ). *Bib.*

Phar'i-sæ'an, Phar'i-se'an (fär'ĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Pharisaeus*, Gr. Φαρισαῖος.] = PHARISAIC, 1.

Phar'i-see (fär'ĭ-sē), *v. t.* To make a Pharisee of (one's self). *Rare.* [PHARISAISM.

Phar'i-see-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* =

Phariseu. † PHARSEE.

Pharisian, *n.* [F. *pharisien.*] A Pharisee. *Obs.*

Pharm. *Abbr.* Pharmaceutical; pharmacy.

phar'ma-cal, *a.* [Gr. φάρμακον drug.] Pharmaceutical.

phar'ma-ceu'tic, *a.* Pharmaceutical.

phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal, *n.* A pharmaceutical preparation.

phar-mac'i-a (fär-mă-sĭ'ȧ), *n.* Pharmaceutical.

phar'ma-cœ'an (fär'mȧ-sē'ăn), *a.* Also **phar-ma'ci-an.** A pharmacist. *Obs.*

phar'ma-cog-no'si-a (-kŏg-nō'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Pharmacognosy.

phar'ma-cog-nos'ti-cal (-nŏs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to pharmacognosy. — **phar'ma-cog-nos'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phar'ma-cog-nos'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Pharmacognosy.

phar'ma-cog'ra-phy (-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-graphy.*] A scientific description of drugs.

pharmacol. *Abbr.* Pharmacology.

phar'ma-co-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *pharmaco-* + *mania.*] *Med.* Morbid fondness for drugs. — **phar'ma-co-ma'ni-ac,** *n.* — **phar'ma-co-ma-ni'a-cal,** *a.*

phar'ma-com'a-thy (-kŏm'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + Gr. μανθάνειν to learn.] = PHARMACOGNOSY.

phar'ma-com'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-meter.*] An instrument or vessel for measuring medicinal drugs.

phar'ma-con (fär'mȧ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάρμακον.] A medicine or drug; also, a poison.

phar'ma-co-pe'di-a (fär'mȧ-kŏ-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pharmaco-* + Gr. παιδεία education.] Instruction concerning medicinal drugs and preparations; the science of drugs. — **phar'ma-co-pe'dic** (-pē'dĭk; -pĕd'ĭk), *a.*

phar'ma-co-pe'dics (-pē'dĭks; -pĕd'ĭks), *n.* The scientific study of medicinal drugs and preparations.

phar'ma-co-pœ'ia (-kō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φαρμακοποιία the preparation of medicines; φάρμακον medicine + ποιεῖν to make.] **1.** A book or treatise describing the drugs, preparations, etc., used in medicine, esp. one issued by official authority and considered standard.

☞ The United States Pharmacopœia, adopted as the standard for the country in the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, is issued every ten years after a revision by a *national* convention of physicians and pharmacists. The British Pharmacopœia was first issued in 1864. Revisions appeared in 1867, 1874, 1885, and a supplement in 1890.

2. A collection or stock of drugs.

3. A chemical laboratory. *Obs.*

phar'ma-co-pœ'ial (-yȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pharmacopœia; according to the pharmacopœia.

phar'ma-cop'o-list (-kŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *pharmacopola*, Gr. φαρμακοπώλης; φάρμακον medicine + πωλεῖν to sell.] One who sells drugs; an apothecary; a druggist.

phar'ma-co-sid'er-ite (-kō-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of iron, commonly occurring in green or yellowish green cubic crystals; cube ore. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.

phar'ma-cy (fär'mȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *fermacie*, OF. *farmacie, pharmacie*, F. *pharmacie*, Gr. φαρμακεία, fr. φαρμακεύειν to administer or use medicines, fr. φάρμακον medicine.] **1.** A medicinal preparation; a remedy. *Obs.* **2.** Act of using or administering drugs or remedies. *Rare.* **3.** Art or practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines according to prescriptions of physicians; the occupation of an apothecary or a pharmaceutical chemist.

4. A place where medicines are compounded or dispensed; a drug store; an apothecary's shop.

phar'ma-kos (fär'mȧ-kŏs), *n.; pl.* -KOI (-koi). [Gr. φαρμακός.] *Gr. Relig.* One sacrificed as a scapegoat; hence, a worthless fellow.

pha-rol'o-gy (fȧ-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. φάρος lighthouse + *-logy.*] Art or science treating of lighthouses and signal lights.

pha'ros (fā'rŏs; 115), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φάρος, fr. Φάρος an island in the Bay of Alexandria, where King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] **1.** [*cap.*] The lighthouse built on the island of Pharos; hence [*l. c.*], any lighthouse or beacon to guide seamen.

2. A light likened to a lighthouse, as a ship's lantern.

pha-ryn'ge-al (fȧ-rĭn'jē-ȧl; fär'ĭn-jē'ȧl; 277), *a.* [See PHARYNX.] Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pharynx. **pharyngeal aponeurosis**, *Anat.*, the middle or fibrous coat of the walls of the pharynx. — **p. bone**, *Zoöl.*, in fishes, one of the bones of the pharynx; specif., an inferior pharyngeal, or hypopharyngeal (which see) or a pharyngobranchial (which see). — **p. clefts** *or* **slits.** *Zoöl. & Embryol.* = VISCERAL CLEFTS. — **p. plexus.** *Anat.* **a** A plexus formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and sympathetic nerves, which supplies the muscles and mucous membrane of the pharynx, etc. **b** Either of a pair of small venous plexuses at the side of and behind the pharynx. — **p. teeth**, *Zoöl.*, the teeth developed on the pharyngeal bones, esp. the hypopharyngeals, in many fishes. — **p. tonsil**, *Anat.*, a mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx between the Eustachian tubes. Hypertrophy of this tissue forms the growths termed *adenoids.*

phar'yn-gis'mus (fär'ĭn-jĭz'mŭs; *cf.* LARYNGISMUS), *n.* [NL. See PHARYNX.] *Med.* Spasm of the pharynx.

phar'yn-gi'tis (fär'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pharynx.

pha-ryn'go- (fȧ-rĭn'gō-), **pharyng-.** Combining forms from Greek φάρυγξ, φάρυγγος, *pharynx.*

pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-al (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧl), *a.* [*pharyngo-* + *branchial.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the branchiæ; specif., designating, or pertaining to, the dorsal bony elements in the branchial arches of fishes. In teleosts there are always four pairs of these bones, and two or more pairs may be provided with teeth opposed to those of the hypopharyngeals. Called also *upper*, or *superior, pharyngeal.* — *n.* A pharyngobranchial bone.

pha-ryn'go-cele (fȧ-rĭn'gō-sēl), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A pouchlike dilatation in the wall of the pharynx.

Phar'yn-gog'na-thi (fär'ĭn-gŏg'nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHARYNX; GNATHIC.] *Zoöl.* A division of teleost fishes in which the lower pharyngeal bones are united, comprising the scaroid and labroid fishes, and formerly, also, the chromid and embiotocoid fishes. — **pha-ryn'gog-nath** (fȧ-rĭn'gŏg-năth), *a. & n.* — **phar'yn-gog'na-thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

phar'yn-gol'o-gy (fär'ĭn-gŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-logy.*] *Anat.* That branch of medical science treating of the pharynx and its diseases. — **pha-ryn'go-log'i-cal** (fȧ-rĭn'gō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.*

pha-ryn'go-scope (fȧ-rĭn'gō-skōp), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

phar'yn-gos'co-py (fär'ĭn-gŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* The inspection of the pharynx, as by the pharyngoscope.

phar'yn-got'o-my (fär'ĭn-gŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the pharynx, as to remove a tumor or anything obstructing the passage.

phar'ynx (fär'ĭŋks), *n.; pl.* PHARYNGES (fȧ-rĭn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. φάρυγξ, -υγγος: cf. F. *pharynx.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus. In man it is a conical, musculomembranous tube about four and a half inches long, continuous above with the mouth and nasal passages, and communicating through the Eustachian tubes with the ears, and extending downward (past the opening into the larynx) to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, where it is continuous with the esophagus. In the lower vertebrates and embryos of higher forms, the walls of the pharynx contain the *branchial* or *visceral arches* and *clefts* (see under BRANCHIAL), and in water-breathing vertebrates bear the gills. In many fishes they bear teeth. The branchial sac of tunicates is a modified pharynx. In many invertebrates the anterior part of the alimentary canal behind the mouth is called *pharynx*, esp. when differentiated by being thick-walled and muscular. In worms it is often protrusible and armed with teeth, or is a powerful sucking organ.

phase (fāz), *n.* [NL. *phasis.* Gr. φάσις, fr. φαίνειν to make to appear: cf. F. *phase.* See PHENOMENON, PHANTOM; cf. EMPHASIS.] **1.** *Astron.* A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes with respect to quantity of illumination or form of illuminated disk; as, the *phases* of the moon or planets. See MOON, *Illust.*

2. Any one of different and varying appearances of an object; any appearance or aspect of an object of mental apprehension or view; any of a number of varying aspects of a thing; as, the problem has many *phases.*

3. *Physics.* In uniform circular motion, simple harmonic motion, or in the periodic changes of any magnitude varying according to a simple harmonic law (as sound vibrations, alternating electric currents, etc.), the point or stage in the period to which the rotation, oscillation, or variation has advanced, considered in its relation to a standard position or assumed instant of starting. This relation is commonly expressed in angular measure, one cycle or period being 360°, or 2π (radians); thus, when the equation of the varying magnitude is $y = a \sin (\omega t - \epsilon)$, the phase is given by the angle $(\omega t - \epsilon)$, where ω is angular velocity and ϵ is the angle of epoch determining the phase of vibration, etc., when the time, t, is zero. If one complete cycle is taken as the unit, the phase is the angle $(\omega t - \epsilon)$ divided by 360°, or 2π, and is equal to the elapsed time divided by the period. Such periodic variations are well represented by sine curves, and the phase relations or the phases of two or more such quantities are shown by the relative positions of the crests and hollows of such curves. Magnitudes whose maximum values are simultaneous are said to be of the same phase or to be **in phase**; otherwise they are said to be of a different phase or **out of phase**, the difference between the times of their maxima (measured in angular measure or as a fraction of a period) being the phase difference. Two periodic quantities $a_1 \sin (\omega t - \epsilon_1)$ and $a_2 \sin (\omega t - \epsilon_2)$ have a phase difference of $\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1$. Magnitudes whose phase difference is 180° are said to be of **opposite phase.** In electricity, a single alternating current is termed a **single-phase current**, whereas several currents differing in phase are termed **polyphase**, or **multiphase, currents**; thus in a three-phase system or apparatus three currents flow, differing in phase from each other by 120°; in a diphase system two currents flow, differing in phase by 90°, etc. A polyphase system is **balanced** when the currents of the several phases are equal.

4. *Phys. Chem.* A homogeneous, physically distinct portion of matter in a nonhomogeneous system; as, the three *phases*, ice, water, and aqueous vapor. A phase may be either a single chemical substance or a mixture, as of gases.

5. *Zoöl.* In certain birds and mammals, one of two or more color variations characteristic of the species, but independent of the ordinary seasonal and sexual differences, and often also of age. Some of the herons which appear in white and colored phases (cf. DICHROMATISM), and certain squirrels which are sometimes uniformly blackish instead of the usual coloration, furnish examples. Color phases occur also in other animals, notably in butterflies.

phase of a complex variable $x + iy$, *Math.*, any angle whose tangent is $\frac{y}{x}$; specif., the angle from the x axis to the radius vector of the point $x + iy$ in the Argand diagram.

phase angle. *Physics.* The angle expressing phase or phase difference. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.

phase converter. *Elec.* A machine for converting an alternating current into an alternating current of a different number of phases and the same frequency.

phase displacement. *Elec.* A change of phase whereby an alternating current attains its maximum later or earlier. An inductance would cause a lag, a capacity would cause an advance, in phase.

phase meter, *or* **phase'me'ter,** *n.* *Elec.* A device for measuring the difference in phase of two alternating currents or electromotive forces.

pha-se'o-lin (fȧ-sē'ō-lĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A typical globulin first identified in the kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), but also common to other species. Cf. PHASELIN.

Pha-se'o-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs, widely distributed throughout warm regions and including most of the true American beans. They have flowers in axillary racemes or panicles, the corolla with a spirally twisted keel. Various species yield edible seeds, and several, as *P. multiflorus*, the scarlet runner, are grown for ornament. See BEAN, 1 **a**, also LIMA BEAN, SIEVA BEAN, 1st GRAM **b.** — **pha-se'o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* *Obs.*

phase rule. *Phys. Chem.* A generalization with regard to systems of chemical equilibrium, discovered by Prof. J. Willard Gibbs. It may be stated thus: *The degree of variableness (number of degrees of freedom) of a system is equal to the number of components minus the number of phases, plus two.* Thus, if the components be salt and water, and the phases salt, ice, saturated solution, and vapor, the system is invariant, that is, there is only one set of conditions under which these four phases can exist in equilibrium. If only three phases be considered, the system is univariant, that is, the fixing of one condition, as temperature, determines the others. A system having two components and two phases is bivariant, etc. See PHASE, 4, COMPONENT, 3.

phase splitter. *Elec.* A device by which a single-phase current is split into two or more currents differing in phase. It is used in starting single-phase induction motors.

phase splitting. *Elec.* The dephasing of the two parts of a single alternating current in two dissimilar branches of a given circuit.

-pha'si-a (-fā'zhĭ-ȧ), **-phasy.** [NL. *-phasia*, Gr. *-φασία* (as in ἀφασία aphasia), fr. φάναι to speak.] A combining form denoting *speech;* as, *aphasia, aphasy, dysphasia*, etc.

Pha'si-an'i-dæ (fā'shĭ-ăn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *phasianus* pheasant, fr. Gr. φασιανός + *idæ.* See PHEASANT.] *Zoöl.* A large family of gallinaceous birds including the Asiatic pheasants, domestic fowls, jungle fowls, argus pheasants, peacocks, Old World partridges, etc. By some it is extended to include the turkeys and guinea fowls, and sometimes the grouse and American partridges. The typical subfamily, **Pha'si-a-ni'næ** (-ȧ-nī'nē), is variously limited, but typified by the common pheasant.

phas'ing (fāz'ĭng), *a.* *Elec.* Pertaining to phase or differences of phase. — **phasing current**, the momentary current between two alternating-current generators when juxtaposed in parallel and not agreeing exactly in phase or period. — **p. transformer**, any of several transformers (there must be at least two) for changing phase. See T CONNECTION.

pha'sis (fā'sĭs), *n.; pl.* PHASES (-sēz). [NL.] **1.** = PHASE, 1. Also, of the moon, the first appearance of the disk.

2. A mode or manner of being; phase.

To the sensitive . . . *phasis* of our nature. *J. S. Mill.*

-phasy. A combining form denoting *speech.* See -PHASIA.

pheas'ant (fĕz'ănt), *n.* [ME. *fesant, fesannt*, OF. *faisant, faisan*, F. *faisan*, L. *phasianus*, Gr. φασιανός (sc. ὄρνις) the Phasian bird, pheasant, fr. Φᾶσις a river in Colchis.] **1.** Any of numerous large, long-tailed, brilliantly colored, gallinaceous birds constituting *Phasianus* and several allied genera, natives of Asia and the adjacent islands. One species (*P. colchicus*), the **common pheasant**, whose range extended to southeast Europe, was long ago introduced into England and other parts of Europe, where it is common in a wild or half-wild state and very widely bred for a game bird. Its color is chiefly rich chestnut, or golden brown barred and laced with black. The head and neck are mostly iridescent greenish blue and the naked skin about the eye is red. The **ring-necked pheasant** (*P. torquatus*) of China, with a white neck ring, and *P. versicolor* of Japan, which is green below, have also been widely introduced into Europe and interbred with the common species. The common and the ring-necked species have also been naturalized in various other parts of the world, and many other species are often kept in confinement. Other important species are the *argus, blood, golden, kallege, Mongolian*, and *silver* pheasants, and the *monals* and *tragopans.* See these terms.

2. Any of various birds having real or fancied resemblance to a pheasant; as: **a** The ruffed grouse. *Southern U. S.* **b** The leipoa. *Australia.* **c** A lyre bird. *Australia.* **d** The magpie. *Local, Eng.* **e** Any of various guans. *South America.* **f** A francolin; esp., *Francolinus capensis* and *Pternistes nudicollis. South Africa.*

3. An artificial fly having a yellow silk-ribbed body, wings of English pheasant feathers, and a brown hackle.

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phar'ma-co-pe'ia, -pe'ial, etc. Vars. of PHARMACOPŒIA, etc.

phar'ma-co-poe'ian (-k ŏ-p ē'yȧn), *a.* **a** Versed in the pharmacopœia. *Obs.* **b** Pharmacopœial. *Rare.* — *n.* One versed in the pharmacopœia. *Obs.*

phar'ma-co-poe'ist (-pē'ĭst), *n.* A compiler of a pharmacopœia.

phar'ma-co-pole', *n.* A pharmacopolist. *Obs.*

phar'ma-co-po'li-tan, *n.* A pharmacopolist. *Obs* — *a.* Pertaining to pharmacopoly. *Obs.*

pharmacopoly, *n.* An apothecary's shop. *Obs.*

pharmond. † FIRMAN. [ROS.]

pharo. † PHARAOH, faro; PHA-

pharol, *n.* [It. *farolo* a beacon, a lantern in a ship.] A ship's light. *Obs.*

Pha-rom'a-crus (fȧ-rŏm'ȧ-krŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάρος mantle + μακρός long.] *Zoöl.* The genus of trogons consisting of the quetzal and allied species.

Pharoo. † PHARAOH.

pha'ros (fā'rŏs; 115), *n.* [Gr. φόρος.] A cloak. *Rare.*

Pha'rosh (-rŏsh). *Bib.*

Phar'par (fär'pär), *n.* *Bib.* A river of Damascus. 2 *Kings* v. 12.

Phar-san'da-tha (fär-săn'dȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*

phar'sang. † FARSANG.

Pha-ru'da (fȧ-rōō'dȧ). *D. Bib.*

Phar'u-e (fär'ŭ-ē). *D. Bib.*

phary. † FAIRY.

pharyng-. See PHARYNGO-.

pha-ryn'gal (fȧ-rĭn'gȧl), *a.* Pharyngeal. *Rare.*

phar'yn-gal'gi-a (fär'ĭn-găl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the pharynx. — **phar'yn-gal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

phar'yn-ge'al, *n.* A pharyngeal bone. See PHARYNGEAL, *a.*

phar'yn-gec'to-my (fär'ĭn-jĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-ectomy.*] Excision of a part of the pharynx. [Pharyngeal. *R.*]

pha-ryn'gic (fȧ-rĭn'jĭk), *a.*

phar'yn-git'ic (fär'ĭn-jĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, pharyngitis.

Pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-i (fȧ-rĭn'gō-brăŋ'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHARYNGO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEPTOCARDII. —

pha-ryn'go-branch. **pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.*

pha-ryn'go-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the pharynx. [See PHARYNGO-.]

pha-ryn'go-ep'i-glot'tic, *a.*

pha-ryn'go-e'so-phag'e-al (fȧ-rĭn'gō-ē'sō-făj'ē-ȧl), *a.* See PHARYNGO-.

pha-ryn'go-la-ryn'ge-al (-lȧ-rĭn'jē-ȧl; -lăr'ĭn-jē'ȧl), *a.* See PHARYNGO-.

pha-ryn'go-la-ryn'gi-tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pharyngitis and laryngitis combined.

pha-ryn'go-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.] Fungous disease of the pharynx.

pha-ryn'go-na'sal, *a.* *Anat.* See PHARYNGO-.

pha-ryn'go-œ'so-phag'e-al. See PHARYNGO-. [See PHARYNGO-.]

pha-ryn'go-o'ral, *a.* See PHARYNGO-. [See PHARYNGO-.]

pha-ryn'go-pal'a-tine, *a.* *Anat.*

phar'yn-gop'a-thy (fär'ĭn-gŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-pathy.*] Disease of the pharynx.

pha-ryn'go-ple'gi-a (fȧ-rĭn'gō-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + *-plegia.*] Also **pha-ryn'go-ple'gy** (fȧ-rĭn'gō-plē'jĭ). *Med.* Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx. — **pha-ryn'go-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk; -plē'jĭk), *a.*

pha-ryn'go-pleu'ral, *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the pharynx and lateral walls of the body.

Pha-ryn'gop-neus'ta (fȧ-rĭn'gŏp-nūs'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + Gr. πνεῖν to breathe.] *Zoöl.* A group of invertebrates including the Tunicata and Enteropneusta. — **pha-ryn'gop-neus'tal** (-tȧl), *a.*

pha-ryn'go-spasm (gō-spăz'ĭm), *n.* Spasm of the pharynx.

pha-ryn'go-tome (-tōm), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for incising or scarifying the tonsils, etc.

Pharysew † PHARISEE.

Phar'zites (fär'zīts). *Bib.*

Phas-cog'a-le (făs-kŏg'ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάσκωλος pouch + γαλῆ weasel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small, ratlike, chiefly arboreal, polyprotodont marsupials of the Australian region.

Phas'co-larc'tos (făs'kō-lärk'tŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάσκωλος pouch + ἄρκτος bear.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the koala, and constituting a subfamily, **Phas'co-larc-ti'næ** (-lärk-tī'nē), of Phalangeridæ.

Phas-col'o-mys (făs-kŏl'ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάσκωλος pouch + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* The genus of marsupials consisting of the wombats and constituting the family **Phas'co-lo-my'i-dæ** (făs'kō-lō-mĭ'ĭ-dē). — **phas'co-lome** (făs'kō-lōm), *n.*

Phas-col'o-nus (făs-kŏl'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάσκωλος pouch + ὄνος ass.] *Paleon.* A genus of Pleistocene Australian diprotodont marsupials allied to the wombats, and as large as tapirs.

Phas'cum (făs'kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάσκον a tree moss.] *Bot.* A small genus of terrestrial cleistocarpous mosses, with costate leaves and subglobose or ovate-oblong immersed capsules

phase (fāz), *v. t.* Occasional spelling of FAZE, to perturb.

Pha-se'a (fȧ-sē'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Pha-se'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*

pha'se-al (fā'zē-ȧl), *a.* Phasic.

pha'sel (fā'zĕl), *n.* [Cf. FASELS, PHASEOLUS.] The kidney bean. Cf. FASELS. *Obs. or R.*

phase'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pha'se-lin (fā'sē-lĭn), *n.* [See PHASEOLUS.] *Chem.* A globulin, more soluble than phaseolin, contained in the kidney bean.

pha'se-my (-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *Phaseolus semi*erectus.] An erect annual tropical bean (*Phaseolus semierectus*), used for forage.

pha'se-o-man'nite (-ō-măn'ĭt), *n.* [So called because found in the unripe fruit of the bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*); see MANNITE.] *Chem.* = INOSITE.

pha'se-om'e-ter (fā'zē-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* *Elec.* = PHASE METER

Phas'er-on (făs'ĕr-ŏn). *D. Bib.*

pha'ses, *n., pl.* of PHASIS.

phase transformer. *Elec.* = PHASING TRANSFORMER.

phase'-wound (fāz'wound'), *a.* *Elec.* Designating an induction motor having its secondary wound. Cf. SQUIRREL CAGE.

Pha'si-a-nel'la (fā'sĭ-ȧ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *phasianus* pheasant.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods constituted by the pheasant shells. It is the type of a family, **Pha'si-a-nel'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).

pha'si-an'ic (fā'sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φασιανός pheasant.] Of or pertaining to pheasants. *Rare.*

pha'si-a-nine (fā'sĭ-ȧ-nĭn; -nĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *phasianinus.* See PHEASANT.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the pheasants. —

pha'si-a-noid (-noid), *a.*

phasiant. † PHEASANT.

Pha'si-a'nus (fā'sĭ-ȧ'nŭs), *n.* See PHASIANIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical pheasants.

phas'ic (fāz'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phase or phases.

phasiol. † PHASEL.

Phas'i-ron (făs'ĭ-rŏn), *n.* *Bib.* A Nabataean tribe.

phasm (făz'ĭm), **phas'ma** (făz'mȧ; -făs'-), *n.* [L. *phasma*, Gr. φάσμα. See PHASE.] An appearance; as: **a** Any unusual phenomenon in the air; a meteor. *Obs.* **b** An apparition; phantom. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Phas'mi-dæ (făz'mĭ-dē; făs'-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHASM. Prob. from its "mimicking" inanimate objects.] *Zoöl.* A family of cursorial Orthoptera consisting of the leaf insects and stick insects. The type genus is **Phas'ma** (-mȧ). — **phas'mid** (-mĭd), *n.* — **phas'moid** (-moid), *a.*

phas'sa-chate (făs'ȧ-kāt), *n.* [Gr. φάσσα wood pigeon + ἀχάτης agate.] The lead-colored agate; — from its color. *Obs.*

Phas'sa-ron (făs'ȧ-rŏn). *Bib.*

phat. † FAT, a vat.

phat'a-gin (făt'ȧ-jĭn), *n.* [Gr. φαττάγης.] A pangolin (*Manis tetradactyla*). *Obs.*

Phat'a-i'a (făt'ȧ-ī'ȧ), **Phath'a-hi'a** (făth'ȧ-hī'ȧ), **Pha-tu'el** (fȧ-tū'ĕl), **Pha-tu'res** (-rēz), **Pha'u** (fā'ŭ). *D. Bib.*

Ph. B. *Abbr.* Philosophiæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Philosophy).

Ph. C. *Abbr.* Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Ph. D. *Abbr.* Philosophiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Philosophy).

phe'al (fē'ȧl), *n.* A characteristic cry of a jackal.

pheare. Obs. or Scot. var. of FERE, companion.

phearse. † FERS.

pheasant cuckoo. A coucal.

pheasant duck. **a** The pintail. **b** A merganser. *Local, U. S.*

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pheas′ant-ry (fĕz′ănt-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place for keeping and rearing pheasants.

pheas′ant's-eye′ (fĕz′ănts-ī′), *n.* **a** A ranunculaceous garden plant (*Adonis autumnalis*); — called also *garden pink.* **b** = GARDEN PINK **a**. **c** The poet's narcissus.

pheas′ant's-eye′ pink. *Bot.* A ring-marked variety of the common garden pink (*Dianthus plumarius*).

pheasant shell. Any shell of the genus *Phasianella*, of tropical seas. The shell is smooth, with a moderately high spire, and usually richly colored, suggesting the plumage of a pheasant.

Phe-gop′ter-is (fē-gŏp′tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φηγός oak (taken as equiv. to L. *fagus* beech) + πτερίς fern.] *Bot.* A large genus of rather small, widely distributed, polypodiaceous ferns, the beech ferns. They have bipinnatifid, tripinnatifid, or ternate fronds and round, naked sori.

phel-lan′drene (fĕ-lăn′drēn), *n.* *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, known in two optically active forms occurring in various essential oils, as the dextro variety in the oil of water fennel (*Œnanthe phellandrium*) and the levo variety in Australian eucalyptus oil. Both forms are liquids boiling at 171-172°C.

phel′lo-derm (fĕl′ō-dûrm), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + *-derm.*] *Bot.* A secondary cortical tissue developed from the phellogen on the inner side of the cork. It consists usually of ordinary green parenchyma.—**phel′lo-der′mal** (-dûr′măl), *a.*

phel′lo-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + *-gen.*] *Bot.* In dicotyledonous stems, a secondary meristem giving rise externally to the characteristic cork tissue, and internally to the phelloderm; cork cambium. The phellogen and the tissues it develops are collectively the *periderm.* — **phel′lo-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **phel′lo-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.*

phel′lo-plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + πλάσσειν to mold.] A figure or model in cork.

phel′lo-plas′tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art of modeling in cork.

Phe-mon′o-ë (fē-mŏn′ō-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φημονόη.] *Gr. Myth.* The first Pythia and the mythical inventor of the hexameter verse. She prophesied that from her body would spring herbs, and that the condition of the entrails of animals eating these herbs might be taken as a revelation of the future.

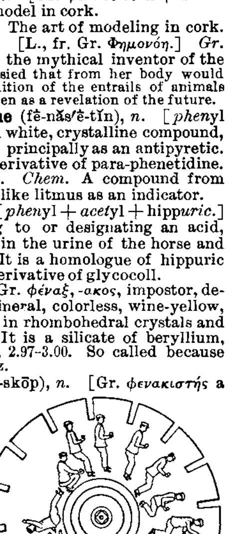
phe-nac′e-tin, phe-nac′e-tine (fē-năs′ē-tĭn), *n.* [*phen*yl + *aceto-* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A white, crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{13}O_2N$, used in medicine principally as an antipyretic. Chemically, it is an acetyl derivative of para-phenetidine.

phe-nac′e-to-lin (-tō-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound from phenol and acetic acid, used like litmus as an indicator.

phe-nac′e-tu′ric (-tū′rĭk), *a.* [*phen*yl + *acet*yl + hipp*uric.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_8H_7O{\cdot}NHCH_2CO_2H$, found in the urine of the horse and sometimes in that of man. It is a homologue of hippuric acid, being a phenyl-acetyl derivative of glycocoll.

phen′a-cite (fĕn′ȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. φέναξ, -ακος, impostor, deceiver.] *Min.* A glassy mineral, colorless, wine-yellow, rose-red or brown, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and sometimes used as a gem. It is a silicate of beryllium, Be_2SiO_4. H., 7.5-8. Sp. gr., 2.97-3.00. So called because apt to be mistaken for quartz.

phen′a-kis′to-scope (-kĭs′tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. φενακιστής a deceiver + *-scope.*] An instrument resembling the zoetrope in principle and use. One form consists of a disk with the figures arranged about the center and having near the edge radial slits through which the figures are viewed by means of a mirror.



Phenakistoscope. By holding this side towards the mirror and revolving the disk, the figure, as viewed through the slits, seems to move through the positions shown.

phe-nal′gin (fē-năl′jĭn), *n.* [*phen*yl + an*alg*esic + *-in.*] *Pharm.* An ammoniated compound of phenyl and acetamide, used as an analgesic and antipyretic. It resembles phenacetin in its therapeutic action.

phe-nan′threne (fē-năn′thrēn), *n.* [*phenyl* + *anthracene.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{10}$, isomeric with anthracene and occurring with it in coal tar. Its solutions show a blue fluorescence. M. P., 99° C.

phenanthrene red. A dyestuff derived from phenanthrene and naphthalene.

phe-nan′thri-dine (-thrĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*phenanth*rene + pyr*idine.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_{13}H_9N$, isomeric with acridine and regarded as derived from phenanthrene by replacement of CH by N. By oxidation it yields **phe-nan′thri-done** (-dōn), $C_{13}H_9ON$.

phe-nan′thro-line (-thrō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*phenanthr*ene + quin*oline.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of several isomeric nitrogenous bases, $C_{12}H_8N_2$. In behavior they resemble quinoline.

phe′na-zine (fē′nȧ-zĭn; fĕn′ȧ-; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*phen*yl + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* A yellowish crystalline basic substance, $C_6H_4{\cdot}N_2C_6H_4$, the parent substance of many important dyestuffs. It is a paradiazine, and may be regarded as anthracene in which two CH groups are replaced by nitrogen.

phe′na-zone (fē′nȧ-zōn; fĕn′ȧ-), *n.* [*phen*yl + *azo-* + *-one.*] **a** *Pharm. & Chem.* = ANTIPYRINE. **b** *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{\cdot}N_2C_6H_4$, isomeric with phenazine. It is an orthodiazine, bearing to phenanthrene the same relation that phenazine bears to anthracene.

phe-net′i-dine (fē-nĕt′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*phen*ol + *et*hyl + am*ido.*] *Org. Chem.* A basic amino derivative of phenetol with the formula $C_6H_4(NH_2)OC_2H_5$, and existing in three varieties, ortho, meta, and para, all liquids. They are used in manufacturing dyestuffs.

phe′ne-tol (fē′nē-tōl; fĕn′ē-; -tŏl), *n.* [*phen*yl + *et*hyl + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* The ethyl ether of phenol, obtained as an aromatic liquid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$, boiling at 172° C.

phen′gite (fĕn′jīt), *n.* [L. *phengites*, Gr. φεγγίτης.] **1.** A kind of transparent or translucent stone, used by the ancients for windows. It was probably selenite or crystallized gypsum.—**phen-git′i-cal** (fĕn-jĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a. Obs. or R.* **2.** *Min.* A variety of muscovite.

phe′no-coll (fē′nō-kŏl; fĕn′ō-), *n.* [*phen*ol + glyco*coll.*] *Pharm. & Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_{10}H_{14}O_2N_2$, several of whose salts are used in medicine. It is an amino derivative of phenacetin.

phe′no-cryst (fē′nō-krĭst; fĕn′ō-), *n.* [Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear + κρύσταλλος crystal.] *Geol.* One of the prominent embedded crystals of a porphyry.

phe′nol (fē′nōl; -nŏl; 277), *n.* [*phene* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* **1.** A colorless or pinkish crystalline substance, C_6H_5OH, produced by the destructive distillation of many organic bodies, as wood, coal, etc., and obtained from the heavy oil from coal tar. Phenol also occurs in castoreum and in the urine of Herbivora, and is obtained artificially in various ways. Addition of a little water to solid phenol causes it to liquefy to an oil, which with more water dissolves, forming a dilute solution. Phenol has a peculiar odor, somewhat like creosote, a complex mixture of phenol derivatives. It is a hydroxy derivative of benzene, and is called also **phenyl alcohol**, but has acid properties, and hence is popularly called **carbolic acid**, and was formerly called **phenic acid**. It is a powerful caustic poison, and in dilute solution is much used as an antiseptic. It is also used in preparing other chemicals, as salicylic acid, picric acid, etc. **2.** By extension, any of the series of aromatic hydroxyl derivatives of which phenol proper is the type.

phenol acid. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of acids which are derivatives of both phenol and some member of the fatty acid series; thus, salicylic acid is a *phenol acid.*

phenol alcohol. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of derivatives of phenol and carbinol having the properties of both combined; thus, saligenin is a *phenol alcohol.*

phenol aldehyde. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds having both phenol and aldehyde properties.

phe′nol-ate (fē′nō-lāt), *n.* [*phenol* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt of phenol, in its capacity as a weak acid.

phe-nol′o-gy (fē-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Contracted from PHENOMENOLOGY.] *Biol.* The science of the relations between climate and periodic biological phenomena, as the migrations and breeding of birds, the flowering and fruiting of plants, etc. — **phe′no-log′i-cal** (fē′nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phe′no-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **phe-nol′o-gist** (fē-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

phe′nol-phthal′e-in (fē′nōl-thăl′ē-ĭn; -fthăl′ē-ĭn; fē′nŏl-), *n.*, *or* **phenol phthalein.** *Chem.* A white or yellowish white crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$, formed by condensation of the anhydride of phthalic acid and phenol. Its solution in alkalies is brilliant red, but is decolorized by acids. This reaction, being very delicate, is used as an indicator.

phe-nom′e-nal (fē-nŏm′ē-năl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or pert. to, phenomena; as: (1) physical or psychical facts or events; (2) appearance as distinguished from substance; perceptible nature, as opposed to *ontological* or *noumenal.* **2.** Of or pert. to a wonderful fact or event.

phe-nom′e-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* **a** The theory that limits positive or scientific knowledge to phenomena only, whether material or spiritual. **b** The theory that we know only phenomena and that there is no existence except the phenomenal. — **phe-nom′e-nal-ist**, *n.* — **phe-nom′e-nal-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **phe-nom′e-nal-is′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

phe-nom′e-nal′i-ty (-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or character of being, or that which is, phenomenal.

phe-nom′e-nal-ize (fē-nŏm′ē-năl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To treat or view as phenomenal; to interpret phenomenalistically. — **phe-nom′e-nal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

phe-nom′e-nol′o-gy (-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phenomenon* + *-logy:* cf. F. *phénoménologie.*] **1.** A description, history, or explanation of phenomena. "The *phenomenology* of the mind." *Sir W. Hamilton.* **2. a** With Kant, that division of metaphysics which treats of motion and rest as predicables of things. **b** With Hegel, the doctrine of the growth of science or knowledge; considered as the "*phenomenology* of the spirit," the progress of mind from the lowest to the highest stages. — **phe-nom′e-no-log′i-cal** (-nō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phe-nom′e-no-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phe-nom′e-non (fē-nŏm′ē-nŏn), *n.; pl.* -ENA (-nȧ). [L. *phaenomenon*, Gr. φαινόμενον, neut. p. pr. of φαίνεσθαι to appear, φαίνειν to show. See PHANTOM.] **1.** Any observable fact or event; as: **a** In the broadest sense, any fact or event whatever; any item of experience or reality. **b** In the original (Greek) usage, a fact or event in the changing and perceptible forms, as distinguished from the permanent essences of things. There was a double but related antithesis in the ancient conception, *phenomena* being the mutable, caused, or developing aspects of things as opposed to their fixed and substantial natures, and also their perceptible aspects or appearances as opposed to their true or ideal being. The **phenomenal world** was thus distinguished both from the **ontal world** of permanent being and the **ideal world** of permanent truth. **c** An empirical as distinguished from a noumenal reality. This meaning is due to Kant's absolute separation of the thing-in-itself, or *noumenon*, from the object of experience, or *phenomenon.* It is more thoroughgoing than the ancient distinction, since Kant asserts the utter unknowability of the noumenon, while the ancients conceived essences to be knowable. **d** In positivistic and scientific usage, any fact or event of scientific interest susceptible of scientific description and explanation. Commonly, however, this use retains the implication of change or mode of being, that is, of an event rather than a thing, and particularly of an event which illustrates the operation of some general law. **e** In a secondary use in science (compare the popular use, def. 2), a rare fact or event, or one of especial or unique significance. **2.** That which strikes one as strange, unusual, or unaccountable; an extraordinary or very remarkable person, thing, or occurrence; as, a musical *phenomenon.*

-phe′none (-fē′nōn). *Chem.* Combining form used in naming certain phenyl ketones; as, aceto*phenone.*

phe′no-py′rine (fē′nō-pī′rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*phenol* + anti*pyrine.*] *Pharm.* An oily, colorless, odorless liquid made by mixing equal parts of phenol and antipyrine, used as an antiseptic.

phe′no-quin′one (-kwĭn′ōn; -kwĭ-nōn′), *n.* [*phenol* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* A deep red crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{16}O_4$, formed by the union of phenol with quinone.

phe′no-sal′ (fē′nō-săl′), *n.* [*phen*etidine + *sal*icylic.] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline acidulous derivative from phenetidine and salicylic acid, used as an antipyretic.

phe′nose (fē′nōs), *n.* [*phen*yl + dextr*ose.*] *Chem.* A sweet substance obtained indirectly from benzene and probably related to inosite.

phe-nox′a-zine (fē-nŏk′sȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Org. Chem.* A crystalline paroxazine, $C_6H_4O(NH)C_6H_4$, made by heating pyrocatechin with *o*-amino-phenol.

phe-nox′y-. [Shortened fr. G. *phenoxy-acet*säure, changed fr. *oxyphenylessig*säure to avoid confusion with another substance.] *Org. Chem.* A combining form indicating the presence of the group C_6H_5O-.

phe′nyl (fē′nĭl; fĕn′ĭl), *n.* [*phene* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, C_6H_5, of which benzene is the hydride. It is the basis of many aromatic derivatives. See DIPHENYL.

phe′nyl-ac′et-am′ide (-ăs′ĕt-ăm′īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* *Org. Chem.* **a** = ACETANILIDE. **b** The amide of phenylacetic acid.

phe′nyl-a-ce′tic (-ȧ-sē′tĭk; -ȧ-sĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*phenyl* + *acetic;* a translation of G. *phenylessig*säure-chlorid.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_5CH_2CO_2H$, obtained indirectly from benzyl chloride and in other ways. Called also *a-toluic acid.*

phe′nyl-am′ine (-ăm′ĭn; -ȧ-mēn′; 184), *n.* [*phenyl* + *amine.*] Also **-in.** *Chem.* Any of a series of organic bases regarded as formed from ammonia by the replacing of hydrogen by phenyl; specif., aniline.

phe′nyl-ate (fē′nĭ-lāt; fĕn′ĭ-), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). *Chem.* To introduce the phenyl group into; — used chiefly in *p. p.* — **phe′nyl-a′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

phenyl brown. A coloring matter obtained as a yellowish brown powder by nitric and sulphuric acids acting on phenol, and formerly used in dyeing, yielding shades of violet, deep red, and brown. Called also *phenicin, rothine,* etc.

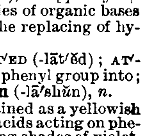
phe′nyl-ene (fē′nĭ-lēn; fĕn′ĭ-), *n.* *Chem.* A bivalent radical, C_6H_4, occurring in certain derivatives of benzene.

phenylene diamine. Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* Any of three isomeric crystalline substances, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$, diamino derivatives of benzene. The meta and para compounds are used in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

phe′nyl-gly′ox-yl′ic (fē′nĭl-glī′ŏk-sĭl′ĭk; fĕn′ĭl-), *a.* [*phenyl* + *glyoxylic* (= *glyoxalic*).] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline ketonic acid, $C_6H_5COCO_2H$, obtained by oxidizing acetophenone, and in other ways, and called also *benzoylformic* acid.

phe′nyl-hy′dra-zine (-hī′drȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*phenyl* + *hydrazine.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, $C_6H_5NH{\cdot}NH_2$, produced artificially as a colorless oil which unites with acids, ketones, etc. It is used in preparing antipyrine. See HYDRAZONE, OSAZONE.

phe′on (fē′ŏn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Her.* A bearing representing the head of a dart or javelin, with long barbs engrailed on the inner edge.



Pheon.

Pher′ec-ra-te′an (fĕr′ĕk-rȧ-tē′ăn) } *n.*
Pher′ec-rat′ic (fĕr′ĕk-răt′ĭk) } [After *Pherecrates*, a Greek comic poet, who is said to have invented it.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** An Aristophanic; — called specif. *first Pherecratic.* **b** A logaœdic tripody, catalectic or acatalectic, having either the first or second foot a dactyl and the others trochees; — called specif. *second Pherecratic.*

pheasant finch. A small African waxbill (*Estrelda*, or *Astrilda, undulata*).

pheas′ant-tailed′, *a.* Having a tail like a pheasant. — **pheasant-tailed jacana**, *Zoöl.*, a jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*) of India and the East Indies, having no frontal plate and the four middle tail feathers much elongated. — **p. widgeon**, the pintail duck. *Local, Eng.* [WOOD, 1 **a**.]

pheasant wood. = PARTRIDGE

pheasant wren. The emu wren.

phe′be (fē′bē). Var. of PHŒBE.

Phe′be (fē′bē), *n.* **1.** = PHŒBE; — fem. prop. name. **2.** In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a shepherdess who scorns her faithful lover, Silvius, and falls in love with the disguised Rosalind, by whose strategy she finally weds Silvius. **3.** The ninth satellite of Saturn.

Phe′bee. ‡ PHŒBE, the moon.

Phe′bus. ‡ PHŒBUS.

Phed′a-el (fĕd′ā-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Phè′dre (fā′dr'), *n.* The heroine of Racine's tragedy of the same name. See PHÆDRA.

phee′al. Var. of PHEAL.

pheer. Var. of FEER, to mark.

pheer, pheere. ‡ FERE, companion. [of FEEZE.]

pheese. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

Phe′geus (fē′jūs; -jē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φηγεύς.] An Arcadian king. See ALCMÆON.

Phe′gi-el (fē′jĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Phei′di-ac (fī′dĭ-ăk), **-di-an** (-ăn). Vars. of PHIDIAC, -DIAN.

pheirs, *n.* [See FARCE.] *Drama.* A farce. *Obs. Scot.*

pheldifare. ‡ FIELDFARE.

Phe′le-i′a (fē′lē-ī′ȧ), **Phel′e-li′a** (fĕl′ē-lī′ȧ), **Phel′e-thi** (fĕl′ē-thī), **Phel′e-thites** (-thīts). *D. Bib.*

phel-lon′ic (fē-lŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φελλός cork.] *Chem.* Designating an acid said to be present in suberin.

phe-lo′ni-on (fē-lō′nĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NGr. φελόνιον, prob. fr. L. *paenula* mantle.] *East. Ch.* A long, richly ornamented mantle, like the Western cope, open in front.

Phe′lon-ite (fē′lŏn-īt). *D. Bib.*

Phel-ti′a (fĕl-tī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Phel-ti′as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

Phe-nac′o-dus (fē-năk′ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. φέναξ deceiver + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of condylarthrous generalized ungulates of the Eocene of Europe and America. They were about the size of a leopard, long-tailed, five-toed, and somewhat plantigrade. They form the family **Phen′a-co-don′ti-dæ** (fĕn′ȧ-kō-dŏn′tĭ-dē). [ATE.]

phe′nate (fē′nāt), *n.* = PHENOL-

phene (fēn), **phe′nene** (fē′nēn), *n.* [F. *phène*, fr. Gr. φαίνειν to show, bring to light, because found in illuminating gas.] *Chem.* Benzene. *Obs.*

phenetol red. See DYE.

phe′nic (fē′nĭk; fĕn′ĭk), *a.* Phenylic; carbolic. See PHENOL. *Obsoles.* [of PHŒNICIAN.]

Phe-ni′cian (fē-nĭsh′ăn). Var.

‖ **phé′ni′cienne′** (fā′nē′syĕn′), *n.* = PHENYL BROWN.

phen′i-cin (fĕn′ĭ-sĭn), **phen′i-cine** (-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* [Gr. φοῖνιξ purple red.] **a** Phenyl brown. **b** Indigo purple.

phe-ni′cious (fē-nĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *phoeniceus*, Gr. φοινίκεος, fr. φοῖνιξ purple red.] Red with a slight mixture of gray.

phenig. ‡ PFENNIG.

Phe′nix. Var. of PHŒNIX.

phen′mi-az′ine (fĕn′mĭ-ăz′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *phenmiazin*, in Widman's nomenclature.] *Chem.* = QUINAZOLINE.

phen′ning. ‡ PFENNIG.

phe′no-crys′tal-line, *n.* Phanerocrystalline.

phe′no-gam, phe′no-ga′mi-an, phe′no-gam′ic, phe-nog′a-mous. Vars. of PHÆNOGAM, etc.

Phe′no-ga′mi-a (fē′nō-gā′mĭ-ȧ; fĕn′ō-). Var. of PHÆNOGAMIA.

phe-nol′ic (fē-nŏl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to phenol. [*Obs.*]

phen′o-men, *n.* Phenomenon.

phe-nom′e-na, *n.*, *L. pl.* of PHENOMENON. [NOMENAL.]

phe-nom′e-nal-ly, *adv.* of PHE-

phen′o-men′ic (fĕn′ō-mĕn′ĭk), *a.* Also **phen′o-men′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Phenomenal. *Rare.*

phe-nom′e-nism (fē-nŏm′ē-nĭz'm), *n.* = PHENOMENALISM.

— **phe-nom′e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **phe-nom′e-nis′tic** (-nĭs′tĭk), *a.*

phe-nom′e-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To make or treat as phenomenal.

phe′no-saf′ra-nine (fē′nō-săf′rȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*phenyl* + *safranine.*] See SAFRANINE. [NOZYGOUS.]

phe-noz′y-gous. Var. of PHÆ-

phen-thi′a-zine (fĕn-thī′ȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_6H_4S(NH)C_6H_4$, formed by heating diphenylamine with sulphur. Many derivatives of it are dyes.

phenyl alcohol. See PHENOL.

phe′nyl-am′ide (fē′nĭl-ăm′īd; fĕn′ĭl-; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-amid.** [*phenyl* + *amide.*] = ANILIDE. [*n.* A phenolate.]

phe′nyl-ate (fē′nĭ-lāt; fĕn′ĭ-),

phe′nyl-bo′ric, *a.* [*phenyl* + *boric.*] Designating a crystalline, powerfully antiseptic acid, $C_6H_5B(OH)_2$. [See NITRILE.]

phenyl cyanide. Benzonitrile.

phenylene blue. See INDAMINE.

phenylene brown. = BISMARCK BROWN.

phenylene violet. = THIONINE.

phenyl ethylene. Styrene.

phe′nyl-gly-col′ic, *a.* [*phenyl* + *glycolic.*] *Chem.* Mandelic.

phenyl hydrate. *Chem.* Phenol, or carbolic acid.

phe-nyl′ic (fē-nĭl′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or from, phenyl. — **phenylic acid** *or* **alcohol**, phenol.

phenyl mercaptan. Thiophenol.

phe′nyl-meth′ane, *n.* Toluene.

phenyng. ‡ PFENNIG.

phere. ‡ FERE, companion.

Pher′e-cra′ti-an (fĕr′ē-krā′tĭ-ăn). Var. of PHERECRATEAN.

Pher′e-phat′ta (-făt′ȧ), **Pher′o-phat′ta** (fĕr′ō-). **Pher′se-phat′ta** (fûr′sē-), *n.* [Gr. Φερρέφαττα, Φερσέφαττα.] = PERSEPHONE.

Pher′e-site (fĕr′ē-sīt), **Pher′e-zite** (-zīt). *Bib.* Var. of PERIZZITE.

pher′e-trer (-trēr), *n.* [LL. *feretrarius*, fr. L. *feretrum.* See FERETORY.] A custodian of shrines for sacred relics.

Pher′kad (fĕr′kăd), *n.* [Ar. *farqad* calf.] See STAR.

Pher-seph′o-ne′ia (fĕr-sĕf′ō-

phew (fū), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust, weariness, impatience, or the like. — *n.* An utterance of "phew!" — *v. i.* To exclaim "phew!"

phi (fī; fē), *n.* [Gr. φῖ.] The twenty-first letter (Φ, φ) of the Greek alphabet, transliterated in English by *ph* (*f*), but probably pronounced in classic Greek as aspirated *p*, about like *ph* in *uphill*.

phi'al (fī'ăl), *n.* [ME. *fiole*, F. *fiole*, L. *phiala* a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl, Gr. φιάλη. Cf. VIAL.] A glass vessel or bottle, esp. a small bottle for medicines; a vial.

phi'al (fī'ăl), *v. t.;* PHI'ALED (-ăld) or PHI'ALLED; PHI'ALING or PHI'AL-LING. To put or keep in or as in a phial.

phi'a-le (fī'ă-lē), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. φιάλη phial.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A Greek vessel like the Roman patera. It was a shallow bowl or saucer hollowed out beneath the center for the thumb or finger in grasping. **2.** *Eccl.* A fountain or laver, as at a church entrance.

Phid'i-an (fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Phidias (5th century B. C.), a great sculptor and director of art work in Athens, or his school, of which were Agorakritos, Kolotes, Theokosmos, and Alkamenes.

Phi-ga'li-an (fĭ-gā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Phigalia, a city in the Peloponnesus; as, the *Phigalian* sculptures, of the 5th century B. C., originally decorating a temple of Apollo, but now in the British Museum, representing, under the influence of the Attic school, a battle between Greeks and Amazons and one between the Lapithæ and centaurs.

-phil (-fĭl). Combining form from Gr. φίλος, *loving;* -phile.

Phil'a-del'phi-an (fĭl'ă-dĕl'fĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. φιλαδελφία brotherly love, fr. φιλάδελφος brotherly; φίλος loved, loving, friendly + ἀδελφός brother.] **1.** [*l. c.*] Brotherly-loving. *Rare.*

2. Of or pert. to Ptolemy Philadelphus or one of the cities named Philadelphia, esp. that in Pennsylvania.

3. Of or pertaining to the Philadelphians.

Phil'a-del'phi-an, *n.* **1.** [*l. c.*] One who loves his brother or brothers. *Obs. or R.*

2. A native or an inhabitant of Philadelphia.

3. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Philadelphian Society founded by the mystic Jane Leade (d. 1704) in London in 1670, which did not survive its founder.

Phil'a-del'phus (-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φιλάδελφον a sweet-flowering shrub, perh. the jasmine.] *Bot.* A genus of saxifragaceous shrubs of wide distribution in temperate regions, distinguished by the numerous stamens and inferior ovary. Many of the species are cultivated under the names *mock orange* and *syringa*.

phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dĕr), *n.* [D. *filander*, fr. Malay *pelandog*. Described by Kornelis de Bruyn.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of several medium-sized woolly opossums of South and Central America. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the above animals.

phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dĕr), *v. i.;* -DERED (-dĕrd); -DER-ING. [Gr. φίλανδρος fond of men; φίλος loving + ἀνήρ man.] To make love, esp. triflingly; to play the male flirt.

You can't go *philandering* after her again. *G. Eliot*

Phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dĕr), *n.* [Gr. Φίλανδρος, fr. φιλάνδρος loving men; φίλος loving + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] **1.** Lit., a lover of men; — masc. prop. name.

2. [*l. c.*] A lover; one disposed to lovemaking. *Obs.*

phi-lan'der-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who philanders; a male flirt.

phil'an-throp'ic (fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F *philanthro-*
phil'an-throp'i-cal (-thrŏp'ĭ-kăl) } *pique.*] Of or pertaining to philanthropy; characterized by philanthropy; loving or helping mankind; benevolent, humane; as, a *philanthropic* enterprise. — **phil'an-throp'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Phi-lan'thro-pine (fĭ-lăn'thrŏ-pĭn), *n.* [G. *Philanthropinum, Philanthropin.*] An institution established by Basedow, of Dessau, Germany, in 1774 for education of children by a "natural system," instruction in philosophy, natural theology, and cosmopolitanism. The attempt was discontinued in 1793. Also [*l. c.*], any institution resembling this.

phi-lan'thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* [Gr. φιλάνθρωπος; φίλος loving + ἄνθρωπος man.] One who practices philanthropy; one who loves mankind, and seeks the good of others; formerly, any lover or friend of man, as a benevolent deity.

phi-lan'thro-pize (-pīz), *v. t.;* -PIZED (-pīzd); -PIZ'ING (-pīz'ĭng). **1.** To practice philanthropy on; to treat philanthropically.

2. To render philanthropic.

phi-lan'thro-py (fĭ-lăn'thrŏ-pĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [L. *philanthropia*, Gr. φιλανθρωπία: cf. F. *philanthropie.* See PHILANTHROPIST.] **1.** Love to mankind; benevolence toward the human race; universal good will; desire and readiness to do good to all men; — opposed to *misanthropy.*

2. The Divine love for man. *Obs.*

3. A philanthropic act, practice, agency, or the like; — often used in the *pl.*

Syn. — PHILANTHROPY, CHARITY, ALMSGIVING. PHILANTHROPY (see etym.), the broader term, is the spirit of active good will towards one's fellow men, esp. as shown in efforts to promote their welfare; CHARITY (see MERCY) is benevolence, esp. as manifested in provision, whether public or private, for the relief of the poor; as, "In benevolence, they excel in *charity*, which alleviates individual suffering, rather than in *philanthropy*, which deals with large masses and is more frequently employed in preventing than in allaying calamity" (*Lecky*). ALMSGIVING differs from *charity* in applying only to the material relief, and not to the spirit which prompts it.

phil'a-tel'ic (fĭl'ă-tĕl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to philately.

phi-lat'e-list (fĭ-lăt'ĕ-lĭst), *n.* One versed in philately; one who collects and makes a study of postage stamps. — **phi-lat'e-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

phi-lat'e-ly (-lĭ), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. ἀτέλεια exemption from tax (τέλος); cf. *frank* to send free: cf F. *philatélie.*] The collection and study of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or the like, of various issues; stamp collecting.

-phile (-fĭl; -fīl), **-phil** (-fĭl). A combining form from Greek φίλος, *loving, having a fondness;* as, Slavo*phile*, Slavo*phil*, eosino*phile*, eosino*phil*, baso*phil*, etc.

phi-le'nor but'ter-fly (fĭ-lē'nŏr). [NL., fr. Gr. φιλήνωρ fond of a husband, conjugal.] A handsome North American swallow-tailed butterfly (*Papilio philenor*). Its front wings are black, and its hind wings are steel-blue, both pairs having greenish reflections.

phil'har-mon'ic (fĭl'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. ἁρμονία harmony: cf. F. *philharmonique.*] Loving harmony or music; — often used as the qualifying adjective in the names of societies formed to further musical interests; as, the *Philharmonic* Society; hence, *Philharmonic* concert.

phil'har-mon'ic, *n.* One who loves harmony or music; also, *Colloq.*, short for *Philharmonic Society, concert, assemblage*, or the like.

phil-hel'lene (fĭl-hĕl'ēn; fĭl'hĕl-ēn'; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *philhellène.* See PHILHELLENIST.] Philhellenic. — *n.* A friend of Greece, or of the Greeks; a philhellenist.

phil'hel-len'ic (fĭl'hĕ-lĕn'ĭk; -lē'nĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to philhellenism; friendly to, or aiding, the Greek cause.

phil-hel'len-ism (fĭl-hĕl'ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* Love of Greece; friendliness to, or support of, the Greek cause.

phil-hel'len-ist (fĭl-hĕl'ĕn-ĭst; fĭl'hĕ-lē'nĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. Ἕλλην a Greek + *-ist;* cf. Gr. φιλέλλην.] A friend of Greece; one who supports the Greek cause, esp. one who supported it in the struggle for independence against the Turks; a philhellene.

Phil'ip (fĭl'ĭp), *n.* [L. *Philippus*, fr. Gr. Φίλιππος, fr. φίλιππος fond of horses; φίλος loving + ἵππος horse.] **1.** Lit., a lover of horses; — masc. prop. name. L. *Philippus* (fĭ-lĭp'ŭs); F. *Philippe* (fē'lēp'); It. *Filippo* (fē-lēp'pō); Sp. *Felipe* (fā-lē'pā); Pg. *Felippe* (fā-lē'pā); G. *Philipp* (fē'lĭp). — Dim. *Phil, Pip.* — Fem. *Philippa.*

2. a *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles. **b** One of the seven deacons of the early Christian church at Jerusalem.

3. [Prob. so called from their notes.] **a** The European hedge sparrow. **b** The house sparrow. *Local, Eng.*

Phil'ip and Chey'ney (chā'nĭ). *Obs.* **a** Two men of the commonalty taken at random; hence, the crowd. **b** A kind of common woolen or worsted cloth. See CHEYNEY.

Phi-lip'pi-an (fĭ-lĭp'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia.

Phi-lip'pi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Philippi.

2. *pl.* The Epistle to the Philippians. See NEW TESTAMENT.

phi-lip'pic (-ĭk), *n.* [L. *Philippicus* belonging to Philip, Philippic, Gr. Φιλιππικός, fr. Φίλιππος Philip, φίλιππος fond of horses; φίλος loving + ἵππος horse.] **1.** [*cap.*] Any of the series of famous orations of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, denouncing Philip, king of Macedon.

2. Hence: Any discourse or declamation abounding in acrimonious invective; — as a proper name applied specif. to the orations of Cicero against Mark Antony.

3. A gold coin of Philip of Macedon, worth about $5.70 or £1 3s. 5d.; — translating Gr φιλίππειον. *Obs.*

Phil'ip-pine (fĭl'ĭ-pĭn; -pēn; *or, esp. in British usage,* -pīn), *a.* [Sp. (*Islas*) *Filipinas*, after *Philip* II. of Spain.] Of or pert. to the Philippine Islands or their inhabitants.

Philippine cedar, a meliaceous timber tree (*Cedrela odorata*), of the Philippine Islands. It has red or pale red hard fragrant wood, used in cigar boxes and interior finishing.

Phil'ip-pism (fĭl'ĭ-pĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrines of, or attributed to, Philip Melanchthon (1497–1560); — regarded as differing from pure *Lutheranism.* See ADIAPHORISTIC CONTROVERSY **a,** SYNERGISM. — **Phil'ip-pist** (-pĭst), *n.* & *a.* — **Phil'ip-pis'tic** (-pĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Phil'ip-pize (fĭl'ĭ-pīz), *v. i.;* PHIL'IP-PIZED (-pīzd); PHIL'IP-PIZ'ING (-pīz'ĭng). [Gr. φιλιππίζειν to be on Philip's side.] **1.** To support or advocate the cause of Philip of Macedon; hence, to speak or write as one who is bribed.

2. [See PHILIPPIC.] To utter a philippic. *Erroneous Use.*

Phi-lis'ti-a (fĭ-lĭs'tĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] **1.** The country of the ancient Philistines, on the southwest coast of Palestine; also, the nation of the Philistines.

2. The class of Philistines, or unenlightened persons, or a region where they live.

Phi-lis'tine (fĭ-lĭs'tĭn; fĭl'ĭs-tĭn; *in British usage commonly* fĭl'ĭs-tīn, -tĭn), *n.* [L. *Philistinus*, Heb. *Plishtī*, pl. *Plishtīm.*] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of ancient Philistia.

Scholars are now pretty generally agreed in regarding the *Philistines* as pirates belonging to some branch of the Aryan stock, who . . . forced their way into the Canaanitish settlements. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings)*

2. Any person of a class likened to a military enemy, as a bailiff; also, *Obs.*, a drunkard. *Old Cant, Eng. Swift.*

3. A Philister. *A Germanism.*

4. A person lacking liberal culture and refinement; one not appreciating the nobler aspirations and sentiments of humanity; a person, esp. of the middle class, who rejects enlightenment or is indifferent to the higher intellectual interests, preferring the material and commonplace; one whose scope is limited to selfish and material interests.

If we look into the thing closely, we shall find that the term *Philistine* conveys a sense which makes it more peculiarly appropriate to our middle class than our aristocratic. For *Philistine* gives the notion of something particularly stiff-necked and perverse in the resistance to light and its children; and therein it specially suits our middle class, who not only do not pursue sweetness and light, but who even prefer to them that sort of machinery of business, chapels, tea meetings, and addresses from Mr. Murphy, which makes up the dismal and illiberal life on which I have so often touched. . . . I often, therefore, when I want to distinguish clearly the aristocratic class from the *Philistines* proper, or middle class, name the former, in my own mind, the Barbarians. *M Arnold.*

Syn. — See BARBARIAN, *n.*

Phi-lis'tine, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the ancient Philistines.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the modern Philistines; of the nature of a Philistine; uncultured; commonplace; prosaic. See PHILISTINE, *n.*, 4.

Phi-lis'tin-ism (fĭ-lĭs'tĭn-ĭz'm; fĭl'ĭs-tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The state, character, aims, and habits of the modern Philistines. See PHILISTINE, *n.*, 4. *Carlyle.*

On the side of beauty and taste, vulgarity; on the side of morals and feeling, coarseness; on the side of mind and spirit, unintelligence, — this is *Philistinism.* *M. Arnold.*

phil'lips-ite (fĭl'ĭp-sīt), *n. Min.* **a** [After John W. *Phillips*, English mineralogist.] A white or reddish mineral of the zeolite family, commonly occurring in complex twin crystals, often cruciform. It is a hydrous silicate of potassium, calcium, and aluminium. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 2.2. **b** [After R. *Phillips*, who analyzed it.] Bornite. *Now Rare.*

Phil-lyr'e-a (fĭ-lĭr'ē-ă; fĭl'ĭ-rē'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φιλυρέα a kind of shrub.] *Bot.* A small genus of oleaceous shrubs of the Mediterranean region, with evergreen leaves, small greenish white flowers, and olivelike fruits. The species are often cultivated.

philo-. A combining form from Greek φίλος, *loving, fond of, attached to;* as, *philo*sophy, *philo*technic.

Phil'oc-te'tes (fĭl'ŏk-tē'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλοκτήτης.] *Gr. Myth.* A warrior who for lighting the pyre of Hercules received as a heritage the hero's invincible bow and arrows. He joined the Greeks against Troy, but was bitten by a serpent, foully infected, and abandoned at Lemnos. As it was prophesied that Troy could only be conquered by the arrows of Hercules, Diomedes (or, in the tragedy of Sophocles, Odysseus and Neoptolemus) went to fetch him. After

nē'yă), *n.* [Gr. Περσεφόνεια.] = PERSEPHONE.

pherwanna. † PURWANNAH.

phesant † PHEASANT. [*Bib.*]

Phes'do-mim (fĕs'dŏ-mĭm). *D.* [*Bib.*]

phese. † FEEZE.

phe'sin (fē'sĭn), *n. Pharm.* A compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2N'SO_3Na$, from phenacetin. It is a reddish brown powder. *Trade Name.*

Phe'te-i'a (fē'tē-ī'ă). *D. Bib.*

Phe-tru'sim (fē-trōō'sĭm). *D. Bib.*

pheuterer. † FEWTERER.

Ph. G. *Abbr.* Graduate in Pharmacy.

phi'al-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

phi'al-ine (fĭ'ăl-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* Like, or in the form of, a phial.

Phi Be'ta Kap'pa [Φ B K] (fī bē'tă kăp'ă; fē bā'tä käp'pä; *commonly* fī bā'tă kăp'ă). The oldest Greek letter society of the American colleges, founded at William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1776, and having many chapters. Membership, which is purely honorary, is conferred on students of high standing in the upper classes. Its anniversaries are often marked by the delivery of orations and poems. It is not now a secret society, although originally so. Its badge is a gold watch key with simple emblems and inscriptions, and it derives its name from the initials of three Greek words φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης (philosophy the guide of life).

Phi'chol (fĭ'kŏl). *Bib.*

phicisian. † PHYSICIAN.

phi-dal'go. † FIDALGO.

Phid'i-ac (fĭd'ĭ-ăk; fĭ'dĭ-), **Phi-di'a-can** (fĭ-dī'ă-kăn), *a.* [L. *Phidiacus*, Gr. Φειδιακός.] = PHIDIAN.

phifer. † FIFER.

phigarg. † PYGARG. [*D. Bib.*]

Phi'ha-hi'roth (fĭ'hä-hĭ'rŏth).

Phil., *or* **phil.** *Abbr.* Philadelphia; Philemon; Philip; Philippians; philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.

Phila. *Abbr.* Philadelphia.

philabeg. † FILIBEG.

Phil'a-del'phi-a (fĭl'ă-dĕl'fĭ-ă; *classical* -dĕl-fī'ă). *Bib.*

Phil'a-del'phi-an-ism (fĭ'l'ă-dĕl'fĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Philadelphia rod. [Fr. *Philadelphia*, Pa.] See LEVELING ROD

phil'a-del'phite (-fĭt), *n.* [From *Philadelphia*, Pa.] *Min* A kind of vermiculite

phil'a-le'thist (fĭl'ă-lē'thĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. ἀλήθεια truth.] A lover of truth. *Obs.*

Phi'la'mint'e (fē'lä'mănt'), *n.* In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," one of the learned women, who affects to disdain everything material. See CHRYSALE.

phil'a-mort. Var. of FILEMOT

phi-lan'der, *v. t.* To make love to. *Obs.*

phi-lan'thro-pal, *a.* [Gr. φιλάνθρωπος.] Friendly to man. *Obs.*

phil'an-thrope (fĭl'ăn-thrōp), *n.* [Cf. F. *philanthrope.*] A philanthropist.

phil'an-throp'i-nism (-thrŏp'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* A system of education on so-called natural principles. See PHILANTHROPINE. — **phil'an-throp'i-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

phi-lan'thro-pism (fĭ-lăn'thrŏ-pĭz'm), *n.* Philanthropy.

phi-lan'thro-pis'tic (-pĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, a philanthropist. *Rare.*

phi-lan'thro-pize (-pīz), *v. i.* To act as a philanthropist.

phi-lan'thro-pos. *n.* [Gr. φιλάνθρωπος.] *Bot.* Cleavers. *Obs.*

phil'an-tom'ba (fĭ l'ă n-tŏ m'bä), *n.* A West African duikerbok (*Cephalophus maxwelli*).

phil-ar'cha-ist (fĭ'l-är'kĭ-ĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + *archaist.*] An antiquary. *Obs.*

Phi-lar'ches (fĭ-lär'kēz). *Bib.*

philarea. † PHILLYREA.

phil-ar'gy-ry, *n.* [Gr. φιλαργυρία, fr φιλάργυρος covetous; φίλος loving + ἄργυρος silver.] Avarice. — **phil-ar'gy-rist,** *n.* —

phil-ar'gy-rous, *a.* *All Obs.*

phil'a-tel'i-cal (fĭl'ă-tĕl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Philatelic.

phil'a-tel'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PHILATELIC, -TELICAL.

phi-lat'e-lism (fĭ-lăt'ĕ-lĭz'm), *n.* Philately.

phi-lat'e-lo-ma'ni-ac (-lō-mā'nĭ-ăk), *n.* A person having a mania for collecting stamps.

phil'a-to-ry. † PHYLACTERY.

phil-au'ty, *n.* Also **phil-au'ti-a.** [Gr. φιλαυτία; φίλος loving + αὐτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ, of one's self.] Self-love; selfishness. *Obs.*

phil'a-zer. † FILACER.

phil'bert. † FILBERT.

Philem. *Abbr.* Philemon.

Phi-le'mon (fĭ-lē'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλήμων.] **1.** Lit., loving; — masc. prop. name.

2. The Epistle to Philemon, a friend and probable convert of Paul, living in Colossæ and noted for his hospitality and charity. See NEW TESTAMENT.

3. See BAUCIS AND PHILEMON.

Phil'e-pit'ta (fĭ l'ĭ-p ĭ t'ă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar Madagascan birds related to the ant thrushes and constituting a family, **Phil'e-pit'ti-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).

phil'er-y, *n.* A plant of the genus *Philyrea.* *Obs.*

Phi-le'st-a (fĭ-lē'stĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φίλησις a loving, fr. φιλεῖν to love; — in allusion to the appearance of the flowers.] *Bot.* The genus of liliaceous plants constituted by the pepino. See PEPINO **a.**

philesofre. † PHILOSOPHER.

Phil'e-tæ'rus (fĭl'ĕ-tē'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *philo-* + Gr. ἑταῖρος companion.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South African weaver birds breeding in large community nests.

Phi-le'tus (fĭ-lē'tŭs). *Bib.*

phil-hip'pic (f ĭ l-h ĭ p' ĭ k), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. ἵππος horse.] Horse-loving.

phil-hym'nic (-h ĭ m' n ĭ k), *a.* [*philo-* + *hymn.*] Hymn-loving.

phil'i-a'ter (f ĭ l'ĭ-ā'tĕ r), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. ἰατήρ healer.] One fond of the art of medicine.

phil'i-beg. Var. of FILIBEG.

Phi'li'dor' (f ē'lĭ d ō r'), *n.* Pseudonym of François André Danican, French musician and chess player. [CHESS, 1.]

Philidor's defense. See 1st **Philidor's notation.** *Chess.* English notation. See 1st CHESS, 1.

Phi'linte' (fē'lăntʼ), *n.* [F.] The amiable and patient friend of Alceste in Molière's "Le Misanthrope."

Philip Baboon. In Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," a character representing Philip Bourbon, Duke of Anjou.

Phi-lip'pa (fĭ-lĭp'ă), *n.* Feminine of PHILIP; — fem. prop name. F. *Philippine* (fē'lē'pēn'); It. *Filippa* (fē-lēp'pä), *Filippina* (fē'lēp-pē'nä); Sp. & Pg. *Felipa* (fā-lē'pä); G. *Philippine* (fē'lē-pē'nē). See FIDALGO.

Phi-lip'pic (fĭ-lĭp'ĭk), *a. Rare.* **1.** Of or pert. to some one named Philip, as Sir Philip Sidney.

2. Philippian.

3. [*l. c.*] Of the nature of a philippic; using invective.

phi-lip'pi-cize (-ĭ-sīz), *v. i.* To utter a philippic; to inveigh.

phil'ip-pi'na (f ĭ l'ĭ-p ē' n ă), **phil'ip-pine'** (-pēn'). Vars. of PHILIPPINA.

Philippine chency. Erron. for Philip and Cheyney. *Scott.*

Phil'ip-pi'no (fĭl ĭ-p ē' nō). Obs. or rare var. of FILIPINO.

phi-lip'pi-um (fĭ-lĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after *Philippe* Plantamour, of Geneva, Switzerland.] *Chem.* A supposed metallic element discovered in the mineral samarskite. It proved to be a mixture of yttrium and terbium.

Phi-lip'pi-zate, *v. i.* To Philippize. *Obs.*

Phil'ip-piz'er (fĭl'ĭ-pĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who Philippizes (sense 1); a favorer of Philip of Macedon.

philiselle. † FILOSELLE.

phil'i-ser. † FILACER.

Phi-lis'i-des (fĭ-lĭs'ĭ-dēz; fĭ-lĭs'ĭ-ĭdz), *n.* In Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," a shepherd; also, one of the poetical names of the author; — formed from portions of the two parts of his name.

philisophour. † PHILOSOPHER.

Phi'is-te'an (fĭ'l'ĭs-tē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Philistaeus.*] Philistine. *Obs*

Philistee, *n.* [L. *Philist(h)aeus.*] A Philistine. *Obs.*

‖ **Phi-lis'ter** (fĭ-lĭs'tĕr), *n.; G. pl.* -TER. [G.] Lit., a Philistine; — a cant name given to townsmen by students in German universities: an outsider; hence, a person devoid of culture or enlightenment; a Philistine.

Phi-lis'thi-im (-thĭ-ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Phi-lis'ti-an (-tĭ-ăn), *n.* = PHILISTINE, 1 & 2. *Obs.* — *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Philistia or its people.

Phi-lis'tim (-tĭm), *n. pl. Bib.* Philistines. *Gen.* x. 14.

Phi-lis'tine-ly, *adv.* of PHILISTINE.

Phil'is-tin'i-an (fĭl'ĭs-tĭn'Y-ăn), *a.* = PHILISTINE, I.

Phil'is-tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk). **Phi-lis'tin-ish,** *a.* = PHILISTINE, *a.*, 2.

Phi-lis'tin-ize, *v. t.* To render Philistine (in sense 2).

phil'i-zer. † FILACER.

phil'le-mot. † FILEMOT.

phil'let. † FILLET.

phill horse. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FILL HORSE.

phil'li-beg. Var. of FILIBEG.

phil'lip. † FILLIP.

phil'lips-ite (f ĭ l'ĭ p-s ĭ n), *n. Min.* Var. of PHILLIPSITE, esp. in sense **b.**

Phi-lip'pi-zate, *v i.* To Philippize. *Obs.*

Phil'ip-piz'er (fĭl'ĭ-pĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who Philippizes (sense 1); a favorer of Philip of Macedon.

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Phi-lis'tine-ly, *adv.* of PHILISTINE.

phil-loc'a-ly (fĭ-lŏk'ă-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. φιλόκαλος loving the beautiful.] Love of the beautiful.

Phi-lo'cle-a (fĭ-lō'klē-ă), *n.* A lady in Sidney's "Arcadia," with whom Amphialus is in love. She is said to represent Lady Penelope Devereux (Lady Rich).

phi-loc'o-mal (fĭ-lŏk'ō-măl), *a.* [Gr. φιλόκομος; φίλος + κόμη hair.] Pert. to, or characterized by, love of or attention to the hair.

phi-loc'u-bist (-ū-bĭst), *n.* [Gr. φιλόκυβος.] A lover of dicing.

his wound had healed and he had slain Paris, Troy fell. His story was treated in tragedies by Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, of which only that by Sophocles is extant.

Phil′o-den′dron (fĭl′ō-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φιλόδενδρος loving trees; φίλος loving + δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American climbing aroids with large coriaceous leaves, fleshy spathes of various colors, and a dense spadix. Several species are cultivated for their ornamental foliage. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

phil′o-graph (fĭl′ō-gráf), *n.* [*philo-* + *-graph.*] An instrument with a transparent plane on which may be traced the view, panorama, etc., in front as viewed through an adjustable eyepiece. — **phil′o-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

phi-log′y-nist (fĭ-lŏj′ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [See PHILOGYNY.] One fond of women; a lover or admirer of women; — opposed to *misogynist.*

phi-log′y-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Fond of women.

phi-log′y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. φιλογυνία; φίλος loving + γυνή woman.] Fondness for, or love of, women; — opposed to *misogyny.* *Byron.*

phil′o-log′i-cal (fĭl′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *philologique.*] Of, pert. to, dealing with, or devoted to, philology (esp. in the sense of linguistics). — **phil′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phi-lol′o-gist (fĭ-lŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, philology; specif.: **a** One who loves learning or literature; a learned or literary man; a scholar. *Now Rare.* **b** A linguistic student or scholar.

phi-lol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *philologia* love of learning, interpretation, philology, Gr. φιλολογία, fr. φιλόλογος fond of talking, fond of learning and literature; φίλος loving + λόγος speech, discourse: cf. F. *philologie.*] **1.** Love of, or devotion to, learning or literature; the study of literature, in a wide sense, including etymology (in sense 3), grammar, criticism, literary and linguistic history, etc.; literary, classical, or polite learning. *Now Rare.* **2.** Fondness for talk; — translating Gr. φιλολογία. *Obs.* **3.** The study of language, esp. in a philosophical manner and as a science; the investigation of the laws of human speech, the interrelation of different tongues, and the historical development of languages; linguistic science.

phil′o-mel (fĭl′ō-mĕl), *n.* [F. *philomèle.*] Philomela, the nightingale. *Milton. Cowper.*

Phil′o-me′la (fĭl′ō-mē′lȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλομήλα.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Procne. She was violated and deprived of her tongue by Procne's husband, Tereus. She contrived to inform her sister, and in revenge they served up Tereus's own son, Itys, to him as a meal and then fled. He pursued them, and all three were transformed into birds, Philomela into a swallow, Procne into a nightingale, and Tereus into a hoopoe or a hawk. According to Ovid it was Philomela who was transformed into a nightingale. Cf. AËDON. **2.** Hence, the nightingale; — as a proper name. *Poetic.*

Phi-lon′ic (fī-lŏn′ĭk; fĭ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Philo Judæus, the most famous of the Alexandrian Jewish philosophers, or his system of philosophy, a combination of Judaism and Platonism and a precursor of Neoplatonism.

phil′o-pe′na (fĭl′ō-pē′nȧ), *n.* [A corruption fr. G. *vielliebchen*, LG. *vielliebken*, or D. *veelliebken*, a philopena, literally, much loved; but influenced by Gr. φίλος a friend, and L. *poena* penalty, from an idea that the gift was a penalty of friendship or love.] A present or gift made as a forfeit in a social game that is played in various ways; also, the game itself. Commonly a person finding a nut with two kernels eats one, and gives the other to a person of the opposite sex, and then one of them gives the other a present upon the happening of a condition agreed upon, as being last to say *philopena* at the next meeting, or being the first to say yes or no in reply to the other, etc.

phil′o-pro′ge-ne′i-ty (-prō′jē-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Love of offspring.

phil′o-pro-gen′i-tive (-prō-jĕn′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [*philo-* + L. *progignere, progenitum*, to beget. See PROGENITOR.] **1.** Prolific. **2.** Having, or pert. to, the love of offspring.

phil′o-pro-gen′i-tive-ness, *n.* *Phren.* Love of offspring; by extension, love of children in general.

phi-los′o-pher (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fẽr), *n.* [ME. *philosophre, filosofe*, F. *philosophe*, L. *philosophus*, Gr. φιλόσοφος; φίλος loving + σοφός wise.] **1.** One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy; — formerly often applied to investigators in natural science, esp. in the physical branches, but now usually restricted to specialists in the mental and moral sciences. **2.** One versed in secret or magic arts, as an alchemist. *Obs.*

> But al be that he was a *philosophre*,
> Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre. *Chaucer.*

3. One who reduces the principles of philosophy to practice in the conduct of life, esp. one who lives in accordance with the principles advocated by the ancient Stoics; one who lives according to the rules of practical wisdom; one who meets or regards all vicissitudes with calmness.

Philosopher of Ferney, Voltaire. See FERNEY, OLD MAN OF. — **P. of Malmes′bur-y** (mämz′bẽr-ĭ), Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), who was born at Malmesbury. — **P. of Sans Sou′ci′** (säN sōō′sē′), Frederick the Great, King (1740–86) of Prussia; — so called from his palace at Potsdam. — **P. of Wim′ble-don** (wĭm′b'l-dŭn), John Horne Tooke (1736–1812), who lived at Wimbledon. — **the P.**, specif., Aristotle. *Obs.*

phi-los′o-phers′, *or less properly*, **phi-los′o-pher′s, stone** (-fẽrz). An imaginary stone, or solid substance or preparation, believed to have the power of transmuting the baser metals into gold or silver, and hence much sought for by the alchemists. By some it was identified with elixir.

phil′o-soph′ic (fĭl′ō-sŏf′ĭk) }
phil′o-soph′i-cal (-sŏf′ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [L. *philosophicus*: cf. F. *philosophique.*] Of or pertaining to philosophy; versed in, or imbued with, the principles of philosophy; hence, characterizing a philosopher; rational; wise; temperate; unruffled. — **phil′o-soph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

philosophical grammar. See GRAMMAR, 1. — **p. induction.** See INDUCTION, 4. — **p. pitch.** *Music.* See PITCH, *n.*, 12. — **p. unitarianism.** See MONISM, 1 a. — **p. wool**, philosopher's wool. See ZINC OXIDE.

phi-los′o-phism (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *philosophisme.*] Spurious philosophizing; the love or practice of sophistry. — **phi-los′o-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **phi-los′o-phis′tic** (-fĭs′tĭk), **phi-los′o-phis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

phi-los′o-phi-za′tion (-fĭ-zā′shŭn; -fī-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or result of philosophizing.

phi-los′o-phize (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fīz), *v. i.;* PHI-LOS′O-PHIZED (-fīzd); PHI-LOS′O-PHIZ′ING (-fīz′ĭng). To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena, and assign rational causes for their existence. — **phi-los′o-phiz′er** (-fīz′ẽr), *n.*

> Man *philosophizes* as he lives. He may *philosophize* well or ill, but *philosophize* he must. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

phi-los′o-phize, *v. t.* To put in philosophic form.

phi-los′o-phy (-fĭ), *n.; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [ME. *philosophie, filosofie*, F. *philosophie*, OF. also *filosofie*, L. *philosophia*, fr. Gr. φιλοσοφία. See PHILOSOPHER.] **1.** Lit., the love of wisdom; in actual usage, the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. **a** *Philosophy* conceived as a branch of learning is, in the narrowest sense, nearly equivalent to metaphysics (Aristotle's **first philosophy**), but usually is understood as including all the mental and moral sciences, namely, logic, psychology, ethics, etc. In the broad medieval usage it included all the liberal arts and sciences, and hence comes the name of the degree of *doctor of philosophy*, granted for proficiency in any one of these. *Philosophy* was also used as equivalent to certain specific branches, as theology and alchemy, and though these uses are obsolete, physics, or **natural philosophy**, is still sometimes called *philosophy.* **b** In more general application, and usually with *the* or *a*, *philosophy* denotes a systematic body of general conceptions, ordinarily with the implication of their practical application. Thus we speak of *the philosophy* of art, or of *a philosophy* of conduct. Again, usually in reference to *natural philosophy*, the explanation of any phenomenon or device is called *its philosophy.* In the broadest scope, any attempt to present or conceive a systematic view of all things is *a philosophy;* the theory and practice of magic, for example, is *a* primitive *philosophy;* an attempt to present all or many sciences in their mutual relations is usually a *system of philosophy.*

> There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
> Than are dreamt of in your *philosophy.* *Shak.*

> The theory of embodiment serves several highly important purposes in savage and barbarian *philosophy.* *Tylor.*

> *Philosophy* . . . has its origin and value in an attempt to give a reasonable account of our personal attitude towards the more serious business of life. *Josiah Royce.*

> *Philosophy* has been defined: — the science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained; — the science of effects by their causes; — the science of sufficient reasons; — the science of things possible, inasmuch as they are possible; — the science of things evidently deduced from first principles; — the science of truths sensible and abstract; — the application of reason to its legitimate objects; the science of the relations of all knowledge to the necessary ends of human reason; — the science of the original form of the ego, or mental self; — the science of science; — the science of the absolute; — the science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Practical wisdom; calmness of temper and judgment; equanimity; as, to meet misfortune with *philosophy.*

> Then had he spent all his *philosophy.* *Chaucer.*
> Adversity's sweet milk, *philosophy.* *Shak.*

3. A treatise on philosophy.

Philosophy of the Absolute. See under ABSOLUTE, *a.*, 4 **b.** — **p. of the Academy**, that of Plato, who taught his disciples in a grove in Athens called the Academy. — **p. of the Garden**, that of Epicurus, who taught in a garden in Athens. — **p. of the Lyceum**, that of Aristotle, the founder of the Peripatetic school, who delivered his lectures in the Lyceum at Athens. — **p. of the Porch**, that of Zeno and the Stoics; — so called because Zeno of Citium and his successors taught in the porch of the Poikile, a great hall in Athens.

phil′o-tech′nic (fĭl′ō-tĕk′nĭk), *a.* [Gr. φιλότεχνος fond of art. See PHILO-; TECHNICAL.] Fond of the arts, esp. the practical or industrial arts.

Phi-lo′tri-a (fĭ-lō′trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A small genus of vallisneriaceous herbs, natives of North and South America. They are submerged aquatics with leafy stems and small diœcious or polygamous flowers from a two-cleft spathe. *P. canadensis*, the common water weed, is known in England as *Babington's-curse.*

-philous. A combining form from Greek φίλος, *loving, having a fondness;* as, dendro*philous*, chromo*philous*, etc.

phil′ter, phil′tre (fĭl′tẽr), *n.* [F. *philtre*, L. *philtrum*, Gr. φίλτρον, fr. φιλεῖν to love, φίλος dear, loving.] A potion, drug, or charm supposed to be able to excite the passion of love, esp. toward some one person; a love potion or charm; loosely, a potion to produce any magic effect.

phil′ter, phil′tre, *v. t.;* -TERED or -TRED (-tẽrd); -TERING or -TRING (-trĭng). To charm or excite to love by a philter; fig., to fascinate.

phi-mo′sis (fī-mō′sĭs; fĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φίμωσις a muzzling.] Excessive swelling of the prepuce from inflammation, congestion, etc., making it impossible to protrude the glans. It may be congenital. — **phi-mot′ic** (-mŏt′ĭk), *a.*

Phin′e-has (fĭn′ē-ăs), **Phin′e-as** (-ăs), *n.* [Heb. *Pinekhas*, perh. through L. *Phinees* or Gr. Φινεές, Φεινεές.] **1.** Now usually *Phineas.* Lit., mouth of brass; — masc. prop. name. **2.** Son of Eli, and brother of Hophni. The two brothers abused their priestly office and were killed in battle. **3.** Son of Eleazar, and high priest of Israel. *Judges* xx. 28.

Phi′neus (fī′nūs; fĭn′ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φινεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** See ANDROMEDA, 1. **b** A Thracian king, who was punished for cruelty to his sons by having Harpies snatch away or befoul his food. Cf. ARGONAUT, 1.

phiz (fĭz), *n.; pl.* PHIZES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [Short for *physiognomy.*] The face or visage; facial aspect. *Colloq.*

phleb′ec-ta′si-a (flĕb′ĕk-tā′zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ) }
phle-bec′ta-sis (flē-bĕk′tȧ-sĭs) } *n.* [NL. See PHLEBO-; ECTASIS.] *Med.* Dilatation of a vein; phlebectasy.

phle-bi′tis (flē-bī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phlebo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a vein. — **phle-bit′ic** (-bĭt′ĭk), *a.*

phleb′o- (flĕb′ō-), **phleb-**. Combining form from Greek φλέψ, φλεβός, *vein.*

Phle-bo′di-um (flē-bō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλεβώδης with large veins.] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly epiphytic polypodiaceous ferns having the areolæ of the fronds each with two or more free soriferous veinlets. *P. aureum*, with large, simple, deeply lobed fronds, is common on palmetto trunks in Florida.

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phil′o-cyn′ic (fĭl′ō-sĭn′ĭk), **phil′o-cyn′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. κύων, κυνός, dog.] Dog-loving. — **phi-loc′y-nism** (fĭ-lŏs′ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* — **phi-loc′y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.* *All Rare.*

phil′o-dem′ic (-dĕm′ĭk), *n.* [Gr. φιλόδημος.] Loving the people.

phil′o-den′drist (-dĕn′drĭst), *n.* [Gr. φιλόδενδρος loving trees.] A tree lover.

phil′o-des′pot, *n.* [*philo-* + *despot.*] A favorer of despotism.

phil′o-dox (fĭl′ō-dŏks), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. δόξα opinion.] One who loves his own opinion; a dogmatist. — **phil′o-dox′i-cal** (-dŏk′sĭ-kăl), *a.*

phil′o-dox′er (-dŏk′sẽr), *n.* = PHILODOX.

phil′o-fe′list (-fē′lĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + L. *felis* cat.] A cat lover.

phi-log′a-list (fĭ-lŏg′ȧ-lĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. γαλέη, γαλῆ, (pole) cat.] A cat lover.

phil′o-gas′tric, *a.* [*philo-* + *gastric.*] Loving the stomach or indulgence of appetite.

phil′o-ge′ant (fĭl′ō-jē′ănt), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. γῆ earth.] Lit., a lover of earth; hence, a lover of the good things of the world.

phil′o-gen′e-sis, phil′o-ge-net′ic, etc. Erron. vars. of PHYLOGENESIS, etc.

phil′o-gen′i-tive, *a.* [See PHILO-; GENITIVE.] Fond of procreation or sexual indulgence. — **phil′o-gen′i-tive-ness**, *n.*

phi-log′o-nous, *a.* [Gr. φιλόγονος.] Loving one's children or charges. *Obs.*

phil′o-gy-næ′cic (fĭl′ō-jĭ-nē′sĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. γυνή, γυναικός, woman.] Philogynous.

Phi-lo′he-la (fĭ-lō′hē-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; *philo-* + Gr. ἕλη the sun's heat.] *Zoöl.* Genus consisting of the American woodcock.

phil′o-hel-le′ni-an (fĭl′ō-hĕ-lē′nĭ-ăn), *n.* A philhellenist.

philol. *Abbr.* Philological; philology.

phi-lol′o-gas′ter (fĭ-lŏl′ō-găs′tẽr), *n.* [*philologer* + 2d *-aster.*] A dabbler or blunderer in philology. — **-gas′try** (-trĭ), *n.*

phi-lol′o-ger (fĭ-lŏl′ō-jẽr), *n.* A philologist. *Now Rare.*

phil′o-lo′gi-an (fĭl′ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* = PHILOLOGIST, **b.** *Rare.*

phil′o-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* = PHILOLOGICAL.

phi-lol′o-gize (fĭ-lŏl′ō-jīz), *v. i.* To study, or make investigations in, philology.

phi-lol′o-gize, *v. t.* To render by philological investigation.

phil′o-logue (fĭl′ō-lŏg), *n.* [Cf. F. *philologue.*] A philologist. *R.*

Phi-lol′o-gus (fĭ-lŏl′ō-gŭs). *Bib.*

phil′o-math (fĭl′ō-măth), *n.* [Gr. φιλομαθής; φίλος loving, a friend + μάθη learning.] A lover of learning; a student; esp., a student of mathematics or allied sciences.

phil′o-math′e-mat′ic (-măth′ē-măt′ĭk), *n.* A lover of mathematics. — **phil′o-math′e-mat′ic, -math′e-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phil′o-math′ic (-măth′ĭk), **-math′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *philomathique.*] *Rare.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or devoted to, philomathy. **2.** Having a love of learning or letters.

phi-lom′a-thy (fĭ-lŏm′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. φιλομαθία, φιλομάθεια.] Love of learning or letters.

phil′o-me′li-an (-mē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the nightingale. *Obs.*

phil′o-mene, *n.* The nightingale. *Obs.*

phil′o-mot. ✝ FILEMOT.

phil′o-mu′si-cal (-mū′zĭ-kăl), *a.* See PHILO-.

philomythie, *n.* [Gr. φιλομυθία love of legends.] Symbolic philosophy. — **philomythic**, *a.* — **philomythist**, *n.* *All Obs.*

phil′o-ne′ism (fĭl′ō-nē′ĭz'm), *n.* [*philo-* + *neo-* + *-ism.*] Excessive love of novelty.

Phi-lo′ni-an (fĭ-lō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Philonianus.*] Philonic.

Phi′lo-nism (fī′lō-nĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Philo. See PHILONIC — **Phi′lo-nist**, *n.*

phi-lo′ni-um, *n.* [L.] *Old Med.* An eye salve usually containing opium and hyoscyamus.

Phi′lo-nize, *v. i.* To imitate Philo.

phi-lon′o-ist (fĭ-lŏn′ō-ĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. νόος, νοῦς, mind.] One who loves knowledge.

phil′o-phi-los′o-phos, *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. φιλόσοφος lover of wisdom.] Partial to philosophers. *Nonce Word.*

phil′o-plu′ta-ry, *n.* [Gr. φιλόπλουτος.] A lover of wealth. *Obs.*

phil′o-po′gon (fĭl′ō-pō′gŏn), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. πώγων beard.] A lover of beards

phil′o-po-lem′ic (fĭl′ō-pō-lĕm′ĭk), **phil′o-po-lem′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. φιλοπόλεμος fond of war, warlike.] Fond of war or controversy. *Rare.*

phil′o-por′nist (-pôr′nĭst), *n.* [Gr. φιλόπορνος.] A lover of harlots.

Phil′op-ter′i-dæ (fĭl′ŏp-tĕr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *philo-* + πτερόν feather.] *Zoöl.* A family of lice of the suborder Mallophaga. They have the tarsi fitted for clinging to the hair or feathers of their host, and infest mammals as well as birds. — **phi-lop′ter-oid** (fĭ-lŏp′tẽr-oid), *a.*

phil-or′chi-da′ceous (fĭl-ôr′kĭ-dā′shŭs), *a.* Orchid-loving.

phil′or-nith′ic (fĭl′ôr-nĭth′ĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird.] Bird-loving.

philos. *Abbr.* Philosophical; philosophy.

phil′o-soph, *or* **phil′o-sophe** (fĭl′ō-sŏf; fĭl′ō-zŏf′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *philosoph*, fr. L.] A philosopher; also, a philosophaster.

phi-los′o-phas′ter (fĭ-lŏs′ō-făs′tẽr), *n.* [L., a bad philosopher, fr. *philosophus.*] A pretender to, or dabbler in, philosophy.

phi-los′o-phas′ter-ing, *p. a.* Philosophizing pretendingly.

phi-los′o-phas′try (-făs′trĭ), *n.* Pretended or pseudo philosophy.

phi-los′o-phate (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *philosophatus*, p. p. of *philosophari.*] To philosophize (on). *Obs.* — **phi-los′o-pha′tion** (-fā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

philosophe. ✝ PHILOSOPHY.

phil′o-sophe′dom (-sŏf′dŭm; -zŏf′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

phi-los′o-pheme (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fēm), *n.* [L. *philosophema*, Gr. φιλοσόφημα.] A philosophical proposition or detached saying; a demonstration or truth. *Rare.*

phi-los′o-pher-ess, *n.* A female philosopher, or the wife of a philosopher; a philosophess.

phi-los′o-pher's game *or* **table.** (-fẽrz). An old form of chess or checkers played on a double board, each side having 24 numbered men cut into circles, triangles, and squares.

phi-los′o-pher-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

philosopher's lamp. = DÖBEREINER'S LAMP.

philosophers' oil, *or* **oil of philosophers.** *Old Pharm.* A remedy composed of linseed oil and powdered brick.

philosopher's wool. See ZINC OXIDE.

phi-los′o-phess (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fĕs), *n.* [OF. *philosophesse.*] A philosopheress.

philosophiant, *n.* [OF., p. pr. of *philosophier* to follow philosophy.] Philosopher. *Obs.*

‖ **phi′lo-so′phi-a pri′ma** (fĭl′ō-sō′fĭ-ȧ prī′mȧ). [L.] First philosophy; metaphysics; — after Aristotle's name for his metaphysical writings.

phil′o-soph′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

phil′o-soph′i-cide (fĭl′ō-sŏf′ĭ-sīd), *n.* Also **-soph′o-cide** (-ō-sīd). [L. *philosophus* philosopher + *-cide.*] One who would put an end to philosophers or philosophy. *Nonce Word.*

phi-los′o-pho′bi-a (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. φιλόσοφος philosopher + *-phobia.*] Dread of philosophy or philosophers.

phil′o-so-phoc′ra-cy (fĭl′ō-sō-fŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. φιλόσοφος + *-cracy.*] Government by philosophers or philosophy.

phi-los′o-phun′cule (-fŭŋ′kūl), **phi-los′o-phun′cu-list** (-kū-lĭst), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *philosophus.*] A philosophaster.

phi-los′o-phy, *v. i.* To philosophize. *Obs.*

phil′o-stor′gy (fĭl′ō-stôr′jĭ), *n.* [Gr. φιλοστοργία; φίλος loving + στοργή affection.] Natural affection, as parental love. *Obs.*

phil′o-tech′ni-cal (-tĕk′nĭ-kăl), *a.* = PHILOTECHNIC.

phil′o-tech′nist (-nĭst), *n.* One devoted to the practical arts.

phil′o-thau′ma-tur′gic, *a.* [See PHILO-; THAUMATURGIC.] Wonder-loving.

phil′o-the-ism (fĭl′ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. φιλόθεος loving God.] Love of God. — **phil′o-the-ist**, *n.* — **phil′o-the-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

philotimy, *n.* [Gr. φιλοτιμία, fr. φιλότιμος loving honor; φίλος loving + τιμή honor.] Love of glory; ambition. *Obs.*

Phil′ox-e′ni-an (fĭl′ŏk-sē′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Philoxenus.

Philoxenian version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

phi-lox′e-ny, *n.* [Gr. φιλοξενία.] Hospitality. *Obs.*

phil′o-zo′ic (fĭl′ō-zō′ĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] Animal-loving.

phil′o-zo′ist, *n.* A lover of animals.

philp (fĭlp). Var. of PHILIP (sparrow).

phil′ter-er, *n.* A preparer or giver of philters.

phil′trous (fĭl′trŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a philter. *Obs.*

phil′trum, *n.* [L.] A philter.

phil′trum (fĭl′trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. φίλτρον. Cf. PHILTER.] *Anat.* The vertical groove on the median line of the upper lip.

philumene. ✝ PHILOMENE.

Phil′y-dra′ce-æ (-drā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φίλυδρος; φίλος loving + ὕδωρ water.] *Bot.* A small family of Asiatic and Australian perennial monocotyledonous herbs, of 3 or 4 genera. They have orchidlike flowers. — **phil′y-dra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phil′y-pen′du-la. ✝ FILIPENDULA.

phi-mosed′ (fī-mōst′; fĭ′mōsd), *a.* *Med.* Affected with phimosis.

Phin′e-es (fĭn′ē-ĕs). *Bib.*

phin′oc (fĭn′ŭk). Var. of FINNOC. *Scot.*

Phin′ti-as (fĭn′tĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιντίας.] The correct form of the name of Damon's friend, instead of *Pythias*, which has supplanted it in English use. See DAMON, 2.

phip, phippe, *interj.* & *n.* A call to a sparrow. Cf. PHILIP, 3. *Obs.*

phirman. Var. of FIRMAN.

phirmaun ✝ FIRMAN.

phisichal. ✝ PHYSICAL.

phisicien. ✝ PHYSICIAN.

phisike. ✝ PHYSIC.

phision, *n.* A physician. *Obs.*

phisique. ✝ PHYSIC.

phisition ✝ PHYSICIAN.

phisnami. ✝ PHYSIOGNOMY.

phisnamour ✝ PHYSIOGNOMER.

phis′no-my, phisnomye. ✝ PHYSIOGNOMY.

Phi′son (fī′sŏn). *Bib.*

phisonomie. ✝ PHYSIOGNOMY.

phis′ti-lo. ✝ FISTULA.

phit (fĭt), *n.* Any of various sounds, as one made by a rifle bullet, suggestive of the sound of the word *phit;* — sometimes reduplicated.

phi′ton. ✝ PYTHON.

phi′ton-ess. ✝ PYTHONESS.

phleb-. See PHLEBO-.

phle-bec′ta-sy (flē-bĕk′tȧ-sĭ), *n.* *Med.* = PHLEBECTASIA.

phle-bec′to-my (-tō-mĭ), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a vein.

phle-ben′ter-ism (flē-bĕn′tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *entero-* + *-ism.*] *Zoöl.* State of having branches of the stomach or intestine extending into the legs or other external organs, as in the Pycnogonida. — **phleb′en-ter′ic** (flĕb′ĕn-tĕr′ĭk), *a.*

phleb'o-gram (flĕb'ō-grăm), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* A tracing (with the sphygmograph) of the movements of a vein, or of the venous pulse.

phleb'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* A sphygmograph adapted to record movements of a vein.

phleb'o-lite (-lit) } *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-lite, -lith.*] *Med.* A cal-
phleb'o-lith (-lĭth) } careous concretion in a vein; a vein stone.—**phleb'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), **phleb'o-lith'ic** (lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

phleb'o-scle-ro'sis (-sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phlebo-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Fibrous thickening of the inner coats of a vein. — **phleb'o-scle-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

phle-bot'o-mist (flē-bŏt'ō-mĭst), *n. Med.* One who practices phlebotomy; a bloodletter.

phle-bot'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t. & i.;* PHLE-BOT'O-MIZED (-mīzd); PHLE-BOT'O-MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *phlébotomiser.*] To let blood from by opening a vein; to bleed. — **phle-bot'o-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mi-zā'shŭn), *n.*

phle-bot'o-my (flē-bŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [ME. *flebotomye*, OF. *flebothomie*, L. *phlebotomia*, Gr. φλεβοτομία; φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein + τέμνειν to cut. Cf. FLEAM.] **1.** *Med.* The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, in the treatment of disease; venesection; bloodletting; bleeding.
2. The drawing of blood; bloodshed; rough or violent method of remedying; bleeding. *Obs. or R.*
3. An instrument for letting blood; a lancet. *Obs.*

Phleg'e-thon (flĕg'ē-thŏn; flĕj'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φλεγέθων, prop. p. pr. of φλεγέθειν to blaze.] *Class. Myth.* A principal river of Hades, containing fire instead of water.

Fierce *Phlegethon*,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

phlegm (flĕm), *n.* [ME. *fleume*, OF. *fleume, flemme*, F. *phlegme, flegme*, L. *phlegma*, fr. Gr. φλέγμα a flame, inflammation, phlegm, a morbid, clammy humor in the body, fr. φλέγειν to burn. Cf. PHLOX, FLAGRANT, FLAME.]
1. One of the four "humors" of early physiology. It was supposed to be cold and moist, and to cause sluggishness. See PHLEGMATIC, 2, HUMOR, 2.
2. Mucus; now, morbid or viscid mucus secreted in abnormal quantity, esp. in the respiratory passages; — a popular term used only of mucus discharged through the mouth.
3. A mass of phlegm or mucus. *Obs.*
4. *Old Chem.* A watery distilled liquor, in distinction from a spirituous liquor; water; moisture. It was one of the five "principles."
5. Sluggishness of temperament; dullness; apathy; indifference; coldness; also, calmness; coolness; equanimity.

They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm.* *Pope.*

phleg-ma'si-a (flĕg-mā'zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλεγμασία. See PHLEGM.] *Med.* An inflammation; esp., an inflammation of the internal organs.
‖ **phleg-ma'si-a do'lens,** ‖ **phleg-ma'si-a al'ba do'lens** (dō'lĕnz), [NL.], *Med.*, milk leg.

phleg-mat'ic (flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [ME. *fleumatike*, OF. *fleumatique*, F. *flegmatique*, L. *phlegmaticus*, Gr. φλεγματικός.] **1.** Of the nature of, or abounding in, phlegm (senses 1, 2, and 4); specif.: **a** Of the nature of phlegm (the "humor" or the secretion); mucous; having phlegm as the predominant "humor" in the constitution; characterized by, or due to, excess of phlegm; as, *phlegmatic* humors; a *phlegmatic* constitution; a *phlegmatic* man. *Obs. or R.* **b** Of the nature of phlegm (the "principle"); watery; full of phlegm. *Obs.* **c** Generating or causing phlegm. *Obs.*
2. Hence, characterized by phlegm; sluggish; not easily excited to action or passion; cold; dull; heavy; apathetic; also, cool; calm; composed; as, a *phlegmatic* temperament.
Syn. — See INERT.

phlegmatic temperament, *Old Physiol.*, lymphatic temperament. See LYMPHATIC, *a.*, 3.

phleg'ma-tism (flĕg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Phlegmaticness.

phleg'mon (flĕg'mŏn), *n.* [L. *phlegmone, phlegmon*, inflammation beneath the skin, Gr. φλεγμονή, fr. φλέγειν to burn: cf. F. *phlegmon.*] *Med.* Purulent inflammation of the connective tissue accompanied with swelling and pain; also, formerly, an inflammatory tumor; a boil, carbuncle, felon, or the like.

phleg'my (flĕm'ĭ), *a.* [*phlegm* + 3d *-y.*] **1.** Of, of the nature of, characterized by, or due to, phlegm; mucous.
2. Watery; moist. *Obs.*
3. = PHLEGMATIC, 2.

Phle'um (flē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλέως a kind of marsh plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of grasses, natives of temperate regions, with dense oblong or terete spike and long, mucronate, empty glumes. *P. pratense* is the timothy.

phlob'a-phene (flŏb'ȧ-fēn), *n.* [Gr. φλοιός bark + βαφή a dyeing.] *Chem.* A reddish brown substance found in oak bark, and also formed by boiling quercitannic acid with dilute acids; by extension, any of several similar substances obtained from barks and from tannic acids.

phlo'ĕm (flō'ĕm), *n.* [G. *phloem*, fr. Gr. φλοιός bark.] *Bot.* That part of a vascular bundle consisting of sieve tubes, their companion cells, and adjacent parenchyma; bast tissue; — disting. from *xylem.* See BAST, 2, BUNDLE, *n.*, 4.

phloëm parenchyma. *Bot.* Parenchyma accompanying the phloëm in a vascular bundle; bast parenchyma.

phloëm sheath. *Bot.* Any investing bundle sheath of thin-walled cells; — variously applied to the phloëm layer of a concentric bundle in ferns, the pericycle, etc.

phlœ'o-ter'ma (flē'ō-tûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φλοιός bark + τέρμα end, limit.] *Bot.* The innermost layer of the primary cortex. It is usually not distinctly differentiated. In the rhizomes of land plants and stems of water plants it forms the endodermis.

phlo-gis'tic (flō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** *Old Chem.* Pert. to phlogiston or the phlogiston theory; of the nature of phlogiston.
2. *Med.* Inflammatory; pert. to inflammations and fevers.
3. Fiery; burning; heated. *Obs.*

phlo-gis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). *Old Chem.* To combine phlogiston with; — usually in *p. p.;* as, highly *phlogisticated* substances. — **phlo-gis'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

phlo-gis'ton (flō-jĭs'tŏn; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλογιστός burnt, inflammable, fr. φλογίζειν to set on fire, to burn, fr. φλόξ, φλογός, a flame, blaze. See PHLOX.] *Old Chem.* The hypothetical principle of fire, or inflammability, regarded as a material substance. The name was proposed by Stahl, who, with Becher, advanced the *phlogiston theory.* According to them, every combustible (*phlogisticated*) substance is a compound of phlogiston, and the phenomena of combustion are due to the phlogiston leaving the other constituent behind. Similarly, metals are produced from their calces by the union of the latter with phlogiston. Soot was regarded as almost pure phlogiston, and sulphur as very rich in it. The theory produced fruitful results and held sway for a century, the views of its upholders undergoing various modifications in that time. It finally yielded to the modern theory advanced by Lavoisier, which assigns to oxygen a leading rôle in chemical changes and regards ordinary combustion as a combining with that element.

phlog'o-pite (flŏg'ō-pit), *n.* [Gr. φλογωπός firelike; φλόξ flame + ὤψ, ὠπός, face.] *Min.* A species of mica, usually yellowish brown to brownish red or copperlike in color. It is typically a silicate of aluminium, potassium, and magnesium, with some fluorine, and is found associated with crystalline limestone or dolomite, serpentine, etc. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 2.78–2.85.

phlo-go'sin (flō-gō'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. φλόξ, φλογός, flame. Cf. PHLOGOSIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline substance isolated from cultures of *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*, a peculiar microörganism associated with suppurative processes. Phlogosin has a marked physiological action on the conjunctiva, etc.

phlo-go'sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλογωσις burning heat.] *Med.* Inflammation of external parts of the body; erysipelatous inflammation. — **phlo-got'ic** (-gŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Phlo'mis (flō'mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλομίς mullein.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World mints. They have rugose, often hoary or woolly leaves and dense whorls of white, yellow, or purple flowers with a plicate calyx and bilabiate corolla. Some species are well known in gardens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

phlo-ram'ine (flō-răm'ĭn; flō'rȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*phloro*glucin + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_6H_3(OH)_2NH_2$, obtained by action of ammonia on phloroglucin. It is an amino derivative of resorcin.

phlor'e-tin (flōr'ē-tĭn), *n.* [From PHLORIZIN.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, obtained by the hydrolysis of phlorizin, and formerly sometimes used as a substitute for quinine.

phlor'i-zin (flōr'ĭ-zĭn; flō-rī'zĭn), *n.* Also **phlo-rid'zin** (flō-rĭd'zĭn). [Gr. φλοιός, φλόος, bark + ῥίζα root.] *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}{\cdot}2H_2O$, extracted from the root bark of the apple, pear, cherry, plum, etc. Emulsion and dilute acids hydrolyze it to glucose and phloretin. It is used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic.

phlor'o-glu'cin (flōr'ō-glōō'sĭn; 243) } *n.* [*phloretin* +
phlor'o-glu'cin-ol (-glōō'sĭ-nōl; -nŏl) } Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] *Org. Chem.* A sweet white crystalline substance variously obtained, as by decomposition of phloretin, certain resins, etc. It is isomeric with pyrogallol, and regarded as symmetrical trihydroxy benzene, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, though in some reactions it acts like a ketone. — **phlor'o-glu'cic** (-sĭk), *a.*

phlo'rol (flō'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*phloretic* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* An oil, $C_6H_4(C_2H_5)OH$, of ethereal odor, obtained by distilling certain salts of phloretic acid. It is the ortho ethyl derivative of phenol.

Phlox (flŏks), *n.* [L., a kind of flower, fr. Gr. φλόξ flame, name of a plant, fr. φλέγειν to burn.] *Bot.* A large genus of handsome American polemoniaceous herbs. They have red, purple, white, or variegated flowers, the corolla salver-shaped with the stamens on its tube. The fruit is a 3-valved capsule. Many species are cultivated; the annual garden phlox is from *P. drummondii*, of Texas. The perennial phloxes are mostly hybrid races of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata. P. subulata* is the moss pink. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

phlox'in (flŏk'sĭn) } *n.* [Gr. φλόξ flame + *-in.*]
phlox'ine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184) } A red dyestuff existing in two varieties (phloxin P, phloxin T), both being chlorine derivatives of eosin. See DYE.

phlyc-te'na, phlyc-tæ'na (flĭk-tē'nȧ), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. φλυκταινα.] *Med.* A small vesicle or pustule. — **phlyc-te'nar** (-när), **phlyc-te'nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

phlyc-ten'ule (flĭk-tĕn'ūl), *n.* [*phlyctena* + *-ule.*] *Med.* A small phlyctena; a small vesicle or pustule, as on the cornea. — **phlyc-ten'u-lar** (-ū-lär), *a.*

-phobe (-fōb). A combining form from Greek φόβος, *fear.*

-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ). [NL. *-phobia*, Gr. -φοβία (as in ὑδροφοβία hydrophobia), fr. φόβος fear.] A suffix denoting *fear*, and often implying *dislike* or *aversion;* as, Anglo*phobia*, hydro*phobia*, photo*phobia*, etc.; — used esp. in medicine to imply morbid fear.

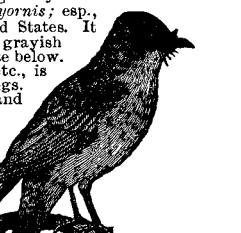
pho'cine (fō'sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.* [L. *phoca* a seal.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the seals, esp. those of the subfamily **Pho-ci'næ** (fō-sī'nē), which contains the typical seals.

Pho'co-don'ti-a (fō'kō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φώκη a seal + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* In some classifications, an order of extinct whales comprising the squalodonts and zeuglodonts. — **pho'co-dont** (fō'kō-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.* — **pho'co-don'tic** (-dŏn'tĭk), *a.*

Phœ'bad (fē'băd), *n.; pl.* PHŒBADS (-bădz) or PHŒBADES (-bȧ-dēz). [Gr. φοιβάς, φοιβάδος, fr. Φοῖβος Phœbus.] *Gr. Relig.* A priestess of Apollo at Delphi; hence, an inspired woman; a prophetess or seeress. Cf. PYTHIA.

Phœ'be (fē'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοίβη, fem. of Φοῖβος Phœbus.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Gæa. According to a tradition adopted by Æschylus, she bequeathed the Delphian oracle to Apollo (Phœbus), son of her daughter Leto; also, Artemis, sister of Apollo.
2 The moon personified. *Poetic.*
3. *Astron.* See SATURN.
4. See PYNCHEON.
5. [*l. c.*] A West Indian serranoid fish (*Prionodes phœbe*) having a silvery spot on each side.

phœ'be, *n.* [See PEWEE, PEWIT.] Any of several American flycatchers of the genus *Sayornis;* esp., *S. phœbe* of the eastern United States. It has a slight crest, and is plain grayish brown above and yellowish white below. Its nest, built of mud, grass, etc., is often placed about old buildings. The black phœbe (*S. nigricans*) and Say's phœbe (*S. sayȧ*) are western species. Called also **phœbe bird.**


Phœbe (*Sayornis phœbe*).

Phœ-be'an (fē-bē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Phœbeus*, Gr. Φοίβειος.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Phœbus, or Apollo, esp. as god of poetry.

Phœ'bus (fē'bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοῖβος, fr. φοῖβος bright.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* Apollo, the sun god; — an epithet.
2. The sun personified. *Chiefly Poetic.* *Shak.*

Phœ'ni-ca'ce-æ (fē'nĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. PHŒNIX.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous trees, the palm family, typifying the order Phœnicales. It has about 135 genera and 1,100 species, nearly all tropical, and usually localized in distribution. They are marked commonly by a simple stem, terminal crown of leaves, and perfect or polygamous spadiceous flowers. Among the important genera are *Phœnix, Cocos, Corypha, Borassus, Hyphæne, Raphia, Calamus, Caryota, Areca, Ceroxylon, Elæis, Attalea*, and *Nipa.* See 3d PALM, 1. — **phœ'ni-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phœ-ni'cian (fē-nĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Phœnicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria. Its two chief cities were Tyre and Sidon, and its greatest colony was Carthage.

Phœ-ni'cian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of ancient Phœnicia. They were Aramæan Semites, closely related to the Hebrews in language, but in civilization entirely commercial and maritime. In their arts they copied from Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, and other nations, being especially adept in metal work, jewelry, and glass, which their merchants carried throughout the known world.
2. The Phœnician language, known from a few inscriptions, from coins, seals, etc. See SEMITIC, ALPHABET, 1.

Phœ'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φοῖνιξ date palm, date; cf. Egypt. *benr.*] *Bot.* An important genus of pinnate-leaved palms distributed throughout tropical Asia and Africa. It is distinguished by an ovary with three carpels, only one of which matures; also by the diœcious flowers. *P. dactylifera* is the common date palm.

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phle-bog'ra-phy (flē-bŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Description of the veins. — **phleb'o-graph'i-cal** (flĕb'ō-grăf'ĭ-kȧl), *a.*

phle-bol'o-gy (flē-bŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-logy.*] The anatomy of the veins. — **phleb'o-log'i-cal** (flĕb'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a. Both Rare.*

phleb'o-me-tri'tis (-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

phleb'or-rhage (flĕb'ō-rĕj), **phleb'or-rha'gi-a** (-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *phleborrhagia.* See PHLEBO-; -RHAGE.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the rupture of a vein

phleb'or-rhex'is (-rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phlebo-* + Gr. ῥῆξις bursting.] Rupture of a vein.

phleb'o-ste-no'sis (flĕb'ō-stē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Constriction or contraction of a vein

phleb'o-throm-bo'sis. *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Thrombosis of a vein.

phleb'o-tom'ic (flĕb'ō-tŏm'ĭk), **phleb'o-tom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to *phlebotomy.* — **phleb'o-tom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Phleg'e-thon'tal (flĕg'ē-thŏn'tȧl; flĕj'ē-), **Phleg'e-thon'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Phlegethon; fiery; burning.

phleg'ma (flĕg'mȧ), *n.* [L.] = PHLEGM, 4; — used by distillers

phleg'ma-gogue (flĕg'mȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. φλεγμαγωγός carrying off phlegm.] A medicine supposed to expel phlegm. — **phleg'ma-go'gal** (-gō'gȧl), **-go'gous** (-gŭs), **-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), *a. All Obs. or R.*

phleg-mat'i-cal, *a.* Phlegmatic. — **phleg-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phleg-mat'ic-ly, *adv.* Phlegmatically. *Obs.*

phleg-mat'ic-ness, *n* See -NESS

phleg'ma-tous (flĕg'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or due to, excess of phlegm.

phlegme (flĕm), *n.* Erron. for FLEAM, lancet. [-LESS.]

phlegm'less (flĕm'lĕs), *a.* See

phleg-mon'ic (flĕg-mŏn'ĭk), *a* Phlegmonous.

phleg'mon-oid (flĕg'mŏn-oid), *a.* [*phlegmon* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling phlegmon.

phleg'mon-ous (-ŭs), *a* Of the nature of, or marked by, phlegmon. [*Bib.*]

Phle'gon (flē'gŏn; flĕg'ŏn).

phleme. Var. of FLEAM, lancet

phloe'um, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr φλοιός bark.] *Bot.* Bast tissue; bark. *Obs*

phlo-gis'tian (flō-jĭs'chăn), *n.* A believer in phlogiston.

phlo-gis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kȧl), *a. Old Chem.* Phlogistic.

phlog'o-ge-net'ic (flŏg'ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **phlog'o-gen'ic** (-jĕ'n'ĭk), **phlo-gog'e-nous** (flō-gŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. φλόξ, φλογός, fire + *genetic, genic, -genous.*] *Med* Causing inflammation.

phlo-gosed' (flō-gōst'; flō'gōzd), *Med* Affected with phlogosis.

phlome, *n.* A phlomis. *Obs.*

phlo're-tate (flō'rē-tāt; 201), Salt of phloretic acid.

phlo-ret'ic (flō-rĕt'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating a yellowish crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O{\cdot}CO_2H$, formed with phloroglucin by decomposition of phloretin.

phlo'rone (flō'rōn), *n.* [*phlorol* + quin*one.*] See XYLOQUINONE.

phlox worm. The larva of an American noctuid moth (*Heliothis phlogophagus*). It feeds on varieties of phlox.

phlox'wort' (flŏks'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the family Polemoniaceæ *Obs Lindley.*

phlyc-tæn'u-la, phlyc-ten'u-la (flĭk-tĕn'ū-lȧ; -tē'n ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] A phlyctenule.

phlyc-te'noid (-tē'n oid), *a.* [*phlyctena* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a phlyctena.

phly-za'ci-um (flĭ-zā'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm; flĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλυζάκιον pustule.] *Med.* **a** A small vesicle. **b** Ecthyma. —

phly-za'cious (-shŭs), *a.*

Ph. M. *Abbr.* Philosophiæ Magister (L., Master of Philosophy).

pho, phoh (fō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disparagement. *Rare.*

pho'bi-a (fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From -PHOBIA.] Fear, dislike, or aversion, esp. when morbid. —

pho'bist (fō'bĭst; fŏb'ĭst), *n.*

Pho'bos (fō'bŏs; fŏb'ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr Φόβος Phobos, a son of Ares, fr. φόβος fear.] *Astron.* The inner satellite of Mars, discovered in 1877. Its diameter is prob about 7 miles.

pho'by (fō'bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). Phobia.

pho'ca (fō'kȧ), *n.* [L., a seal, fr. Gr. φώκη.] **a** A seal. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of seals formerly extensive, but now restricted to the harbor seal and its allies.

pho-ca'cean (fō-kā'shăn), **pho-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a* Phocine.

Pho-cæ'na (fō-sē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φώκαινα porpoise.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical porpoises.

Pho'cæ-ni'na (fō'sē-nĭ'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of cetaceans consisting of the porpoises. — **pho-cæ'nine** (fō-sē'nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.*

pho'cal (fō'kȧl), *a.* Phocine.

pho-cen'ic (fō-sĕ'n ĭk; -sē'-n ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φώκαινα porpoise.] *Chem.* Designating an acid obtained from porpoise oil, later identified with valeric acid. — **pho'ce-nate** (fō'sē-nāt; fō-sē'nāt) (see -ATE, 3 b), *n.*

pho'ce-nin (fō'sē-nĭn; fō-sē'-nĭn), *n. Chem.* Glyceryl valerate, an oil. [*Bib.*]

Phoch'e-reth (fŏk'ē-rĕth). *D.*

Pho'cian (fō'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Greek state of Phocis, which was between Bœotia and Locris. — *n.* A native or citizen of Phocis.

Pho'ci-dæ (fō'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOCA.] *Zoöl.* The family comprising the true seals in distinction from the eared seals and the walruses.

pho'ci-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *phoca* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a seal. [of PHOCÆNA.]

Pho-coe'na, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn.

pho'coid (fō'k oid), *a.* [Gr. φώκη seal + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, seals. — *n.* A seal.

Pho-coi'de-a (fō-k oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOCOID.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily comprising the true and the eared seals in distinction from the walruses. — **Phœ'ni-cop'ter-oi'de-æ** (-oi'dē-ē). — **phœ'ni-cop'ter-oid** (-oid), **phœ'ni-cop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Phœ'ni-cop'ter-us (-kŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHŒNICOPTER.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of flamingos, including the European and best-known American species.

phœ'ni-cu'rous (-k ū'r ŭ s), *a.* [Gr. φοινίκουρος the redstart; φοῖνιξ purple-red + οὐρά tail.] Red-tailed.

phœnigm, *n.* [Gr. φοινιγμός an irritation of the skin by rubefacients.] *Old Med.* An illness, or an application, causing redness of the skin. *Obs.*

of PHENICIN, PHENICINE.

phœ-ni'cious (fē-nĭsh'ŭs). Var. of PHENICIOUS.

phœn'i-cite (fĕn'ĭ-sīt; fē'nĭ-), *n.* = PHŒNICOCHROITE.

Phœn'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To render Phœnician.

phœ'ni-coch'ro-ite (fē'nĭ-kŏk'-rō-īt), *n.* [Gr. φοίνιξ, φοίνικος, purple-red + χροιά color.] *Min.* A basic lead chromate, $Pb_3Cr_2O_9$, in red crystals and masses.

Phœ'ni-cop-ter'i-dæ (-kŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. PHŒNICOPTERUS.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the flamingos, and constituting an order, **Phœ'ni-cop'ter-i-for'mes** (-k ŏ p'tĕ r-ĭ-fôr'mēz), and a superfamily, **Phœ'ni-cop'ter-oi'de-æ** (-oi'dē-ē). — **phœ'ni-cop'ter-oid** (-oid), **phœ'ni-cop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

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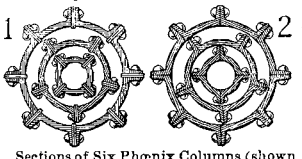
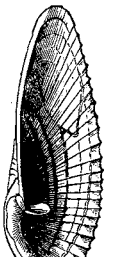
phœ'nix, phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* [L. *phoenix*, Gr. *φοῖνιξ*; cf. Egypt. *bonū*, *bennu*, lapwing or heron.] **1.** *Myth.* **a** [*cap.*] The eponymous ancestor of the Phœnicians and father of Europa. **b** In Egyptian religion, an embodiment of Ra, the sun god, in early times viewed as heronlike, later as like an eagle. He was worshiped especially at Heliopolis, and his periodical resurrection was viewed as a guarantee of the resurrection of the dead, who were hence regarded as phœnixes. Many legends of the life and resurrection of the phœnix developed. It was fabled to live for 500 years, or longer, in Arabia, to be consumed in fire by its own act, and to rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes. Hence it is often an emblem of immortality. The Fêng-hwang is commonly called the Chinese phœnix. **2.** A paragon of excellence or beauty. *Latimer.* **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Grus and Eridanus.



Sections of Six Phœnix Columns (shown one within another), 1 with fillers; 2 without.

Phœnix column. *Arch. & Engin.* A built-up steel column of segmental channel irons riveted together on their flanges, directly or through bars or fillers, so as to form a round composite column.

Pho'las (fō'lăs), *n.; pl.* PHOLADES (-lȧ-dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *φωλάς*, *-άδος*, a kind of mollusks, as adj., lurking in a hole.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellibranchiate mollusks comprising many species, almost all marine, known as *piddocks*, which bore holes in wood, clay, peat, and soft rocks. Their shell is elongate-oval, with no hinge ligament, gaping at the end, rough, and has two accessory valves to protect the dorsal margin. It is the type of a family, **Pho-lad'i-dæ** (fō-lăd'ĭ-dē), and of a suborder, **Pho'la-din'e-a** (fō'lȧ-dĭn'ē-ȧ). **b** [*l. c.*] Any species of the genus *Pholas*, or of the family Pholadidæ; a piddock. — **pho'lad** (fō'lăd), *n.* — **pho-la'di-an** (fō-lā'dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pho'la-doid** (fō'lȧ-doid; fō'lȧ-), *a.*


Pholas (*P. bakeri*). Interior of Right Valve. (½)

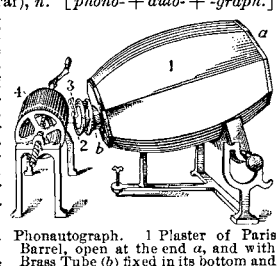
Pho'ma (fō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φῶς* a blister, a burn.] *Bot.* A large genus of parasitic fungi, forming pustules on leaves, and characterized by simple hyaline spores. They belong to the Fungi Imperfecti, and are probably stages of some higher form.

pho'nate (fō'nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING (-ĭng). [Gr. *φωνή* voice.] To produce vocal sounds; to utter voice.

pho-na'tion (fō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of uttering voice, or vocal sound; also, utterance of articulate sounds.

pho-nau'to-gram (fō-nō'tō-grăm), *n.* *Physics.* The record made by the stylus of a phonautograph.

pho-nau'to-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*phono-* + *auto-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An instrument by means of which a sound can be made to produce a visible trace or record of itself. — **pho-nau'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **pho-nau'to-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*



Phonautograph. 1 Plaster of Paris Barrel, open at the end *a*, and with Brass Tube (*b*) fixed in its bottom and covered by a Membrane (2), upon which is fixed an erect bristle; 3 Movable Subdivider for changing nodal lines of the vibrating membrane, so that the bristle shall be at a loop. Any sound near the end *a* will cause vibrations of the membrane, which the bristle will record on the revolving Cylinder (4).

-phone (-fōn). Combining form fr. Gr. *φωνή*, *sound, voice;* as, micro*phone*, photo*phone*, tele*phone*, etc.

phone (fōn), *n.* [Gr. *φωνή* sound, voice.] *Phon.* An element of speech; a single indivisible speech sound.

A logical alphabet has one letter for each *phone* and one *phone* for each letter. *R. J. Lloyd.*

phone (fōn), *n.* [Gr. *φωνή* sound; or an abbr. of E. *telephone.*] **1.** A receiver used in phonoplex telegraphy. **2.** Colloq. abbr. of TELEPHONE.

pho-nei'do-scope (fō-nī'dō-skōp), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. *εἶδος* form + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for studying the motions of sounding bodies by optical means. It consists of a tube with a film of soap solution stretched across the end, thin enough to give colored bands, the form and position of which are affected by sonorous vibrations. — **pho-nei'do-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

pho-ne'sis (fō-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φώνησις* a sounding, speaking.] Utterance of vocal sounds; phonation.

pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φωνητικός*, fr. *φωνητός* to be spoken, *φωνεῖν* to produce a sound, *φωνή* a sound, tone; akin to Gr. *φάναι* to speak. See BAN a proclamation.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice, or its use; relating to, or consisting of, speech sounds; as, *phonetic* exercise; *phonetic* change; also, vocal; sonant; as, *phonetic* utterance. **2.** Representing sounds, esp. speech sounds; as, *phonetic* characters or symbols; a *phonetic* notation or spelling. Specif.: **a** Designating those characters in certain ancient writings (esp. Egyptian) which represent speech sounds, as distinguished from such as are ideographic or pictorial. **b** Designating a system of spelling in which each letter represents always the same spoken sound, as opposed to spelling in which the letters have various values.

phonetic complement, in hieroglyphic writing, the final syllable of a word added to a character used ideographically, to indicate for which of several possible words the character was intended. — **p. degeneration,** phonetic variation; — a term formerly applied to the changes continually taking place in spoken language and now usually regarded as signs of life and growth. — **p. element,** an element of speech; a phone. — **p. law,** a rule or formula based on the observed uniformity in the treatment of a sound or combination of sounds within a linguistic area at or during a given time. — **p. unit,** a breath group.

pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *n.* In Chinese, a character used with a radical to form a new character of which it indicates simply the pronunciation, the radical indicating the sense. For example, the word for *east* is pronounced *tung*. So is that for *freeze*. To write *freeze*, therefore, the character for *east* is added to the radical character for *icicle*, thus indicating the word like *east* in sound, and like *icicle* in sense.

pho'ne-ti'cian (fō'nē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in phonetics; a phonetist.

pho-net'i-cism (fō-nĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being phonetic; phonetic representation.

pho-net'i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One who uses, or favors, phonetic spelling; a phonetist.

pho-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The doctrine or science of sounds, esp. of speech sounds in actual use, including their representation by phonetic symbols; phonology. *Phonetics* and *phonology* are distinguished by some modern phoneticians. The whole science of speech sounds is included under phonology, which includes the history and theory of sound changes; the term *phonetics* excludes this, being concerned mainly with the analysis and classification of the actual sound. *H. Sweet.*

pho'ne-tism (fō'nē-tĭz'm), *n.* Phonetic character; phonetic representation of speech sounds.

pho'ne-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **a** One versed in phonetics; a phonetician. **b** One who advocates, or uses, phonetic spelling.

phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk; fō'nĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. *φωνή* sound: cf. F. *phonique.*] **a** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, sound; acoustic; now usually specif., of or pertaining to vocal sounds; phonetic. **b** Uttered with vocal tone; voiced.

phonic method, *Education*, the alphabet method. — **p. wheel,** *Teleg.*, in certain synchronous multiplex telegraph systems, either of two wheels, one at the receiving and the other at the sending station, that rotate synchronously.

phon'ics (fŏn'ĭks; fō'nĭks; *cf.* PHONIC), *n.* The science of sound; acoustics; now usually specif., the science of speech sounds; phonetics.

pho'no- (fō'nō-). Combining form from Greek *φωνή*, *sound, tone;* as, *phono*graph, *phono*logy.

pho'no-card (-kärd), *n.* A postal card having on one side a phonographic record for reproduction in a gramophone.

pho'no-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*phono-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A character or symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or single speech sound. Cf. IDEOGRAM, 1. **2.** A phonograph or gramophone record. **3.** A message transmitted by telephone and written down like a telegram message for delivery to the addressee. — **pho'no-gram'mic,** *or* **-gram'ic** (-grăm'ĭk), *a.* — **pho'no-gram'mi-cal-ly,** *or* **-gram'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv*

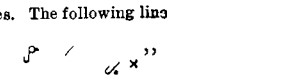
pho'no-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*phono-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A character or symbol used to represent a sound, esp. one used in phonography; a phonogram. *Rare.* **2.** An instrument for mechanically recording and reproducing human speech and other sounds. As invented by Edison in 1876, it consisted of a rotating brass cylinder covered with tin foil, against which pressed a steel point connected with a thin diaphragm. When the diaphragm was made to vibrate by sound, the steel, following a spiral groove cut on the cylinder, made a series of indentations on the tin foil, and when the steel was caused to retrace its path, vibrations were imparted to the diaphragm and the original sounds reproduced, though in diminished volume. The present perfected machine is on the same principle, but for the tin foil has been substituted a cylinder of hard wax, for the steel point a bit of sapphire (sharp for recording, blunt for reproducing), etc. Steady rotation of the cylinder is maintained by a strong spring or an electric motor. There are other forms of the instrument, as the *graphophone*, using wax-coated pasteboard cylinders, and the *gramophone*, whose reproducing records are disks of hard rubber or composition prepared by special processes from the original record.

pho'no-graph, *v. t.* To record by the phonograph.

pho-nog'ra-pher (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1.** One versed or skilled in phonography. **2.** One who uses, or is skilled in using, the phonograph.

pho'no-graph'ic (fō'nō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or
pho'no-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } based on, phonography. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or done by, the phonograph. — **pho'no-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho-nog'ra-phy (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** A description of the human voice, or of speech sounds, with reference esp. to their phonetic representation. **2.** Art of writing according to sound; representation of words as pronounced; specif., the shorthand system invented by Isaac Pitman (1813–97), or a modification of it. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but skilled phonographers omit most vowel marks, and use brief signs for many common words and phrases. The following line is an example of phonography: —



"They also serve who only stand and wait."

3. The art of constructing or using the phonograph.

pho'no-lite (fō'nō-līt), *n.* [*phono-* + *-lite:* cf. F. *phonolithe.*] *Petrog.* A gray, green, or brown volcanic rock consisting essentially of orthoclase and nephelite (or leucite), often with haüyne, pyroxene, etc.; — so named because a slab of the fresh compact rock gives a ringing sound when struck. Called also *clinkstone.* — **pho'no-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pho'no-log'ic (fō'nō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to phonology.
pho'no-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } — **pho'no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho-nol'o-gist (fō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in phonology.

pho-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *-logy.*] **a** The science of speech sounds, including the history and theory of sound changes. Cf. PHONETICS. **b** That part of grammar which treats of the sounds of a language.

pho-nom'e-ter (fō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*phono-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring sounds, as to intensity, or as to frequency of vibrations. Cf. PHONAUTOGRAPH.

pho-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* Measurement of sounds by the phonometer. — **pho'no-met'ric** (fō'nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

pho'no-mo'tor (fō'nō-mō'tẽr), *n.* [*phono-* + *motor.*] An instrument in which the motion produced by the vibrations of a sounding body is communicated to a small wheel.

pho'no-phore (fō'nō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*phono-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Elec.* A device which enables telephone messages to be sent over a telegraph line simultaneously with the use of ordinary currents operating Morse instruments; also, a system using this apparatus. **2.** A device to enable the deaf to hear, by conducting vibrations from the speaker's larnyx to the hearer's teeth. — **pho'no-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

pho'no-plex (fō'nō-plĕks), *a.* [*phono-* + *-plex*, as in *duplex.*] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy in which the line is used for transmitting, in addition to Morse signals, a second set of signals employing pulsating currents. For these a modified telephone (called a *phone*), which responds to the pulsating currents but not to the Morse signals, is used as a receiving instrument. — *n.* The phonoplex telegraph.

pho'no-post'al (fō'nō-pōs'tăl), *a.* Designating a phonautographic card or phonogcard. — **pho'no-post'al,** *n.*

pho'no-scope (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* [*phono-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for observing or exhibiting motions or properties of sounding bodies; esp., a device for testing the quality of musical strings. **b** An instrument for producing luminous figures by the vibrations of sounding bodies.

pho'no-te-lem'e-ter (-tē-lĕm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*phono-* + *telemeter.*] *Physics.* A device, consisting essentially of a stop watch, for estimating the distance of firearms in action by measuring the interval between the flash and the arrival of the sound waves from the discharge.

pho'no-type (fō'nō-tīp), *n.* [*phono-* + *type.*] A type or character used in phonotypy.

pho'no-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to phono-
pho'no-typ'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } typy or phonotype; as, a *phonotypic* alphabet. — **pho'no-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'no-typ'ist (fō'nō-tīp'ĭst; fō-nŏt'ĭ-pĭst), *n.* One who uses or advocates the use of phonotypy.

pho'no-typ'y (fō'nō-tīp'ĭ; fō-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ; 277), *n.* A method of phonetic printing, esp. that devised by Isaac Pitman (1813–97) for printing English.

-phony. Combining form from Greek *φωνή*, *sound, tone.*

Pho'ra-den'dron (fō'rȧ-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φώρ* thief + *δένδρον* tree; — alluding to its parasitic habit.] *Bot.* A large genus of American loranthaceous plants, having erect and vertically 2-celled anthers. The species are chiefly tropical. *P. flavescens* is the American mistletoe.

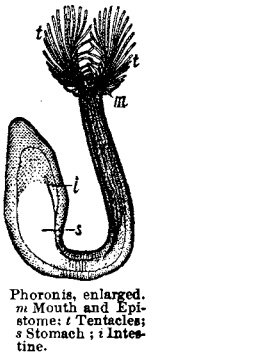
-phore (-fōr; 201). [Gr. *-φόρος*. See -PHOROUS.] Combining form denoting *bearer, one that bears;* as, cane*phore*, poly*phore*, gonidio*phore*, etc.

-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk). Combining form denoting *bearing*

phor'minx (fôr'mĭŋks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φόρμιγξ*.] A kind of lyre used by the ancient Greeks.

Phor'mi-um (fôr'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φορμιον* a plaited mat, a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants, comprising two species. *P. tenax* is the New Zealand flax.

pho'rone (fō'rōn; fō-rōn'), *n.* [*camphor* + *acetone.*] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated ketone, $(C_2H_5C{:}CH)_2CO$, obtained, by condensation of acetone, as a yellowish green crystalline substance with a geraniumlike but unpleasant odor. *Camphor-phorone* is an isomeric ketone obtained as a colorless oil by heating camphor or distilling calcium camphorate.



Phoronis, enlarged. *m* Mouth and Epistome; *t* Tentacles; *s* Stomach; *i* Intestine.

Pho-ro'nis (fō-rō'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Phoronis*, a surname of Io, Gr. *Φορωνίς*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small marine, tubicolous, unsegmented, wormlike animals having the mouth, anal

Phoi'bad (foi'bĭd). Var. of PHŒBAD.

Phoi'bos (-bŏs). Var of PHŒBUS.

Pho'la-da'ce-a (fō'lȧ-dā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOLAS.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of mollusks including pholads and teredos.

Phol'cus (fŏl'k ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φολκός* squint-eyed.] *Zoöl.* A genus of light-colored, slender-legged spiders which build irregular webs. The female carries her cocoon in her falces. It is the type of a family, **Phol'ci-dæ** (-sĭ-dē). — **phol'coid** (-koid), *a. & n.*

pho-lid'o-lite (fō-lĭd'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *φολίς*, *φολίδος*, scale + *-lite.*] *Min.* A grayish yellow hydrous silicate of potassium, magnesium, iron, and aluminium in minute crystalline scales. Sp. gr., 2.41.

phol'i-do'sis (fŏl'ĭ-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φολίς* scale + *-osis.*] *Zoöl.* The arrangement and character of the scales of an animal, as a reptile.

phol'i-dote (fŏl'ĭ-dōt), *a.* [Gr. *φολιδωτός*.] *Zoöl.* Scaly. *Rare.*

Phol'la-thi (fŏl'ȧ-thī). *D. Bib.*

phon. *Abbr.* Phonetics; phonology.

pho'nal (fō'năl), *a.* [Gr. *φωνή* voice.] Pert. to voice; phonetic.

pho'na-to-ry (fō'n ȧ-tō-r ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to phonation.

pho-nau'to-graph'ic (fō-n ȧ'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a phonautograph. — **-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [PHONE. *Colloq.*]

phone, *v. t. & i.* Short for TELEPHONE.

phonel. + FUNNEL.

pho-nem' (fō-nēm'), *n.* *Phon.* A phone. *Rare.*

pho-nen'do-scope (fō-n ĕ n'dō-skōp), *n.* [*phono-* + *endo-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A form of stethoscope for intensifying auscultatory sounds.

pho-net'i-cal (fō-nĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phonetic. [netic manner.]

pho-net'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a pho-

pho-net'i-cize (-sīz), *v.* To make phonetic; to spell phonetically.

pho-net'i-co-. Combining form for *phonetic;* as, **pho-net'i-cogram-mat'i-cal,** dealing with phonetics or phonology; **pho-net'i-co-hi'er-o-glyph'ic,** *a.*

pho'ne-tize (fō'nē-tīz), *v. t.* To represent phonetically. *Rare.* — **pho'ne-ti-za'tion** (fō'nē-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

pho'ney. Var. of PHONY.

phon'ghi (pŏŋ'gĭ), **phongyee.** Vars. of POONGHIE.

pho'ni-kon (fō'nĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* A metal wind instrument having its bell of spherical shape, invented in 1848.

pho'no-camp'tic (fō'nō-kămp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κάμπτειν* to bend.] Reflecting sound. *Rare.*

pho'no-camp'tics, *n.* That branch of physics treating of the reflection of sounds *Obs.*

pho'no-cin'e-mat'o-graph, *n* = BIOPHOTOPHONE.

pho'no-dy-nam'o-graph, *n.* A device for increasing the dynamic effect of the vibrations of diaphragms.

phonog. *Abbr.* Phonography.

pho'no-gram-mat'ic, **-mat'i-cal,** *a.* Phonographic.

pho-nog'ra-phist (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* Phonographer.

pho-nol'o-ger (fō-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A phonologist. *Rare.*

pho'no-mim'ic (fō'nō-mĭm'ĭk), *a.* Designating a system of teaching reading in which each elementary speech sound is associated with an appropriate gesture.

pho'no-phone, *n.* [*phono-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* A device for governing the rate of vibration of a plate or diaphragm.

pho-noph'o-rous (fō-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* *Physics.* Capable of transmitting sound waves.

pho'no-phote (fō'nō-fōt), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. *φῶς*, light.] An electrical device for converting sound vibrations into light

pho'no-pore (-pōr; 201), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. *πόρος* passage.] = PHONOPHORE, 1. — **pho'no-por'ic** (-pŏr'ĭk), *a.*

pho'no-type, *v. t.* To print in phonotypic characters.

pho'no-typ'er (fō'nō-tīp'ẽr), *n.* A phonotypist.

pho'ny (fō'nĭ), *a.* [Cf. *funny business* under FUNNY.] Not straight or genuine; "crooked;" "fake." *Slang, U. S.*

phoo (fōō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt. Cf. PHO.

phoo'ka (pōō'kȧ; fōō'-; 218). Var. of POOKA. [of POONGHIE.]

phoon'ghie, phoon'gy. Vars.

pho-ran'thi-um (fō-răn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *φορός* bearing + *ἄνθος* flower.] A clinanthium.

Phor'a-tha (fôr'ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*

Phor'cus (fôr'kŭs), **Phor'cys** (-sĭs), **Phor'kys** (-kĭs), **Phor'cyn** (-sĭn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φόρκος*, *Φόρκυς*, *Φόρκυν*.] *Gr. Myth.* A sea deity, Homer's "the ancient of the sea," to whom a harbor of Ithaca was devoted. He was the father of the Graæ, hence called **Phor'ci-des** (-sĭ-dēz).

pho-rom'e-ter (fō-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *φορά* a carrying + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the degree of heterophoria.

pho-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_5$, derived from phorone.

Pho-ron'i-da (fō-rŏn'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.*, **Pho'ro-nid'e-a** (fō'rō-nĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* See PHORONIS.

phor'o-no'mi-a (fôr'ō-nō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Phoronomics. — **phor'o-nom'ic** (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* — **phor'o-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

opening, and nephridial apertures close together at one end of the body and surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped lophophore bearing numerous tentacles. They have a closed system of blood vessels containing red blood. The larva, known as *actinotrocha*, passes through a remarkable metamorphosis. The genus constitutes an order, *Phoronidea*, or a class, *Phoronida*, of doubtful relationship, variously placed near the gephyreans, polyzoans, or hemichordates.

pho-ron′o-my (fō-rŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. φορά motion + νόμος law.] The theory of motion as deducible from a priori conceptions; — a Kantian term.

-phorous. [Gr. -φόρος (as in φυλλοφόρος phyllophorous), fr. φέρειν to bear.] Combining form signifying *bearing, producing;* as, phyllo*phorous*, pyro*phorous*, etc.

phos′gen-ite (fŏs′jĕn-īt), *n.* [Cf. PHOSGENE.] *Min.* A chlorocarbonate of lead, $Pb_2Cl_2CO_3$, occurring in tetragonal crystals of a white, yellow, or grayish color and adamantine luster. H., 3. Sp. gr., 6.0–6.3.

phos′phate (fŏs′fāt), *n.* [F. See PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of phosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. **2.** *Com.* Any phosphatic material used for fertilizers.

phosphate rock. A rock consisting of calcium phosphate, usually together with calcium carbonate and other minerals. Vast beds of it occur in the southeastern United States, and large deposits have also been found in Arkansas and in the northwestern part of the United States. To be valuable for fertilizers, etc., it should contain at least fifty per cent of phosphate. The three main classes which have been exploited in the United States are **land rock**, occurring in clayey, gravelly, or compacted beds below the surface of the earth; **river rock**, a darker variety obtained from river and stream beds; and the oölitic phosphates of Tennessee.

phos-phat′ic (fŏs-făt′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, phosphoric acid or phosphates. — **phosphatic diathesis**, *Med.*, condition marked by an undue excretion of phosphates with the urine. — **p. slag.** = BASIC SLAG.

phos′pha-tide (fŏs′fȧ-tīd; -tĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-tid.** [*phosphat*ic + *-ide.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An organic compound containing one or more phosphoric acid radicals.

phos′pha-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* PHOS′PHA-TIZED (-tīzd); PHOS′PHA-TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To change to a phosphate or phosphates.—**phos′pha-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

phos′pha-tu′ri-a (fŏs′fȧ-tū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PHOSPHATE; URINE.] *Med.* The excessive discharge of phosphates in the urine. — **phos′pha-tu′ric** (-tū′rĭk), *a.*

phos′phene (fŏs′fēn), *n.* [Gr. φῶς light + φαίνειν to show.] *Physiol.* A luminous impression due to excitation of the retina by some cause other than the impingement on it of rays of light, as by pressure on the eyeball when the lids are closed. Cf. AFTERIMAGE.

phos′phide (-fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A binary compound of phosphorus with a more positive element.

phos′phine (-fĭn; -fēn; 184), *n.* Also **-phin.** **1.** *Chem.* A hydride of phosphorus, PH_3, analogous to ammonia; by extension, any of several compounds derived from the preceding by replacing hydrogen with hydrocarbon radicals. Phosphine is a colorless and very poisonous gas with a disagreeable odor like garlic. It is made by decomposing phosphides, by heating phosphorus with a solution of caustic potash, etc. Unless specially purified it is apt to be spontaneously inflammable, owing to the presence of a liquid hydride, P_2H_4. The organic phosphines are bases related to the simple compound as amines are to ammonia; like the amines, they are classed as primary, secondary, and tertiary. They are in general colorless liquids insoluble in water and of powerful odor. **2.** *Dyeing.* Chrysaniline, often in the form of a salt.

phos-phin′ic (fŏs-fĭn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating certain acids derived from the phosphines by oxidation. Those derived from the primary phosphines have the formula $RPO(OH)_2$, those from the secondary phosphines, the formula $R_2PO(OH)$. (Tertiary phosphines do not yield acids, but phosphine oxides, R_3PO.)

☞ Some restrict the term *phosphinic* to those derived from secondary phosphines, applying to the first class the term *phosphonic* or naming its members in some other way.

phos′phite (fŏs′fīt), *n.* A salt or ester of phosphorous acid.

phos′pho- (fŏs′fō-). Combining form for *phosphorus, phosphoric*, etc.

phos′pho-car′nic (-kär′nĭk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a complex acid occurring in muscle and nerve tissue and yielding on cleavage phosphoric acid, carnic acid, and other products.

phos′pho-mo-lyb′dic (-mō-lĭb′dĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating any of certain complex acids of phosphorus and molybdenum (esp. the acid $H_3PO_4 11MoO_3$), used as a precipitant for alkali salts and alkaloids.

phos-pho′ni-um (fŏs-fō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., *phospho-* + am*monium.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical PH_4, analogous to ammonium. Phosphonium bromide, chloride, and iodide are crystalline substances formed by union of halogen acids with phosphine. There is a series of organic phosphonium derivatives corresponding to quaternary ammonium compounds.

phos′phor (fŏs′fŏr), *n.* [See PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** [*cap.*] The morning star; the planet Venus when appearing before sunrise; Lucifer. *Now Only Poetic.* **2.** A phosphorescent substance. = PHOSPHORUS, 2. **3.** The element phosphorus; — chiefly in combination.

phos′phor-ate (fŏs′fŏr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1.** To impregnate or combine with phosphorus. **2.** To make phosphorescent.

phosphor bronze. *Metal.* A kind of bronze of great hardness, elasticity, and toughness, whose superiority is due to the introduction of a small amount of phosphorus, usually as a compound with copper (**phosphor copper**) or with tin (**phosphor tin**).

phos′phor-esce′ (fŏs′fŏr-ĕs′), *v. i.;* -ESCED′ (-ĕst′); -ESC′ING (-ĕs′ĭng). To exhibit phosphorescence.

phos′phor-es′cence (-ĕs′ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *phosphorescence.*] **1.** State or property of emitting light without sensible heat, as shown by phosphorus; luminescence; also, light so produced. Specif., luminescence caused by exposure to light or other forms of radiation, and lasting after exposure has ceased (see LUMINESCENCE). Phosphorescence is due to various causes. That of phosphorus, decaying wood, etc., and even, in some cases at least, of living organisms (as certain fungi and bacteria and protozoans of the genus *Noctiluca* (which see)), results from a slow process of oxidation. **2.** *Astron.* An unaccounted-for faint illumination sometimes seen on the dark hemisphere of Venus.

phos′phor-es′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphorescent.*] Exhibiting phosphorescence; luminous without sensible heat. — *n.* A phosphorescent substance.

phos-phor′ic (fŏs-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphorique.*] **1.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, phosphorus; specif., designating compounds in which phosphorus has a valence higher than in *phosphorous* compounds. **2.** Phosphorescent. "A *phosphoric* sea." *Byron.*

phosphoric acid, *Chem.*, any of three oxyacids of phosphorus known respectively as ordinary or orthophosphoric, pyrophosphoric, and metaphosphoric acids. **Orthophosphoric acid**, or simply **phosphoric acid**, H_3PO_4, is a siruplike or deliquescent crystalline substance obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, by the decomposition of phosphates, etc. Being tribasic, it forms three classes of salts, NaH_2PO_4, Na_2HPO_4, and Na_3PO_4, known respectively as **primary, secondary**, and **tertiary, phosphates**. The first two are also called **acid phosphates** in distinction from the **neutral**, or **normal, phosphates** (the third class). Phosphoric acid in the form of phosphates, as those of calcium, is an important ingredient in fertilizers, but to be available for use by plants the phosphates must be soluble in water or plant juices. Insoluble neutral or basic phosphates hence require to be converted into soluble acid salts. **Reverted phosphoric acid** is that which after such conversion has returned to its former state. **Pyrophosphoric acid**, or **diphosphoric acid**, $H_4P_2O_7$ (tetrabasic), is derived from the ortho acid by the loss of one molecule of water from two of the acid; it is a glasslike or crystalline solid. **Metaphosphoric acid**, or **glacial phosphoric acid**, HPO_3 (monobasic), represents a still greater loss of water from the ortho acid. It is a glasslike solid obtained from the ortho acid by heating. — **p. anhydride** *or* **oxide.** = PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE.

phos′phor-ite (fŏs′fŏr-īt), *n.* *Min. & Petrog.* A fibrous concretionary variety of apatite; also, often phosphate rock in general. — **phos′phor-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

phos′phor-o- (fŏs′fŏr-ō-) Combining form for *phosphorus, phosphoric*, etc.

phos′phor-o-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*phosphoro-* + *-genic.*] *Physics.* Generating phosphorescence; — applied specif. by Becquerel to certain rays that have the property of continuing the action set up by other (exciting) rays.

phos′phor-o-graph′ (fŏs′fŏr-ō-grȧf′; fŏs-fŏr′ō-), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* A figure obtained by rays, esp. infra-red rays, acting on a phosphorescent surface. When a phosphorescent plate is placed in the infra-red part of the spectrum a series of bands and lines is seen. Wherever the heat rays fall, phosphorescence is prevented.

phos′phor-o-scope′ (-skōp′), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for observing phosphorescence produced by action of light. It consists of a closed box having apertures with revolving shutters which expose the body alternately to the light and to the eye of the observer.

phos′phor-ous (fŏs′fŏr-ŭs; fŏs-fō′rŭs; cf. SULPHUROUS), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphoreux.*] **1.** Phosphorescent. *Rare.* **2.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing, phosphorus; specif., designating those compounds in which phosphorus has a valence lower than in *phosphoric* compounds.

phosphorous acid, a colorless crystalline dibasic acid, H_3PO_3, obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, and in other ways. Its salts are called phosphites.

phos′phor-us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* PHOSPHORI (-ī). [L., morning star, Gr. φωσφόρος, lit., light bringer; φῶς light + φέρειν to bring.] **1.** [*cap.*] Morning star; Phosphor. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Any substance or body which phosphoresces, esp. one which shines in the dark. *Obs. or R.* **3.** *Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group, usually obtained as a white or yellowish, translucent, waxy crystalline substance with a disagreeable smell and a faint glow in moist air. Symbol, *P;* atomic weight, 31.04. Phosphorus does not occur free in nature, but in combined form, esp. in the phosphates, it is very common, being found in all fruitful soils and in most natural waters, and being essential to the life of plants and animals. Its most important minerals are phosphorite, apatite, wavellite, and vivianite. Chemically, phosphorus is chiefly trivalent (phosphorous compounds) and pentavalent (phosphoric compounds). The element is found in commerce in two different forms: (1) **Ordinary, white**, or **yellow, phosphorus**, described above. It is prepared from calcium phosphate (from bone ash or other source), either by decomposing this with sulphuric acid so as to form phosphoric acid, and heating the latter to redness with carbon in earthenware retorts, or by heating the phosphate directly with carbon and fluxes in an electric furnace. In either case the phosphorus is vaporized, condensed under water, purified, and cast into sticks. It is very active chemically and very poisonous. Sp. gr., 1.83. It inflames readily, forming, as it burns, white fumes of phosphorus pentoxide (hence it is kept under water). It is used in matches (but decreasingly), as a rat poison, as a smoke producer in war, and for a few chemical purposes. (2) **Red**, or so-called **amorphous phosphorus**, obtained from ordinary phosphorus by heating it in a closed vessel at 300° C., and in other ways. It is a purplish red, scarlet, or reddish brown compact solid or powder having a sp. gr. of 2.1–2.3. It is tasteless, odorless, and nonpoisonous, and does not burn till heated to 240° C. or higher. Red phosphorus is used in the composition on the boxes containing safety matches, and in the laboratory. It was formerly regarded as an allotropic form of phosphorus, but it is apparently a mixture consisting chiefly of violet phosphorus. The true allotropic forms of phosphorus seem to be: (1) ordinary, white, or yellow phosphorus; (2) a second white form; (3) violet phosphorus; (4) black phosphorus.

phosphorus chloride. *Chem.* A compound of phosphorus and chlorine. The trichloride, PCl_3, is a colorless fuming liquid formed by the direct union of the elements. The pentachloride, PCl_5, is a white or yellowish crystalline solid of strong odor.

phosphorus disease. *Med.* A disease of workers in phosphorus, marked esp. by necrosis of the jawbone.

phosphorus oxychloride. *Chem.* A compound of phosphorus, oxygen, and chlorine; specif., a colorless fuming liquid, $POCl_3$, called also *phosphoryl chloride.*

phosphorus pentoxide. *Chem.* A white powder, P_2O_5 (or P_4O_{10}), formed by burning phosphorus in air or oxygen. It tends to form phosphoric acid by combining with water, and is one of the most efficient drying agents known.

phosphorus steel. Steel in which phosphorus is the principal hardening element. Good steel may contain 0.3 per cent of phosphorus, but the carbon must be very low.

phos′phor-yl (fŏs′fŏr-ĭl), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The trivalent radical PO, as the nucleus of certain compounds; as, *phosphoryl* chloride (phosphorus oxychloride).

phos′pho-tung′stic (fŏs′fō-tŭng′stĭk), *a.* [*phospho-* + *tungstic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of various complex acids of the general formula $P_2O_5 \cdot xWO_3 \cdot yH_2O$, obtained by boiling phosphoric and tungstic acids together, and in other ways.

pho′tic (fō′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] Of or pert. to light; specif., relating to the production of light by the lower animals. — **photic region**, *Phytogeog.*, the uppermost zone of the sea, which receives the most light.

Pho-tin′i-an (fō-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, deposed (351) for denying the divinity of Christ. — *n.* A follower of Photinus. — **Pho-tin′i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pho′tism (fō′tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. φωτισμός illumination.] *Psychol.* A luminous image or appearance of a hallucinatory or pseudohallucinatory character.

pho′to- (fō′tō-). **1.** Combining form from Greek φῶς, φωτός, *light;* as in *photo*graphy, *photo*type, *photo*meter. **2.** Combining form for *photograph* or *photographic*, as in *photo*-film, *photo*-album. *Colloq.*

Pho′to-bac-te′ri-um (-băk-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *bacterium.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus including certain comma-shaped marine bacteria which emit bluish or greenish phosphorescence. They are now commonly included in *Microspira.* Also [*l. c.*], any microörganism of this group.

pho′to-ce-ram′ics (-sē-răm′ĭks), *n.* Art or process of decorating pottery with photographically prepared designs. — **pho′to-ce-ram′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pho′to-chem′i-cal (-kĕm′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*photo-* + *chemical.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by, the chemical action of light. — **pho′to-chem′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho′to-chem′is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *chemistry.*] *Chem.* The branch of chemistry relating to the effect of light in causing chemical changes, as in photography.

pho′to-chrome (fō′tō-krōm), *n.* [*photo-* + *-chrome.*] A photograph in colors.

pho′to-chro′mic (fō′tō-krō′mĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining
pho′to-chro-mat′ic (-krō-măt′ĭk) } to photochromy; produced by photochromy.

pho′to-chro-mog′ra-phy (-krō-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-graphy.*] Art or process of printing colored photolithographs.

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phor′o-nom′ics (-nŏm′ĭks), **pho-ron′o-my** (fō-rŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. φορά a carrying + νόμος law.] Kinematics. *Rare.*

Phor′o-rhac′i-dæ (fŏr′ō-răs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Phororhacos*, prob. fr. Gr. φορεῖν to wear + ῥάκος rag.] *Paleon.* A family of gigantic extinct birds of the order Stereornithes from the Miocene of Patagonia. The typical genus is **Pho-ro′rha-cos** (fō-rŏr′ȧ-kŏs).

Pho′ros (fō′rŏs; 201). *Bib.*

phor′o-scope (fŏr′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. φορά a carrying + *-scope.*] An instrument for reproducing an image, as of a photograph, at a distance by electricity.

phor′o-zo′oid (-zō′oid), *n.* [Gr. φορά motion + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* A zooid of the sexual generation of certain free-swimming tunicates (Doliolidæ) which, though it becomes free-swimming, does not mature sexually.

phos, phoss (fŏs), *n.* Phosphorus; phosphorus disease. *Cant.*

phos′gene (fŏs′jēn), *n.* [Gr. φῶς light + *-gene.*] **1.** *Chem.* See CARBONYL CHLORIDE. **2.** *Physiol.* Phosphene.

phos-gen′ic (fŏs-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φῶς light + *-genic.*] = PHOTOGENIC.

phos′pham (fŏs′făm), *n.* Also **phos′phame.** [*phosph*orus + *am*monia.] *Chem.* An amorphous white powder, PN_2H, obtained by passing ammonia over heated phosphorus.

phos-pham′ic (fŏs-făm′ĭk), *a.* [*phosph*oric + *amidogen.*] *Chem.* Designating any of several acids derived from the phosphoric acids by partial replacement of hydroxyl by amidogen, esp. the acid $PONH_2(OH)_2$.

phos-pham′ide (-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** An amide of phosphoric or phosphorous acid.

phos′pham-mo′ni-um (fŏs′fȧ-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* Phosphonium.

phos-phan′i-on (fŏs-făn′ī-ŏn), *n.* [*phosph*oric + *anion.*] *Chem.* The trivalent anion, PO_4^{---}, of phosphoric acid.

phos′phat-ed (fŏs′fāt-ĕd), *a.* = PHOSPHATIC.

phos′phe-nyl′ic (-fē-nĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*phos*phinic + *phenyl* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating the crystalline acid, $C_6H_5PO(OH)_2$

phospher. † PHOSPHOR.

phos′pho-glyc′er-ate (-glĭs′ĕr-āt), *n.* = GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

phos′pho-gly-cer′ic (-glĭ-sĕr′ĭk), *a.* = GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC.

phos′pho-mo-lyb′date (-mō-lĭb′dāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of phosphomolybdic acid.

phos-phon′ic (fŏs-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*phospho-* + sulph*onic.*] *Chem.* See PHOSPHINIC.

phos′phor (fŏs′fŏr), *a.* Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

phos-pho′re-al (fŏs-fō′rē-ăl; 201), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like that of, phosphorus.

phos′phor-ent (fŏs′fŏr-ĕnt), *a* Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

phos-pho′re-ous (fŏs-fō′rē-ŭs; 201), *a.* Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

phos′phor-es′cent-ly, *adv.* of PHOSPHORESCENT. See -LY.

phos′phor-et′ed, phos′phor-et′ted. Vars. of PHOSPHURETED.

phos-pho′ri-al (fŏs-fō′rĭ-ăl; 201). Var. of PHOSPHOREAL.

phos-phor′i-cal (-fŏr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phosphoric.

phos′phor-i-dro′sis (fŏs′fŏr-ĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + Gr. ἵδρωσις sweat.] *Med.* The secretion of phosphorescent sweat observed in some cases of phthisis.

phos′phor-if′er-ous (-ĭf′ĕr-ŭs). *a.* [*phosphorus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or yielding phosphorus.

phos′phor-ism (fŏs′fŏr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Phosphorescence. *Obs.* **2.** Poisoning by phosphorus.

Phos′phor-ist, *n.* One of a group of romantic and idealistic Swedish writers of the early 19th century; — so called from their organ, "Phosphoros."

phos′phor-ize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *phosphoriser.*] To phosphorate.

phos′phor-ized (fŏs′fŏr-īzd), *a.* Impregnated with phosphorus.

phos′phor-og′ra-phy (-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The art of making phosphorographs. — **phos′phor-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

phosphoros. † PHOSPHORUS.

phosphor tin. See PHOSPHOR BRONZE.

phos′phor-u′ri-a (fŏs′fŏr-ū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phosphoro-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Phosphaturia.

phos′phu-ran′yl-ite (fŏs′fū-răn′ĭ-līt), *n.* [*phospho-* + *uranyl* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A deep lemon-yellow, powdery mineral exhibiting phosphorescence on exposure to radium emanations, etc. It is uranyl phosphate, $(UO_2)_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$.

phos′phure, *n.* [F.] *Chem.* A phosphide. *Obs.*

phos′phu-ret (fŏs′fū-rĕt), *n.* *Chem* A phosphide. *Obsoles.*

phos′phu-ret′ed, phos′phu-ret′ted (-rĕt′ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* Impregnated or combined with phosphorus.— **phosphureted hydrogen.** *Chem.* See PHOSPHINE.

phos-phu′ri-a (fŏs-fū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Phosphoruria.

phos′phyl (fŏs′fĭl), *n.* [*phospho-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical PO_2.

phos′sy (fŏs′ĭ), *a.* Characterized by or due to phosphorus. — **phossy jaw**, necrosis of the jawbone in phosphorus disease. *Colloq.*

phot. *Abbr.* Photograph(s); photography.

pho′ta, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *fūṭah*, fr. Ar. *fūṭah* a rag, a purse.] A kind of Bengalese piece goods. *Obs.*

pho′tal (fō′tăl), *a.* Photic. *R*

pho-tal′gi-a (fō-tăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain due to light.

pho′te-lec′tric (fō′tē-lĕk′trĭk). Var. of PHOTO-ELECTRIC.

pho′te-ol′ic (-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light + αἰόλος quick-moving.] Nyctitropic.

pho′tics (fō′tĭks), *n.* *Physics.* The science of light;— a general term sometimes used when the term *optics* is restricted to light as producing vision.

pho-tis′tic (fō-tĭs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. φωτιστικός enlightening.] Of or pertaining to light. *Rare.*

pho′to (fō′tō) Short for PHOTOGRAPH, *n.* & *v.* *Colloq.*

pho′to-al′gra-phy (fō′tō-ăl′grȧ-fĭ), *n.* Aluminography with the aid of photography.

pho′to-an′a-mor′pho-sis (-ăn′ȧ-mōr′fō-sĭs; -mōr-fō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Perspective.* Anamorphosis produced by photography.

pho′to-a′qua-tint (-ā′kwȧ-tĭnt; -ăk′wȧ-), *n.* An aquatint made by a photomechanical process resembling photogravure.

pho′to-bi-ot′ic, *a.* *Biol.* Requiring light in order to live or flourish.

pho′to-camp′sis (-kămp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + Gr. κάμψις a bending.] Refraction of light. *Obs. or R.*

pho′to-cer′a-mist (-sĕr′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* An artist in photoceramics.

pho′to-chem′ist (-kĕm′ĭst), *n.* A specialist in photochemistry.

pho′to-chlo′ride, *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A chloride, as of silver, modified by action of light.

pho′to-chro′ma-scope (-krō′mȧ-skōp), *n.* = PHOTOCHROMOSCOPE, 2.

pho′to-chro′mo-lith′o-graph, *n.* A chromolithograph made with the aid of photography.

pho'to-chro'mo-scope (fō'tō-krō'mō-skōp), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-scope.*] **1.** A device for giving shifting effects of color to a photograph. The unmounted print, made translucent, is illuminated from behind with colored light. **2.** A combination of three optical lanterns for projecting objects on a screen in the colors of nature. The images of three partial photographs taken through color screens (red, green, and blue, respectively) are superimposed. Each image is given its own primary color, and these colors blend and reproduce the colors of the object.

pho'to-chro'mo-type (-tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-type.*] A colored print made photomechanically.

pho'to-chro'mo-type, *v. t.* To represent by a colored print made by any photomechanical process.

pho'to-chro'mo-typ'y (fō'tō-krō'mō-tīp'ĭ; -krō-mŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* The art of making photochromotypes. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

pho'to-chro'my (fō'tō-krō'mĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Color photography.

pho'to-chron'o-graph (-krŏn'ō-gräf), *n.* [*photo-* + *chronograph.*] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for recording minute intervals of time. The record is made by the power of a magnetic field, due to an electric signaling current, to turn the plane of polarization of light. A flash, coinciding in time and duration with the signal, is thus produced and is photographed on a moving plate.
2. *Astron.* An instrument for the photographic recording of star transits.
3. A chronophotograph; also, an apparatus for taking such pictures.

pho'to-chro-nog'ra-phy (-krō-nŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* **a** Art of recording or measuring intervals of time by the photochronograph. **b** = CHRONOPHOTOGRAPHY. — **pho'to-chron'o-graph'ic** (-krŏn'ō-gräf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'to-cray'on (-krā'ŏn), *n.* [*photo-* + *crayon.*] A picture produced by photographic processes supplemented by the use of the crayon.

pho'to-drome (fō'tō-drōm), *n.* [*photo-* + *-drome.*] *Physics.* A device consisting of a large wheel bearing various painted figures, which when turning very fast is illuminated by momentary flashes through slits in a rotating disk. By properly timing the series of flashes the wheel is made to appear motionless, to rotate more or less slowly, etc.

pho'to-dy-nam'ics (fō'tō-dī-năm'ĭks), -dĭ-năm'ĭks), *n.* [*photo-* + *dynamics.*] *Plant Physiol.* The relation of light to the movements of plants and their organs; the study of the phenomena of curvatures induced by the stimulus of light. — **pho'to-dy-nam'ic** (-ĭk), **-nam'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pho'to-e-lec'tric } *a.* [*photo-* + *electric.*] Of or pert.
pho'to-e-lec'tri-cal } to the combined action of light and electricity, or the production of either by means of the other; specif.: **a** Using the electric light. **b** Pert. to, or capable of developing, photo-electricity. — **photo-electric cell,** a cell (as one of two electrodes embedded in selenium) which by exposure to light generates an electric current.

pho'to-e-lec-tric'i-ty, *n.* [*photo-* + *electricity.*] Electricity produced by light. Cf. ACTINO-ELECTRICITY.

pho'to-e-lec'tro-graph, *n.* [See PHOTO-; ELECTROGRAPH.] *Meteor.* An electrometer registering by photography.

pho'to-e-lec'tro-type, *n.* An electrotype the matrix for which is produced by photographic means, as by exposing a sensitized gelatin film under a negative. Cf. COLLOTYPE.

pho'to-en-grave', *v. t.*; -GRAVED'; -GRAV'ING. [*photo-* + *engrave.*] To engrave by a photomechanical process; to make a photo-engraving of. — **pho'to-en-grav'er,** *n.*

pho'to-en-grav'ing, *n.* [*photo-* + *engraving.*] **a** Engraving by the aid of photography; specif., and usually, any photomechanical process for reproducing pictures, etc., in which the printing surface is in relief, as contrasted with photolithography and photogravure. In this narrower sense it includes zinc etching and other processes for making line cuts, the half-tone process, the swelled-gelatin process, etc. See GELATIN PROCESS **b.** See also COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY. **b** A print made by such a process.

pho'to-etch', *v. t.*; -ETCHED'; -ETCH'ING. [*photo-* + *etch.*] To engrave, or make an engraving of, by any photomechanical process involving etching of the plate.

pho'to-gen'ic (fō'tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Due to light. *Rare.*
2. Of or pertaining to photogeny; photographic. *Obs.*
3. *Biol.* Producing or generating light; phosphorescent; as, *photogenic* bacteria; *photogenic* organs of a firefly. — **pho'to-gen'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* [See PHOTO-; GLYPHIC.] Pertaining to the art of engraving by the action of light, as in **photoglyphic engraving,** a process of photogravure invented by Fox Talbot.

pho'to-gram'me-ter (-grăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [See PHOTOGRAM; -METER.] A phototheodolite, or a camera designed for use in photogrammetry. — **pho'to-gram-met'ric** (-grä-mĕt'rĭk), **pho'to-gram-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

pho'to-gram'me-try (-grăm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*photogram* + *-metry.*] A method of surveying or map making by photography, used also in determining the height and motions of clouds, sea waves, and the like. See PHOTOTHEODOLITE.

pho'to-graph (fō'tō-gräf), *n.* [*photo-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A picture or likeness obtained by photography. Portrait photographs have received various trade names, according to the size or form. The chief ones in the United States, with approximate sizes, are: **boudoir,** 5 × 7½ in., mounted with a considerable border; **cabinet,** 3⅞ × 5½ in., with the card close-trimmed; **carte de visite,** 2¼ × 3¼ in., close-trimmed; **diamond,** mounted in the form of a square diamond or lozenge; **imperial,** same size as cabinet, with larger card; **panel,** with the width half the length.
2. A portrayal, description, mental picture or image, etc., characterized by great truth of representation or minute detail in reproduction.

pho'to-graph (fō'tō-gräf), *v. t.*; PHO'TO-GRAPHED (-gräft); PHO'TO-GRAPH'ING (-gräf'ĭng). To take a picture or copy of by photography or as if by photography; as, to *photograph* a view or a group.
He is *photographed* on my mind. *Lady D. Hardy.*

pho'to-graph, *v. i.* To practice photography; to take photographs; also, to admit of being photographed.

pho-tog'ra-pher (fō-tŏg'rä-fĕr), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, photography.

pho'to-graph'ic (fō'tō-gräf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *photogra-*
pho'to-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *phique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to photography; obtained by, or used in, photography.
2. Being, or of the nature of, a faithful or accurate representation or reproduction; accurate or imitative to the minutest details or in a mechanically faithful way.
photographic telescope, a telescope specially constructed for focusing the actinic rays, used in astrophotography.

pho'to-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a photographic manner.

pho-tog'ra-phist (fō-tŏg'rä-fĭst), *n.* A photographer.

pho'to-graph-om'e-ter (fō'tō-gräf-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*photograph* + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the sensibility of photographic plates or films or the intensity of photogenic rays.

pho-tog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *photographie.*] **1.** The art or process of producing images on sensitized surfaces by the chemical action of light (or, less strictly, of any form of radiant energy). Important points in the history of photography are: the early observation of the sensitiveness of certain salts to light, the production by Wedgwood and Davy of transient pictures on this principle (1802), the introduction of heliography (1814), of the daguerreotype (1839), the calotype (1841), the albumen process (1848), the collodion process (1851), and the gelatin process (1871). The modern dry plate is a glass plate (often replaced by a transparent flexible film) coated with an emulsion of silver salt, as the chloride, in gelatin. Exposure to light, as in the camera, causes a slight reduction of the silver salt, forming a latent image. The reduction is continued by the developer, and the image of finely divided silver becomes visible. The fixing agent removes any unchanged sensitive salt. From the negative thus obtained, in which the arrangement of light and shade is the reverse of that in the original, any number of positives may be printed on sensitized surfaces of paper, glass, etc. Various sensitizers may be used, as salts of silver, iron, and platinum. (See ARISTOTYPE, CYANOTYPE, PLATINOTYPE.) Some processes (developing) require a developer, others (printing out) do not. A toning solution, as of a gold salt, is used in some cases to better the shade of the positive image and increase its permanence. Recently a process of printing by catalysis has been worked out (see CATATYPE). See also CAMERA, 2, DEVELOPER **a,** etc.
2. Extremely faithful, minutely detailed, or mechanically accurate reproduction or representation.

pho'to-gra-vure' (fō'tō-grä-vūr'; -grä'vūr), *n.* [F.] Any of several processes for making prints from an intaglio plate prepared by photographic methods; also, a print so made. Such processes resemble copperplate engraving in their results. They depend on the effect of light in rendering bichromated gelatin or bitumen insoluble, an image being thus obtained from which the plate can be prepared by etching, molding, or electrotyping.

pho'to-he'li-o-graph (-hē'lĭ-ō-gräf), *n.* [*photo-* + *heliograph.*] *Astron.* A telescope specially adapted to photographing the sun. — **pho'to-he'li-o-graph'ic** (-gräf'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-he'li-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*photo-* + *-heliometer.*] *Astron.* A double-lens instrument for measuring slight variations of the sun's diameter by photography, utilizing the common chord of two overlapping images.

pho'to-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ō-gräf), *n.* [*photo-* + *lithograph.*] A lithographic picture or copy from a design produced photographically. The image forming the design may be produced on the stone directly or by transfer.

pho'to-lith'o-graph, *v. t.* To make a photolithograph of.

pho'to-li-thog'ra-pher (-lĭ-thŏg'rä-fĕr), *n.* One who practices or uses photolithography.

pho'to-li-thog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of producing photolithographs. — **pho'to-lith'o-graph'ic** (-lĭth'ō-gräf'ĭk), *a.*

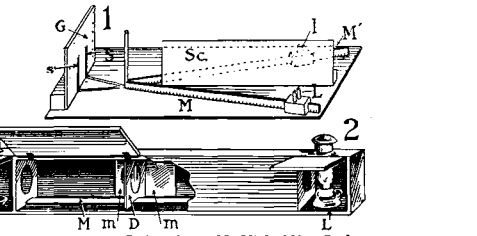
pho-tol'o-gy (fō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-logy.*] The science of light; optics; photics. — **pho'to-log'ic** (fō'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pho-tol'o-gist** (fō-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pho'to-lu'mi-nes'cent (fō'tō-lū'mĭ-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*photo-* + *luminescent.*] *Physics.* Luminescent by exposure to the action of light waves. — **pho'to-lu'mi-nes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.* See LUMINESCENCE.

pho'to-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* That branch of physics treating of the relation of magnetism to light. — **pho'to-mag-net'ic** (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-me-chan'i-cal (fō'tō-mē-kăn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to or designating any process of producing pictures or copies by mechanical printing from a photographically prepared plate. — **pho'to-me-chan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho-tom'e-ter (fō-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*photo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of light, esp. for comparing the relative intensities of different lights, or their relative illuminating power. The experimental method usually consists in finding the relative distances at which two lights give equal illumination. With



1 Rumford's Photometer: *L, l* Lights; *M, M'* Guiding Scales; *Sc* Screen. 2 Bunsen's Disk Photometer: *M* Guiding Scale for movable Disk of Paper (*D*), on each side of which are Mirrors (*m, m*) to permit a simultaneous view of both sides of *D.*

Rumford's photometer (fig. 1), a comparison is made of the shadows (*S* and *s*) cast by a rod on a ground-glass screen (*G*); with Bunsen's (fig. 2), the one commonly used, a movable piece of paper (*D*), placed between the two sources of light (*L* and *l*), is observed. On the paper is a grease spot which will appear darker than the rest of the paper when the reflected light is in excess, and lighter when the transmitted light is the greater. In the improved photometer of Lummer and Brodhun a combination of prisms replaces the greased paper. The *flicker photometer* is based on the principle that two lights of different intensities, alternated rather rapidly before the eye, produce a sensation of flickering, which disappears when the two lights are equally bright. It is esp. useful in comparing lights of different colors.

pho'to-met'ric (fō'tō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
pho'to-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } photometry or the photometer. — **pho'to-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'to-me-tri'cian (-mē-trĭsh'ăn) } *n.* A specialist in pho-
pho-tom'e-trist (fō-tŏm'ē-trĭst) } tometry.

pho-tom'e-try (fō-tŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light; also, the art of making such measurements. See PHOTOMETER. There being no absolute standard of light, various arbitrary ones are in use, as the standard candle, the carcel, the Hefner unit, etc. For comparing light of different colors, a "flicker photometer" is used. See PHOTOMETER.

pho'to-mez'zo-type (fō'tō-mĕd'zō-tīp; -mĕz'ō-tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + It. *mezzo* middle, half + *-type.*] A photomechanical process similar to collotype.

pho'to-mi'cro-graph (-mī'krō-gräf), *n.* [*photo-* + *micro-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An enlarged or macroscopic photograph of a microscopic object, taken by attaching a camera to a microscope.
2. = MICROPHOTOGRAPH, 1.

pho'to-mi-crog'ra-phy (-mi-krŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* The art of producing photomicrographs. — **pho'to-mi-crog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **pho'to-mi'cro-graph'ic** (-mī'krō-gräf'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-neph'o-graph (-nĕf'ō-gräf), *n.* [*photo-* + *nepho-* + *-graph.*] *Meteor.* A nephoscope registering by photography, commonly consisting of a pair of cameras used simultaneously. Cf. PHOTOGRAMMETRY.

pho-toph'i-lous (fō-tŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*photo-* + *-philous.*] *Phytogeog.* Light-loving; growing in strong light, as many plants.

pho'to-pho'bi-a (fō'tō-fō'bĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* A morbid dread or dislike of light.

pho'to-phone (fō'tō-fōn), *n.* [*photo-* + *-phone.*] **1.** A form of telephone invented by A. G. Bell, based on the effect which light has on the electric resistance of selenium. A strong beam of light is reflected from the diaphragm of the transmitter on a selenium cell joined with the receiver. The diaphragm communicates its vibrations to the beam, which in turn produces variations in the resistance of the selenium cell, and thus the original sounds are reproduced in the receiver. Called also *radiophone.*
2. = BIOPHOTOPHONE

pho'to-phore (-fōr; 201), *n.* [*photo-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Med.* A form of endoscope using an electric light.
2. *Zoöl.* A light-emitting organ; specif., one of the luminous spots on certain marine (mostly deep-sea) fishes.

pho'to-print' (-prĭnt'), *n.* Any print made by a photomechanical process.

pho'to-proc'ess (-prŏs'ĕs), *n.* Any photomechanical process.

pho-top'si-a (fō-tŏp'sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* An affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, flashes, coruscations, etc. See PHOSPHENE.

pho'to-re-lief' (fō'tō-rē-lēf'), *n.* A printing surface in relief obtained by photographic means and subsequent manipulations; a photo-engraving.

pho'to-scope (fō'tō-skōp), *n.* [*photo-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* Any device for observing light or luminous effects; any of several pieces of apparatus for this purpose; specif.: **a** An instrument for noting changes in intensity of light, on the principle of the photophone. **b** An apparatus for exhibiting and magnifying photographs. **c** A device for showing the motion of the lips by a rapid succession of instantaneous photographs of a speaker's mouth; — used in the instruction of deaf-mutes. — **pho'to-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-sculp'ture (fō'tō-skŭlp'tūr), *n.* A process in which, by a number of photographs simultaneously taken from different points of view, rough models of the figure or bust of a person or animal may be quickly made. — **pho'to-sculp'tur-al** (-tūr-ăl), *a.*

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pho'to-col'lo-graph (-k ŏ l'ō-gräf), *n.* A kind of collotype. — **pho'to-col'lo-graph'ic** (-kŏl'ō-gräf'ĭk), *a.* — **pho'to-col-log'ra-phy** (-kŏ-lŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.*

pho'to-col'lo-type, *n.* = COLLOTYPE.

pho'to-der-mat'ic, *a. Zoöl.* Having a phosphorescent integument.

pho'to-dys-pho'ri-a (-dĭs-fō'rĭ-ä; 201), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + [Gr. δυσφορία excessive pain.] *Med.* Photophobia.

pho'to-ep'i-nas'ty, *n.* [See PHOTO-; EPINASTIC.] *Plant Physiol.* Epinasty induced by light. — **pho'to-ep'i-nas'tic,** *a.* — **pho'to-ep'i-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'to-etch'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PHOTO-ETCH.

photog. *Abbr.* Photographic; photography.

pho'to-gal'va-no-graph', *n.* A photo-electrotype.

pho'to-gal'va-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making photo-electrotypes. — **pho'to-gal'va-no-graph'ic,** *a.*

pho'to-gel'a-tin, *a.* Noting any gelatin process of photo-mechanical printing. See COLLOTYPE.

pho'to-gen (fō'tō-jĕn), **-gene** (-jēn), *n.* [*photo-* + *-gen.*] An oil resembling kerosene, got by distilling bituminous shale.

pho'to-gene (-jēn), *n.* [See PHOTOGEN.] **1.** A photograph. *Obs.*
2. An afterimage (sense 1).

pho'to-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* = PHOTOGENIC, 3.

pho'to-gen-ize, *v. t.* [Cf. PHOTOGEN.] To photograph. *Obs.*

pho-tog'e-nous (fō-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* = PHOTOGENIC, 3.

pho'to-g'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [See PHOTOGEN.] Photography. *Obsoles.*

pho'to-glyph (fō'tō-glĭf), *n.* A photoglyphic engraving.

pho'to-gly-phog'ra-phy (-glĭ-fŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* Photogravure.

pho-tog'ly-phy (fō-tŏg'lĭ-fĭ), *n.* Photoglyphic engraving.

pho'to-glyp'tic, *a.* [See PHOTO-; GLYPTIC.] = PHOTOGLYPHIC.

pho'to-glyp-tog'ra-phy (-glĭp-tŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* Photogravure.

pho'to-gram, *n.* [*photo-* + *-gram.*] Photograph. [-ABLE.]

pho'to-graph'a-ble, *a.* See

pho-tog'ra-phize (fō-tŏg'rä-fīz), *v. t.* To photograph.

pho'to-hy'po-nas'ty, *n. Bot.* Hyponasty induced by light. — **pho'to-hy'po-nas'tic,** *a.* — **pho'to-hy'po-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'to-in-tagl'io, *n.* An intaglio photographical process.

pho'to-lith'o (fō'tō-lĭth'ō), *a.* & *n.* Short for PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC, PHOTOLITHOGRAPH.

photom. *Abbr.* Photometrical; photometry.

pho'to-neph'o-scope, *n.* = PHOTONEPHOGRAPH.

pho-ton'o-sus (fō-tŏn'ō-sŭs), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + Gr. νόσος disease.] *Med.* Any affection due to exposure to light.

pho-top'a-thy (fō-tŏp'ä-thĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-pathy.*] *Physiol.* Phototaxis. — **pho'to-path'ic** (fō'tō-păth'ĭk), *a.* [IMETER, 2.]

pho'to-per-im'e-ter, *n.* = PER-

pho'to-phane (fō'tō-fā n), *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] A variety of collophane.

pho'to-phil, *n.* [*photo-* + *-phil.*] *Physiol.* An organism showing positive phototaxis.

pho'to-phil'ic (-fĭl'ĭk), *a. Phytogeog.* Photophilous.

pho-toph'o-ny (fō-tŏf'ō-nĭ; fō'tō-fō'nĭ), *n.* Art or practice of using the photophone.

pho'to-phon'ic (fō'tō-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-phos'phor-es'cent, *a.* = PHOTOLUMINESCENT.

pho-toph'y-gous (fō-tŏf'ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [*photo-* + Gr. φυγή flight.] Shade-loving, as certain plants.

pho'to-phys'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to the physical action of light; — distinguished from *photochemical.*

pho'to-phys'i-cist, *n.* An expert in the application of photography to physics, esp. to light irrespective of wave length.

pho'to-pile, *n.* A photo-electric apparatus like the thermopile, relying on the effect of light on selenium. See PHOTOPHONE.

pho'to-pi-tom'e-ter, *n.* = PITOMETER.

pho'to-print'er, *n.* A maker of photoprints. [PHOTOPSIA.]

pho'top-sy (fō'tŏp-sĭ), *n.* =

pho'top-tom'e-ter (fō'tŏp-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for studying visual impressions.

pho'to-salt', *n. Chem.* A salt, as of silver, modified by light.

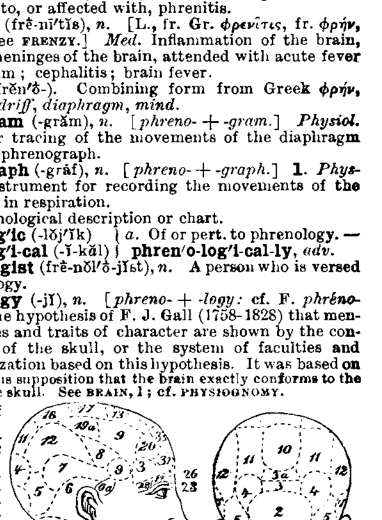
pho-to-san'to-nin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline *substance got by* action of light on santonin and said to be a narcotic. — **pho'to-san-ton'ic** (-săn-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-spec'tro-he'li-o-gr a ph', *n.* = SPECTROHELIOGRAPH.

pho′to-sphere (fō′tō-sfēr), *n*. A sphere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun. – **pho′to-spher′ic** (-sfĕr′ĭk), *a*.
Defining the *photosphere* as the totality of all matter which radiates an appreciable amount of energy into outer space, we see that it cannot be a surface, but rather a stratum, of which the probable depth is several hundred, and may be several thousand, kilometers. The best estimates of its temperature range from 5000° C to ten, fifteen, or even twenty thousand. *Encyc. Brit.*
pho′to-syn′the-sis (-sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n*. *Plant Physiol.* The process of constructive metabolism by which carbohydrates are formed from water vapor and the carbon dioxide of the air in the chlorophyll-containing tissues of plants exposed to the action of light. It was formerly called *assimilation*, but this is now commonly used as in animal physiology. (See ASSIMILATION, 2.) The details of the process are not yet clearly known. Baeyer's theory is that the carbon dioxide is reduced to carbon monoxide, which, uniting with the hydrogen of the water in the cell, produces formaldehyde, the latter forming various sugars through polymerization. Vines suggests that the carbohydrates are secretion products of the chloroplasts, derived from decomposition of previously formed proteids. The food substances are usually quickly translocated, those that accumulate being changed to starch, which appears in the cells almost simultaneously with the sugars. The chloroplasts perform photosynthesis only in light and within a certain range of temperature, varying according to climate. This is the only way in which a plant is able to organize carbohydrates. All plants without a chlorophyll apparatus, as the fungi, must be heterotrophic (parasitic or saprophytic). See CHLOROPHYLL, CHLOROPLAST, CARBOHYDRATE; cf. CHEMOSYNTHESIS. — **pho′to-syn-thet′ic** (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), *a*. — **pho′to-syn-thet′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
pho′to-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs), **pho′to-tax′y** (fō′tō-tăk′sĭ), *n*. [NL. *phototaxis*; *photo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Biol.* The influence of light on the movements of low organisms, as various infusorians, the zoöspores of certain algæ, etc.; also, the tendency to follow definite directions of motion or assume definite positions under such influence. If the migration is toward the source of light, it is termed **positive phototaxis**; if away from the light, **negative phototaxis** *or* **aphototaxis**. Cf. CHEMOTAXIS, HELIOTROPISM, PHOTOTROPISM. — **pho′to-tac′tic** (-tăk′tĭk), *a*. — **pho′to-tac′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pho′to-te-leg′ra-phy (-tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ), *n*. Telegraphy by means of light, as by the heliograph or the photophone. Also, less properly, telephotography. See TELEPHOTOGRAPHY, 1, 2. — **pho′to-tel′e-graph** (-tĕl′ē-grȧf), *n*. — **pho′to-tel′e-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a*.
pho′to-tel′e-scope (-tĕl′ē-skōp), *n*. *Astron.* A telescope adapted for taking photographs of the heavenly bodies.
pho′to-the-od′o-lite (-thē-ŏd′ō-līt), *n*. An arrangement of two photographic cameras, the plates of which may be brought into exactly the same plane, used in surveying and map making. From the differences between two pictures taken at the same moment, measurements in all dimensions of the region may be obtained.
pho′to-ther′a-py (-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n*. *Med.* The application of light for therapeutic purposes, esp. for treating diseases of the skin. — **pho′to-the-rap′ic** (-thē-răp′ĭk), **pho′to-ther′a-peu′tic** (-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭk), *a*.
pho′to-ther′mic (-thûr′mĭk), *a*. Of or pertaining to both light and heat.
pho-tot′o-nus (fō-tŏt′ō-nŭs), *n*. [NL. See PHOTO-; TONE.] **1**. *Plant Physiol.* State of sensitiveness to light; the capability of performing curvatures under the tonic influence of light; — said of plants and plant organs. In long continued darkness phototonus is lost.
2. *Physiol.* An irritable condition of protoplasm, resulting in movement, due to a certain intensity of light.
— **pho′to-ton′ic** (fō′tō-tŏn′ĭk), *a*.
pho′to-to-pog′ra-phy (-tō-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n*. Photogrammetry. — **pho′to-top′o-graph′ic** (-tŏp′ō-grăf′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a*.
pho′to-tri′chro-mat′ic (-trī′krō-măt′ĭk), *a*. [*photo-* + *tri-* + *chromatic*.] Designating a photomechanical process for making reproductions in natural colors by three printings. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.
pho-tot′ro-pism (fō-tŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n*. [*photo-* + *-tropism*.] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of growing plant organs to move or curve under the influence of light. In ordinary use the term is practically synonymous with *heliotropism* (which see). — **pho′to-trop′ic** (fō′tō-trŏp′ĭk), *a*. — **pho′to-trop′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
pho′to-type (fō′tō-tīp), *n*. [*photo-* + *-type*.] A plate or block with a printing surface (usually in relief) obtained from a photograph; also, any of the many methods or processes by which such a surface is obtained.
pho′to-typ′ic (-tĭp′ĭk), *a*. Pertaining to a phototype or phototypy.
pho′to-ty-pog′ra-phy (fō′tō-tī-pŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n*. Any photomechanical process in which the printing surface is in relief, so as to be used with type. — **pho′to-ty′po-graph′ic** (-tī′pō-grăf′ĭk; -tĭp′ō-grăf′ĭk), *a*.
pho′to-typ′y (fō′tō-tīp′ĭ; fō-tŏt′ĭ-pĭ), *n*. Art or process of making phototypes.
pho′to-vis′u-al (fō′tō-vĭzh′ū-ăl), *a*. *Optics* Of certain achromatic lenses, having the same focus for the actinic and for the brightest of the visual rays.
pho′to-vol-ta′ic (-vŏl-tā′ĭk), *a*. Photo-electric; as, a *photovoltaic* cell.
pho-tox′y-lin (fō-tŏk′sĭ-lĭn) } *n*. [*photo-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] A pyroxylinlike
pho-tox′y-lon (fō-tŏk′sĭ-lŏn) } product obtained by nitration of wood pulp, and used in the form of collodion in surgery and microscopy.
pho′to-xy-log′ra-phy (fō′tō-zī-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n*. Process of photographing a design on wood for the wood engraver.
pho′to-zin′co-graph (-zĭŋ′kō-grȧf), *n*. A print made by photozincography.
pho′to-zin-cog′ra-phy (-zĭŋ-kŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n*. A process for reproducing pictures, etc., by using a zinc plate on which the design has been photographically produced. Cf. ZINCOGRAPHY. — **pho′to-zin′co-graph′ic** (-zĭŋ′kō-grăf′ĭk), *a*.
phrag′mo-cone (frăg′mō-kōn), *n*. [Gr. φράγμα, φραγμός, a fence, an inclosure + κῶνος a cone.] *Paleon.*

Belemnite Shell, restored. *a* Phragmocone; *b* Proostracum; *c* Section of Guard or Rostrum. (⅓)

The thin, conical, chambered internal shell of a belemnite. It is either straight or curved, is produced in front into the very thin bladelike or leaflike process, the *proöstracum* (rarely preserved in fossils), and behind into a deep cavity in the anterior end of the *guard* or *rostrum*. — **phrag′mo-con′ic** (-kŏn′ĭk), *a*.
phrag′moid (frăg′moid), *a*. [Gr. φραγμός a fencing in + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Septate at right angles to the long axis, as the conidia of various fungi.
phras′al (frāz′ăl), *a*. Of the nature of, or consisting of, a phrase; as, a *phrasal* adverb. *Earle.*
phrase (frāz), *n*. [L. *phrasis* diction, phraseology, Gr. φράσις, fr. φράζειν to speak: cf. F. *phrase*.] **1**. A brief expression, sometimes, *Obs.*, a single word, but in *Gram.*, specif., two or more words forming an expression by themselves, not containing a predication, and hence not so complete in thought as a clause, but having in the sentence the force of a single part of speech; as, an adverbial *phrase*.
"Convey" the wise it call. "Steal!" foh! a fico for the *phrase*. *Shak.*
2. A short, pithy expression, esp. one often used; a peculiar or idiomatic turn of speech, as, "to err is human."
3. A mode or form of speech; peculiar or characteristic manner or style of expression; diction; expression; phraseology; language.
Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst. *Shak*
4. Smooth, insincere, or unmeaning talk; flattery; gush. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. *Music.* A short clause or portion of a period. See PERIOD.
The *phrase* is essentially an element of melody embracing two (at the least) or more measures terminated by a cadence of some kind, and sensibly forming a separate group. *J. H. Cornell*
phrase, *v. t.*; PHRASED (frāzd); PHRAS′ING (frāz′ĭng). **1**. To express in words, or in appropriate words; to word; to put; to describe by a designation or phrase; to style. "These suns — for so they *phrase* 'em." *Shak.*
2. To flatter. *Scot.* *Burns.*
3. *Music.* To divide into melodic phrases
phrase, *v. i.* **1**. To use phrases. *Rare*
2. To talk insincerely or flatteringly; to flatter; to gush. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. *Music.* To group notes into phrases; to render music so as to show its melodic phrasing.
phrase mark. *Music.* A sweeping curve placed over or under a group of notes to be treated as a single phrase.
phrase′mon′ger (frāz′mŭŋ′gẽr), *n*. One given to using fine or high-sounding phrases. — **phrase′mon′ger-ing**, *vb. n.* — **phrase′mon′ger-y** (-ĭ), *n*.
phra′se-o-gram′ (frā′zē-ō-grăm′), *n*. [Gr. φράσις a phrase, + *-gram*.] *Phonog.* A symbol for a phrase; a conventional combination of signs or letters representing a phrase.
phra′se-o-graph (-grȧf), *n*. [Gr. φράσις a phrase + *-graph*.] *Phonog.* A phrase having a phraseogram. — **phra′se-o-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a*.
phra′se-o-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a*. **1**. Using phrases; esp., using peculiar phrases, expressed in phrase, or special or peculiar terms.
2. Of or pertaining to phraseology; consisting of a phrase or peculiar form of words; concerned with, or devoted to, phrases, or peculiar expressions. "This verbal or *phraseological* answer." *Bp. Pearson.*
phra′se-ol′o-gist (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n*. **1** One who deals with phraseology; a collector of phrases.
2. A maker, user, or coiner, of phrases; phrasemonger.
phra′se-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n*. [See PHRASE; -LOGY.] **1**. Manner of expression; diction; language; style.
Most completely national in his . . . *phraseology* *I Taylor.*
2. A collection of phrases; a phrase book. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DICTION.
phras′er (frāz′ẽr), *n*. A maker or user of phrases, esp. fine phrases; phrasemonger.
phras′ing (frāz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PHRASE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Method of expression; phraseology; wording. **b** *Music.* Act, method, or result, of grouping the notes so as to form distinct musical phrases.
phra′try (frā′trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Gr. φρατρία.] **1**. *Gr. Hist.* A subdivision of a phyle, or tribe, in Athens. The phratry was composed of a number of gentes (or γένη) celebrating a common worship. It corresponded closely to the Roman *curia* (which see).
2. Hence, any analogous social division among primitive peoples; esp., an exogamous social group comprising several totemic clans and comprised in a tribe, as among the Australian blacks and some American Indians.
phre-at′ic (frē-ăt′ĭk), *a*. [Gr. φρέαρ, -ατος, a well.] Of or pert. to a well; — applied to underground waters reachable or probably reachable by drilling wells or the like.
phre-net′ic (frē-nĕt′ĭk; *formerly also* frĕn′ē-tĭk; *cf.* SPLENETIC), *a*. [ME. *frenetik*, OF. *frenetique*. See FRANTIC, FRENZY.] **1**. Suffering from frenzy; delirious; mad; frantic; crazy; insane; — said of persons. *Obs.*
2. Characterized by delirium; — said of diseases. *Obs.*
3. Characterized by, or proceeding from, madness; mad; insane; erratic; as, a *phrenetic* act.
4. Moved by extreme excitement or enthusiasm; fanatic; furious; frantic.
phre-net′ic, *n*. One who is phrenetic; a madman.
phren′ic (frĕn′ĭk), *a*. [Gr. φρήν, φρενός, the midriff, or diaphragm, the heart, the mind: cf. F. *phrénique*.] **1**. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic.
2. Of or pertaining to the mind; mental. *Obs.*
phrenic arteries, *Anat.*, arteries supplying the diaphragm, the two *inferior* passing to the under surface of the diaphragm, the *superior* being distributed over its upper surface. — **p. nerve**, *Anat.*, an important nerve of each side of the body, arising chiefly from the fourth cervical nerve and passing down through the thorax to the diaphragm. It gives branches to the pericardium and pleura, but is distributed mostly over the lower surface of the diaphragm. — **p. veins**, *Anat.*, veins accompanying the phrenic arteries, and like them distinguished as *superior* and *inferior*.
phre-nit′ic (frē-nĭt′ĭk), *a*. [Gr. φρενιτικός.] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, phrenitis.
phre-ni′tis (frē-nī′tĭs), *n*. [L., fr. Gr. φρενῖτις, fr. φρήν, φρενός. See FRENZY.] *Med.* Inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium; cephalitis; brain fever.
phren′o- (frĕn′ō-). Combining form from Greek φρήν, φρενός, *midriff*, *diaphragm*, *mind*.
phren′o-gram (-grăm), *n*. [*phreno-* + *-gram*.] *Physiol.* A curve or tracing of the movements of the diaphragm made by a phrenograph.
phren′o-graph (-grȧf), *n*. [*phreno-* + *-graph*.] **1**. *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the diaphragm in respiration.
2. A phrenological description or chart.
phren′o-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk) } *a*. Of or pert. to phrenology. —
phren′o-log′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **phren′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
phre-nol′o-gist (frē-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n*. A person who is versed in phrenology.
phre-nol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n*. [*phreno-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *phrénologie*.] The hypothesis of F. J. Gall (1758-1828) that mental faculties and traits of character are shown by the conformation of the skull, or the system of faculties and their localization based on this hypothesis. It was based on the erroneous supposition that the brain exactly conforms to the shape of the skull. See BRAIN, 1; cf. PHYSIOGNOMY.



A Chart of Phrenology. 1 Amativeness; 2 Philoprogenitiveness; 3 Concentrativeness; 3*a* Inhabitiveness; 4 Adhesiveness; 5 Combativeness; 6 Destructiveness; 6*a* Alimentiveness; 7 Secretiveness; 8 Acquisitiveness; 9 Constructiveness; 10 Self-esteem; 11 Love of Approbation; 12 Cautiousness; 13 Benevolence; 14 Veneration; 15 Firmness; 16 Conscientiousness; 17 Hope; 18 Wonder; 19 Ideality; 19*a* (Not determined); 20 Wit; 21 Imitation; 22 Individuality; 23 Form; 24 Size; 25 Weight; 26 Coloring; 27 Locality; 28 Number; 29 Order; 30 Eventuality; 31 Time; 32 Tune; 33 Language; 34 Comparison; 35 Causality. [Some raise the number of organs to forty-three]

phren′o-path′i-a (frĕn′ō-păth′ĭ-ȧ) } *n*. [NL. *phrenopathia*.
phre-nop′a-thy (frē-nŏp′ȧ-thĭ) } See PHRENO-; -PATHY.] Any mental disease. — **phren′o-path′ic** (-păth′ĭk), *a*.
Phrix′us (frĭk′sŭs), *n*. [L., fr. Gr. Φρίξος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Athamas and Nephele and brother of Helle (which see). His mother rescued him and his sister when they were about to be sacrificed to Zeus. He was carried on the ram with the golden fleece to Colchis, where he married the king's daughter, sacrificed the ram to Zeus, and gave the fleece to the king.

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pho′to-spec′tro-scope, *n*. An instrument recording spectra by photography. — **pho′to-spec′tro-scop′ic**, -scop′i-cal, *a*.
pho′to-spec-tros′co-py, *n*. Spectroscopy using photographic methods — **pho′to-spec′tro-scop′ic**, *a*.
pho′to-ster′e-o-graph′, *n* A double photograph mounted for use with a stereoscope
pho′to-sur-vey′ing, *n*. Surveying with a phototheodolite.
pho′to-syn′tax, *n*. *Plant Physiol.* Photosynthesis. *Rare.*
pho′to-ta-chom′e-ter (-tȧ-kŏm′ē-tẽr), *n* A device for measuring the velocity of light by using a rotating mirror — **pho′to-tach′o-met′ric** (-tăk′ō-mĕt′rĭk), **pho′to-tach′o-met′ri-cal**, *a*.
pho′to-ta-chom′e-try (fō′tō-tȧ-kŏm′ē-trĭ), *n*. Measurement of the velocity of light.
pho′to-ta-chym′e-ter (-kĭm′-), **pho′to-tach′y-met′ric**, etc. Vars of PHOTOTACHOMETER, etc.
pho′to-tac′tism (-tăk′tĭz′m), *n*. *Biol.* Phototaxis. *Rare.*
pho′to-tel′e-phone, *n*. = PHOTOPHONE.
pho′to-te-leph′o-ny, *n*. Telephony with the photophone.
pho′to-ther′a-peu′tics, *n*. Phototherapy.
pho′to-zin′co (fō′tō-zĭŋ′kō), *a*. & *n*. Short for PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY, PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC
pho′to-zin′co-type, *n*. A photozincograph
pho′to-zin′co-typ′y (-zĭŋ′kō-tīp′ĭ), *n*. Photozincography.
pho-tu′ri-a (fō-tū′rĭ-ȧ), *n*. [NL.; *photo-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The excretion of phosphorescent urine
phoungye. Var. of POONGHIE
phous′dar (fous′där), **phous′dar-ry** Vars. of FOUJDAR, FOUJDARRY. *India.*
phr. *Abbr.* Phrase.
Phrac′tam-phib′i-a (frăk′tăm-fĭb′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. φρακτός protected + *Amphibia*.] Syn. of STEGOCEPHALI.
phrag′ma (frăg′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL, fr. Gr. φράγμα fence.] **1**. A septum or partial diaphragm; esp., *Zoöl.*, any infolded part, or inwardly extending process, of the walls of the thorax of an insect or other arthropod. [ovary.]
2. A false dissepiment in an
phrag′ma-cone (frăg′mȧ-kōn). *Paleon.* Var of PHRAGMOCONE. —**phrag′ma-con′ic** (-kŏn′ĭk), *a*
Phrag-mi′tes (frăg-mī′tēz), *n*. [NL., fr. Gr. φραγμίτης growing in hedges. See PHRAGMA.] *Bot.* Syn. of TRICHOÖN.
phraiss. † PHEIRS.
phram′pell. † FRAMPOLD.
phran′tic. † FRANTIC
phrased (frāzd), *a*. Expressed in phrases; worded. [able. *Shak*]
phrase′less, *a*. Prob., indescrib-
phrase′man (frāz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A user or maker of phrases; a phrase maker.
phra′se-og′ra-phy (frā′zē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n*. **1**. Representation of phraseographs by phraseograms; use of phraseograms.
2. Written phraseology.
phra′se-o-log′ic (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a*. = PHRASEOLOGICAL, 2.
phra′se-o-log′i-cal-ly, *adv* of PHRASEOLOGICAL.
phra′si-cal (frā′zĭ-kăl), *a*. Idiomatic *Obs.*
phra′si-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [L *phrasis* phrase + *-fy*.] To phrase. *Rare.*
phras′y (frāz′ĭ), *a*. Abounding in phrases; addicted to the use of phrases. *Colloq* — **phras′i-ness** (frāz′ĭ-nĕs), *n*. *Colloq.*
phra′tral (frā′trăl), *a*. Of or pertaining to a phratry.
phra′tri-ac (-trĭ-ăk), **phra′tric** (-trĭk), *a*. [Gr. φρατριακός.] Of or pert. to a phratry; composed of phratries. [phrenology.]
phren. *Abbr.* Phrenological;
phre-nal′gi-a (frē-năl′jĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.; *phreno-* + *-algia*.] Psychalgia; melancholia.
phre-ne′si-ac (-nē′zĭ-ăk), *a*. [Gr. φρένησις, for φρενῖτις. See FRENZY.] Phrenetic. *Obs*
phrenesie. † FRENZY.
phre-ne′sis (frē-nē′sĭs), *n*. [L., fr. Gr. φρένησις.] Phrenitis
phre-net′i-cal (-nĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a*. Phrenetic. *Obs. or R.*
phre-net′i-cal-ly, *adv* of PHRENETIC, -ICAL.
phre-net′ic-ness, *n*. See -NESS.
phren′i-co-cos′tal (frĕn′ĭ-kō-kŏs′tăl), *a*. Phrenocostal.
phren′ics (frĕn′ĭks), *n* Mental philosophy. *Rare.*
phren′ism (frĕn′ĭz′m; frē′nĭz′m), *n* [See PHRENIC.] Thought force. *Cope.*
phre-ni′tion (frē-nĭsh′ŭn), *n*. Frenzy. *Obs.*
phren′o-col′ic, *a*. *Anat.* Connecting diaphragm and colon.
phren′o-cos′tal, *a* *Anat.* Pert to the diaphragm and ribs.
phren′o-gas′tric, *a*. *Anat* Pert. to the diaphragm and stomach.
phren′o-glot′tic, *a*. See PHRENO-.
phre-nog′ra-phy (frē-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n*. [*phreno-* + *-graphy*.] The inductive stage of comparative psychology. *Rare.*
phre-nol′o-ger (-nŏl′ō-jẽr), *n*. A phrenologist. *Rare.*
phre-nol′o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* **a** To locate phrenologically. **b** To provide or cover with bumps. *Humorous.* **c** To examine or describe phrenologically.
phren′o-mag′net-ism, **phren′o-mes′mer-ism**, *n*. Power of exciting the brain by magnetic or mesmeric influence.
phre-non′o-my (frē-nŏn′ō-mĭ), *n*. [*phreno-* + Gr. νόμος law.] The deductive stage of comparative psychology. *Rare.*
phren′o-ple′gi-a, *n*. [NL.; *phreno-* + *-plegia*.] *Med.* Sudden failing of mental power.
phren′o-ple′gy (frĕn′ō-plē′jĭ), *n*. Phrenoplegia. [PHRENO-.]
phren′o-splen′ic, *a*. See
phren′si-cal, **phren′sied**, **phren′sy**. Vars. of FRENZICAL, etc.
phren′tic, *n.* & *a*. Phrenetic. *Obs*
phro-ne′sis (frō-nē′sĭs), *n*. [NL., fr. Gr. φρόνησις.] Practical wisdom.
phron′tis-te′ri-on (frŏn′tĭs-tē′rĭ-ŏn), **phron′tis-te′ri-um** (-ŭm), *n*. [NL.] = PHRONTISTERY.
phron′tis-ter-y (frŏn′tĭs-tẽr-ĭ),

Phryg'a-ne'i-dæ (frĭg'ȧ-nē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. φρύγανον a dry stick.] *Zoöl.* A family usually containing all the caddis flies, but restricted in some recent classifications to some larger forms of the Northern Hemisphere. **Phryga'ne-a** (frĭ-gā'nē-ȧ) is the typical genus. — **phryg'a-ne'id** (frĭg'ȧ-nē'ĭd), *n.* — **phry-ga'ne-oid** (frĭ-gā'nē-oid), *a.*

Phryg'i-an (frĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Phrygianus*, or *Phrygius*, Gr. Φρύγιος.] Of or pert. to Phrygia, an ancient country of central and northern Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

Phrygian cap, a close-fitting cap represented in Greek art as worn by Orientals, assumed to have been conical in shape. It has been identified in modern art with the so-called *liberty cap.* — **P. marble**, a marble from Phrygia noted in antiquity. See PAVONAZZO. — **P. mode.** *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a.** — **P. stone**, a stone used by the ancients in dyeing, supposed to have been a sort of pumice, perhaps with a mixture of other ingredients. — **P. work.** See *opus Phrygicum*, under OPUS **b.**

Phryg'i-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Phrygia. The Phrygians are supposed to have been of European origin and to have entered Asia Minor from Thrace in prehistoric times, and were anciently known for their orgiastic worship and for their wild and plaintive music.

2. The language of the Phrygians, known from a few inscriptions and glosses. In linguistic character it was closely related to the Greek. Its alphabet was an archaic form of the Greek with 19 letters. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

3. *Eccl. Hist.* A Montanist.

Phry'ma (frĭ'mȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. unknown.] *Bot.* A peculiar genus of plants constituting the family **Phry-ma'ce-æ** (order Polemoniales). The only species (*P. leptostachya*), the lopseed, has small purplish spicate flowers. It occurs throughout the eastern United States and in eastern Asia.

Phry'ne (frĭ'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φρύνη.] *Gr. Hist. & Lit.* A hetæra of the 4th century B. C., celebrated for her beauty. She was the model for several statues, including the Cnidian Aphrodite of Praxiteles, and also, it is said, for the Aphrodite Anadyomene of Apelles. Cf. LAIS **b.**

phthal'e-in (thăl'ē-ĭn; fthăl'-; 277, 218), *n.* [See PHTHALIC.] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial organic dyes made as condensation products of the phenols with phthalic acid. They are in general colorless crystalline bodies which dissolve in alkalies to form intensely colored solutions.

phthal'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*naphthalene* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric dibasic acids, $C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by oxidation of various benzene derivatives; specif., the ortho acid, a white crystalline substance produced by oxidizing naphthalene and allied substances, and used in manufacturing phthaleins. The meta compound is commonly called **isophthalic acid**, and the para compound, **terephthalic acid.**

phthal'i-mide (-ĭ-mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-mid.** [*phthalic* + *imide.*] *Chem.* Phthalyl imide, a white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{\cdot}(CO)_2{\cdot}NH$, which, like succinimide, has acid properties and is hence called an imido acid.

phthal'in (-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of colorless substances obtained by reduction from the phthaleins, into which they are easily reconverted by oxidation.

Phthi'no-bran'chi-i (thĭn'ō-brăn'kĭ-ī; fthĭn'ō-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φθινάς waning + βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* An order of acanthopterygian fishes comprising the hemibranchs, lophobranchs, sea moths, and related forms having the gill arches more or less degenerate.

phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk; *the pron. has descended from the* ME. (*see ety.*), *while that of* phthisis *follows the Latin*), *n.* [ME. *tisik*, OF. *tisique*, orig. fem. a., fr. L. *phthisicus* phthisical; Gr. φθισικός. See PHTHISIS.] **1.** = PHTHISIS.

2. Any of various throat or lung affections, as asthma. *Obs.*

phthis'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. PHTHISIC.] Of, pert to, or of the nature of, or having, phthisis; wasting; consumptive.

phthis'ick-y (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.* Having phthisis, or a symptom of it, as difficulty in breathing; phthisical; asthmatic; wheezy.

phthis'ip-neu-mo'ni-a (thĭz'ĭp-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ) } n. [See
phthis'ip-neu'mo-ny (thĭz'ĭp-nū'mō-nĭ) } PHTHISIS; PNEUMONIA.] *Med.* Pulmonary consumption.

phthi'sis (thī'sĭs; cf. PHTHISIC), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φθισις, fr. φθ.ειν, φθίνειν, to pass or waste away.] *Med.* A wasting or consumption of the tissue; — formerly applied to many wasting diseases, but now usually restricted to pulmonary *phthisis*, or consumption. See TUBERCULOSIS.

phthon'gal (thŏn'găl; fthŏn'-; 277, 218), *a.* [Gr. φθόγγος voice.] Characterized by voice; vocalized; — said of the vowels and of the semivowels, and other voiced, or sonant, consonants, *g*, *d*, *b*, *l*, *r*, *v*, *z*, etc.

phy'co- (ī'kō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φῦκος, *seaweed.*

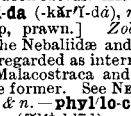
phy'co-chrome (-krōm), *n.* [*phyco-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Bot.* **a** The characteristic coloring matter of the blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ), being a mixture of chlorophyll and phycocyanin. **b** An alga of the class Phycochromaceæ.

phy'co-cy'a-nin (-sī'ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [*phyco-* + *cyanin.*] The characteristic bluish green pigment of the cells of the blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ). It is soluble in water, but not in alcohol or ether. Cf. PHYCOPHÆIN, PHYCOERYTHRIN.

Phy'co-my'ces (-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; *phyco-* + *-myces.*] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous fungi of family Mucoraceæ, with unbranched spore-bearing hyphæ and naked zygospores.

Phy'co-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyco-* + *mycetes.*] *Bot.* A large, important class of parasitic or saprophytic fungi, the algal or alga-like fungi. The plant body ranges from an undifferentiated mass of protoplasm to a well-developed and much-branched mycelium. Reproduction is mainly asexual, by the formation of conidia or sporangia; but the group shows every form of transition from this method through simple conjugation to perfect sexual reproduction by egg and sperm in the higher forms. The class is divided into three subclasses, Archimycetes, Zygomycetes, and Oömycetes. — **phy'co-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

phy-lac'ter-y (fĭ-lăk'tĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *filaterie*, L. *phylacterium*, Gr. φυλακτηριον, fr. φυλακτήρ a watcher, guard, φυλάσσειν to watch, guard: cf. OF. *philaterie, filatiere*, F. *phylactère.*] **1.** A small square leathern box, containing slips of parchment on which are written the Scriptural passages Exodus xiii. 1–10 and 11–16, Deut. vi. 4–9 and xi. 13–22. Two such boxes are worn by Jews, one on the head and one on the left arm, during the time of prayer on all mornings except those of Sabbaths and holy days, as reminders of the obligation to keep the law (cf. *Deut.* vi. 8 and xi. 18).



Phylacteries, 1.

2. A case or chest inclosing a holy relic.

3. Erron., one of the zizith, or "fringes," or the blue ribbons, worn by the Israelites as a reminder of the Lord's commandments (*Num.* xv. 38, 39); hence, a fringe or border.

4. Fig., a reminder; also, something, as a religious observance or article of faith, made prominent for outward show; an indication of Pharisaism or hypocrisy; — chiefly with allusion to Matt. xxiii.

5. Anything worn as a charm or preservative against danger, disease, etc.; an amulet; fig., a charm or protection.

6. *Medieval Art.* An inscribed scroll made to appear as held or coming from the mouth, to show what one is saying; hence, fig., a record; also, an infula of a miter.

Phy-lac'to-læ'ma-ta (fĭ-lăk'tō-lē'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φυλάσσειν to guard + λαιμός the gullet.] *Zoöl.* An order of fresh-water ectoproctous polyzoans having the tentacles arranged on a horseshoe-shaped lophophore, and the mouth covered by an epistome. *Plumatella* and *Cristatella* are well-known genera. — **phy-lac'to-læ'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

phy'larch (fī'lärk), *n.* [L. *phylarchus*, Gr. φύλαρχος. See PHYLE; -ARCH.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The chief ruler of a phyle, or tribe. **b** At Athens, the commander of the cavalry furnished by each tribe. — **phy-lar'chic** (fĭ-lär'kĭk), **phy-lar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy'larch-y (fī'lär-kĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. φυλαρχία.] Office of a phylarch; government of a class or tribe.

phy-lax'in (fĭ-lăk'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. φύλαξ a guard.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any defensive proteid produced in the animal body by an immunizing process. Those that destroy bacteria are called **mycophylaxins**; those that destroy the toxic products of bacteria are called **toxophylaxins.** Cf. SOZIN.

phy'le (fī'lē), *n.; pl.* PHYLÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. φυλή.] *Gr. Hist.* The largest political subdivision among the ancient Athenians, corresponding to the Roman *tribe* (which see). See DEME, 1, PHRATRY, 1, GENS, 2 **a.**

phy-let'ic (fĭ-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φυλετικός.] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to a phylum, or line of descent; phylogenetic; racial. — **phy-let'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

-phyll. A combining form from Greek φύλλον, *leaf.*

Phyl-lan'thus (fĭ-lăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical euphorbiaceous herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves and small monœcious flowers, succeeded by polycarpellary capsules. The flowers are often borne on phylloclades very like leaves. Several species are grown for ornament, and others yield edible fruit. Various East Indian species are used medicinally.

Phyl'lis (fĭl'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φυλλίς.] **1.** Lit., a green bough; — fem. prop. name.

2. In Greek legend, a Thracian princess betrothed to Demophoön, son of Theseus. On his failure to return from Athens to marry her at the time he set, Phyllis, thinking herself deserted, hanged herself.

3. A country girl mentioned in Vergil's "Eclogues." Hence, more often spelt **Phillis**, a poetical name for a pretty rustic maid or a sweetheart; sometimes, after Milton, a deft waitress or the like.

phyl'lite (fĭl'ĭt), *n.* [See PHYLLO-.] **a** *Min.* A mineral closely related to or identical with ottrelite. **b** *Petrog.* Argillaceous schist, intermediate between mica schist and slate. — **phyl-lit'ic** (fĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Phyl-li'tis (fĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns with large oblong or strap-shaped fronds and linear elongated sori contiguous in pairs, giving the appearance of a double indusium. *P. scolopendrium* is the hart's-tongue.

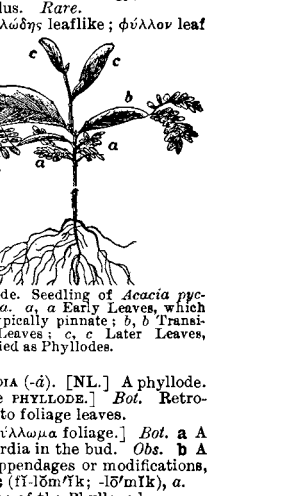
phyl'lo- (fĭl'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φύλλον, *leaf.*

Phyl'lo-cac'tus (-kăk'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + *cactus.*] *Bot.* A genus of cacti, epiphytic, with flat two-edged branches bearing the flowers from marginal crenatures or incisions. The flowers are showy white or red. *P. stenopetalus* is the queen cactus. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Phyl'lo-car'i-da (-kăr'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. καρίς shrimp, prawn.] *Zoöl.* An order of Crustacea comprising the Nebaliidæ and allied extinct families. It is generally regarded as intermediate in some respects between the Malacostraca and Entomostraca, though included in the former. See NEBALIA. — **phyl-loc'a-rid** (fĭ-lŏk'ȧ-rĭd), *a. & n.* — **phyl'lo-car'i-dan** (fĭl'ō-kăr'ĭ-dăn), *a.*

phyl'lo-clade (fĭl'ō-klād), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. κλάδος sprout.] *Bot.* **a** Any flattened stem or branch performing the functions of leaves, as the joints of cactaceous plants. Also, erroneously, a cladophyll. **b** In lichenology, a branch of a thallus; a secondary thallus. *Rare.*

phyl'lode (fĭl'ōd), *n.* [Gr. φυλλώδης leaflike; φύλλον leaf + εἶδος form: cf. F. *phyllode.*] *Bot.* A flat expanded petiole replacing the blade of a foliage leaf and fulfilling the same functions. Phyllodes are typically developed among the Australian acacias, most of those species having naturally pinnately compound blades, which appear in the seedlings, but soon give way to the simple phyllodes. The hollow leaves of pitcher plants are also forms of phyllodes. These organs are analogous to, but not homologous with, cladophylls (which see). — **phyl-lo'di-al** (fĭ-lō'dĭ-ăl), *a.*



Phyllode. Seedling of *Acacia pycnantha.* *a*, *a* Early Leaves, which are typically pinnate; *b*, *b* Transition Leaves; *c*, *c* Later Leaves, modified as Phyllodes.

phyl-lo'di-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.] A phyllode.

phyl'lo-dy (fĭl'ō-dĭ), *n.* [See PHYLLODE.] *Bot.* Retrograde metamorphosis of floral to foliage leaves.

phyl'lome (fĭl'ōm), *n.* [Gr. φύλλωμα foliage.] *Bot.* **a** A group of leaves or their primordia in the bud. *Obs.* **b** A foliar organ; a leaf and its appendages or modifications, in the abstract. — **phyl-lom'ic** (fĭ-lŏm'ĭk; -lō'mĭk), *a.*

phyl'lo-pod (fĭl'ō-pŏd), *n.* One of the Phyllopoda.

phyl'lo-pod, *a.* Phyllopodan.

Phyl-lop'o-da (fĭ-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of entomostracan crustaceans comprising the Branchiopoda and Cladocera (see these terms). They have leaflike swimming feet which also serve as gills, the mandibles have no palpus, and the maxillæ are reduced in size. The body may be protected by a shield-shaped carapace, as in *Apus*, inclosed in a bivalve

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n. [Gr. φροντιστήριον.] Place for thinking or study; hence, an educational institution. *R.*

Phryg'i-an-ize (frĭj'ĭ-ăn-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make Phrygian.

2. To frizzle. [*Obs.*]

Phryg'ic (frĭj'ĭk), *a.* Phrygian.

Phry-ma'ce-æ (frĭ-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PHRYMA. — **phry-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phryn'i-dæ (frĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. φρῦνος toad.] *Zoöl.* A family of Arachnida of the order Pedipalpida, consisting of the genus *Phrynus*, lacking a tail-like appendage. See PEDIPALPIDA, *Illust.* — **phryn'oid** (-oid), *a.*

phry'nin (frĭ'nĭn), *n.* [Gr. φρῦνος toad.] A poisonous substance secreted from the glands of various toads. In therapeutic action it resembles digitalin.

Phry'no-so'ma (frĭ'nō-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φρῦνος toad + σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of horned toads. [cjety.]

Ph. Soc. *Abbr.* Philological Society.

phthal'ate (thăl'āt; fthăl'-; 218), *n.* A salt or ester of phthalic acid.

phthal'a-zine (-ȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*phthalic* + *azine.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_8H_6N_2$. It is an orthodiazine.

phthal'yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*phthalic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A dibasic radical, $C_6H_4(CO)_2$, the radical of phthalic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

phthan'ite (thăn'ĭt; fthăn'-; 218), *n.* [Gr. φθάνειν to anticipate + *-ite*; — because its structure seems to foretell its transition to a schist.] *Petrog.* Chert.

Phthar-tol'a-trø (thär-tŏl'ȧ-trē; fthär-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., pl., fr. Gr. φθαρτολάτρης a worshiper of the corruptible.] *Eccl. Hist.* Monophysites of the 6th century who affirmed the corruptibility of Christ's body. Cf. APHTHARTODOCETÆ.

pthei'ri-a'sis. Var. of PHTHIRIASIS.

phthi'ri-a'sis (thĭ'rĭ-ā'sĭs; fthĭ'-; thĭ-rĭ'ȧ-sĭs; 218), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φθειρίασις, fr. φθείρ louse.] *Med.* Pediculosis.

Pthir'i-ua (thĭr'ĭ-ŭs; fthĭr'-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φθείρ louse.] *Zoöl.* The genus to which the crab louse belongs.

phthi-roph'a-gous (thĭ-rŏ f'ȧ-gŭs; fthĭ-; 218), *a.* [Gr. φθείρ, φθειρός, louse + *-phagous.*] Louse-eating. [ICAL.

phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk), *a.* = PHTHIS-

phthis'i-ol'o-gy (thĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ; fthĭz'-), *n.* *Med.* Study of phthisis.

pthon'gal, *n.* A voiced sound or a letter representing one.

pthon-gom'e-ter (thŏn-gŏm'ē-tĕr; fthŏn-; 218), *n.* [Gr. φθόγγος voice + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure vocal sounds.

pthor (thôr; fthôr; 218), *n.* [F. *phthore*, fr. Gr. φθείρειν to destroy.] *Old Chem.* Fluorine.

pthor'ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Old Chem.* Hydrofluoric.

ptor (tôr). Var. of PTHOR.

phu (fū), *n.* [L., Gr. φοῦ.] Cretan spikenard (*Valeriana phu*).

Phud (fūd). *Bib.*

phul-ka'rĭ (pōōl-kä'rē; p'hōōl-; 218), *n.* [Hind. *phulkārī*, lit., embroidered.] Embroidery with a pattern of flowers; also, a cloth so embroidered. *India.*

phul'wa. Var. of FULWA.

phul-wa'ra (pōōl-wä'rȧ; p'hōōl-; 218), *n.* [Bengali *phūlwāra.*] The mahwa tree. [*Table I.*]

phulwara butter. See OIL,

Phu'rah (fū'rȧ). *Bib.* [PURIM.

Phur'im (-rĭm). *Bib.* Var. of

Phut (fūt). *Bib.*

Phu'ti-el (fū'tĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Phu'vah (-vȧ). *Bib.*

phuz. † FUZZ.

phy. † FIE.

Phy-cl'o-des (fĭ-sĭ'ō-dē z), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. φυκιον rouge, seaweed + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of small nymphaline butterflies, usually fulvous with black markings.

phy'cite (fī'sīt), *n.* [Gr. φῦκος seaweed.] = ERYTHRITE, 1.

Phy'co-chro-ma'ce-æ (fī'kō-krō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYCOCHROME.] Syn. of SCHIZOPHYCEÆ. — **phy'co-chro-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phy'co-chro'mo-phy'ce-æ(-krō'mō-fĭ'sē-ē; -fĭ s'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyco-* + *chromo-* + Gr. φῦκος seaweed.] Syn. of SCHIZOPHYCEÆ. — **phy'co-chro-mophy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

phy'co-cy'an (fī'kō-sĭ'ăn), **phy'co-cy'a-nine.** Vars. of PHYCOCYANIN. [COCYANIN.]

phy'co-cy-an'o-gen. *n.* = PHY-

phy'co-e-ryth'rin. *n.* The red pigment in the cells of algæ of the class Rhodophyceæ. Cf. PHYCOCYANIN, PHYCOPHÆIN.

phy-cog'ra-phy (fĭ-kŏ g'r ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*phyco-* + *-graphy.*] A description of algæ or seaweeds.

phy-col'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phyco-* + *-logy.*] *Bot.* Algology. — **phy'co-log'i-cal** (fī'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phy-col'o-gist** (fĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

phy'co-my-cete' (fī'kō-mĭ-sēt'), *n.; pl.* -CETES (-sēts'). *Bot.* A fungus of the Phycomycetes.

phy'co-phæ'in (-fē'ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*phyco-* + Gr. φαιός dusky.] A brown pigment in cells of algæ of the class Phæophyceæ, as the kelps, etc. Cf. PHYCOCYANIN, PHYCOERYTHRIN.

phy'co-xan'thin (fī'kō-z ăn'-thĭn), **phy'co-xan'thine** (-thĭn; -thēn; 184), *n.* [*phyco-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] = DIATOMIN.

Phy-gel'lus (fĭ-jĕl'ŭs). *Bib.*

phyg'o-ga-lac'tic (fĭ g'ō-g ȧ-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. φυγειν, φεύγειν, to avoid + γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.] Arresting the secretion of milk. — *n.* A phygogalactic agent.

phyl-. See PHYLO-.

phy'la, *n. pl.* of PHYLUM.

phy-lac'ter, *n.* Phylactery. *Obs.*

phy-lac'tered (fĭ-lăk'tĕrd), *a.* Phylacteried. *Obs. or R.*

phyl'ac-ter'ic (fĭl'ăk-tĕr'ĭk), **phyl'ac-ter'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to phylacteries.

phy-lac'ter-ied (fĭ-lăk'tĕr-ĭd), *a.* Wearing, or furnished with, a phylactery.

phy-lac'ter-ize, *v. t.* To guard by a phylactery.

phy-lac'to-carp (-tō-k ä r p), *n.* [Gr. φυλάσσειν to guard + *-carp.*] *Zoöl.* A branch of a plumularian hydroid modified to protect the gonothecæ. — **phy-lac'to-car'pal** (-kär'pȧl), *a.*

Phy-lac'to-læ'ma. P h y-l a c'to-le'ma, -le'ma-ta, *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of PHYLACTOLÆMATA.

phy'le-phe'bic (fĭ'lē-fē'bĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Designating the ephebic stages of a race.

Phy-le'ri-a. † PHILLYREA.

phy'le-tism (fĭ'lē-tĭz'ĭm), *n.* [*phyletic* + *-ism.*] Racialism.

p h y l'l a d e (fĭ l'ă d), *n.* [Gr. φυλλάς, φυλλάδος, foliage.] *Bot.* A cataphyllary leaf; specif., one of the reduced leaves in a quillwort (*Isoëtes*).

Phyllarea, Phyllerea. Erron. for PHILLYREA.

phyl'la-ry (fĭ l'ȧ-r ĭ), *n.* [Gr. φυλλάριον, dim. of φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* One of the involucral bracts in a capitulum.

Phyl-lau're-a (fĭ-l ō'r ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + L. *aureus* golden; — from the color of the leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of Malayan euphorbiaceous plants with variegated foliage. See CROTON.

phyl'le-ryth'rin (fĭl'ē-rĭth'rĭn; -ēr-ĭth'rĭn), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] A red pigment, formerly supposed to give the color to autumn leaves.

Phyl-lir'e-a. † PHILLYREA.

Phyl-li'rho-ē (fĭ-l ĭ r'ō-ē), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. ῥοή a flowing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of free-swimming pelagic nudibranch mollusks having a translucent compressed body, a lobed tail, and around truncate head bearing two long slender tentacles. The foot, gills, and mantle are wanting. It constitutes a family, **Phyl'li-rho'i-dæ** (fĭl'ĭ-rō'ĭ-dē). — **phyl'li-rhoid** (-ĭ-roid), *a. & n.*

Phyl'li-um (fĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φύλλιον little leaf.] *Zoöl.* See LEAF INSECT.

phyl'lo-bran'chi-a (-ō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* PHYLLOBRANCHIÆ (-ē). [NL. See PHYLLO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A crustacean gill composed of lamellæ. — **phyl'lo-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

p h y l'l o-bran'chi-ate (-ăt), *a.* Var. of PHYLLOCLADE.

phyl'lo-cla'di-oid (-klā'dĭ-oid), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a phylloclade.

phyl'lo-cla'di-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ) [NL.] Phylloclade.

phyl-loc'la-dous (fĭ-lŏk'lȧ-dŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having phylloclades.

p h y l'l o-cy'a-nin (fĭ l'ō-sĭ'ȧ-nĭn), *n.* Also **-nine.** A blue coloring matter from chlorophyll. — **phyl'lo-cy-an'ic** (-sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.*

phyl'lo-cyst (fĭ l'ō-s ĭ s t), *n.* *Zoöl.* The cavity of a hydrophyllium. — **p h y l'l o-c y s' t ic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

phyl'lo-din'e-ous (fĭl'ō-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or having, phyllodes. — **p h y l'l o-d i n'i-a'tion** (-ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.*

phyl-lod'i-nous (fĭ-lŏd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Phyllodineous.

Phyl-lod'o-ce (fĭ-lŏd'ō-sē), *n.* [L., name of a sea nymph.] *Bot.* A small genus of arctic and alpine ericaceous shrubs with linear evergreen leaves and nodding umbellate flowers having an ovoid pink, blue, or purple corolla.

phyl'lo-gen, *n.* [*phyllo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* = PHYLLOPHORE. *Obs.*

phyl'lo-ge-net'ic, *a.* *Bot.* Leaf-producing; relating to the development of leaves.

phyl-log'e-nous (fĭ-lŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*phyllo-* + *-genous.*] Growing, or produced, on leaves. *Rare.*

phyl'loid (fĭl'oid), *a.* [*phyllo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a leaf. Also **phyl-lol'dal** (fĭ-loi'dăl), **phyl-lol'de-ous** (-d ē-ŭs).

phyl'lo-man'cy (fĭl'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. φυλλομαντεία. See PHYLLO-; -MANCY.] Divination by leaves.

p h y l'l o-m a'n i-a (-m ā'n ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + *mania.*] *Bot.* An abnormal or excessive production of leaves

phyl'lo-mor-pho'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* a Succession and variation of leaves during different seasons. **b** = PHYLLODY.

phyl'lo-mor'phy (fĭl'ō-môr'fĭ), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Bot.* = PHYLLODY.

phyl-loph'a-gous (*fĭ-lŏf'ȧ-gŭs*), *a.* [*p h y l l o-* + *-p h a g o u s.*] *Feeding on leaves.*

phyl'lo-phore, *n.* [*phyllo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* Leaf-bearing axis; specif., the apex of a palm stem.

phyl-loph'o-rous (fĭ-lŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. φυλλοφόρος.] *Bot.* Leaf-bearing; producing leaves

shell, as in most Cladocera, or may be unprotected, as in *Artemia*. **b** In a narrower sense, syn. of BRANCHIOPODA **a**. — **phyl-lop′o-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.* — **phyl′lo-pod′i-form** (fĭl′ō-pŏd′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **phyl-lop′o-dous** (fĭ-lŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.*

phyl′lo-pode (fĭl′ō-pōd), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. πους, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* **a** The sheathing base of the leaf in a quillwort (*Isoëtes*), inclosing the sporangia. **b** A phyllopodium.

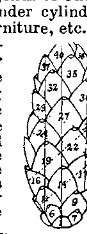
phyl′lo-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *phyllo-* + *-podium.*] *Bot.* A leaf structure or leaf axis considered morphologically.

phyl′lo-so′ma (-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. See PHYLLO-; 2d -SOME.] *Zoöl.* The flat, transparent, long-legged larva of *Palinurus* and allied genera of spiny lobsters, formerly supposed to be a distinct genus and made the type of a group, **Phyl′lo-so′ma-ta** (-sō′mȧ-tȧ). — **phyl′lo-some** (fĭl′ō-sōm), *n.*

phyl′lo-spon′dyl-ous (-spŏn′dĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*phyllo-* + *spondylous.*] *Paleon.* Designating, or having, vertebræ with a hypocentrum, but no pleurocentra, the neural arch extending down to inclose the notochord and form transverse processes to support the ribs. This condition prevailed in the extinct amphibian *Branchiosaurus* and allied genera, which some make a group, **Phyl′lo-spon′dy-li** (-dĭ-lī).

Phyl′lo-sta′chys (-stā′kĭs; -stăk′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. στάχυς a spike of grain.] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese and Japanese bamboo grasses having slender cylindrical culms used for walking sticks, bamboo furniture, etc.

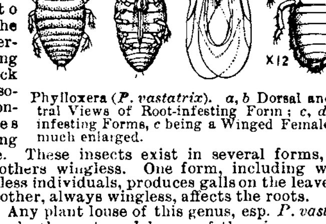
phyl′lo-tax′is (-tăk′sĭs) } *n.* [NL. *phyllotaxis;*
phyl′lo-tax′y (fĭl′ō-tăk′sĭ) } *phyllo-* + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] *Bot.* The sum of the laws or principles governing the distribution of leaves on an axis: the system or order of leaf arrangement. The position of leaves is generally governed chiefly by their relation to light. There are two main types of arrangement: the **alternate** or **spiral**, in which a single leaf is borne at a node, and the **verticillate** or **whorled**, in which two or more are borne at a node. When each whorl consists of a pair of leaves, the latter are called **opposite**, and are usually placed decussately (see DECUSSATE). In the alternate arrangement each leaf is inserted above the last at a definite distance around the circumference (see ANGLE OF DIVERGENCE). The spiral thus traced is the **genetic spiral**; the vertical lines on the stem joining the superposed leaves are the **orthostichies.** The phyllotaxis of a given plant is indicated by a fraction whose numerator expresses the number of turns in the genetic spiral; the denominator, the number of orthostichies; the whole fraction, the distance of one leaf from the next in terms of the circumference.



Phyllotaxis of a Pine Cone. The Scales are numbered in the order of their growth, the 14th standing directly above the 1st, the 22d over the 9th, etc., the cone being 13 ranked. The straight lines are the Orthostichies; the dotted lines, two of the Parastichies. The genetic spiral is not shown.

-phyl′lous (-fĭl′ŭs) [Gr. -φυλλος, fr. φύλλον leaf.] A combining form used to signify *having* (such or so many) *leaves, leaflets,* or *leaflike parts;* as, chori*phyllous*, poly*phyllous*, etc.

Phyl′lox-e′ra (fĭl′ŏk-sē′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. ξηρός dry.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of plant lice closely related to *Aphis*, the chief difference being in the lack of the so-called honey tubes and in wing structure. These insects exist in several forms, some winged, others wingless. One form, including winged and wingless individuals, produces galls on the leaves and twigs, another, always wingless, affects the roots.



Phylloxera (*P. vastatrix*). *a, b* Dorsal and Ventral Views of Root-infesting Form; *c, d* Leaf-infesting Forms, *c* being a Winged Female. All much enlarged.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant louse of this genus, esp. *P. vastatrix*, which attacks the roots and leaves of the wine grape (*Vitis vinifera*) and kills the vine. It lived originally in eastern North America, but has been introduced into Europe, California, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and elsewhere, and has done enormous damage. It is combated most effectively by grafting vines on certain American varieties of vines which are nearly immune to it.

phy′lo- (fī′lō-), **phyl-**. [Gr. φῦλον race, tribe.] Combining form used, chiefly in biology, to signify *relation to*, or *connection with, phylogeny.*

phy-log′e-ny (fī-lŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [*phylo-* + *-geny.*] The race history of an animal or vegetable type; the evolution of a race or genetically related group of organisms (as a species, family, or order), in distinction from *ontogeny*, or the development of the individual organism. — **phy′lo-gen′ic** (fī′lō-jĕn′ĭk), **phy′lo-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* — **phy′lo-ge-net′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

phy′lon (fī′lŏn), *n.; pl.* PHYLA (-lȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. φῦλον race, tribe.] *Biol.* A tribe or race; a genetically related group.

phy′lum (fī′lŭm), *n.; pl.* PHYLA (-lȧ). [NL. See PHYLON.] *Biol.* One of the primary divisions of the animal or vegetable kingdom; — so called because the members are assumed to have a common descent. Sometimes (esp. formerly) called a *branch* or *subkingdom*. The phyla of plants now usually recognized are the Schizophyta, Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, and Spermatophyta, to which many botanists add a sixth, the Myxophyta. For those of animals, see classifications under ANIMAL, *n.*, 1.

phy′ma (fī′mȧ), *n.; pl.* PHYMATA (-tȧ). [L., a kind of tumor, fr. Gr. φῦμα, fr. φύειν to produce.] *Med.* An external tubercle; a skin tumor. — **phy-mat′ic** (fī-măt′ĭk), *a.*

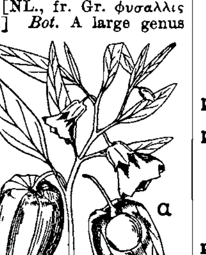
phy′ma-to-ru′sin } (-tō-rōō′sĭn), *n.* [Gr. φῦμα, φύματος,
phy′ma-to-rhu′sin } tubercle + ῥούσιος reddish.] *Chem.* A melanin pigment found in certain melanotic tumors in man and in the urine of persons affected with them.

-phyre (-fīr). *Petrog.* A suffix used in naming rocks that are *porphyritic;* as, leuco*phyre;* augito*phyre*.

Phy′sa (fī′sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φῦσα a bellows.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of fresh-water pulmonate gastropods. They have a sinistral, ovate, usually rather short-spired shell, and slender nonretractile tentacles with the eyes at their bases.

Phy-sa′li-a (fī-sā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσαλλίς a bladder, fr. φῦσα a bellows.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of large oceanic Siphonophora containing the Portuguese man-of-war. It is the type of a family, **Phys′a-li′i-dæ** (fĭs′ȧ-lī′ĭ-dē). **2.** [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus. — **phy-sa′li-an** (fī-sā′lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Phys′a-lis (fĭs′ȧ-lĭs; fī′sȧ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσαλλις a plant with bladderlike husks.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly American solanaceous herbs, known by the angled, campanulate corolla and the bladdery fruiting calyx inclosing a globose berry. *P. alkekengi*, the alkekengi, and other species bearing edible fruits are called *strawberry tomatoes.*



Physalis (*P. longifolia*). Branch with Flowers and Fruit; also detached Fruit with part of Calyx removed to show Berry

Phy-se′ter (fī-sē′tẽr), *n.* [L., a kind of whale, fr. Gr. φυσητήρ, fr. φυσᾶν to blow.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sperm whale. It is the type of a subfamily, **Phy-se′ter-i′næ** (-ī′nē), including also the pygmy sperm whales, and of a family, **Phys′e-ter′i-dæ** (fĭs′ē-tĕr′ĭ-dē), commonly including in addition the beaked whales, etc. — **phy-se′ter-ine** (fī-sē′tẽr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A kind of filter operated by air pressure.

phys′i-at′rics (fĭz′ĭ-ăt′rĭks), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + ἰατρικός healing.] *Med.* The science treating of the healing powers of nature.

phys′ic (fĭz′ĭk), *n.* [ME. *phisike, fisike*, OF. *fisique, phisique*, F. *physique*, physics, L. *physica, physice*, fr. Gr. φυσικη, fr. φυσικός natural, fr. φύσις nature, fr. φυειν to produce, grow, akin to E. *be*. See BE; cf. PHYSICS, PHYSIQUE.] **1.** Natural science; physics (sense 1). *Obs. or R.* **2.** The theory or science of medicine; the theory of diseases and their treatment. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** The art of healing diseases; the science of therapeutics; the practice of medicine; also, the medical profession. **4.** Medical treatment. *Obs.* **5.** A specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness; a remedy for disease; medicine.

> Throw *physic* to the dogs; I 'll none of it. *Shak.*

6. Specif., a medicine that purges; a cathartic. **7.** **a** Health-giving or curative practice. **b** Mental, moral, or spiritual medicine.

phys′ic (fĭz′ĭk), *v. t.;* PHYS′ICKED (-ĭkt); PHYS′ICK-ING (-ĭ-kĭng). **1.** To treat with physic or medicine; to administer medicine, esp. a cathartic, to; to purge. **2.** To work on as a remedy; to relieve; heal; cure.

> The labor we delight in *physics* pain *Shak.*

3. To punish by winning the money of. *Old Slang.* **4.** *Metal.* To treat (a bath of molten metal) with some chemical reagent, as to eliminate impurities.

phys′ic, *a.* [L. *physicus* natural, physical, Gr. φυσικός: cf. F. *physique.* See PHYSIC, *n.*] **1.** Natural; physical; of or pertaining to natural philosophy or physics. *Rare.* **2.** Medical; medicinal. *Obs.*

phys′i-cal (fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to nature (as including all created existences); pertaining to, or in accordance with, the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; material; natural.

> Labor, in the *physical* world, is . . . employed in putting objects in motion *J. S. Mill.*

2. Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to, natural science or natural philosophy. **3.** Of or pertaining to the body (as contrasted to the mind); bodily; as, *physical* strength; *physical* education. **4.** Of, or pert. to, or according to, physic, or the art of medicine; medicinal; curative; medical. *Obs. or R.*

> Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
> To walk unbraced, and suck up the humors
> Of the dank morning? *Shak.*

5. Of the nature of, like, or suggestive of, medicine. *Obs.* **6.** Needing, or having, medical treatment; sick; ill. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BODILY.

physical double, *or* **double star**, *Astron.*, a binary star. Cf. OPTICAL DOUBLE. — **p. geography**. See GEOGRAPHY, 2. — **p. isomerism.** See ISOMERIC, 1. — **p. necessity.** See NECESSITY, 1. — **p. pendulum.** See PENDULUM, 1. — **p. point.** *Mech.* = PARTICLE, 2. — **p. property**, any property of matter not involving in its manifestation a chemical change, as color, hardness, etc. — **p. science**, any of the sciences included under the head of pure physics, or of the allied sciences, as chemistry, mineralogy, petrology, geology, astronomy, meteorology, etc. — **p. whole.** See WHOLE.

phys′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PHYSICAL. Specif.: **a** According to physical laws, materially, in contrast to morally, mentally, or spiritually. **b** Bodily; corporeally.

phy-si′cian (fĭ-zĭsh′ăn), *n.* [ME. *fisician, fisicien*, OF. *fisicien, physicien*, a physician, F. *physicien* a natural philosopher, an experimentalist in physics. See PHYSIC.] **1.** A person skilled in physic or the art of healing; one duly authorized to treat diseases, esp. by medicines; a doctor of medicine; — often distinguished from a *surgeon.* **2.** Hence, one who heals moral or spiritual diseases or infirmities, or the like; as, a *physician* of the soul. **3.** A student of natural philosophy or physics. *Obs.*

phys′i-cism (fĭz′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* The tendency of the mind toward, or its preoccupation with, physical phenomena.

phys′i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in physic, or medical science. *Obs. & R.* **2.** A specialist in physics (which see). **3.** *Biol.* A believer in the theory that the fundamental phenomena of life are explicable on purely chemical and physical principles; — opposed to *vitalist.* **4.** One of the Ionian hylozoists. *Rare.*

physic nut. The edible seed of a small tropical American euphorbiaceous tree (*Jatropha curcas*). The seed contains a drastic oil, making it poisonous if eaten in large quantities. Also, the tree bearing this nut.

phys′i-co- (fĭz′ĭ-kō-). [Gr. φυσικός natural, physical.] Combining form denoting *relation to*, or *dependence on, natural causes*, or the *science of physics.*

phys′i-co-chem′i-cal (-kĕm′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to both physics and chemistry or physical chemistry.

phys′i-co-ge′o-graph′i-cal (-jē′ō-grăf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to physical geography.

phys′i-co–math′e-mat′ics, *n.* Mathematics applied to physics. — **phys′i-co–math′e-mat′i-cal**, *a.*

phys′i-co–phi-los′o-phy, *n.* The philosophy of nature. — **phys′i-co–phil′o-soph′i-cal**, *a.*

phys′i-co–the-ol′o-gy, *n.* Theology illustrated or enforced by evidences of purpose in nature. — **phys′i-co–the′o-log′i-cal**, *a.* — **phys′i-co–the-ol′o-gist**, *n.*

phys′ics (fĭz′ĭks), *n.* [From PHYSIC, *a.* See PHYSIC.] **1.** Orig., that branch of science dealing with the material world; natural philosophy. With the growth of science various parts of this field, as biology, chemistry, astronomy, and geology, gradually were excluded. Now *physics* is usually held to comprise the closely related sciences of *mechanics, heat, electricity, light*, and *sound*, and to deal only with those phenomena of inanimate matter involving no changes in chemical composition. Motion is the most general and fundamental of all such phenomena, and *physics* is sometimes defined as the science of matter and motion. **2.** Also, a treatise on natural philosophy or physics. **3.** The science of medicine. *Obs. or R.*

phys′i-o- (fĭz′ĭ-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φύσις, *nature.*

phys′i-o-crat (-krăt), *n.* [*physio-* + Gr. κρατεῖν to rule cf. F. *physiocrate.*] One of the followers of Quesnay, a Frenchman, who, in the 18th century, founded a system of political and economic doctrines based on the supremacy of natural order. The physiocrats emphasized the powers of nature as the source of public wealth and national prosperity and the only proper source of public revenue, and the necessity for governing so as not to interfere with the natural laws affecting the relations and processes of society and industry. — **phys′i-o-crat′ic** (-krăt′ĭk), *a.*

phyl′lo-por′phy-rin (-pôr′fĭ-rĭn), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. πορφύρα purple.] A derivative of chlorophyll, of a beautiful red color.

phyl′lop-to′sis (fĭl′ŏp-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Bot.* Abnormal falling of leaves. *Rare.*

phyl′lo-rhine (fĭl′ō-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* **a** Leaf-nosed. **b** Of or pert. to *Hipposideros*, syn. *Phyllorhina*, and related genera of bats that have a leaflike membrane around the nostrils. — **phyl′lo-rhi′nine** (-rī′nĭn), *a. & n.*

Phyl-los′co-pus (fĭ-lŏs′kō-pŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHYLLO-; -SCOPE.] *Zoöl.* A genus including certain Old World warblers, as the chiffchaff and the willow warbler. — **phyl-los′co-pine** (-pīn; -pĭn; 183), *a.*

Phyl′lo-sto-mat′i-dæ (fĭl′ō-stō-măt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of leaf-nosed bats ranging from the southern United States to Paraguay, and distinguished from the Old World horseshoe bats by the well-developed tragus. Among the species are the true vampires. The typical subfamily is **Phyl′lo-sto′ma-ti′næ** (-stō′mȧ-tī′nē). — **phyl′lo-stom′a-toid** (-stŏm′ȧ-toid; -stō′mȧ-), *a.*

phyl′lo-stom′a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Leaf-nosed; pert. to the Phyllostomatidæ.

phyl′lo-stome (fĭl′ō-stōm), *n.* *Zoöl.* A bat of the family Phyllostomatidæ.

Phyl′lo-stom′i-dæ (-stŏm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHYLLOSTOMATIDÆ.

phyl-los′to-mine (fĭ-lŏs′tō-mīn; -mĭn; 183), *a.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* Leaf-nosed; phyllostomatous.

phyl-los′to-mous (-mŭs), *n.* [*phyllo-* + *-stomous.*] *Zoöl.* Phyllostomatous.

phyl′lo-tac′tic (fĭl′ō-tăk′tĭk), **phyl′lo-tac′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to phyllotaxis.

phyl′lous (fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Homologous with a leaf; foliar. *Rare.*

phyl′lo-xan′thin (fĭl′ō-zăn′thĭn), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] Xanthophyll.

phy′lo-gen′e-sis (fī′lō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Phylogeny.

phy′lo-ge-net′i-cal (-jē-nĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Biol.* Phylogenetic.

phy-log′e-nist (fī-lŏj′ē-nĭst), *n.* One versed in phylogeny.

phy′lo-ge-ron′tic, *a.* [*phylo-* + *gerontic.*] *Biol.* Designating the gerontic stage of a race.

phy′lo-ne-an′ic, *a.* *Biol.* Designating the neanic stage of a race.

phy′lo-nep′i-on′ic, *a.* *Biol.* Designating the nepionic stage of a race.

phylyp. † FILLIP.

Phy-mat′i-dæ (fī-măt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* See AMBUSH BUG.

Phy′ma-to′des (fī′mȧ-tō′dēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φῦμα a growth or tumor + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical polypodiaceous ferns of various habit, the fronds with many areolæ and free veinlets. *P. swartzii* is a delicate climbing species found in South Florida.

phy′ma-toid (fī′mȧ-toid), *a.* [Gr. φῦμα, φύματος, tumor + *-oid.*] Like a phyma.

phy′ma-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φῦμα, φύματος, tumor + *-osis.*] *Med.* Skin disease marked by phymata.

phy-mo′sis. Erron. for PHIMOSIS.

phys *Abbr.* Physical; physician; physics; physiological; physiology

phys′a-gogue (fĭs′ȧ-gŏg; fī′sȧ-), *a. & n.* [Gr. φῦσα wind in the stomach + *-agogue.*] *Med.* Carminative

phys′a-lin (-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* The bitter principle of alkekengi (*Physalis alkekengi*), got as a pale yellowish powder.

phys′a-lite (fĭs′ȧ-līt), *n.* [G. *physalith;* Gr. φυσᾶν to blow + λίθος stone.] A coarse variety of topaz, intumescing when heated.

Phys′a-lo′des (-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL. See PHYSALIS; -OID.] *Bot.* A Peruvian monotypic solanaceous genus consisting of *P. physalodes*, the apple of Peru

Phy-sap′o-da (fī-săp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φῦσα bellows, puff + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of THYSANOPTERA.

Phy-sa′ri-a (fī-sā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσάριον, dim. of φῦσα bellows.] *Bot.* A genus of cruciferous herbs of western North America, the bladderpods.

Phys′ci-a (fĭs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσκη a blister.] *Bot.* A large genus of parmeliaceous lichens with a tough foliaceous thallus and scutelliform apothecia. Several species yield dyes.

phys′ci-oid (-oid), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or like, the genus *Physcia*

phys-co′ni-a (fĭs-kō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = PHYSCONY.

phys′co-ny (fĭs′kō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. φύσκων fat-paunch, a nickname, fr. φυσκη sausage: cf. F. *physconie.*] *Med.* Any enlargement or large solid tumor developed in the abdomen. — **phys-con′ic** (fĭs-kŏn′ĭk), *a.*

phy′sem (fī′sĕm), *n.* [Gr. φύσημα a blowing, fr. φυσᾶν to blow.] *Phon.* Bellowslike action of the lungs in emitting breath, as in pronouncing *h* at the beginning of a word; also, a sound so produced. *A. J. Ellis.*

Phys′e-ter-oi′de-a (fĭs′ē-tẽr-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily coextensive with the Physeteridæ. — **phy-se′ter-oid** (fī-sē′tẽr-oid), *a. & n.*

phy-se′to-le′ic (fī-sē′tō-lē′ĭk), *a.* [*physeter* + *oleic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, of the oleic series, said to occur in sperm oil.

phys′i-an′thro-py (fĭz′ĭ-ăn′thrō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + ἄνθρωπος man.] The study of the constitution and diseases of man, and their remedies. *R.*

phys′i-at′ric (fĭz′ĭ-ăt′rĭk), *n.* Physiatrics. — **phys′i-at′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

phys′i-cal-ist, *n.* One who holds human thoughts and acts to be determined by physical laws.

phys′i-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Physical quality or condition

phys′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

physic bill A medical prescription or advertisement *Obs.*

phy-si′cian, *v. t.* **1.** To make a physician of. 2. To treat by a physician.

phy-si′cian-a-ry (fĭ-zĭsh′ăn-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a physician.

phy-si′cian-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Position, office, etc., of physician.

phy-si′cianed (-zĭsh′ănd), *a.* Qualified as a physician. *Obs.*

phy-si′cian-er (-ăn-ẽr), *n.* A physician. *Rare.*

phy-si′cian-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

phy-si′cian-less, *a.* See -LESS.

phy-si′cian-ly, *a.* Suitable to a physician.

phy-si′cian-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

phys′ick-er, *n.* One who physics; a physician. *Colloq*

phys′ick-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PHYSIC, *v. t.*

phys′ick-y, *a.* Due to, or of the nature of, physic, or medicine.

phys′i-co-chem′ist, *n.* A specialist in both physics and chemistry or in physical chemistry

phys′i-co-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk), *n.* [*physico-* + *logic.*] Logic illustrated by physics. — **phys′i-co-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a*

phys′i-col′o-gy (-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*physico-* + *-logy.*] Physics. *R.* — **phys′i-col′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* *R.*

phys′i-co-me-chan′i-cal, *a.* See PHYSICO-.

phys′i-co-men′tal, *a* See PHYSICO-.

phys′i-co-mor′phic, *a.* Having the form of material nature; — opposed to *anthropomorphic.* — **phys′i-co-mor′phism**, *n.*

phys′i-co-phys′i-o-log′i-cal, *a.* See PHYSICO-.

phys′i-co-psy′chi-cal, *a.* See PHYSICO-.

Phys′i-dæ (fĭs′ĭ-dē; fī′sĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYSA.] *Zoöl.* The family comprising *Physa* and related genera of mollusks. — **phys′i-form** (-fôrm), *a.*

phys′i-o-chem′i-cal (fĭz′ĭ-ō-), *a.* Pert. to physiological chemistry.

phys′i-oc′ra-cy (-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *physiocratie.*] **1.** Gov-

phys'i-og-nom'ic (fĭz'ĭ-ŏg-nŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or
phys'i-og-nom'i-cal (-nŏm'ĭ-kăl) } according with the theories of, physiognomy; indicative of character after the manner of physiognomy. — **phys'i-og-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phys'i-og'no-mist (-ŏg'nō-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *physionomiste.*] One skilled in physiognomy.

phys'i-og'no-mon'ic (-ŏg'nō-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φυσιογνωμονικός; cf. F. *physiognomonique.*] Physiognomic.

phys'i-og'no-my (fĭz'ĭ-ŏg'nō-mĭ; *formerly commonly, still occas.*, fĭz'ĭ-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [ME. *fisonomie, fisnomie, fisnamie*, OF. *phisonomie, fizonomie*, F. *physionomie, physiognomonie*, through LL., fr. Gr. φυσιογνωμονία; φύσις nature + γνώμων one who knows or examines, a judge, fr. γνῶναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know. See PHYSIC, KNOW; cf. PHIZ.] **1.** Art of discovering the predominant temper and other mental characteristics from the outward appearance, esp. from the features of the face.
2. The face or countenance with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast, or expression of the face, as denoting character.

The grim rigidity that petrified the bearded *physiognomies* of these good people. *Hawthorne*

3. Art of fortune telling by inspection of the features, or, loosely, by astrology; also, the fortune thus foretold. *Obs.*
4. A representation of a human face; a portrait. *Obs.*
5. General appearance or aspect of a thing; characteristic aspect; as, the *physiognomy* of a plant, or of a meteor.
Syn. — See FACE.

phys'i-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *physiographie.*] **1.** A description of nature or of natural phenomena, objects, or products.
2. The descriptive part of a natural science in distinction from the explanatory or theoretic part.
3. Physical geography; — limited by some to that branch of the subject dealing with the land, or *geomorphology.*

phys'i-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *physiologicus*, Gr. φυ-
phys'i-o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } σιολογικός: cf. F. *physiologique.*] Of or pert. to physiology. — **physiological chemistry**, etc. See CHEMISTRY, etc. — **p. time.** See REACTION TIME. — **phys'i-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phys'i-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in physiology.

Phys'i-ol'o-gus (fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-gŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. φυσιολόγος a natural philosopher; prob. orig. referring to Aristotle.] The title of a collection of allegories based on marvelous peculiarities ascribed to various natural objects, esp. animals, real or imaginary, told to explain or make more vivid certain Scriptural passages. The Greek original, probably written by a Christian in Alexandria in the 2d century A. D., was translated into different Oriental languages, and also into Latin as early as the 5th century. From Latin and Greek it passed into most languages of Europe in the Middle Ages, being the most important source of the so-called bestiaries (which see).

phys'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *physiologia*, Gr. φυσιολογία; φύσις nature + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *physiologie.*] **1.** Natural science or philosophy; physics; also, a particular system of natural science. *Obs.*
2. The branch of biology dealing with the processes, activities, and phenomena incidental to and characteristic of life or of living organisms; the study of the functions of the organs and parts during life, as distinct from *anatomy*, which deals with their structure. These processes and phenomena include many that are chemical, physical, and mechanical, as well as others apparently of a peculiar nature; those which are purely mental are, however, not included in the ordinary scope of physiology (see PSYCHOLOGY).

phy·sique' (fĭ-zēk'), *n.* [F. See PHYSIC, *n.*] Physical or bodily structure, constitution, or appearance.

phy'so- (fī'sō-). Combining form from Greek φῦσα, *bellows, breath, wind, flatus, bubble.*

phy'so-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*physo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor containing gas or air.

phy'so-me'tra (-mē'trȧ), *n.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. μήτρα womb.] *Med.* Distention of the uterine cavity with gas.

Phy'so-ste'gi-a (-stē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. στέγειν to cover.] *Bot.* A small genus of American mints, the false dragonheads. They have a 5-toothed calyx and long ringent corolla tube, and large showy pink flowers.

Phy'so-stig'ma (-stĭg'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φυσᾶν to inflate + *stigma.* See STIGMA.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of African fabaceous vines. *P. venenosum*, the only species, produces the Calabar bean.
2. *Med. & Pharm.* The Calabar bean (which see).

phy'so-stig'mine (fī'sō-stĭg'mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found in the Calabar bean (which see) and extracted as a white, tasteless substance. It is used in medicine as a myotic.

Phy·sos'to-mi (fī-sŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* An order of teleost fishes in which the air bladder when present is joined with the esophagus by an open duct, and the ventral fins when present are abdominal. It includes the salmons, herrings, carps, catfishes, and others, and is more or less nearly coextensive with the groups Abdominales and Malacopterygii of other classifications. — **phy'so-stom'a-tous** (fī'sō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **phy'so-stome** (fī'sō-stōm), *a. & n.*

phy·sos'to-mous (fī-sŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [*physo-* + *-stomous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a duct to the air bladder. **b** Pertaining to the Physostomi.

-phyte (-fīt). A combining form from Greek φυτόν, *plant.*

Phy·tel'e-phas (fī-tĕl'ē-fȧs), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. ἐλέφας the elephant; also, ivory.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American pinnate-leaved palms with simple drooping flower spikes with many stamens, and syncarpous fruit. The seeds are known as *ivory nuts.*

Phy·teu'ma (fī-tū'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φύτευμα a plant, a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World ornamental campanulaceous plants marked by the spicate or capitate blue flowers with a 5-parted corolla and by the laterally dehiscent fruit. Several species are cultivated.

phy'tin (fī'tĭn), *n.* [Gr. φυτόν a plant + *-in.*] *Chem. & Pharm.* An organic phosphoric-acid compound occurring as a reserve material in seeds, tubers, etc. It is prepared as a white, nearly tasteless powder, and is used in medicine as a general stimulant.

phy'to- (fī'tō-). [Gr. φυτόν a plant. See PHYSIC.] Combining form from Greek φυτόν, *plant.*

phy'to-bi-ol'o-gy (-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *biology.*] The branch of biology dealing with plants, esp. their life history. — **phy'to-bi'o-log'i-cal** (-bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs) } *n.* [*phyto-* + *-genesis*,
phy·tog'e-ny (fī-tŏg'ē-nĭ) } *-geny.*] The origin and developmental history of plants. — **phy'to-ge-net'ic** (fī'tō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phy'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phy·tog'ra-phy (fī-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *phytographie.*] Taxonomic or descriptive botany. — **phy'to-graph'ic** (fī'tō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Phy'to-lac'ca (fī'tō-lăk'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + It. or LL. *lacca* lac.] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly tropical perennial herbs typifying the family Phytolaccaceæ. The fruit is a flattened 5-15-celled berry. The roots of most species are poisonous, but the young herbage is often eaten as a pot herb. *P. decandra* is the common poke. See POKE.

Phy'to-lac-ca'ce-æ (-lă-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTOLACCA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Chenopodiales) with racemose flowers and fruit of many carpels. It includes about 10 genera and 60 species, chiefly tropical. *Phytolacca, Rivina*, and *Petiveria* occur in the United States. — **phy'to-lac-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

phy'to-lac'cin (-lăk'sĭn), *n.* [See PHYTOLACCA.] *Chem.* A neutral crystalline compound, insoluble in water, obtained from the poke (*Phytolacca decandra*), used in medicine as an alterative, laxative, etc.

phy'to-mer (fī'tō-mĕr), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. μέρος share.] *Bot.* In cormophytic plants, an individual structural element or unit, consisting, usually, of a single bud-bearing node of the stem, capable of becoming a new individual. *A. Gray.*

phy'to-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-morphic.*] Represented in the form, or with the attributes, of a plant.

phy'to-pa-thol'o-gy (-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *pathology.*] **1.** Pathology of plants; science of plant diseases.
2. *Med.* Morbid condition caused by vegetable parasites. — **phy'to-path'o-log'ic** (-păth/ō-lŏj'ĭk), **phy'to-path'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Phy·toph'a-ga (fī-tŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* Any of several groups of vegetable-feeding animals; as: **a** A very large division of Coleoptera, having all the tarsi apparently four-jointed, the head not rostrate, the labrum exposed, and the palpi never wholly occluded in the mouth. It comprises the families Bruchidæ, Chrysomelidæ, Cerambycidæ, and Spondylidæ, almost all the species of which are found on and eat vegetation. Some limit the group to the Chrysomelidæ. **b** A division of Hymenoptera whose larvæ feed on plants, as the sawflies. **c** A group of Edentata including the sloths.

phy·toph'a-gous (fī-tŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Feeding on plants; herbivorous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Phytophaga, in any sense.

Phy·toph'tho-ra (-thō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. φθορά destruction.] *Bot.* A genus of very destructive ascomycetous parasitic fungi of the family Peronosporaceæ, having conidia which discharge their contents as zoöspores, the conidiophores at first simple, afterward laterally branched. *P. infestans* causes the potato blight.

phy'top-to'sis (fī'tŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Phytoptus* + *-osis.*] *Bot.* A hypertrophic disease of plants due to gall mites of the genus *Eriophyes* (syn. *Phytoptus*).

Phy'to-sau'rus (fī'tō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct Triassic crocodile-like reptiles of Europe and North America having some characters in common with dinosaurs and rhynchocephalians. *Belodon* is a syn. Cf. PARASUCHIA. — **phy'to-saur** (fī'tō-sôr), *n.* — **phy'to-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

phy·to'sis (fī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Med.*
a The production of disease by vegetable parasites. **b** Any disease so produced.

phy·tos'ter-in (fī-tŏs'tĕr-ĭn), *n.* [*phyto-* + chole*sterin.*] *Chem.* A substance isomeric with and resembling cholesterin, found in various plants (esp. in the oil from the seeds), probably also in the animal body.

phy'to-vi-tel'lin (fī'tō-vĭ-tĕl'ĭn; -vī-), *n.* [*phyto-* + *vitellin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a class of vegetable proteids, mostly crystalline, found in many seeds, as in wheat, rye, maize, and oat kernels. They are typical globulins.

pi (pī; pē), *n.* [Gr. πῖ.] **1.** The 16th letter (Π, π) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Latin and English *p.*
2. Specif.: *Math.* The letter Π, π, as used (first by Euler) to denote the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; also, the ratio itself. The value of this π, to eight decimal places, is 3.14159265.
☞ The ratio π is not a root of any rational algebraic equation (Lindemann, 1882); and from this fact follows the impossibility of "squaring the circle" by purely algebraic processes, or by the aid of a ruler and compass.

pi, pie (pī), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. *pie* (for food), from its miscellaneous contents, or *pie* service book, from the difficulty of finding in it what was wanted, or from *pie* the magpie, from its different colors.] *Print.* Type confusedly mixed or disarranged.

pi, pie, *v. t.*; PIED (pīd); PIE'ING (pī'ĭng). *Print.* To put into a mixed and disordered condition, as type; to mix and disarrange the type of; as, to *pi* a form.

pi'a (pē'ȧ), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A perennial monocotyledonous herb (*Tacca pinnatifida*) of East India, Australasia, and Polynesia. Its large tuberous root yields starch.

pi'a-cle (pī'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *piaculum* a propitiatory sacrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, fr. *piare* appease, expiate, *pius* pious: cf. OF. *piacle* expiation.]
1. Expiation; expiatory offering. *Obs.*
2. A heinous offense; a crime; sin; guilt. *Rare. Howell.*

pi·ac'u-lar (pī-ăk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *piacularis.*] **1.** Expiatory.
2. Requiring expiation; sinful; criminal; atrociously bad. "*Piacular* pollution." *De Quincey.*

piaf'fer (pyăf'ẽr), *n.* [F. *piaffer*, inf. taken as n.] *Manège.* An air or movement in which the horse lifts together one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side without advancing or receding; improperly, a slow movement forward, sidewise, or backward by lifting the legs.

pi'a ma'ter (pī'ȧ mā'tẽr). [NL.; L. *pia* (fem. of *pius* tender, kind) + *mater* mother.] *Anat.* The delicate and highly vascular membrane of connective tissue investing the brain and spinal cord, internal to the arachnoid and dura mater (which see). It dips down between the convolutions and laminæ of the brain and sends an ingrowth into the anterior fissure of the cord. — **pi'a-ma'tral** (-mā'trăl), *a.*

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ernment according to natural order (so called). [system.
2. The physiocratic doctrine or

phys'i-o-crat'i-cal, *a.* Physiocratic. *Obs.*

phys'i-oc'ra-tism (fĭz'ĭ-ŏk'rȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* = PHYSIOCRACY, 2.

phys'i-oc'ra-tist (-tĭst), *n.* = PHYSIOCRAT.

phys'i-o-gen'e-sis (fĭz'ĭ-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Physiogeny. — **phys'i-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

phys'i-og'e-ny (-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* The development of vital activities. *Haeckel.* — **phys'i-o-gen'ic** (-ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

phys'i-og'no-mer (-ŏg'nō-mẽr), *n.* Physiognomist. *Obs.*

phys'i-og-nom'ics (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭks), *n.* = PHYSIOGNOMY, 1.

phys'i-og'no-mis'tic (-ŏg'nō-mĭs'tĭk), **-ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a physiognomist. *Obs.*

phys'i-og-nom'is-try (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Art or business of a physiognomist. *Obs.*

phys'i-og'no-mize (-ŏg'nō-mĭz), *v. i.* To observe and study the physiognomy of. *Rare.*

phys'i-og-no-mon'i-cal (-mŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Physiognomical.

phys'i-og'o-ny (-ŏg'ō-n ĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-gony.*] The birth of nature. *Rare.*

phys'i-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in physiography.

phys'i-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **phys'i-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to physiography. — **phys'i-e-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

physiol. *Abbr.* Physiological; physiologist; physiology.

phys'i-ol'a-try (-ĭrĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-latry.*] Nature worship. — **phys'i-ol'a-ter** (-ĭl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.*

phys'i-ol'o-ger (-ō-jẽr), *n.* **1.** A natural philosopher; physicist.
2. = PHYSIOLOGIST, 2.

phys'i-o-lo'gian (-ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* Physiologist. [Physiological.

phys'i-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.*

phys'i-ol'o-gize (-ŏl'ō-jĭz), *v. i.* To experiment in physiology.

phys'i-o-med'i-cal, *a. Med.* Designating a system of medicine claiming to use only nature's remedies as produced by plants. — **phys'i-o-med'i-cal-ism,** *n.* — **phys'i-o-med'i-cal-ist,** *n.*

phys'i-o-path'o-log'i-cal (-păth/ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to both physiology and pathology.

phys'i-o-phi-los'o-phy, *n.*, **phys'i-o-psy'chic,** *a.*, **phys'i-o-psy'cho-log'i-cal,** *a.* See PHYSIO-.

phys'i-o-so'ci-o-log'i-cal, *a.* Of or pert. to both physiology and sociology.

phys'i-os'o-phy (fĭz'ĭ-ŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + Gr. σοφία wisdom.] Wisdom about nature; — used depreciatively. — **phys'i-o-soph'ic** (-ō-sŏf'ĭk), *a.*

phys'i-o-typ'y (fĭz'ĭ-ō-tĭp'ĭ), *n.* [See PHYSIO-; TYPE.] = NATURE PRINTING.

physique. † PHYSIC.

phys'i-the-ism (fĭz'ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + θεός god.] Ascription of physical form to deity; also, veneration of the physical powers of nature. — **phys'i-the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

phys'i-tism (fĭz'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Nature worship.

phys'i-ur'gic (-ûr'jĭk), *a.* [*physio-* + *-urgic*, as in *theurgic.*] Pertaining to the operations of natural bodies. *Rare.*

phys'i-ur'gy (fĭz'ĭ-ûr'jĭ), *n.* Natural history. *Rare.*

phys'no-my (fĭz'nō-mĭ), *n.* Physiognomy. *Obs.*

Phy'so-cla'tĭ (fĭ'sō-klā'tĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. κλείειν to close.] *Zoöl.* An order of physoclistic teleost fishes. It includes the acanthopterygian, lophobranch, plectognath, and many other fishes. It is no longer considered a natural group.

phy'so-clist (fĭ'sō-klĭst), *a. & n.*

phy'so-clis'tic (-klĭs'tĭk), **phy'so-clis'tous** (-tŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having no duct connecting the air bladder and alimentary canal. **b** Pert. to the Physoclisti.

Phy'son (fĭ'sŭn). *Bib.*

Phy·so·nec'tæ (fĭ'sō-nĕk'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. νηκτός swimming.] *Zoöl.* A group of Siphonophora, having a pneumatophore or float and in typical cases a series of nectocalyces.

phy'so-nec'tous (-tŭs), *a.*

Phy·soph'o-ræ (fĭ-sŏf'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] Syn. of PHYSONECTÆ. — **phy·soph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **phy'so-phore** (fĭ'sō-fôr), *n.* — **phy·soph'o-rous** (fĭ-sŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

Phy·sop'o-da (fĭ-sŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + -ποδα.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of THYSANOPTERA.

phy'so-pod (fĭ'sō-pŏd), *a. & n.*

physte. Var. of FIST, dog.

physy. † FUSEE, of a watch.

phy·tal'bu-mose (fĭ-tăl'bū-mōs), *n.* A vegetable albumose.

phy·tiph'a-gan, phy·tiph'a-gous. Errors for PHYTOPHAGAN, PHYTOPHAGOUS.

phy·tiv'o-rous (fĭ-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-vorous.*] Phytophagous. [BALL.

phy'to-be'zoar, *n.* = HAIR-

phy'to-chem'is-try, *n.* Chemistry of plants. — **phy'to-chem'i-cal,** *a.*

phy·toch'i-my (fĭ-tŏk'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [F. *phytochimie.*] Phytochemistry. *Obs. or R.*

phy'to-chlore (fĭ'tō-klōr; fĭt'ō-), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. χλωρός green.] Chlorophyll. *Obs.*

phy'to-ē-col'o-gy, *n. Bot.* The science of ecology as applied to plants. — **phy'to-ē-col'o-gist,** *n.*

phy·tog'a-my (fĭ-tŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* Cross-fertilization.

phy'to-gen'ic (fĭ'tō-jĕ n'ĭk), **phy·tog'e-nous** (fĭ-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-genic, -genous.*] Of vegetable origin.

phy'to-ge-og'ra-pher (fĭ'tō-jē-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in phytogeography. [VITELLIN.

phy'to-glob'u-lin, *n.* = PHYTO-

phy·tog'no-my (fĭ-tŏg'nō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. φυτόν plant + *-gnomy*, as in *physiognomy.*] Art of deducing the properties of plants from their appearance. *Obs.*

phy·tog'ra-pher (-rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who names or describes plants; a taxonomist.

phy'toid (fĭ'toid), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a plant.

phy·tol'a-try (fĭ-tŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-latry.*] Worship of plants. [A fossil plant. *Obs.*]

phy'to-lite, *n.* [*phyto-* + *-lite.*]

phy'to-li-thol'o-gist (fĭ'tō-lĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A paleobotanist.

phy'to-li-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Paleobotany. — **phy'to-lith'o-log'i-cal** (-lĭth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy·tol'o-gist (fĭ-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* Student of phytology; botanist.

phy·tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-logy.*] Science of plants; botany. — **phy'to-log'ic** (fĭ'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy·to'ma (fĭ-tō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *phytom*, fr. Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* The vegetative substance of plants.

phy'ton (fĭ'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυτόν plant.] A phytomer.

phytonisse. † PYTHONESS.

phy·ton'o-my (fĭ-tŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. νόμος law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants. [TOGECOLOGY.

phy'to-œ-col'o-gy. Var. of PHY-

phy'to-pa'le-on-tol'o-gist (fĭ'tō-pā'lē-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst; -păl'ē-), *n.* A paleobotanist.

phy'to-pa'le-on-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Paleobotany. — **phy'to-pa'le-on'to-log'ic** (-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [ble parasite.

phy'to-par'a-site, *n.* A vegeta-

phy'to-pa-thol'o-gist (fĭ'tō-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A student of, or expert in, plant pathology.

phy·toph'a-gan (fĭ-tŏf'ȧ-găn), *a. Zoöl.* Phytophagous. — *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Phytophaga; esp., a phytophagous beetle.

phy'to-phag'ic (fĭ'tō-făj'ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* Phytophagous.

phy·toph'a-gy (fĭ-tŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* The eating of plants.

phy·toph'i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-philous.*] *Zoöl.* Fond of plants: feeding on plants.

phy'to-phys'i-ol'o-gy, *n.* Plant physiology. — **phy'to-phys'i-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* [plasm. *Obs.*]

phy'to-plasm, *n.* Plant proto-

phy·top'tose (-tōs), *n.* Phytoptosis. [= PHYTOSTERIN.]

phy·tos'ter-al (fĭ-tŏs'tĕr-ăl), *n.*

phy'to-tax'y (fĭ'tō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Bot.* Taxonomy. *Rare.*

phy'to-ter'a-tol'o-gy, *n.* The teratology of plants. — **phy'to-ter'a-to-log'ic,** **-i-cal,** *a.* — **phy'to-ter'a-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

Phy·tot'o-ma (fĭ-tŏt'ō-mȧ), *n.*, *pl.* **Phy'to-tem'i-da** (fĭ'tō-tĕm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTO-; -TOME.] See PLANT CUTTER.

phy·tot'o-my (fĭ-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-tomy.*] Vegetable anatomy. — **phy·tot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

Phy'to-zo'a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyto-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* Zoöphyta. — **phy'to-zo'an,** *a. & n.* — **phy'to-zo'ön,** *n.* *All Obs. or R.*

Phy'to-zo-a'ri-a (fĭ'tō-zō-ā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTOZOA.] *Zoöl.* The Infusoria (in the wider and older sense).

phyz (fĭz). Var. of PHIZ, face.

pi. Var. of PAI, PIE.

pi (pī). Var. of PIE. See COIN.

pi, *a. & n.* Short for *pious*; — used as slang in English public schools and universities.

P. I. *Abbr.* Philippine Islands.

pi'a (pĭ'ȧ), *n.* *Anat.* The pia mater. — **pi'al** (-ăl), *a.*

pi·a'ba (pē-ä'bȧ), *n.* [Tupi.] A small, edible fresh-water fish of Brazil. [assaba.

pi·ac'a-ba (pĭ-ăs'ȧ-bȧ), *n.* Pi-

‖ **pia-ce'vo-le** (pyä-chā'vō-lā), *a.* [It., pleasant.] *Music.* Pleasant; graceful; — used as adverb in directions. [of PIACULUM.]

pi·ac'u-la (pĭ-ăk'ū-lȧ), *n.*, *pl.*

pi·ac'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Piacular quality. [LAR.]

pi·ac'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of PIACU-

pi·ac'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pi·ac'u-la-ry (pĭ-ăk'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Piacular. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

pi·ac'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Piacular.

pi·ac'u-lum (pĭ-ăk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] A piacle. *Obs. or R.*

piaffe (pyăf), *v. i.* *Manège.* To move in a piaffer.

piaffe, *n.* *Manège.* Act of piaffing; a piaffer. [piaffe. *Obs.*]

piaf'fer (pyăf'ẽr), *v. i.* To

‖ **pi'a fraus** (pĭ'ȧ frôs); *pl.* PIÆ FRAUDES (pĭ'ē frô'dēz). [L.] A pious fraud.

pi'a-lyn (pĭ'ȧ-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. πῖαρ fat + λύειν to loose.] Lipase.

pi·an' (pĭ-ăn'; pyän), *n.* [Pg. *pian, epian*, or Sp. *pián*; from the native name in South Amer-

pi′a-nette′ (pē′ȧ-nĕt′), *n.* [Dim. of *piano.*] *Music.* A small upright piano of a type introduced into England by Bord of Paris in 1857. Also, erron., a street piano. *Eng.*

pi-an′ism (pĭ-ăn′ĭz'm; pē′ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* *Music.* The art of rendering music on the pianoforte; technique of the pianoforte; adaptation of music to pianoforte performance.

pi-an′ist (pĭ-ăn′ĭst; pē′ȧ-nĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *pianiste*, It. *pianista.*] A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the pianoforte.

pi-an′o (pĭ-ăn′ō), **pi-an′o-for′te** (-fōr′tā; -fōrt′; 201, 277), *n.* [It., fr. *piano* soft (from L. *planus* even, smooth; see PLAIN, *a.*) + It. *forte* strong, fr. L. *fortis* (see FORT).] **1.** *Music.* A stringed instrument of percussion, giving its tones from steel wires which are struck by hammers operated from a keyboard. Its construction now has the following features: The *frame*, usually of iron cast in one piece, is braced with trusses and crossbars to resist the string tension of several tons. The *strings* pass from the string plate over a sounding board to the *wrest plank*, in which are set the tuning pins. They are graduated as to length and thickness, the lowest register having one copper-wound string for each tone, the upper register having two or three for each tone, tuned in unison and struck simultaneously by the hammer. The *action* comprises the mechanism for sounding the strings. See ACTION, *Illust.* The *pedals* modify the tone with soft or sustained effects. According to the shape of the *case* and to the resulting disposition of their mechanism, pianofortes are classed as *grand* (of which the largest is *concert grand*), *square*, or *upright*. Structurally the pianoforte is derived from the dulcimer, although historically it was preceded by the clavichord and harpsichord, instruments incapable of gradations of loud and soft tones, the ability to compass which gave the modern instrument its name.
2. In form *piano.* *Mach.* A machine, operated by a keyboard, to perforate the cards for a Jacquard apparatus.

piano organ. A mechanical piano built like a barrel organ and operated like a hand organ; a street piano.

piano player. One that plays the pianoforte. Specif.: An instrument consisting of a portable cabinet containing a pneumatic mechanism worked by bellows, and operating a series of "fingers" or levers which play the piano keys, being governed by a perforated music sheet.

Pi′a-rist (pī′ȧ-rĭst), *n.* [L. *patres scholarum piarum:* cf. F. *piariste*, G. *piarist.*] *R. C. Ch.* A regular clerk of the *Scuole Pie* (religious schools), an institute of secondary education, founded at Rome at the close of the 16th century.

pi′as-sa′ba (pē′ȧ-sä′bȧ), *n.* [Pg. *piassaba*, fr. Tupi *piaçaba.*] **a** The coarse brown fiber clothing the bases of the leaf sheaths in a Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Leopoldinia piassaba*), used locally in making ropes, and exported for use in making brooms. Also, the tree itself. **b** The palm (*Attalea funifera*) yielding the coquilla nut, or its fiber.

pi-as′ter (pĭ-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [F. *piastre*, It. *piastra* a thin plate of metal, a dollar, fr. L. *emplastrum*, pl. *-tra.* See PLASTER.] A coin, usually silver, of various countries, as Turkey and Egypt. That of Spain, Mexico, etc., is more commonly called *peso.* See COIN.

pi′az-thi′ole (pī′ăz-thī′ōl), *n.* [Contr. of *p*ara-d*iaz*-*azthiol;* according to O. Widman's nomenclature.] A colorless, crystalline, feebly basic substance, $C_6H_4<^{N}_{N}>S$, obtained by treating ortho phenylene diamine with sulphurous acid.

pi-az′za (pĭ-ăz′ȧ; *It. pron.* pyät′sä), *n.* [It., place, square, market place, L. *platea* street, courtyard. See PLACE.]
1. An open square in an Italian (or sometimes other European) town, esp. the largest, or an unusually large, one, as where a smaller one is called *campo*, *piazzetta*, or the like.
2. In the 17th century, the open square in which is now Covent Garden market, London. The decorative arcades on the square were called esp. "the piazza."
3. By extension, an arcaded and roofed gallery, such as often surrounded a true piazza; also, a portico or single colonnade before a building; whence, in the *U. S.*, a veranda.

pi′broch (pē′brŏk), *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd* pipe music, fr. *piobair* a piper, fr. *pioba* pipe, bagpipe, from English. See PIPE, *n.*] A kind of Scottish Highland bagpipe music, consisting of a set of variations, and usually martial.

pi′ca (pī′kȧ), *n.* [LL. See PIE, in this sense.] **1.** = PIE, *Eccl.*, a collection of rules. *Obs.*
2. [Prob. because once used in printing the service book.] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE. It is 12 points (see POINT) in depth, and is used as a standard of measurement.

☞ This line is printed in *pica*.

double pica, a type twice the size of pica; two-line pica.

Pi′ca (pī′kȧ), *n.* [L. *pica* a pie, magpie. Cf. PIE magpie.]
1. *Zoöl.* The genus containing the magpies.
2. [*l. c.*] [Prob. because the magpie is omnivorous.] *Med.* Vitiated appetite; craving for unnatural food, as chalk, ashes, coal, etc., occurring esp. in man in hysteria, pregnancy, and insanity; chthonophagia. The *wool eating* of sheep and the *licking disease* of the ox are forms of pica.

pic′a-dor′ (pĭk′ȧ-dōr′), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A horseman with a lance, who in a bullfight receives the first attack of the bull and excites him by prodding without trying to kill him.
2. Hence, an agile or clever arguer or user of wit.

pic′a-mar (pĭk′ȧ-mär), *n.* [L. *pix*, *picis*, pitch + *amarus* bitter.] An oily liquid extracted from wood-tar creosote. It is essentially a derivative of pyrogallol.

pic′a-rel′ (pĭk′ȧ-rĕl′), *n.* [F.] A small European marine fish (*Spicara smaris*) of the family Mænidæ; — extended also to allied species.

pic′a-resque′ (pĭk′ȧ-rĕsk′), *a.* [Sp. *picaresco*, fr. Sp. *pícaro* rogue: cf. F. *picaresque.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, rogues or rascals. Specif.: Designating, or pertaining to, a style or type of fiction, of Spanish origin in modern literature, in which the principal character is a rogue or scamp. The earliest example in modern literature of the picaresque novel or tale is the Spanish "Lazarillo de Tormes," and another well-known Spanish specimen is Mateo Aleman's "Guzman de Alfarache." Le Sage's "Gil Blas" ranks as the greatest of all such novels.

Pi-ca′ri-æ (pĭ-kā′rĭ-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *picus* a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds nearly equivalent to the Coraciiformes, but never including the owls and often including the parrots and cuckoos.

pí′ca-ro (*Sp.* pē′kä-rō), *n.* [Sp. *pícaro.*] Rogue; knave; sharper; vagabond. *Obs. or Alien.*

pic′a-roon′ (pĭk′ȧ-rōōn′), *n.* [Sp. *picarón*, aug. of *pícaro* roguish, n., a rogue.] **1.** A rogue; rascal; thief; brigand.
2. A pirate; corsair; — applied to man or vessel.

pic′a-roon′, *v. i.* To act or cruise as a pirate or brigand.

pic′a-roon′, *v. t.* To act as a pirate towards; to prey upon.

pic′a-yune′ (pĭk′ȧ-yōōn′), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *picaillon* an old copper coin of Piedmont worth a fraction of a cent, fr. Pr. *picaioun.*] **1.** A small coin. See FIPPENNY BIT. *U. S.*
2. Hence, a person or thing of little value; a trifle; a bit; — chiefly in phrase, *not worth a picayune.* *Colloq.*

pic′a-yune′, **pic′a-yun′ish** (-yōōn′ĭsh), *a.* Of little value; petty; paltry; mean; as, a *picayunish* business. *Colloq.*, *U. S.* — **pic′a-yun′ish-ness**, *n.* *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

pic′ca-dill (pĭk′ȧ-dĭl) }
pic′ca-dil′ly (-dĭl′ĭ) } *n.* [OF. *piccadilles* the divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet, dim. fr. Sp. *picado*, p. p. of *picar* to prick. Cf. PICK to pierce, PIKE sharp point.]
1. A high, stiff collar; orig., a hem or band of cut work about the edge of a garment, worn in the 17th century.
2. A supporting band, as of wire, under the collar or ruff.

Pic′ca-dil′ly (-dĭl′ĭ; pĭk′ȧ-dĭl′ĭ), *n.* A famous London street, of fine houses, clubs, and shops, extending for about a mile from the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner.

pic′ca-lil′li (pĭk′ȧ-lĭl′ĭ), *n.* A pickle, orig. East Indian, of chopped vegetables and pungent spices.

pic′co-lo (pĭk′ō-lō), *n.* [It., small.] *Music.* **a** A small, shrill flute, pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute. **b** An organ stop with a high, piercing tone.

Pic′e-a (pĭs′ē-ȧ; pī′sē-ȧ), *n.* [L., the pitch pine, fr. *pix*, *picis*, pitch.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, the spruces, distinguished from the firs (*Abies*) by leaves keeled on both surfaces and pendent cones with reflected scales. The 15 species are widely distributed in temperate regions. *P. abies* is the Norway spruce; *P. canadensis*, the white spruce; *P. mariana*, the black spruce. See SPRUCE.

pic′e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *piceus*, fr. *pix*, *picis*, pitch.] Of, pertaining to, or like, pitch; inflammable; combustible; esp., in *Zoöl.*, resembling pitch in color.

pich′i-ci-a′go (pĭch′ĭ-sĭ-ä′gō; -ā′gō), *n.* [Sp. in Argentina and Chile, fr. Araucanian *pichi* small + Sp. *ciego* blind.] A small burrowing South American armadillo (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*).

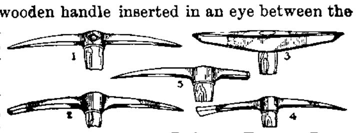
Pichiciago. (1/8)

pich′u-rim (pĭch′ū-rĭm), *n.*, *or* **pichurim bean.** [Tupi *pechury*, *pechurim*, name of the tree.] One of the thick cotyledons of the seed of a Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Nectandra puchury*). They are strongly aromatic, and used as a substitute for nutmegs, and also as a stimulant tonic.

Pi′ci (pī′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *picus* a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds usually restricted to the woodpeckers and wrynecks or to these and the jacamars, puffbirds, barbets, and toucans. Originally it included also the nuthatches, creepers, kingfishers, and bee eaters.

Pic′i-dæ (pĭs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PICI.] *Zoöl.* The family comprising the woodpeckers (subfamily Picinæ), the piculets (subfamily Picumninæ), and the wrynecks (subfamily Iynginæ).

pick (pĭk), *n.* [A var. of *pike;* cf. also F. *pic* a pickax. See PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** A heavy iron or steel tool, pointed at one or both ends and often curved, wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in an eye between the ends, — used in various forms by quarrymen, roadmakers, miners, stone dressers, etc.; a pickax.



1-3 Common Forms of Pick, 1; 4 Tamping Pick; 5 Poll Pick.

2. A pike or spike; a sharp point, as one in the center of a buckler, the pointed end of a staff, or the like. *Obs.*
3. A pikestaff or pike.
4. Any of various pointed or pronged implements, as a pitchfork, a fisherman's gaff, etc. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. A sharp-pointed instrument for picking; — often in composition; as, a tooth*pick;* specif.: **a** Short for TOOTHPICK, PICKLOCK. **b** A plectrum, as for a mandolin.
6. A narrow pointed parcel of land; a gore; = PIKE.
7. In playing cards, a diamond; — usually *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*

pick (pĭk), *v. t.;* PICKED (pĭkt); PICK′ING. [Cf. PITCH to throw.] **1.** To fix or set; to stick; to pitch, as a tent. *Obs.*
2. To throw; pitch; thrust; drive; shove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* "High as I could *pick* my lance." *Shak.*
3. To throw up; to vomit; — usually with *up.* *Dial. Eng.*
4. To bear (young) prematurely; to cast. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Weaving.* To throw (a shuttle).

pick, *v. i.* **1.** To throw; cast; specif.: *Weaving.* To throw the shuttle across the loom; — sometimes with *over.*
2. To pitch or fall, as forward. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To be vomited; — with *up.* *Obs.*

to pick on. **a** To pitch or fix on; to choose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** To pester; tease. *Colloq.* — **to p. up.** **a** To improve gradually in health or strength; hence, to improve by degrees; to get better. *Colloq.*, *U. S.* **b** To scrape acquaintance or enter into conversation. *Colloq. or Dial.*

pick, *n.* [See PICK to throw.] **1.** Act of pitching or throwing; a pitch; cast; push; shove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Weaving.* The blow that drives the shuttle, the rate of speed of a loom being reckoned as so many *picks* per minute; hence, in describing the fineness of a fabric, a weft thread or filling yarn laid at right angles between the warp yarns; as, so many *picks* to an inch.
3. An emetic. *Dial. Eng.*

pick (pĭk), *v. t.* [ME. *picken*, *pikken*, to prick, peck; akin to Icel. *pikka*, Sw. *picka*, Dan. *pikke*, D. *pikken*, G. *picken*, F. *piquer*, and perh. to W. *pigo.* Cf. PECK, *v.*, PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** To use a pointed instrument on; to pierce, indent, break up, penetrate, or the like, by striking with a pointed implement; as, to *pick* a road with a pickax; also, to make by picking; as, to *pick* a hole.
2. To cleanse; trim; adorn; preen. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. To remove something from with a pointed instrument, with the fingers, or the like; to remove or relieve by using the nails; as, to *pick* the teeth; to *pick* a scab.
4. *Obs.* Specif.: **a** To peck; — said of a bird. **b** To puncture; — said of an insect.
5. To clear of, or free from, matter of some kind, as that which is not desirable or that which is more desirable, with the fingers, or the like; to cleanse by the removal, with or as with the fingers, of worthless or unsuitable material or parts, or of valuable parts; as, to *pick* a goose, i. e., clear it of feathers; to *pick* a bone, i. e., clear it of flesh; to *pick* strawberries, i. e., remove the calyxes.
6. To separate and remove or to pull away, esp. with the fingers; to pluck; to gather, as fruit from a tree, flowers from the stalk, etc.; to cull; to take up; to gather from here and there; to collect; as, to *pick* apples; to *pick* rags.
7. To gather or infer; to discover. *Obs.* *Shak.*
8. To take up (food), as a bird with its bill; of persons, to eat daintily or mincingly; *Colloq.*, to eat.
9. To choose; to select; to separate as desirable; to cull; to pick out; as, to *pick* one's company; to *pick* one's way.
10. Formerly, to make or find occasion for intentionally; as, to *pick* fault; now, to create, give, or find intentionally an occasion for (a quarrel).
11. To take feloniously or wrongfully the contents of; to rob; pilfer; steal; — now only in *to pick one's pocket*, *purse*, etc., or, fig., *brain* or *brains.* *Shak.*
12. To open (a lock) by or as by a wire.
13. To separate or pull apart by a sharp point, points, or the like; as, to *pick* matted wool, cotton, oakum, etc.
14. To pull or pluck (the strings of a musical instrument) with a plectrum or with the fingers to cause vibrations; hence, to play (a stringed instrument, as the banjo). *U. S.*
Syn. — See CHOOSE.

to have a bone to pick with, to have a subject for dispute or quarrel with; to have something needing explanation, or the like. — **to p. a bone with**, to quarrel with, as dogs quarrel over a bone. *Colloq.* — **to p. a hole in**, to find or reveal a

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ica: cf. F. *pian.*] *Med.* Frambœsia or a tumor characteristic of it.
piane. † PEONY.
planer. † PIONEER.
‖ **pian-gen′do** (pyän-jĕn′dō), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *piangere* to weep, lament.] *Music.* Plaintive.
pi-an′ic (pĭ-ăn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pian, or frambœsia.
pi′a-ni′no (pē′ȧ-nē′nō; *It.* pyä-), *n.* [It., dim. of *piano*, adj. See PIANO.] *Music.* A pianette, or small upright piano.
pi′a-nis′si-mo (pē′ȧ-nĭs′ĭ-mō; pyä-nēs′sē-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *piano.*] *Music.* Very soft; — a direction to execute a passage as softly as possible. Abbr. *pp.*
pia′niste′ (pyȧ′nēst′), *n.* [F.] A pianist; — often used in English as if feminine.
pi′a-nis′tic (pē′ȧ-nĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a pianist or pianists.
pianist's cramp. Painful spasm of the muscles of the forearm, due to excessive piano playing.
Pi-an′ke-shaw, **-ki-shaw** (pĭ-ăŋ′kĭ-shô), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, orig. a band of the Miami.
pi′an-net, **pi′a-net′** (pī′ȧ-nĕt), *n.* [Cf. PIE magpie, also F. *pionet*, a kind of woodpecker.] **a** Magpie. **b** Lesser woodpecker. **c** Oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*
‖ **pia′no** (pyä′nō), *n.;* *pl.* PIANI (-nē). [It. See PIANO.] A floor of a building; a story. — **pia′no no′bi-le** (nō′bē-lā) [It. *nobile* noble], *Arch.*, the principal story of a house, esp. if pretentious.
‖ **pia′no**, *a. & adv.* [It., even, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus* even, level.] *Music.* Soft; — a direction to the performer to execute a passage softly or with diminished volume of tone. Abbr. *p.*
pi-an′o deal (pĭ-ăn′ō). *Whist.* [It. *piano* plain, simple.] An easy deal to play, esp. one which in duplicate whist results in the same score at each table.
piano failure. Pianist's cramp.
pi-an′o-fort′ist, *n.* Pianist. *R.*
pi-an′o-graph (pĭ-ăn′ō-grȧf), *n.* [*piano* + *-graph.*] *Music.* A form of melograph applied to a piano.
pi′a-no′la (pē′ȧ-nō′lȧ), *n.* A form of mechanical piano player. *Trade Name.* — **pi′a-no′list**, *n.*
piano player's cramp. Pianist's cramp.
pi′a-not (*dial.* pĭ′ȧ-nŭt; pĭ′-nŭt). Var. of PIANNET. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pi-an′o-vi′o-lin′, *n.* The harmonichord.
pi′a-rhæ′mi-a, **pi′ar-rhæ′mi-a**, *or* **-rhe′mi-a** (pī′ȧ-rē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πῖαρ fat + *-hæmia* = -ÆMIA.] Presence of fat in the blood.
Pi-ar′o-pus (pĭ-ăr′ō-pŭs), *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of mostly tropical pontederiaceous floating aquatic herbs, having clustered leaves and solitary or spicate flowers with a showy perianth and six stamens. *P. crassipes* is the water hyacinth.
pi-as′a-ba, **pi-as′sa-va** (pĭ-ăs′ȧ-vȧ). Vars. of PIASSABA.
pi-as′tre. Var. of PIASTER.
pi′at. Dial. Eng. var. of PIET, magpie.
pi-a′tion (pī-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *piatio.* See PIACLE.] An atoning or expiating. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **piat′ti** (pyät′tē), *n. pl.* [It., prop., plates.] *Music.* Cymbals.
pi-az′ine (pĭ-ăz′ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **pi-az′in.** = PARADIAZINE. See DIAZINE.
pi-az′zaed (pĭ-ăz′ȧd), *a.* Furnished with piazzas or a piazza.
pi-az′za-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **piaz-zet′ta** (pyät-sĕt′tä), *n.* [It.] A small piazza or square.
pi-az′zi-an (pĭ-ăz′ĭ-ăn; pyät′sē-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a piazza.
pibauld. † PIEBALD.
pibbil. † PEBBLE.
pib′ble (pĭb′'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEBBLE.
pib′corn′ (pĭb′kôrn′), *n.* [W. *pib* pipe + *corn* horn.] Welsh wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end. *Obs.*
pible. † PEBBLE.
pic (pĭk). Var. of PIK.
pic. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PICK, PITCH.
‖ **pic** (pēk), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* = 1st PIQUE.
pic, *n.* [F.] A peak. *Obs.*
‖ **pi-ca′cho** (pē-kä′chō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *pico* peak.] A large, acute, isolated hill; a butte.
pic′a-dill. † PICCADILL.
pic′a-du′ra (pĭk′ȧ-dōō′rȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Cut tobacco for cigarettes.
Pi′cæ (pī′sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PICA.] *Zoöl.* A Linnæan order of birds including most of the recent order Coraciiformes and also the parrots, cuckoos, and certain passerine forms.
picage. † PICKAGE.
pi′cal (pī′kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, pica, or vitiated appetite; vitiated (as to appetite).
pic′a-nin′ny. Var. of PICKANINNY.
Pic′ard (pĭk′ȧrd). Corrupt. of BEGHARD.
pic′ard, *n.* A small vessel used in river or coast trading. *Obs.*
Pic′ard, *a.* Of, belonging to, or coming from, Picardy.
Pic′ard (pĭk′ȧrd; *F.* pē′kär′), *n.* [F.] A Frenchman of Picardy, formerly a province of France.
Pic′ard, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of Adamites in the 15th century; — from one Picard of Flanders. See ADAMITE, 2.
pic′ar-dil. † PICCADILL.
pi-ca′ri-an (pĭ-kā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Picariæ. — *n.* One of the Picariæ.
Pi-ca′ri-i (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group practically equiv. to the Picariæ with the Clamatores.
pic′a-roon′. Var. of PICKAROON.
picary. † PECCARY.
pic′a-ry, *a.* Pical.
piccage. † PICKAGE.
pic′ca-nin′ny. Var. of PICKANINNY.
picche. † PICK, PITCH.
picchen. † PITCH.
pic′che-ta′to (pĭk′ē-tä′tō), *a.* [It. *picchettato.*] *Music.* Spiccato.
pic′co-lo-ist, *n.* A player on the piccolo.
piccolo piano. A small upright pianoforte.
pic-co′tah. Var. of PICOTAH.
pice (pīs), *n.* [See PICE, the coin.] See WEIGHT.
pice. † PIECE.
pice (pīs), *n.* [Hind. *paisā.*] See COIN.
pi′cene (pī′sēn), *n.* [See PICEOUS.] *Chem.* A fluorescent crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{22}H_{14}$, from the pitchy residue of coal tar or petroleum. It is a derivative of dinaphthyl.
Pi-ce′ni-an (pĭ-sē′nĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Picenum* a district in eastern Italy.] A Sabellian dialect of ancient Italy.
pi-cen′ic (pī-sĕn′ĭk; -sē′nĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a monobasic acid, $C_{20}H_{13}CO_2H$, obtained by oxidizing picene.
picforck. † PICKFORK.
pich. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of PITCH.
piche. † PITCH.
pichel. † PIGHTLE.
pich′er. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of PITCHER.
pi′chi (pē′chē), *n.* [Araucanian.] The herbage of a Chilean shrub (*Fabiana imbricata*), used as a tonic and diuretic.
pich′i-cha′go (pĭch′ĭ-chä′gō; -chā′gō). Var. of PICHICIAGO.
picht. Obs. or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of PITCH.
pich′til. † PIGHTLE.
pi-chu′ric (pĭ-chōō′rĭk), *a.* [From PICHURIM.] Lauric.
pich′y. Pitchy. *Ref. Sp.*
pic′i-form (pĭs′ĭ-fôrm; pī′sĭ-), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Like a woodpecker. **b** Of or pert. to the Piciformes.
Pic′i-for′mes (pĭs′ĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PICUS; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds in older classifications including the woodpeckers, toucans, barbets, colies, kingfishers, hornbills, and other related groups; later restricted to the woodpeckers.
Pi-ci′næ (pĭ-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See PICIDÆ.
pi′cine (pī′sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.* [L. *picus* woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to woodpeckers.
pick, *n.* † PIKE, weapon; PIC... measure; PIKE, peak.

flaw or blemish in; as, *to pick a hole in* a person's reputation. — **to pick a hole in one's coat** *or* **jacket**, to find or reveal a fault or blemish in one.

You see I am glad *to pick a hole in his jacket.* *Scott*

— **to p. a thank** *or* **thanks**, to curry favor. *Obs.* — **to p. in**, to work or put in, as the shadow in a painting. — **to p. off.** **a** To pluck; to remove by picking. **b** To shoot or bring down one by one; as, sharpshooters *pick off* the enemy. — **to p. out.** **a** To take out by picking. **b** To select. **c** To gain. *Obs.* **d** To distinguish or make out by nice use of the mind or senses; as, *to pick out* a meaning. **c** To play (a tune or piece of music) by finding its notes on an instrument. **f** To adorn; ornament. *Obs.*, except specif., to relieve the ground color of, as with contrasting lines; to variegate; as, *to pick out* any dark stuff with bright colors. — **to p. to pieces**, to pull apart piece by piece; hence, to analyze; esp., to censure in detail. — **to p. up.** **a** To break up or extract with a pick. **b** To take up, as with the fingers. **c** To get by repeated efforts; to gain or acquire by improving one's opportunities; as, *to pick up* a livelihood; *to pick up* news. **d** To take up, in, or along, as something found, overtaken, or the like; as, the coach *picks up* passengers. **e** To come upon; find; specif., to bring into the range of vision. **f** To put on again or regain (flesh). **g** To pluck up or regain (courage or spirit). **h** To make tidy or put in order (a room). *U. S.* **i** To scrape acquaintance with; to enter informally into conversation or companionship with.

pick (pĭk), *v. i.* **1.** To do clearing or stripping; gnaw. *Scot.* **2.** To eat slowly, sparingly, daintily, mincingly, or by morsels; to nibble; *Slang or Colloq.*, to eat. *Dryden.* **3.** To search carefully; to choose with care. **4.** To steal in a small way; to pilfer; — now used as a sort of euphemism, chiefly in the phrase *pick and steal.*

To keep my hands from *picking* and stealing.
• *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

to pick at. **a** To try to pull; to subject to a picking or pulling; as, *to pick at* the bedclothes. **b** To find fault with continually; to nag at; to worry or set upon. *Now U. S. & Dial. Eng.* — **to p. on** *or* **upon.** = TO PICK AT **b.** *Dial. U. S.*

pick (pĭk), *n.* [From PICK to pierce.] **1.** Act of picking; specif.: **a** A blow with a pointed instrument. **b** Of a quarrel, a giving occasion. *Rare.* **c** Act of choosing or selecting; choice; right or privilege of selection; also, that which is or would be chosen first; the choicest or best; as, to have one's *pick;* the *pick* of the flock. **2.** The taking of a bit or small amount of food, as that which a bird takes at one peck; a small quantity of food; a meal, esp. a scanty one. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Print.* A particle, as of hardened ink, dirt, or paper, embedded in the hollow of a letter and causing a spot on a printed sheet; also, an extra particle of metal, or the like, on an electrotype or stereotype plate; hence, a spot or blot due to such a particle; — so called because the particle is picked out, as with a needle or bodkin. **4.** The portion or quantity of a crop gathered at one time; a picking, as of hops, fruit, or the like. **5.** *Painting.* That which is picked in, as with a pencil. **6.** One of the spots or pips of dice. *Obs. & R.*

pick'a-back' (pĭk'ȧ-băk'), *adv.* Also *pickback, pickapack,* etc. [Orig. uncert.] On the back or shoulders; as, to ride *pickaback.*

pick'age (pĭk'ĕj), **pic'cage,** *n.* [LL. *picagium,* fr. F. *piquer* to prick.] *O. Eng. Law.* Toll paid at fairs for leave to break ground for booths, etc.

pick'a-nin'ny (pĭk'ȧ-nĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [Dim. of Sp. *pequeño* little, young, or Pg. *pequeno.*] **1.** A little one; a small child; — applied to: **a** In the United States and West Indies, a negro or colored child. **b** In Africa, a child of any of various native races, as the Kafirs. **c** In Australia, a child of one of the aboriginal races. **2.** A child. *Humorous.*

pick'a-nin'ny, *a.* Very small or young; tiny.

pick'a-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *piqueron* (Cotgrave) a spur.] A piked pole with a hook, used by lumbermen in river driving and by tracklayers in aligning railroad ties.

pick'ax', pick'axe' (pĭk'ăks'), *n.* [A corruption of ME. *pikois, pikeis,* F. *picois,* fr. *pic.* See PICK a pickax, PIKE a sharp point.] A tool with a curved or straight blade pointed at both ends or with a point at one end and a transverse edge or blunt end at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a pick or mattock.

pick dressing. *Arch.* In cut stonework, a facing made by a pointed tool, leaving the surface in little pits.

picked (pĭkt; *formerly* pĭk'ĕd), *p. a.* [See PICK to pierce.] **1.** Cleared or cleansed, as of worthless matter, by picking. **2.** Adorned; trim; spruce; dainty; fastidious. *Obs.* **3.** Carefully selected; chosen; as, *picked* men. **4.** Purposely caused or made; sought; — said of a quarrel.

pick'ed (pĭk'ĕd; pĭkt), *a.* Pointed; peaked; piked; spiny. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*, exc. in **picked dogfish**, the spiny dogfish. See DOGFISH.

pick-eer' (pĭk-ēr'), *v. i.;* PICK-EERED' (-ērd'); PICK-EER'ING. [Prob. fr. F. *picorer* to go marauding, orig., to go to steal cattle, ultimately fr. L. *pecus, pecoris,* cattle; cf. F. *picorée,* Sp. *pecorea,* robbery by straggling soldiers.] **1.** To maraud; pillage; privateer; pirate. Cf. PICAROON, *v. Obs.* **2.** To skirmish in advance of an army; hence, to skirmish; reconnoiter; scout. Specif.: **a** To skirmish amorously; to flirt. *Obs.* **b** To bicker or wrangle. *Obs.*

pick'er (pĭk'ẽr), *n.* [From PICK to throw.] *Weaving.* The piece that impels the shuttle through the warp.

pick'er (pĭk'ẽr), *n.* [From PICK to pierce, prick, pluck.] **1.** One that picks, in any sense; specif., one who uses a pick; one who gathers, chooses, seeks occasion, etc.; a thief; a pick; as, a cotton *picker.* "*Pickers* and stealers" (i. e., the fingers or hands). *Shak.* **2.** *Mach.* A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces so as to loosen and separate the fiber. **3.** Any of various tools or instruments; as: **a** *Firearms.* A priming wire to clean a vent. *Obs. or R.* **b** A toothpick. **c** A picklock. **d** A tool used in touching up electrotypes. **e** A tool to clear out small openings.

pick'er-el (-ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of PIKE, the fish.] **1.** A young or small pike. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Bet [better] is, quoth he, a pike than a *pickerel.* *Chaucer.*

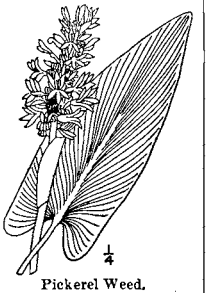
2. In America, sometimes, the pike regardless of size or age; specif., any of several smaller species of the pike family, esp. *Esox reticulatus,* which attains a length of about two feet, and is a good food fish. It inhabits lakes and streams

Pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*). $\frac{1}{8}$

in the Eastern and Southern States. Two very small species (*E. americanus,* the banded pickerel, and *E. vermiculatus*) are found in the Atlantic States and Middle West respectively. **b** The wall-eyed pike.

pickerel frog. A brown frog (*Rana palustris*) of eastern North America having squarish dark spots on the back.

pickerel weed. **a** An American monocotyledonous plant (*Pontederia cordata*) growing in shallow water of streams and ponds. It has spikes of blue flowers and cordate or sagittate leaves. Also, any other species of *Pontederia.* **b** Any of various other plants growing in still water, as species of *Potamogeton.*



$\frac{1}{4}$

Pickerel Weed.

pick'er-ing (-ĭng), *n.* [Probably a corruption of PICKEREL.] **a** A pickerel. **b** The sauger.

pick'er-up', *n.* One who picks up; specif., *Woolgrowing,* in Australia, a workman employed at shearing time to pick up each fleece as it falls from the shears, roll it up, and carry it to the sorting table.

pick'et (pĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *piquet,* properly dim. of *pique* spear, pike. See PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** A pointed or sharpened stake, post, peg, or pale; as: **a** A pale used in making fences. **b** A stake used in making stockades. **c** A stake in fortifications and encampments marking bounds and angles. **d** A stake or peg used for tethering horses. **e** A peg for a tent rope. **f** A stake on which in a former mode of military punishment the offender was forced to stand with one foot. **2.** Standing on a picket as a military punishment. *Obs.* **3.** *Mil.* **a** A detached body of soldiers serving to guard an army from surprise, and to oppose reconnoitering parties of the enemy; — sometimes called **outlying picket**; specif., a detachment sent out from the support in a system of outposts, which itself sends out in advance the sentinels. See OUTPOST. **b** A detachment kept ready in camp for such duty; — sometimes called **inlying picket.** **c** A detail to bring in those who have overstayed leave, etc. *Rare.* **4.** By extension, a person posted by a labor organization at an approach to the place of work affected by a strike to ascertain the workmen going and coming and persuade or otherwise influence them to quit working there. **5.** *Firearms.* An elongated bullet of cylindro-conoidal form. *Obs. or R.* **6.** *Surv.* = RANGE POLE.

pick'et, *v. t.* **1.** To inclose, fasten, fence, or fortify with pickets, or pointed stakes; to palisade. **2.** To tether to or as to a picket; as, to *picket* a horse. **3.** To punish by the use of a picket. *Obs. or Hist.* **4.** *Mil.* **a** To guard, as a camp or road, by an outlying picket. **b** To post as a picket. **5.** To post watchers at the approaches to (a place of employment affected by a strike) in order to ascertain those who work there and persuade them, or otherwise influence them, to give up the work. See PICKET, *n.*, 4.

pick'et, *v. i.* To take up the station and duties of a picket, military or labor; to do, or go on, picket duty.

picket guard. *Mil.* **a** A detail, often of horse and foot, kept in readiness in case of alarm. **b** A picket guarding a particular position. *Rare.*

picket line. *Mil.* **a** A position held by a line of pickets. **b** A rope t ...ch horses are secured, esp. while being groomed; a tether.

pick'ing (pĭk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that picks; **as: a** Act of digging or breaking up, as with a pick. **b** Act of choosing, plucking, seeking occasion, etc. **c** Thieving; pilfering. **d** *Mining.* Rough sorting of ore. **e** *Masonry.* Dabbing. See 1st DAB, 2. **f** *Weaving.* The driving of the shuttle through the warp sley. **2.** That which is or may be picked or picked up; that which is got by picking; amount picked; a scrap; *pl.*, portions picked up or out, as refuse matter from wool. **3.** That which is pilfered or privately or surreptitiously picked up as a perquisite; — usually in *pl.* **4.** A soft or not fully burned brick. **5.** *pl.* Pulverized oyster shells used in walks. *Eng.*

pick'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That picks (in various senses). **2.** Nice; finical; fastidious. Cf. PICKED, *p. a.*, 2. *Obs.*

pick'le (pĭk''l), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A grain or corn, as of barley or wheat, or, formerly, of sand. **2.** A small quantity or amount; a little; a bit; — used without *of.* "The little *pickle* money." *Stevenson.*

pick'le, *n.* [Cf. D. *pekel;* perh. akin to E. *pick* to pierce, prick, pluck.] **1.** **a** A salt-and-water solution for preserving or corning fish, meat, etc.; brine. **b** Vinegar, plain or spiced, for preserving vegetables, fish, eggs, oysters, etc. **2.** Any article of food that has been preserved in brine or in vinegar; — usually in *pl.* **3.** *Metal Work.* A bath of dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, etc., to remove burnt sand, scale rust, etc., from the surface of castings, or other articles of metal, or to brighten them or improve their color. **4.** A preservative solution, as of alcohol or formalin. *Cant.* **5.** A condition or situation, esp. an unpleasant or difficult one; a sorry plight; a predicament; — often with a qualifying word. "How cam'st thou in this *pickle?*" *Shak.* **6.** A state of drunkenness. *Slang.* **7.** A person, as a boy, who is troublesome or mischievous; as, a little *pickle.* *Colloq.*

in pickle, ready for use; prepared; as, to keep a rod *in pickle.*

pick'le, *v. t.;* PICK'LED (-'ld); PICK'LING (-lĭng). **1.** To preserve, season, or steep in pickle; to treat with some kind of pickle; as, to *pickle* herrings or cucumbers. **2.** To rub salt, or salt and vinegar, on (the back), or on the back of (a person), after flogging. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** *Metal Work.* To treat with, or steep in, pickle. **4.** To give an antique appearance to; — said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters.

pick'le, *v. t.* [Dim. & freq. of *pick* to peck, prick.] **1.** Prob., to clean by picking in a small way. *Obs.* **2.** To pick by bits or in a small way; to peck; nibble; to eat sparingly or mincingly. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pick'le, *v. i.* *Now Chiefly Scot.* **1.** To pick a little at a time; to eat sparingly or mincingly. **2.** To trifle; dawdle; piddle. **3.** To practice petty thieving; to pilfer.

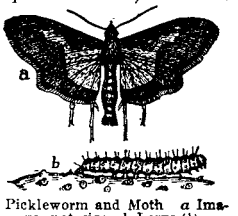
to pickle in, *or* **out of, one's ain poke nook** *or* **pock neuk,** to depend on one's own exertions. *Scot.* *Scott.*

pick'led (pĭk''ld), *pret. & p. p.* of PICKLE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Steeped in, or treated with, some kind of pickle. **b** Mischievous; troublesome; rascally. *Obs.* **c** Intoxicated. *Slang.*

pick'le-her'ring, *n.* [See PICKLE; HERRING; cf. D. *pekelharing.*] *Obs. or R.* **1.** A pickled herring **2.** A merry-andrew; a buffoon. See PICKELHERING.

pick'ler (pĭk'lẽr), *n.* **1.** A vegetable, as a cucumber or onion, of a suitable size for pickling. **2.** One that pickles, lit. or fig.

pick'le-worm' (pĭk''l-wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a brown-and-yellow pyralid moth (*Diaphania nitidalis*). The larva bores in green cucumbers and melons.



Pickleworm and Moth *a* Imago, nat. size; *b* Larva ($\frac{1}{2}$).

pick'lock' (pĭk'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** One who picks locks; specif., **a** thief. **2.** A tool for picking locks.

pick'-me-up', *n.* A stimulant, restorative, or tonic; a bracer. *Colloq.*

pick'pock'et (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* **1.** One who steals purses or other articles from pockets. *Bentley.* **2.** The shepherd's-purse.

pick'thank' (-thăŋk'), *n.* One who curries, or tries to curry, favor with another, as by flattery, sycophancy, or, esp., talebearing; hence, a flatterer or sycophant; a talebearer or informer. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

pick'-up', *or* **pick'up',** *n.* *Colloq., Cant, or Slang.* **1.** Act of picking up, as, in various games, the fielding or hitting of a ball just after it strikes the ground. **2.** That which picks up; specif.: *Elec.* = BRUSH, 3 **a.** **3.** One that is picked up, as a meal hastily got up for the occasion, a chance acquaintance, an informal game, etc.

Pick'wick, Mr. (pĭk'wĭk). The hero of Dickens's novel "The Pickwick Papers," notable for his goodheartedness and simplicity. He founds a club called after him, and with other members, under his guidance, travels over England, meeting with laughable adventures. See BARDELL, MRS.

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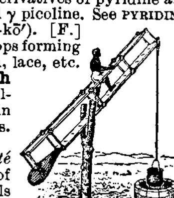
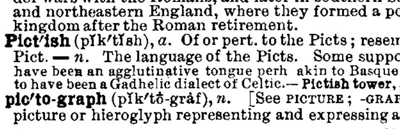
pick. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIQUE. [var. of PITCH.]
pick Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
pick, *n.* [F. *pique.*] In playing cards, a spade. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
pick, *a.* Picked; best. *Colloq.*
pick'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
pick'a-del. † PICCADILL.
pickadevant, pickadevaunt. † PICKEDEVANT.
pickant. † PIQUANT.
picksnte † PIQUANT. [BACK.]
pick'a-pack'. Var. of PICKA-
pickard. † PICARD.
pick'a-ro. † PICARO.
pick'a-roon'. † PICAROON.
pick'a-ter'nie. Var. of PICTARNIE.
pick'ax, pick'axe', *v. t. & i.* To work or remove with a pickax.
pickaz, *or* **pickaxe, team.** A unicorn team. [BACK]
pick'back'. Var. of PICKA-
picke. † PIKE, PITCH.
pickedevant, *n.* [Cf. PIKE a sharp point, PEAK a point, PICKED pointed. The second part is F. *devant* before.] A Vandyke beard. *Obs.*
pick'ed-ly, *adv.* of PICKED, *p. a.* (esp. sense 2). *Obs.*
pick'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS; PICKED, *p. a.* (sense 2). *Obs.*
pick-eer', *n.* A skirmish. *Obs.*
pick-eer'er, *n.* One who pickeers. *Obs.*
pick'el. † PICKLE, PIGHTLE.
pick'el. Var. of PIKEL.
‖ **Pick'el-hau'be** (pĭk'ĕl-hou'-bē), *n.; pl.* -HAUBEN (-bē n). [G.] Spiked helmet worn by German soldiers.
‖ **Pick'el-he'ring** (-hā'rĭng), *n.* [G. Cf. PICKLE-HERRING.] Stock name for the fool or merry-andrew in old German comedy. The name, it is thought, was first assumed by an Englishman, Robert Reynolds. In the early 17th century he traveled in Germany with a company of strolling comedians and created a type which lasted for a century.
pick'ell. † PIGHTLE, PICKLE.
Pick'er-ing gov'er-nor (pĭk'ẽr-ĭng). [After Thomas R. *Pickering,* of Portland, Conn.] See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.
Pick'er-ing's tree toad *or* **frog.** [After Charles *Pickering* (1805–78), American physician.] The piping frog.
pickeroon. † PICAROON.
pick'er-y (pĭk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Scots Law.* Petty theft.
pick'er-y. † PECCARY.
‖ **ick'et.** Var. of PIQUET.
pick'et (pĭk'ĭt), *n.* A tern. *Local Eng.*
pick'et, pick-ette'. † PIQUET.
pick'e-tee'. † PICOTEE.
pick'et-eer', *n.* A man employed as a picket during a strike. *Trade-Union Cant.*
pick'et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PICKET. [*Local, U. S.*]
picket tail. The pintail duck.
pick'fault', *n.* Faultfinder. *Obs.*
pick'fork', *n.* A pitchfork. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pick glass. A magnifying glass for comparing yarns, etc.
pick'goose'. † PEAKGOOSE.
pick hammer. A pick with one end sharp and the other blunt.
pick'hatch'. † PICKTHATCH.
pick'le-man (pĭk'ĭ-mȧn), *n.* A pikeman. *Scot.*
pick'le-maw' (pĭk'ĭ-mȧ'), *n.* [Cf. PICKMAW.] The blackheaded gull. *Scot.*
pick'le-tar. Var. of PICTARNE.
picking peg = 1st PICKER.
pick'it. † PEAKED, lean.
pickitivant. † PICKEDEVANT.
pick'l. Pickle. *Ref. Sp.*
pick'ld. Pickled. *Ref. Sp.*
pick'le. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIGHTLE.
Pick'le, Per'e-grine (pĕr'ē-grĭn, pĭk''l; pĕr'ē-grēn). The savage, ungrateful, and profligate hero of Smollett's "Adventures of Peregrine Pickle." He delights in practical jokes.
pick'led. *a.* Speckled.
pickle green. a Scheele's green. b Paris green.
pickle plant. Pickleweed
pick'ler, *n.* One who pickles, or eats sparingly. *Obs.*
pick'le-weed', *n.* = GLASSWORT **a.**
pick'lin, pick'ling, *n.* A kind of coarse linen or fine canvas. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pick'ling, *a.* [Perh. fr. PICKLE to clean or nibble.] Mediocre; paltry. *Obs.*
pick'ling, *n.* A painful skin eruption of workers in arsenic works, due to uncleanliness.
pick'lock', *a.* Used in picking locks; as, a *picklock* key.
pick machine. = PUNCHING MACHINE.
pick'man. *n.* 1 A laborer who uses a pick or pickax. 2. A haymaker who rakes the hay into rows. *Dial. Eng.* 3. A tern. *Dial. Eng.*
pick'maw' (pĭk'mȧ'), *n.* [Cf. PICK to peck, or PICK to throw; MAW gull.] The black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*
pick'nick, pick'nick-er, etc. Vars of PICNIC, PICNICKER, etc. *Obs. or R.*
pick'o'ver, *n* *Weaving.* A floating thread. [PICKABACK.]
pick'pack'. Dial. Eng. var. of
pick'pock'et, *v. i.* To steal articles from pockets.
pick'pock'et-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Pickpocketing. [eting.]
pick'pock'et-ry, *n.* Pickpock-
pick'purse', *n.* 1. One who steals purses, or money. *Obs. or R.* 2. The shepherd's-purse.
pick rake. A small oyster rake with few teeth. *Local, U S.*
pick'rel. † PICKEREL.
pick'some (pĭk'sŭm), *a.* [*pick,* v. + 1st *-some.*] Particular; fastidious. — **pick'some-ness,** *n.*
pick'straw', *n.* Trifler; idler. *Obs.*
pick'sy. Var. of PIXY.
pickt. Picked. *Ref. Sp.*
pick'thank', *a.* Currying favor; fawning; sycophantic.
pick'thank', *v. i.* To act the part of a pickthank; to curry favor. — *v. t.* To get by sycophancy. *Obs.*
pick'thank'ly, *a.* Pickthank. *Obs.* — **pick'thank'ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
pickt'hatch', *n* [*picked,* a. + *hatch* a door.] A hatch guarded by spikes, as formerly used in houses of prostitution; hence, a brothel; — also used to designate a part of Clerkenwell, London *Obs.*
pick tongs. *Metal Working.* Tongs for handling hot metal.
pick'tooth', *n.* A toothpick. *Obs. or R.*
pick'tooth', *a.* Ease-taking; [indolent.]
pick'-up', *or* **pick'up',** *a.* 1. Picking up or used in picking up; as, *pick-up* tongs. 2. Chosen, got up or together, etc., on or for the occasion.
Pick'wick (pĭk'wĭk), *n.* A kind of cheap cigar. *Eng.*

Pick-wick′i-an (pĭk-wĭk′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Mr. Pickwick, or the Pickwick Club.
Pickwickian sense, a parliamentary, merely technical or constructive, or conveniently esoteric, sense; a sense other than the obvious one; — from the reply of a character in the "Pickwick Papers," who, when asked if he had used an insulting expression in a common sense, said "he had not — he had used the word in its *Pickwickian sense.*"
pic′nic (pĭk′nĭk), *n.* [F. *piquenique;* orig. uncert.] **1**. Orig., a kind of fashionable social entertainment at which each person contributed food to a common table; now, an excursion or pleasure party in which the members partake of refreshments together, usually in the open air, the food being either carried by themselves or provided by one or more individuals for the party.
2. An easy or pleasant time or experience. *Slang.*
3. [*cap.*] A member of the **Picnic Society**, an association of fashionable Londoners in the early 19th century for getting up social entertainments, private theatricals, etc. *Obs.*
pic′nic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a picnic.
pic′nic, *v. i.;* PIC′NICKED (-nĭkt); PIC′NICK-ING (-nĭ-kĭng). To go on, or hold, a picnic; to eat in picnic fashion.
pic′nick-er (-nĭ-kẽr), *n.* One who takes part in a picnic.
pic′o-line (pĭk′ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [L. *pix, picis*, pitch + 2d *-ol* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric bases, C_6H_7N, occurring in bone oil and coal tar, and prepared in various ways, as colorless mobile liquids of strong odor. They are methyl derivatives of pyridine and usually distinguished as α, β, and γ picoline. See PYRIDINE.
‖ **pi′cot′** (pē′kō′), *n.; pl.* -COTS (*F.* -kō′). [F.] One of many small ornamental loops forming a border or edging, as on ribbon, lace, etc.
pi-co′tah (pĭ-kō′tȧ), **pi-cot′tah** (-kŏt′ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *picota* post, pillory.] A kind of sweep used in India for raising water from wells. Cf. SHADOOF.


Picotah.

pic′o-tee′ (pĭk′ō-tē′), *n.* [F. *picoté* dotted, pricked.] *Hort.* One of a race of carnations having petals of a uniform white or yellow ground color, with a marginal band of another color, usually red.
pic′ric (pĭk′rĭk), *a.* [Gr. πικρός bitter.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a yellow, crystalline, monobasic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, got by action of nitric acid on phenol or allied compounds. It is bitter, poisonous, and unstable when heated, and its salts, the picrates, explode when heated or struck. It is used as a dye and in manufacturing explosives.
pic′rite (pĭk′rīt), *n.* [Gr. πικρός bitter; — so called from its large per cent of magnesia.] *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite composed of augite and olivine. Originally, a variety of basalt without feldspar.
pic′ro- (pĭk′rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. πικρός, *bitter.*
pic′ro-car′mine (-kär′mĭn; -mīn), *n.* *Biol.* A stain for tissues made by mixing solutions of carmine and picric acid.
pic′rol (pĭk′rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*picro-* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A bitter crystalline antiseptic used as a substitute for iodoform, etc. Chemically, it is a sulphonic and iodo derivative of resorcin, $C_6HI_2(OH)_2SO_3K$.
pic′ro-tox′in (pĭk′rō-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [*picro-* + *toxic.*] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance found in cocculus indicus and in the roots of *Stephania.* It is a violent poison, resembling strychnine in its action. — **pic′ro-tox′ic** (-sĭk), *a.*
Pict (pĭkt), *n.* [L. *Picti*, pl.; cf. AS. *Peohtas.*] One of a people, prob. of Iberian race, inhabiting Great Britain from prehistoric times, who became finally amalgamated with the Scots about the 9th century. In historic times the Picts dwelt chiefly in the northern and western Highlands of Scotland, whence they carried on continual border wars with the Romans, and later in southern Scotland and northeastern England, where they formed a powerful kingdom after the Roman retirement.
Pict′ish (pĭk′tĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Picts; resembling a Pict. — *n.* The language of the Picts. Some suppose it to have been an agglutinative tongue perh akin to Basque; others, to have been a Gadhelic dialect of Celtic. — **Pictish tower**, a broch
pic′to-graph (pĭk′tō-grȧf), *n.* [See PICTURE; -GRAPH.] A picture or hieroglyph representing and expressing an idea; writing in such symbols. — **pic′to-graph′ic** (pĭk′tō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **pic′to-graph′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*


Pictographs of the Ojibwa Indians.

pic-tog′ra-phy (pĭk-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *pictus* painted + *-graphy.*] Picture writing, or use of pictographs.
Pic′ton her′ring (pĭk′tŏn). [From *Picton*, New Zealand.] Any of various fishes when smoked and dried like bloaters. *New Zealand.*
pic-to′ri-al (pĭk-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *pictorius*, fr. *pictor* a painter, fr. *pingere* to paint. See PAINT.] **1**. Of or pert. to, or made by, a painter, or painting or drawing. *Rare.*
2. Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures; representing with the clearness of a picture; picturesque; graphic; as, a *pictorial* dictionary. "*Pictorial* rhetoric." *Ruskin.*
Syn. — PICTORIAL, PICTURESQUE. That is PICTORIAL which pertains to, or is of the nature of, a picture, or which is embellished with pictures, — although, in the latter sense, *illustrated* is now the commoner term; PICTURESQUE, as here compared (see GRAPHIC), applies to that which has the qualities which make a striking picture; as, "to note in a picture [the] true *pictorial* charm" (*W. Pater*); "A painter may make a *pictorial* presentation of a cartman beating his horse" (*J. C. Van Dyke*); "His want of appreciation of the *picturesque* — want of the sketcher's sense — causes him to miss half the charm of a landscape which is nothing if not 'quiet,' as a painter would say" (*H. James*); "Cascina . . . gray within a red husk of walls, inexhaustibly *picturesque*" (*M. Hewlett*).
— **pic-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pic-to′ri-al-ness**, *n.*
pic′tur-a-ble (pĭk′tụ̈r-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or fit for, being painted or pictured. — **pic′tur-a-ble-ness**, *n.*
pic′ture (pĭk′tụ̈r), *n.* [L. *pictura*, fr. *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint. See PAINT.] **1**. Act, process, or art of painting; state of being painted; representation by painting. *Obs.*
2. Paintings or pictorial representations collectively. *Obs.*
3. A representation, as of a person, group of objects, landscape, building, or the like, on canvas, paper, or other surface, produced by painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc.; esp., such representation as a work of art. By extension, *Obs.*, a statue or model; an image.
The young king's *picture* . . . in virgin wax. *Howell.*
4. A transitory visible image or reproduction due to the working of physical laws or made by utilizing such laws, as an image made by the lens of the eye or a telescope.
5. An image, likeness, or copy; that which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing; a concrete representation, realization, or embodiment (of an abstraction); an illustration, figure, or symbol; as, the child is the *picture* of his father; the man is the *picture* of grief.
6. A mental image; as, to recall a *picture* from the past.
7. A representation by the posing of persons or a person, silent and usually motionless, as of a scene or action by a group or a statue by a person properly posed; a tableau; — called more fully **living picture** (*tableau vivant*).
8. **a** That which is suitable for a picture; a picturesque or beautiful object; as, she is a *picture. Colloq.* **b** A description so vivid or graphic as to suggest a mental image or give an accurate idea (of the thing described).
pic′ture, *v. t.;* PIC′TURED (-tụ̈rd); PIC′TUR-ING (-tụ̈r-ĭng). **1**. To represent in a picture; to draw or paint; to depict; to delineate; to form or produce a likeness of, as by painting; to represent symbolically or visually.
I have not seen him so *pictured.* *Shak.*
2. To describe graphically; to portray in words.
3. To be a picture or image of. *Rare.*
4. To bring before the mind; to form a (mental) picture of; to imagine; as, to *picture* one's future.
picture card. **a** *Playing Cards.* A card bearing a picture; a coat card; the king, queen, or knave (jack). **b** Short for PICTURE POST CARD.
pic′tured (-tụ̈rd), *a.* Furnished or illustrated with pictures; represented by, or in or as in, a picture or pictures; as, a *pictured* scene. — **pictured card**, a picture card.
picture gallery. A gallery, or large room, devoted to the exhibition of pictures; hence, a collection of pictures.
picture hat. A woman's broad-brimmed hat, usually black and adorned with ostrich plumes, modeled on hats seen in famous pictures, as the paintings of Gainsborough and Reynolds. See GAINSBOROUGH HAT, *Illust.*
picture post card *or* **postal card**. A postal card with a picture printed or otherwise reproduced on the back.
pic′tur-esque′ (pĭk′tụ̈r-ĕsk′), *a.* [It. *pittoresco:* cf. F. *pittoresque.* See PICTORIAL.] **1**. Forming, or fitted to form, a picture; as, a *picturesque* scene or attitude; also, assuming pictorial form or summoning pictures to the mind; as, *picturesque* language; *picturesque* memory.
What is *picturesque* as placed in relation to the beautiful and the sublime? It is . . the characteristic pushed into a sensible excess. *De Quincey.*
2. Possessing quaint, rugged, or homely charm, or unique or vivid suggestiveness, as distinguished from beauty or sublimity; as, a *picturesque* life; a *picturesque* style.
3. Seeking, or readily affected by, the picturesque. *Rare.* "*Picturesque* tourists." *Carlyle.*
Syn. — See PICTORIAL, GRAPHIC.
— **pic′tur-esque′ly**, *adv.* — **pic′tur-esque′ness**, *n.*
picture writing. **a** Art of recording events or expressing messages by pictures representing the actions or facts. **b** The record or message so represented. Cf. PICTOGRAPHY.
pic′ul (pĭk′ŭl), *n.* [Jav. & Malay *pikul*, fr. *pikul* to carry on the back; n., a man's burden.] A commercial weight varying in different countries and for different commodities. In China, Japan, Sumatra, and elsewhere it is 133⅓ pounds (60.48 kg.). In the Philippines it is usually 140 lbs. ($\frac{1}{16}$ of a long ton), and there is a Malay picul of 142.7 lbs.
pic′u-let (pĭk′ū-lĕt), **pic′ule** (pĭk′ūl), *n.* [Dim. from L. *picus* woodpecker.] Any of numerous small woodpeckers of the subfamily **Pi′cum-ni′næ** (pĭ′kŭm-nī′nē), with the tail feathers soft and rounded. They inhabit South America, Africa, and the East Indies.
Pi′cus (pī′kŭs), *n.* [L.] **1**. An ancient Italian god of agriculture, with prophetic powers. In Latin legend, he was a brave warrior, the first king of Latium, and was finally turned into a woodpecker by Circe, whose love he rejected.
2. [L., a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* A genus formerly including all woodpeckers, but now usually restricted to the black woodpecker (*P. martius*) of northern Europe and Asia.
pid′dle (pĭd′'l), *v. i.;* PID′DLED (-'ld); PID′DLING (-lĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. Sw. *pittla* to keep picking at, Sw. *peta* to pick.] *Now Rare or Dial.* **1**. To deal or work in a trifling or petty way; to act or concern one's self idly or inefficiently; to trifle; play; putter. *Ascham.*
2. To toy or pick (with or at one's food); to eat mincingly.
3. To make water; to urinate; — a child's word.
pid′dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who piddles; trifler; putterer.
pid′dling (-lĭng), *a.* Trifling; trivial; frivolous; paltry; — applied to persons and things. "*Piddling* Tibalds." *Pope.*
pid′dock (-ŭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Any mollusk of the genus *Pholas* or family Pholadidæ; a pholad. See PHOLAS.
pidg′in, pi′geon (pĭj′ĭn; -ŭn), *n.* Chinese corruption of *business* (used indefinitely); — chiefly in **pidgin,** *or* **pigeon, English**, the strange jargon, mainly of English words (often corrupted) arranged after Chinese syntax, used as a lingua franca between foreigners and the Chinese in China and elsewhere in the East. Sometimes, a similar jargon used between peoples of different languages.
pie (pī), *n.* [ME. *pie, pye;* orig. uncert.; possibly connected with *pie* magpie.] **1**. **a** An article of food consisting of a pastry crust with any of various kinds of filling in or under it. **b** Also, a kind of layer cake spread with jam or cream, as Washington *pie*, cream *pie*, etc.
2. That which resembles a pie; as, a mud or dirt *pie.*
3. A heap or pile; as: **a** A pile of potatoes stored in a pit and covered with straw, etc., or one of manure or dung. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *Wool Trade.* A pile of trimmings or remnants of sheepskins soaked and laid away to sweat.
4. That which is likened to a pie in desirability, a "good thing." *Slang, U. S.*
a finger, *or* **hand, in the pie**, a part or share in some action; — often implying officiousness.
pie, *n.* [F. *pie*, L. *pica;* cf. *picus* woodpecker, *pingere* to paint; the bird being perh. named from its colors. Cf. 1st & 2d PICA, PAINT, SPEIGHT.] **1**. A magpie, esp. the European species, but extended to various birds called *magpie.*
2. A cunning or wily person, or a voluble or pert one.
3. A pied, or party-colored, animal, as a pied hound.
pie, *n.* [See PI, in this sense.] **1**. *Print.* Type confusedly mixed. See 2d PI. *Brit.*
2. Hence, a jumble; chaos; confusion; mess.
pie, pye (pī), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *pie* magpie, and named from some resemblance to the colors of the hird. Cf. 1st & 2d PICA.] **1**. *Eccl.* A table, or collection of rules, used in England before the Reformation to ascertain the proper service or office for the day. This is probably the *pie* of the obsolete oath "By cock and *pie.*"
2. Usually more fully **pie,** *or* **pye, book.** An alphabetical index or catalogue, as of court records. *Obs.*
pie′bald′ (pī′bôld′), *a.* [*pie* the magpie + *bald.*] **1**. Of different colors, properly two, esp. white and black; having spots and patches of black and white, or other colors; mottled; pied; party-colored. "A *piebald* steed." *Dryden.*
2. Hence, mixed; motley; mongrel. "*Piebald* languages." *Hudibras.*
piece (pēs), *n.* [ME. *pece*, F. *pièce*, LL. *pecia, petia*, prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *peth* a thing, a part, portion, a little, Armor. *pez*, Gael. & Ir. *cuid* part, share. Cf. PETTY.]
1. A fragment or part separated from the whole in any manner, as by cutting, splitting, or tearing; a part; portion; as, a *piece* of sugar; two *pieces* of paper.
2 A definite or limited part or quantity regarded as dis-

Pick-wick′i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An expression used or statement made in a Pickwickian sense.
Pick-wick′i-an-ly, *adv.* In a Pickwickian sense. [PEAKY.]
pick′y. Dial. Eng. var. of
pick′y. Scot. & dial. Eng. var of PITCHY. [of PICKABACK]
pick′y-back′. Dial Eng var.
pickydilly. † PICCADILL.
pi′cle (pĭk′'l) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIGHTLE.
pic′nic, *v. t.* **1**. To provide as at a picnic. *Obs.* [picnic.]
2. To entertain or honor with a
pic′nick-er-y (pĭk′nĭk-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1**. A collection of things contributed by many.
2. Provisions, utensils, etc., needed for picnicking.
Pic-nick′i-an (pĭk-nĭk′ĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Picnic Society (see PICNIC, *n.*, 3); also [*l. c.*], a participator in a picnic *Rare.*
pic′nickt. Picnicked. *Ref. Sp.*
pic′nick-y, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a picnic. *Colloq.*
pic′nid, pic-nom′e-ter, etc. Erroneous for PYCNID, etc.
pico. † PICUL.
‖ **pi′co** (pē′kō), *n.* [Sp.] A peak; a conical mountain.
2. A gambling game similar to keno. *Cant, U. S.*
picoise. † PICKAX.
picol. † PICUL.
pic′o-ry, pic′o-ree, *n.* [See PICKEER.] Pillage; also, foraging. *Obs.*
‖ **pi′co′té′** (pē′kō′tā′), *a.* [F.] *Art.* **a** Composed of picots, as an edge or fringe. **b** Decorated with such an edge or fringe
pic′o-tine′ (pĭk′ō-tēn′). Var. of PICOTEE.
pic′o-tite (pĭk′ō-tīt), *n.* [After *Picot* de la Peyrouse, French botanist.] *Min.* A dark brown variety of spinel containing chromium and iron.
picot stitch. = LOOP STITCH.
pi-cot′tah Var of PICOTAH.
picoys. † PICKAX.
pic′quan-cy, pic′quant, etc. † PIQUANCY, etc.
picque. † PICK, PIQUE.
pic-queer′. † PICKEER.
pic′quet. Var. of PICKET.
pic-quet′ (pĭ-kĕt′; pĭk′ĕt). Var. of PIQUET.
pic′quet-er (pĭk′ĕt-ẽr), *n.* [F. *piquet* a spray (of artificial leaves or flowers).] One employed in arranging artificial flowers.
pic-qué′ (pĭ-kā′). Var. of PIQUE.
pic-quier′. † PICKEER, PIQUIER.
pic′ra (pĭk′rȧ; pĭ′krȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πικρός sharp, bitter. Cf. HIERA PICRA.] *Pharm.* The powder of aloes with canella, used as a cathartic.
pic′ra-con′i-tine (pĭk′rȧ-kŏn′ĭ-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [*picro-* + *aconite* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A bitter, nonpoisonous alkaloid in the leaves and root of aconite.
pic-ram′ic (-răm′ĭk), *a.* [*picric* + *amic.*] *Chem.* Designating a red crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2)OH$, obtained by reducing picric acid.
Pic-ram′ni-a (-nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; *picro-* + Gr. θάμνος bush.] *Bot.* Syn. of TARIRI.
pic′rate (pĭk′rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of picric acid
pic′rat-ed (-rāt-ĕd; pĭk-rāt′ĕd), *a.* Containing a picrate; — said of some fireworks
picrate powder. An explosive containing a picrate.
Pi′cro′chole′ (pē′krō′kōl′), *n.* [F.; Gr. πικρός bitter + χολή choler, bile.] A character in Rabelais's "Gargantua," personifying and satirizing the mania for quarrels and conquests.
Pic′ro-den′dron (pĭk′rō-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *picro-* + *-dendron.*] *Bot.* The genus of West Indian trees consisting of the Jamaica walnut
pic′ro-ë-ryth′rin, *n.* [*picro-* + *erythrin.*] A bitter substance formed by boiling erythrin with water, alcohol, or alkali.
pic′ro-lite, *n.* [*picro-* + *-lite.*] A dark green, gray, or brown fibrous variety of serpentine.
pic′ro-mel (pĭk′rō-mĕl), *n.* [*picro-* + Gr. μέλι honey: cf. F. *picromel.*] *Chem.* A viscous bitter-sweet substance, formerly supposed to be the essential principle of the bile. It is a mixture, chiefly of salts of glycocholic and taurocholic acids.
pic′ro-tin (pĭk′rō-tĭn), *n.* [*picrotoxin* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter nonpoisonous crystalline substance in crude picrotoxin.
pic′ryl (pĭk′rĭl), *n.* [*picric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, of picric acid, analogous to phenyl.
pict, *v. t.* [L. *pictus*, p. p. of *pingere* to paint.] To paint; depict. *Rare.*
pic′tarn (pĭk′tärn; pĭk-tärn′),
pic′tarn-ie (pĭk′tär-nĭ; pĭk-tär′nĭ), *n* [Cf. PICKMAW; TERN.] **a** The black-headed gull. **b** The common tern. *Scot.*
Pic-ta′vi (pĭk-tā′vī), *n. pl.* [L.] = PICTONES.
pictel. † PIGHTLE.
pict′-hatch′. † PICKTHATCH.
pic′to-glyph (pĭk′tō-glĭf), *n.* [See PICTURE; GLYPH.] *Archæol.* A glyph.
Pic′to-nes (pĭk′tō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient people of Gaul, whose name survives in the modern *Poitiers*, possibly related to the Picts.
pic′tor. † PICTURE.
Pic′tor (pĭk′tŏr), *n.* [L., painter.] = EQUULEUS PICTORIS.
pic-to′ri-al, *n.* Short for *pictorial journal* or *paper.*
pic-to′ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Use of pictorial representation or pictorial style. — **pic-to′ri-al-ist**, *n.*
pic-to′ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To make pictorial; to represent in or as in a picture. — **pic-to′ri-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*
pic-tor′ic (pĭk-tŏr′ĭk), **pic-tor′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pictorial — **pic-tor′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Pic-tou′ dis-ease′ *or* **cattle disease** (pĭk-to͞o′). *Veter.* Winton disease; — so called from being prevalent about Pictou, N. S.
Picts′ house (pĭkts). [See PICT.] *Archæol.* One of the prehistoric dwellings in Scotland consisting of subterranean chambers with convergent stone walls.
pic′tur-al (pĭk′tụ̈r-ăl), *a.* Pictorial. *Rare.*
pic′tur-al, *n* A picture. *Obs.*
pic′ture-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
pic′ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pic′ture-ly, *a.* Like a picture; picturesque.
picture molding *or* **moulding**. A narrow molding fastened to the walls of a room near the ceiling to support pictures hung by hooks. [TIVE, *n.*, 3.]
picture plane. See PERSPEC-
pic′tur-er (pĭk′tụ̈r-ẽr), *n.* One who makes pictures; painter. *R.*
pic′tur-esque′ (-ĕsk′), *v. t.* & *i.* To render picturesque; to pose picturesquely; with *it*, to do or pursue the picturesque. *Rare.*
pic′tur-es′quish (-ĕs′kĭsh), *a.* Somewhat picturesque. *Rare.*
pic′tur-ize (pĭk′tụ̈r-īz), *v. t.* *Rare* **1**. To picture.
2. To adorn with pictures.
pic′tur-y (-ĭ), *a.* Characteristic, or like that, of pictures.
pic′u-cule (pĭk′ū-kūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *picus* woodpecker + *cuculus* cuckoo.] Any tree creeper of the family Dendrocolaptidæ.
pi-cu′da (pĭ-ko͞o′dȧ), *n.* [Sp. *picudo* sharp.] The great barracuda. See BARRACUDA
pic′u-dil′la (pĭk′ū-dĭl′ȧ; *Sp.* pē′ko͞o-thēl′yä; 146, 195), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. fr. Sp. *picudo* sharp.] A small West Indian barracuda (*Sphyræna picudilla*).
pi-cu′do (pĭ-ko͞o′dō), *n.* [Cf. Sp *picudo* pointed.] The boll weevil. [LET.]
pic′u-lule (-ū-lūl), *n.* = PICU-
pid′dle. Var. of PIGHTLE.
pide. † PIED.
pidg′eon Var of PIDGIN (English); † PIGEON.
pid′jin, pid′jun. Vars. of PIDGIN (English).
pie. † PEE, a coat. [*Obs.*]
pie, *a.* [See PI, *a.* & *n.*] Pious.
‖ **pie** (pyā), *n.* [Sp., foot.] See MEASURE. [MEASURE.]
piè (pyĕ), *n.* [It., foot.] See
pie (pī), *n.* [Hind. *pāī* or Siamese *p'āī;* cf. Skr. *pādikā* a fourth.] A small coin of India and Siam. See COIN.
pie′an-net (*dial.* pī′ă-nĕt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIANNET.
pie′bald′, *n.* A piebald animal, esp. a horse; fig., a person or animal of mixed blood.
pie′bald′, *v. i.* To become piebald. *Rare.* [-ISM.]
pie′bald′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See
pie′bald′ly, *adv.* of PIEBALD.
pie′bald′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
piece. † PECE, a cup.

tinct, or a portion or quantity constituting a single body or whole; a bit; as, a *piece* of land, road, music, poetry.
3. A quantity, as a length, weight, or size, usually fixed, in which various articles or products are made or put up for sale or use; as, a *piece*, or roll (8–16 yds., in England usually 12), of wall paper; a *piece* (from 24 to 47 yds. long by 28 to 40 inches wide) of cotton cloth; a *piece* (a half pig) of lead; a *piece* of wine or brandy, the amount contained in a cask of a capacity varying with the place, but usually equal to a butt, or two hogsheads.
4. Any thing conceived of as apart from others of the same kind; a single object or individual (of a class or group); as, a *piece* of furniture, ordnance, or mail matter.
5. An individual or single instance, specimen, or example; as, it's a *piece* of impudence; a *piece* of news.
6. A person; an individual, esp. as being of or exemplifying a certain nature or quality; — often used slightingly or in contempt. *Archaic or Dial.*
Thy mother was a *piece* of virtue. *Shak.*
7. In various senses (cant, technical, obsolete, etc.): **a** A single article of armor; — esp. in the obs. phr. *armed at all pieces.* **b** A fortified place or building, as a castle; stronghold; fortress. *Obs. Spenser.* **c** A vessel or boat; as, a rowing *piece. Obs.* **d** (1) *Chess.* A superior man, as distinguished from a pawn; also, loosely, any man. (2) *Checkers, etc.* A man. **e** *Obs. or Dial.* (1) A portion of time, esp. a short one; a while. (2) A portion of space or of the distance between two points; a short distance; as, down the road a *piece.* **f** Short for *piece of bread*, often eaten between meals. *Scot. & Dial.* **g** *Whaling.* A section or chunk of blubber; as, the blanket *piece.* **h** *Bookbinding.* A tablet of leather inserted in a panel on the back and lettered. **i** *Brewing.* = FLOOR, 7. **j** *pl.* An inferior grade of sugar obtained in refining. **k** *pl. Wool Trade.* Portions picked out of the skirtings.
8. A firearm, as a rifle or cannon; as, a battery of **six** *pieces;* a fowling *piece;* also, formerly, a crossbow.
9. A piece of money; a coin; as, a sixpenny *piece;* — formerly applied specif. to an English gold coin, as, orig., the unit, or later, the sovereign or guinea worth 22 shillings.
10. Short for *piece of work:* A production; specimen of art or handicraft. *Obs.*, except specif.: **a** A picture; a painting; formerly, also, a portrait or a piece of sculpture or statuary. **b** A literary composition, usually a short one, as in verse. **c** A play or drama. **d** A musical composition, usually a short one.
Syn. — See PART.
a, the, each, *or* **every, piece,** each of a number of pieces; each one of a set or company. — **a p. of,** something of; a bit of; one who possesses some amount of a specified character. "*A piece of* a logician." *Sir P. Sidney.* — **a p. of one's mind,** a part of what one thinks; candid opinion; hence, a reproof; rebuke; as, to give a person *a piece of one's mind.* — **a pieces,** into pieces. *Obs.* — **by the piece,** at so much for the single piece; according to the amount or quantity done; as, to buy *by the piece;* to pay *by the piece.* — **in,** *or* **of, one p.,** made up of, or formed in, a single or undivided mass. — **in pieces.** **a** Broken; disintegrated; fig., at variance. **b** Into pieces or fragments; apart. — **of a piece,** of one piece; in one piece or mass; hence, of the same kind or quality, as if from the same whole; uniform; consistent; alike; in harmony or keeping; — sometimes followed by *with.* — **on pieces,** into pieces. *Obs.* — **on the piece,** at piecework. — **p. by p.,** one piece or part after another; piecemeal.
Bring it out *piece by piece.* *Ezek.* xxiv. 6.
— **p. of eight,** the Spanish dollar; — so called from the figure 8 on it. See DOLLAR, 2. — **p. of flesh,** a human being; as, a *piece of* Eve's *flesh,* a woman. *Colloq. Shak.* — **p. of goods,** a woman or child; — humorously or disparagingly. *Obs. or Dial.* — **p. of money,** a single coin. — **p. of resistance,** lit. transl. of PIÈCE DE RÉSISTANCE. — **p. of virtu.** See VIRTU. — **to pieces,** into pieces or fragments; apart; elliptically, in pieces or fragments; disintegrated; broken, as in health or fortune; broken up.

piece (pēs), *v. t.;* PIECED (pēst); PIEC'ING (pēs'ĭng). **1.** To enlarge, complete, or repair, by adding a piece or pieces; to patch; as, to *piece* a garment; — often with *out.*
2. To put together; to unite; to make up or mend by joining or combining pieces; — often with *together.*
His adversaries . . . *pieced* themselves together in a joint opposition against him. *Fuller*
to piece in, to unite (something) with another by inserting it as an addition. — **to p. on,** to join on; to unite. — **to p. up,** to put together; to mend by uniting pieces; to patch up.

piece (pēs), *v. i.* **1.** To unite by a coalescence of parts; to come or fit together; to meet; agree. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. *Spinning.* To join threads; to do the work of a piecer. **to piece in,** to join in; to fall in. *Obs.* — **to p. on,** to join on; to be attached. — **to p. up,** *Brewing,* to raise the temperature of the mash by putting hot water (**piece liquor**) into the mash tun under the false bottom.

piece fraction. *Print.* A fraction made by piecing together figures with a bar cast on one or the other (denominator or numerator, according to the font) or set sloping between the parts, as ⅘ or 4/7; split fraction.

piece goods. Fabrics or goods usually woven in and sold by pieces or fixed lengths, as shirtings, calicoes, etc.

piece'meal' (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* [ME. *pecemele; pece* a piece + AS. *mǣlum,* dat. pl. of *mǣl* measure. See MEAL a portion.] **1.** Piece by piece; little by little; by degrees.
Piecemeal they win, this acre first, then that. *Pope.*
2. In pieces; in parts or fragments.
The beasts will tear thee *piecemeal.* *Tennyson.*

piece'meal', *a.* Made up of, or done in, pieces or parts; done piece by piece. "These *piecemeal* guilts." *Gov. of Tongue.*

piece price. A price per piece; specif., a price offered to a subcontractor of a group of laborers for a specific amount of product.

piec'er (pēs'ēr), *n.* One who pieces; specif., a child employed in a spinning mill to piece up broken threads.

piece wage. *Econ.* A wage paid to the worker at so much per piece, or unit of product. Cf. TASK WAGE.

piece'work' (pēs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done by the piece or job; work paid for at a rate based on the amount done, rather than on the time employed. — **piece'work'er,** *n.*

piec'ing (pēs'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PIECE, *v.* Hence: *vb. n.* Mending; patching; joining.

pied (pīd), *a.* [From PIE the party-colored bird.] With large blotches or areas of two or more colors; party-colored; piebald; of birds or animals, orig. and often, of a black-and-white color, as in the magpie; also, wearing party-colored clothes or coat. "*Pied* coats." *Burton.* "Meadows trim with daisies *pied.*" *Milton.*
pied antelope, the bontebok. — **p. blackbird,** any Asiatic thrush of the genus *Turdulus.* — **p. dishwasher,** the pied wagtail. — **p. diver,** the smew. *Local, Eng.* — **p. duck,** the Labrador duck. — **p. finch.** **a** The chaffinch. **b** The snow bunting in immature plumage. *Local, Eng.* — **p. flycatcher,** a common European flycatcher (*Hedymela atricapilla*), the male being black and white. — **P. Friar,** *Eccl. Hist.*, one of a small mendicant order the members of which were obliged by the Council of Lyons (1245) to join some one of the four great orders. — **p. lemming.** See LEMMING. — **p. monk,** *Eccl. Hist.*, a Bernardine or Cistercian; — from the habit. — **P. Piper of Ham'e-lin** (hăm'ē-lĭn), the hero of an old German legend, a certain musician, who, according to the legend, came, in 1284, fantastically dressed, to Hamelin in Prussia, and offered for a sum of money to rid the town of the rats which infested it. He charmed the rats by his piping into the river Weser, where they drowned. As the reward was withheld, he in revenge by his magic piping drew the one hundred and thirty children of the town to a cavern in a hill, which closed after them forever. Browning has versified the story. — **p. starling,** a large, crested gray-and-white sturnine bird (*Fregilupus varius*) of Réunion Island, supposed to be extinct. — **p. wagtail,** a water wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*) having chiefly black-and-white plumage. It is the common species in the British Islands. — **p. widgeon.** **a** The garganey. **b** The goosander. **c** The common golden-eye. *Local, Eng.* — **p. woodpecker,** the European great spotted woodpecker.

Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*).

pied'mont (pēd'mŏnt), *a.* [From *Piedmont*, in Italy; cf. It. *Piemonte*, F. *Piémont;* It. *piede* foot, F. *pied* + It. *monte* mountain, F. *mont.*] *Phys. Geog.* Lying or formed at the base of mountains; as, a *piedmont* glacier (see GLACIER). A piedmont alluvial plain is formed at the foot of a mountain range by the merging of several alluvial fans.

Pied'mon-tese' (pēd'mŏn-tēz'; -tēs'), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Piedmont, Italy, comprising the modern Turin, Cuneo, Alessandria, and Novara.
2. [*l. c.*] = PIEDMONT.
— *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Piedmont.

pied'mont-ite (pēd'mŏn-tīt), *n.* [From *Piedmont*, Italy.] *Min.* A reddish brown or black mineral of the epidote group. It differs from ordinary epidote in containing manganese. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.40.

pie-droit' (pyā-drwä'), *n.* [F. *pied-droit*, lit., straight foot.] *Arch.* An engaged pier, like a pilaster but without capital or base. *Obs.*

pied'-winged' (pīd'wĭngd'), *a.* Having pied wings. — **pied-winged coot,** the velvet scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*). — **p.-winged curlew,** the willet. *Local, U. S.*

pie'plant' (pī'plănt'), *n.* The garden rhubarb. *U. S.*

pie'pou'dre } (pī'pou'dĕr), *n.* [Lit., dustyfoot, i. e., dusty-
pie'pow'der } footed dealers, fr. F. *pied* foot, OF. *pié* + *poudreux* dusty.] *Eng. Law.* Formerly, a traveler or wayfarer, esp. an itinerant merchant; — used chiefly, and now only, in **court of piepoudre** *or* **piepowder,** a summary court (now nearly obsolete) of record incident by the common law to every fair or market to administer justice for commercial injuries at that very fair or market.

pier (pēr), *n.* [AS. (late) *per;* orig. unknown; cf. LL. (in England) *pera*, also OF. *piere* a stone, F. *pierre*, fr. L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα.] **1.** A support for either end of a bridge span.
2. *Arch.* **a** Either of the pillars, posts, or the like, supporting an arch or lintel; a gate or door post. **b** A piece of wall between two openings. **c** An auxiliary mass of masonry used to stiffen a wall. See BUTTRESS. **d** A vertical layer of ashlars in a rubble wall.
3. A single pillar, pilaster, or structure, used to support something, as a clock or large telescope.
4. **a** A breakwater, groin, or mole extending into navigable water for use as a landing place, a promenade, etc., or to protect or form a harbor; hence, a structure built out into the water with piles for use as a landing place, pleasure resort, etc. **b** A harbor or haven.
5. Short for PIER GLASS. *Obs. & R.*

pierce (pērs), *v. t.;* PIERCED (pērst); PIERC'ING (pēr'sĭng). [ME. *percen*, F. *percer*, OF. *percier;* perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *pertusiare* for *pertusare*, fr. L. *pertundere, pertusum*, to beat, push, bore through; *per* through + *tundere* to beat; cf. OF. *pertuisier* to pierce, F. *pertuis* a hole. Cf. CONTUSE, PERTUSE.] **1.** To run into or through as a pointed instrument does; to thrust into or through with or **as** with a pointed instrument; to stab; as, the spear *pierced* his arm; he *pierced* his side with a spear; the cold *pierced* him to the bone.
2. To make a hole, opening, or passage in or through; to bore or tunnel into or through; to perforate; as, to *pierce* a wall; to *pierce* a hole in a wall.
3. To force a way into or through; to break into or through; to penetrate; as, to *pierce* the enemy's line.
4. To penetrate with the eye or mind; to comprehend; discern; also, to act on strongly through the senses or feelings; to affect, move, or touch deeply; to penetrate; as, to *pierce* a mystery; a shriek *pierced* his ear. "*Pierced* with grief." *Pope.*
Syn. — See PENETRATE.

pierce (pērs), *v. i.* To make a way (into or through something), as a pointed instrument does; to enter; penetrate.
And *pierced* to the skin, but hit no more. *Spenser.*
She would not *pierce* further into his meaning. *Sir P. Sidney.*

pierced (pērst), *pret. & p. p.* of PIERCE. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Perforated, as a cross, with the tincture of the field showing through the hole. — **pierced dollar.** See HOLY DOLLAR.

pierc'er (pēr'sĕr), *n.* One that pierces; specif.: **a** A keen or sharp eye. *Colloq. or Slang.* **b** An instrument for boring or making holes, as a gimlet, a stiletto, etc. **c** *Zoöl.* The ovipositor, or the sting, of an insect. **d** A person employed or skilled in making pierced work.

pierc'ing (-sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PIERCE. Specif.: *p. a.* That pierces; forcibly entering, or adapted to enter, at or by a point; perforating; penetrating; hence, keen; penetrative; also, deeply affecting or moving; as, a *piercing* sound; *piercing* cold; a *piercing* intellect. "*Piercing* eloquence." *Shak.* — **pierc'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **pierc'ing-ness,** *n.*

pier glass. A large high mirror, as, orig., a narrow one designed to occupy the pier or wall space between windows.

pier'head' (pēr'hĕd'), *n.* The projecting end of a pier forming a wharf or landing place.

Pi-e'ri-an (pī-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pierius*, fr. Mount *Pierus*, in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Of or pert. to Pieria, an ancient Thracian country, one of the earliest seats of the worship of the Muses. Specif., an epithet of the Muses; hence used with allusive reference to knowledge or poetry.
Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring *Pope.*

Pi-er'i-dæ (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pieris*, generic name, fr. Gr. Πιερίς a Muse.] *Zoöl.* A very large and almost cosmopolitan family of butterflies, comprising the cabbage butterflies, sulphur butterflies, etc., all having three pairs of legs well developed in both sexes. They are usually of medium size and white or yellow color with dark markings, esp. on the edges of the wings. By some it is regarded as a subfamily, **Pi'er-i'næ** (pī'ĕr-ĭ'nē). or **Pi-er'i-di'næ** (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dī'nē), of Papilionidæ. — **pi-er'id** (pī-ĕr'ĭd), *n.* — **pi-er'i-dine** (-dĭn; -dīn; 183), *a.* — **pi-er'i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Pi-er'i-des (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πιερίδες. See PIERIAN.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The Muses. See PIERIAN. **b** Nine daughters of a Macedonian king, Pierus, named after the nine Muses, and, when defeated in a contest with the Muses, changed into birds.

Pi'er-is (pī'ĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Πιερίς a Muse.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic ericaceous shrubs. They have mostly evergreen leaves and white flowers in bracted racemes, the corolla cylindrical or urn-shaped, the anthers 2-awned. **b** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Pieridæ, containing the cabbage butterfly.

pierre'-per'du' (pyâr'pĕr'dü'), *n.* [F. *pierre perdue* lost stone.] Blocks of stone or concrete heaped loosely in the water to make a foundation (as for a sea wall), a mole, etc.

Pier'rot' (pyĕ'rō'), *n.* [F., little Peter, from *Pierre* Peter.]
1. In old French pantomime, a jesting character (from old Italian comedy) in the rôle of a simple valet. He wore white pantaloons and a large white jacket with big buttons, and often had his face painted white. Also *[l. c.]*, a masked person thus dressed, as at a carnival; in English use, a buffoon or itinerant minstrel thus made up.
2. [*l. c.*] A kind of low-necked waist with sleeves, worn by women toward the end of the 18th century.

Piers Plow'man (pērs plou'măn; pērz). The title personage of a famous allegorical poem, in alliterative verse, written about 1362 by an unknown author (usually called, on insufficient evidence, William Langland) and revised and enlarged by others before 1400. It is in part a satire on the religious and social evils of the time. Piers the Plowman, in the first version, typifies the simple, pious English laborer, but he is later identified, though not very clearly, with Christ or the Church. An imitation of the "Vision," called **Piers Plowman's Crede,** was written about the end of the 14th century.

pier table. A table of the width of a pier between two windows, — often designed to stand under a pier glass.

‖ **Pie-tà'** (pyä-tä'), *n.* [It., lit., pity, L. *pietas* piety.] *Fine Arts.* A representation of the Virgin Mary mourning over the dead body of Christ.

pi'e-tism (pī'ē-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. G. *pietismus*, F *piétisme.*]
1. [*cap.*] The principles and practice of the Pietists, a class of religious persons in Germany in the 17th century. They tried to instill into a somewhat intellectualized Protestantism a sincerer and more emotional religious feeling.
2. The principles or practices of one who seeks to substitute the devotional for the intellectual ideal in Christian experience; also, affectation of devotion.

pi'e-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. G. *pietist*, F. *piétiste.*] [Also *cap.*] One who believes in or practices pietism; — often used disparagingly of those who make a show of religious feeling.

pi'e-tis'tic (pī'ē-tĭs'tĭk), **pi'e-tis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Also *cap.*] Of or pert. to the Pietists; hence, affectedly or demonstratively religious. — **pi'e-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

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piece broker. One who buys and sells remnants of cloth for mending purposes, etc.
‖ **pièce** (pyĕs), *n.* [F.] Piece. — **pièce' de ré sis'tance'** (dē rā'zēs tăns'), lit., piece of resistance; the most substantial or main dish of a meal; hence, the chief article of any collection or series. — **pièce' d'oc'ca'sion'** (dō'kā'zyōn'), a piece for a special occasion. [after weaving.]
piece'-dyed', *a. Textiles.* Dyed
piece'less, *a.* See -LESS
piece liquor. See *to piece up,* under PIECE, *v. i.*
piece'ly, *adv.* In pieces. *Obs.*
piece'meal', *n.* A fragment. *Obs*
piece'meal', *v. t.* To divide piecemeal; to cut into pieces.
piec'en (pēs'n), *v. t.* [*piece* + 4th *-en.*] To piece or join, as broken threads by splicing in spinning. *Dial. or Tech., Eng.*
piece'ner (pēs'nĕr), *n.* One who piecens; specif.: **a** Formerly, one who supplied rolls of wool to the slubbing machine in woolen mills. **b** = PIECER.
Pie Corner. A district noted for cook shops at the end of Giltspur Street, London, where the great fire is said to have stopped. Cf. SAFFRON HILL. [PIE, *v.*]
pied (pīd), *pret. & p. p.* of PI, or
‖ **pied** (pyā), *n.* [F.] A foot. See MEASURE.
‖ **pied'-à-terre'** (pyā'tà-târ'), *n.* [F.] A temporary lodging.
pied'-billed' (pīd'bĭl'd), *a.* With party-colored bill. — **pied-billed grebe.** = DARCHICK **a.**
piedestal. † PEDESTAL.
pied'fort' (pyā'fôr'), *n.* [F *pied-fort*, lit., strong foot.] *Numis.* A coin struck on a flan thicker than usual, as a pattern.
pied'ly (pīd'lĭ), *adv.* of PIED. *R.*
pied'ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
pie'-dog'. Var. of PYE-DOG.
‖ **pié'douche'** (pyā'dōōsh'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *peduccio* CONSOLE, dim. of *piede* foot.] A small pedestal, as for busts or vases.
‖ **pie'dra** (pyā'drä), *n.* [Sp., stone.] *Med.* A disease of the hair, occurring in Colombia, marked by small stony nodules, prob. due to bacteria or fungi.
pied'stall'. † PEDESTAL.
pie finch. The chaffinch. *Eng.*
pie'fort' (pyā'fôr'). Var. of PIEDFORT. [FEET.]
Pie'gan (pē'găn), *n.* See BLACK-
pie'-gow' (pī'gou'), *n.* [Cantonese *pai kau*, lit., dominoes nine; — from the highest point in the game.] A Chinese gambling game.
piel † PEEL.
pieled. † PEELED, PILED.
piel'er. † PEELER.
pie'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pie'let, *n.* A small pie.
pie'-mag', *n.* A magpie.
pie-ment'. † PIMENT. [arris.]
pien (pēn), *n.* [Cf. PEEN.] An
pie nanny A magpie. *Eng.*
pien check. *Arch* A rabbet cut out of a pien, as in the upper of two consecutive stone steps, as a partial means of support.
piend (pēnd), *n.* = PEEN.
pi'e-net. Var. of PIANET.
pie'no (pyā'nō), *a.* [It.] *Music* Full; using all the instruments.
piep. † PEEP.
Pie'per sys'tem (pē'pĕr). See AUTOMIXTE SYSTEM.
pie piece. *Wool Trade.* A piece clipped off by the puller; a remnant of a skin. *Australia.*
pie'pou'drous, *a.* [OF. *pié* foot, F. *pied* + OF. *poudreus* dusty, F. *poudreux.*] Dusty-footed *Obs.* — *n* An itinerant, esp. one who is a merchant. *Obs.*
pier † PEER.
pier, *n.* [F. *pierre*, *L. petra*, Gr. πέτρα.] A stone. *Obs.* [AGE.]
pier'age (pēr'ăj), *n.* = WHARF-
pier buttress. See BUTTRESS, 1.
pierce, *a.* Piercing. *Obs.*
pierce, *n.* A piercing; a hole bored or cut through. *Rare* [-ABLE.]
pierce'a-ble (pēr'sä-b'l), *a.* See
pier'cel (pēr'sĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *perce.*] A kind of gimlet for broaching casks.
pierce'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pier'cent (pēr'sĕnt), *a.* = PERCEANT. *Rare.*
pier'cive, *a.* Penetrative. *Obs.*
pierc. † PEER
pierle. † PERRIE, PIRRIE.
pierk. † PERK.
pier'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pier'point. Corrupt. of PARPEN.
pierrery, *n.* [F. *pierreries*, pl., OF *perrerie.*] Perrie. *Obs*
Pierre shales (pēr). [From *Pierre*, or Fort *Pierre*, in South Dakota.] *Geol* A subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous in the Great Plains and western mountains of North America.
‖ **pier'rette'** (pyĕ'rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A female pierrot.
pierrie † PERRIE.
pierrye. † PERRIE
piert (*dial.* pĭrt, pī'ĕrt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PERT
pies. † PIZE.
pi'et (pī'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of PIE a magpie; cf. F. *piette* a smew; also *ME. piot* magpie (*Oxf. E. D.*), *OF. piot*, dim. of *pie* magpie.] **a** Water ouzel. *Scot.* **b** Magpie. *Local, Eng*
piete. † PIETY, PITY.
pieteous. † PIETOUS.
pi-et'ic (pī-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *piety.*] Pious; pietistic.

‖ **pie'tra du'ra** (pyā'trä dōō'rä). [It., hard stone.] *Fine Arts.* Hard and fine stones in general, as those used for inlay and the like, in distinction from softer stones used in building; thus, a Florentine mosaic is a case of work in *pietra dura*, though the ground may be soft marble.

pi'e-ty (pī'ē-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *piété;* cf. It. *pietà;* both fr. L. *pietas* piety, fr. *pius* pious. See PIOUS; cf. PITY.] **1.** = PITY (in various senses). *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being pious; specif.: **a** Habitual veneration or reverence for the Supreme Being or for the gods; earnest devotion to the service of God or the gods; religiousness; godliness; devoutness. **b** Dutifulness; filial reverence and devotion; loving service to parents, relatives, benefactors, country, etc.
3. A pious act, observance, or characteristic.
Syn.—Religion, devotion, godliness, holiness.
in her piety. *Her.* See PELICAN, 1.

pi'e-zo-crys'tal-li-za'tion (pĭ'ē-zō-krĭs'tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *crystallization.*] *Petrog.* Crystallization under pressure, caused by orogenic forces.

pi'e-zo—e-lec-tric'i-ty, *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *electricity.*] Electricity or electric polarity due to pressure, esp. in a crystallized substance, as quartz.—**pi'e-zo—e-lec'tric,** *a.*

pi'e-zom'e-ter (pĭ'ē-zŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring pressure; specif.: **a** An instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids. **b** A gauge joined to a water main to show the pressure. **c** An instrument for measuring pressure due to explosion in a gun bore. **d** A sounding machine indicating depth by registering the compression of the air. **e** An instrument for measuring the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.

pi'e-zo-met'ric (pĭ'ē-zō-mĕt'rĭk), **pi'e-zo-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to piezometry or the piezometer.

pi'e-zom'e-try (-zŏm'ē-trĭ), *n. Physics.* The measurement of the compressibility of liquids.

pif'ile (pĭf'ĭl), *v. i.;* PIF'FLED (-'ld); PIF'FLING (-'lĭng). To be squeamish or delicate; hence, to act or talk triflingly or ineffectively; to twaddle; piddle. *Dial. or Slang.*

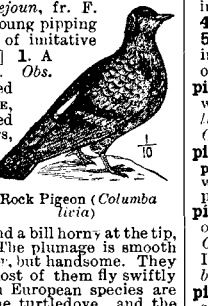
pif'ile, *n.* Act of piffling; trifling talk or action; piddling; twaddle. *Dial. or Slang.* "Futile *piffle.*" *Kipling.*

pig (pĭg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** An earthenware vessel, as a jar, pitcher, or pot; also, *Obs.*, a cinerary urn; *Obs. & Rare*, a vessel of tin or wood. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Earthenware or a piece of it; a potsherd. *Scot.*

pig, *n.* [ME. *pigge*, orig. uncert.; cf. D. *big*, *bigge*, LG. *bigge.*] **1.** A young swine; also, a swine of any age, wild or domestic. Cf. HOG, 1. "Two *pigges* in a poke." *Chaucer.*
2. An ornament, drinking vessel, etc., in the form of a swine; as, a Sussex *pig*, a drinking vessel of this form.
3. Pig's flesh as an article of food; pork. *Humorous.*
4. A person or animal likened to a pig, as a greedy, gluttonous, or filthy person or animal. Cf. HOG. *Colloq.*
5. *Slang.* **a** A sixpence. *Obs.* **b** A police officer. *Obs.* **c** A pressman. *Printers' Cant, Eng.*
6. *Metal.* **a** An open-sand casting of metal, now esp. of iron or lead, run directly from the smelting furnace; —so called in allusion to its size as distinguished from a *sow.* Cf. INGOT, 2, MINE PIG. **b** Any of the molds or channels in the pig bed. **c** Collectively, pig iron, pig lead, or the like.
7. Miscellaneous uses: **a** A parcel of hemp fiber weighing about 2½ lbs. **b** A block of rock salt. **c** A small cushion used in knitting. **d** *Logging.* = DOG BOAT.
a pig in a poke (*or* **bag**), an article that has not been seen or is of unknown quality or value; as, to buy or sell *a pig in a poke.*—**pigs in blankets,** oysters wrapped in thin slices of bacon, fastened with skewers, and fried.

pig, *v. i.;* PIGGED (pĭgd); PIG'GING (pĭg'ĭng). **1.** To bring forth in the manner of pigs; to farrow.
2. To huddle, lie together, or live like pigs, as in one bed.
3. *Hunting.* To hunt the wild boar.

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *n.* [ME. also *pejoun*, fr. F. *pigeon*, fr. L. *pipio*, *pipionis*, a young pipping or chirping bird, fr. *pipire* to peep, of imitative origin. Cf. PEEP to chirp, 1st PIPE.] **1.** A young dove (or pigeon in sense 2). *Obs.*
2. Any bird of the widely distributed family Columbidæ; a dove (see DOVE, 1); esp., one of the many domesticated varieties, as the pouters, carriers, homers, fantails, nuns, jacobins, turbits, tumblers, trumpeters, etc., derived from the rock pigeon (*Columba livia*) found on the coasts of Europe. The pigeons are altricial, and have a stout body with rather short legs, and a bill horny at the tip, but with a soft cere at the base. The plumage is smooth and compact, often subdued in color, but handsome. They feed mainly on fruit, seeds, etc. Most of them fly swiftly and have a cooing voice. Common European species are the wood pigeon, or ringdove, the turtledove, and the stockdove. In the United States occur the Carolina dove, ground doves, and others. See also PASSENGER PIGEON, CROWNED PIGEON, BRONZEWING, and FRUIT PIGEON. The term is applied to a few birds of other families. See CAPE PIGEON, TOOTH-BILLED PIGEON.


1/10
Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

3. A young woman; a sweetheart; also, a coward. *Obs.*
4. One who is an easy prey; a gull; dupe. *Slang.*
5. a Short for CLAY PIGEON. **b** A mechanical flying toy.

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To make a pigeon (sense 4) of; to pluck; fleece; gull, esp. by tricks in gambling. *Slang.*
2. To send (a message) by a pigeon.

pigeon berry. **a** The berry of the pokeweed; also, the plant. **b** The June berry. **c** The dogwood *Cornus alternifolia.* **d** Any of several western North American buckthorns. **e** In Bermuda, the verbenaceous *Duranta plumieri.* **f** In Australia, the lauraceous tree *Litsæa ferruginea.*

pigeon breast. *Med.* A deformity of the chest marked by sharp projection of the sternum, occurring esp. in rickets.

pigeon grass. One of the foxtail grasses (*Chætochloa glauca*) somewhat used for fodder.

pigeon hawk. Any of several small hawks; esp.: **a** A small American falcon (*Falco columbarius*) related to the European merlin. **b** Erron., the sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*) of America.

1/7
Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*). Adult male.

pi'geon-heart'ed, *a.* Timid; cowardly; chicken-hearted.

pi'geon-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole, or one of a set, in a wall, door, etc., for the passage of pigeons; hence, one of a set of holes for passage, as of gases in a furnace arch.
2. A hole or small recess, or one of a set of such, for pigeons to nest; hence, any cozy recess or room.
3. *pl.* The stocks; also, a similar device for binding a culprit's hands while he was being whipped. *Obs. Cant.*
4. *pl.* An old English outdoor game of uncertain nature. *Obs.*
5. *Print.* An overwide space between words. *Cant, Eng.*
6. *Theat.* A seat in the upper gallery, or in the top row of the gallery. *Obs.*
7. A small open compartment in a desk, case, cabinet, or the like, for keeping letters, documents, etc., easily accessible. Also fig., as of a "compartment" in the mind.
8. *Naut.* One of the holes or sockets in a capstan head.

pi'geon-hole', *v. t.* **1.** To place in, or as in, the pigeonhole of a desk, cabinet, etc.; hence, to put away where readily accessible; to lay aside indefinitely or for future reference; to shelve; as, to *pigeonhole* a letter or a report.
2. To assign, as a fact, to the proper "compartment" of the mind or memory or to the proper place among related ideas; to place, label, classify, or analyze mentally.
3. To provide with, or divide into, pigeonholes, lit. or fig. —**pi'geon-hol'er** (-hōl'ĕr), *n.*

pigeon pea. The small seed of a tropical fabaceous shrub (*Cajan cajan*) with trifoliolate leaves, showy yellow flowers, and flattish pods; also, the shrub. See CAJAN.

pigeon plum. **a** The edible drupaceous fruit of the Florida sea grape (*Coccolobis floridana*), a small tree with hard, dark brown wood; also, the tree. **b** The edible fruit of either of two African amygdalaceous trees (*Chrysobalanus ellipticus* and *C. luteus*); also, either of the trees.

pigeon pox. *Veter.* Sorehead.

pi'geon's-blood' (pĭj'ŭnz-blŭd'), *n.* A rich deep red, the most prized color of the ruby; —also used adjectively.

pi'geon-toed' (pĭj'ŭn-tōd'), *a.* Having the toes turned in.

pi'geon-wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* **1.** A wing of a pigeon, or a wing like it.
2. An old mode of dressing men's side hair in a form likened to a pigeon's wings; also, a wig similarly shaped.
3. *Dancing.* A fancy step executed by jumping and striking the legs together; as, to cut a *pigeonwing.*
4. A certain fancy figure in skating.
5. *Tempering.* A color, brown shaded with purple, coming between dark brown and light blue in the table of colors in drawing the temper of hardened steel.

pi'geon-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Any of various tropical trees with marked or mottled wood, as *Pisonia obtusata*, *Diphalis salicifolia*, *Diospyros tetrasperma*, *Guettarda speciosa*, *Connarus guianensis*, and species of *Coccolobis.*

pig'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a face like that of a pig.
pig-faced lady *or* **woman,** a legendary woman of rank or wealth, with a pig's face, for whom a husband was supposed to be wanted.

pig'fish' (pĭg'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes; as: **a** Any of several salt-water grunts of the genus *Orthopristis*, esp. *O. chrysopterus*, a food fish of the United States from Long Island southward. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). **c** In Australia, a wrasse (*Diastodon unimaculatus*).

pig'foot' (-fōōt'), *n.* A marine fish (*Scorpæna porcus*), of southern Europe. It is mottled reddish brown.

pig'ger-y (pĭg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* PIGGERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Place where swine are kept or bred; a pigsty; also, pigs collectively.
2. Piggishness.

pig'gin (-ĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Gael. *pigean*, dim. of *pigeadh*, *pige*, an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot, prob. fr. E. *pig* a piggin.] A small wooden pail or tub with an upright stave as handle, —often used as a dipper.

pig'gish (pĭg'ĭsh), *a.* Relating to, like, or characteristic of, a pig; greedy; stubborn; selfish; mean; filthy.—**pig'gish-ly,** *adv.*—**pig'gish-ness,** *n.*

pig'gy, pig'gie (pĭg'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A little pig.
2. Tipcat, or the piece of wood, or cat, used in it. *Dial.*

pig'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having the head or brains of a pig; hence, stupidly obstinate; perverse; stubborn.—**pig'-head'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**pig'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

pig iron. Iron cast, or for casting, in pigs.

pig'-jawed' (-jôd'), *a.* Having a projecting upper jaw.

pig'-jump', *v. i.* Of a horse, to jump from all four legs without bringing them together.—**pig'-jump'er,** *n.*

pig lead. Lead cast, or for casting, in pigs.

pig'ment (pĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, fr. the root of *pingere* to paint: cf. F. *pigment.* See PAINT; cf. PIMENTO, ORPIMENT.] **1.** A coloring matter; specif.: **a** Any powder or easily powdered substance prepared as a paint by mixture with some vehicle in which it is insoluble. **b** *Biol.* Any of various coloring matters in animals and plants, esp. solid or opaque coloring matter deposited in a cell or tissue.
2. = PIMENT, 1. *Obs. or Archaic. Scott. Ld. Lytton.*

pig'men-ta-ry (pĭg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pigmentarius.*]
1. Of or pertaining to an apothecary. *Obs.*
2. Of, pertaining to, producing, or containing, pigment; furnished with, or characterized by, pigment.
pigmentary degeneration, *Med.*, a morbid state in which an excess of pigment is deposited in the tissues.

pig'men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Coloration with, or deposition of, pigment; in *Med.*, esp., an excessive deposition.

pigment cell. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cell containing a deposition of coloring matter. Cf. CHROMATOPHORE, 1.

pig'ment-ed (pĭg'mĕn-tĕd), *a.* Colored with pigment.

pig metal. Metal cast, or for casting, in pigs.

pig'no-ra'tion (pĭg'nō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *pignoratio*, L. *pigneratio*, fr. *pignerare* to pledge, fr. *pignus*, gen *-oris* and *-eris*, a pledge, a pawn: cf. F. *pignoration.*] **1.** Act of pledging or pawning.
2. *Civil Law.* A process answering in general to common-law distraint, as in case of cattle damage feasant.

pig'no-ra-tive (pĭg'nō-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pignoratif.*] Pledging; pawning. *Rare.*

pig'nus (-nŭs), *n.; pl.* PIGNORA (-nō-rä). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A pledge or pawn.
‖ **pig'nus ju-di'ci-a'le** (jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ā'lē; 243) *or* **præ-to'ri-um,** *Civil Law*, the right or lien that a judgment creditor has in the property of the judgment debtor.—‖ **p. le ga'le,** *Civil Law*, a pledge or lien arising by operation of law, as in case of a landlord.

pig'nut' (pĭg'nŭt'), *n.* **1.** **a** The earthnut *Conopodium denudatum.* **b** The nutlike tuber of the dwarf ginseng.
2. **a** The thin-shelled, somewhat bitter nut of a species of hickory (*Hicoria glabra*); also, the tree. **b** The nut of the related species *H. minima;* also, the tree.
3. The ouabe, or West Indian cobnut.

pig'pen' (-pĕn'), *n.* A pen, or sty, for pigs.

pig'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **a** The skin of a pig or hog, or leather made of it, used in making saddles, bookbindings, etc. **b** Hence, *Sporting Slang or Colloq.* (1) A saddle. (2) A football; —from the covering often being of pigskin.

pigs'ney (pĭgz'nĭ), *n.* [ME. *pigges-nye*, i. e., *pig's* + *nye* eye, for *eye* with *n* prefixed from *mine*, *thine*, or *an.*] **1.** By way of endearment, a girl or woman, or, rarely, a boy or man; —now often disparaging. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
2. Eye; —used playfully. *Obs.*

pig'stick'er (pĭg'stĭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who follows the sport of pigsticking; also, a horse trained for use in this sport.
2. One who butchers swine by sticking a knife into them.
3. Facetiously, any of various things, as a kind of pocket knife with a long pointed blade, a sword, a boy's low sled with long sharp-pointed side pieces, etc. *Slang or Colloq.*

pig'stick'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Wild-boar hunting with a spear; —so called by Anglo-Indians.
2. Killing of swine by sticking them with a knife.

pig'sty' (-stī'), *n.; pl.* -STIES' (-stīz'). **1.** A sty, or inclosure with covered shed or area, for pigs; a pigpen.
2. A dirty dwelling or room likened to a pigpen.

pig'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** Lit., the tail of a pig.
2. Tobacco in small twisted ropes or rolls. *Swift.*
3. *Hairdressing.* A queue, as that formerly worn by sailors and soldiers, or, esp., that worn by the Chinese, or that often worn by young girls.
4. One who wears a pigtail; a Chinese.
5. *Naut.* A piece of thick rope; a rope's end.
6. A small candle costing a farthing. *Dial. Eng.*

pig'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a tail like a pig's; as, the *pig-tailed* ape.—**pig-tailed ape, macaque,** *or* **monkey,** a macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) of the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies, with a short slender tail which is held in the shape of a letter S when the animal is excited.

pig'-tailed', *a.* Having, or wearing, a pigtail (queue).

pig tin. Tin cast, or for casting, in pigs.

‖ **pieton,** *n.* [F. *piéton.*] A foot soldier. *Obs.*

pi'e-tose (pĭ'ē-tōs), *a.* [Cf. LL. *pietosus* pitying, pitiable, pious, It. *pietoso.*] Pietistic. *Rare.*

pietous, *a.* [OF. *pietos, pitos.* Cf. PITEOUS.] Piteous. *Obs.*—*adv.* Piteously. *Obs.*

pietously, *adv.* Piteously. *Obs.*

‖ **pie'tra mos'sa non fa mus'co** (pyā'trä mōs'sä nōn fä mōōs'kō). [It.] See SASSO CHE ROTOLA NON FA MUSCHIO.

pievishe. † PEEVISH.

pie'vit. † PEWIT.

piewe. † PEW.

pie'wipe' (pī'wĭp'), *n.* [From its note.] The lapwing. *Eng.*

pie wool. *Wool Trade.* Wool from pie pieces. *Australia.*

piff, *interj.* An onomatopœic word for a sound, as of a bullet in the air.

pif'fer-o (pĭf'ĕr-ō), **pif'fa-ra** (-fä-rä), *n.* [It. *piffero.*] *Music.* **a** A fife. **b** = BIFARA.

pif'fer (pĭf'lĕr), *n.* One who piffles; trifler. *Dial. or Slang.*

piff'-paff', *interj.* Redup. of PIFF.

pig, *v. t.* **1.** To litter (pigs).
2. To cause to live like pigs.

pig'-a-back', **pig'-back'.** *Dial.* vars. of PICKABACK.

pig'-back', *v. t. Steel Manuf.* To add pig iron to (a molten charge too much decarburized, esp. in the acid open-hearth process).—Also *v. i.*

pig bed. **1.** A pigsty.
2. *Founding.* The bed of sand in which iron is cast into pigs.

pig boiling. *Metal.* See PUDDLING, 2.

pig-dan' (pĭg-dăn'; -d ŏ n'), *n.* [Hind. *nīkdān.*] Spittoon. *India.*

pig deer. The babiroussa.

pig'dom (pĭg'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn). Var. of PINGIN (English). [ble. *Slang.*]

pi'geon-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Gulli-

pi'geon-breast'ed. *a. Med.* Having a pigeon breast.

pigeon cherry. The wild cherry *Prunus pennsylvanica. U. S.*

pi'geon-er (pĭj'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* A sharper; swindler. *Slang.*

pi'geon-foot' (-fōōt'), *n.* The dove's-foot geranium.

pi'geon-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*pigeon* + *-gram.*] A message carried by a pigeon.

pigeon grape. Summer grape.

pigeon guillemot. A guillemot of the North Pacific (*Cepphus columba*).

pigeon horntail. See HORNTAIL.

pigeon house. A dovecote.

pi'geon-liv'ered, *a.* Meek; mild; gentle. *Obs.*

pi'geon-ry (pĭj'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* A dovecote. [vervain.]

pigeon's grass. The common

pigeon's milk. **1.** The partly digested food regurgitated by pigeons for their young.
2. An imaginary article for which a child or novice is sent, as a hoax, as on April 1. [duck.]

pi'geon-tail', *n.* The pintail

pigeon tree. Hercules'-club **c.**

pigeon tremex. Pigeon horntail. See HORNTAIL. [well.]

pi'geon-weed', *n.* Corn gromwell.

pigeon woodpecker. A flicker.

pig'-eyed', *a.* Having small, deep-set eyes.

pig'face', *n.* The fruit of canajong, resembling a pig's face; also, the plant. *Australasia.*

pig'ful (pĭg'fōōl), *n.* See -FUL; PIG, a vessel.

pigg. Var. of PIG, vessel. *Scot.*

pigge. † PIG. [*Scot.*]

piggeis, *n. pl.* Peggy masts. *Obs.*

pig'ger-y (pĭg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Place where pigs (vessels) are made or sold; also, crockery. *Scot.*

piggesnye. † PIGSNEY.

pig'ging (pĭg'ĭng), *n.* Buying of pigs, or crockery. *Scot.*

pig'gle (-'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PICK, *v.*] To pick at, off, or out; to uproot; to dig up, as with the hand; fig., to piddle. *Dial. Eng.*

pig'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Like, or like that of, a pig. [BACK.]

pig'gy-back'. Var. of PICKA-

pig'gy-wig'gy, *n.* Also **pig'gy-wig'.** A child's riming extension of *piggy*, used playfully in speaking of or to a child.

pig'head', *n.* A stubborn, stupid head.

pig'herd', *n.* A swineherd.

pig hickory. The pignut.

pight, *n.* Prob., doubt. *Obs.*

pight (pīt). Obs. pret. & archaic p. p. of PITCH.

pight, *v. t.* [Prop. pret. & p. p. of *pitch.*] To pitch. *Obs.*

pigh'tle, pigh'tel (pĭ't'l), *n.* [ME. *pichtil, pictel, pigtel, pichel*, etc., orig. uncert. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. PICLE.] A small field or inclosure. *Obs. or Dial.*

pig'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pig'let, *n.* See -LET.

pig lily. The calla lily. *S. Afr.*

pig'ling, *n.* [*pig* + 1st *-ling.*] A small pig.—**pig'ling-hood,** *n.*

pig-mæ'an. Var. of PYGMEAN.

pig'mak'er (pĭg'māk'ĕr), *n.* A manufacturer of pig iron.

Pig Market. The antechamber of the Divinity School at Oxford, Eng.; —vulgarly so called.

pig-me'an. Var. of PYGMEAN.

pig'ment, *v. t.* To color or imbue with pigment.

pig-men'tal (pĭg-mĕn'tăl), *a.* = PIGMENTARY, 2.—**pig-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

pig'men-ta-ry (pĭg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *n.* An apothecary. *Obs.*

pigment brown. = SUDAN BROWN.

pig'ment-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pig'men-tose (pĭg'mĕn-tōs), **pig-men'tous** (pĭg-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Pigmented; pigmentary. *Rare.*

pig'my. Var. of PYGMY.—**pig'my-ship.** *n.*

pig'ner-ate, pig'ner-a'tion, etc. † PIGNORATE, etc.

pig'no-late, *n.* [F. *pignolat.*] A confection of pine kernels. *Obs.*

pi-gno'lia (pĭ-nōl'yä; pĭg-), *n.* [Cf. It. *pignolo, pinolo*, and E. PIGNOLATE.] The edible seed of the nut pine. *Trade Name.*

‖ **pi'gnon'** (pē'nyōn'; pĭn'yŏn). Var. of PIÑON.

pig'no-rate (pĭg'nō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *pigneratus*, p. p. of *pignerare* to pledge.] To pledge or pawn; also, to take in pawn.—**pig'no-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

pig'no-rate (-rāt), *a.* Pledged; also, pignoratitious.

pig'no-ra-ti'tious (-rā-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pignoraticius.*] Of or pert. to pignoration.

pig potato. **a** The groundnut *Apios apios.* **b** The cowbane *Oxypolis rigidus.*

pig rat. = BANDICOOT **a.**

‖ **pi-gri'ti-a** (pĭ-grĭsh'ĭ-ä), *n.* [L., slothfulness, indolence.] A sloth (mammal). *Obs.*

pig'ri-tude, *n.* [L. *piger* lazy.] Laziness. *Obs.*

pig'root', *n.* Blue-eyed grass.

pig'sconce', *n.* A pighead; pig-headed fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

pig's'-face', *n.* = PIGFACE.

pig'stick', *v. i.* To hunt the wild boar with a spear.

pig's'-whis'tle (pĭ g z'-), *n.* Wheeziness of voice which is due to contraction in or near the glottis. *Colloq.*

pig'tail. † PIGHTLE.

pigt-full, *a.* [Cf. *pight*, obs. p. p. of *pitch.*] Filled. *Obs.*

pig'wash', *n.* Hogwash.

pig'weed' (pĭg'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Chenopodium;* esp., the common goosefoot, or white pigweed (*C. album*); hence, any member of the family Chenopodiaceæ. **b** Any of several weedy species of *Amaranthus*, as *A. paniculatus* or *A. retroflexus.* **c** The common purslane.

pik (pĭk; pēk), *n.* Also *pic*, etc. [Turk., fr. Gr. πῆχυς an ell.] **A** measure of length used in Turkey, Egypt, the Barbary States, etc., varying from about 18 to 30.5 inches (45.7-77.5 cm.), and averaging approximately 25 inches.

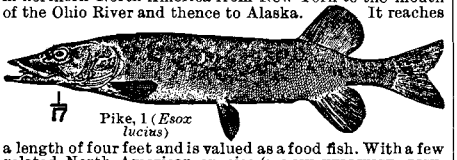
pi'ka (pī'kä), *n.* [Tungusic *peeka.*] Any of many duplicidentate rodents of the family Ochotonidæ inhabiting rocky parts of high mountains in Asia and western North America. Their nearest relatives are the rabbits, but their ears are small, the tail rudimentary, the hind legs short. See LITTLE CHIEF HARE.

Pika, or Little Chief Hare (*Ochotona princeps*).

pike (pīk), *n.* [ME. *pike, pyke*, a sharp point, hedgehog's spine, pickax, AS. *pīc* pickax; confused with F. *pic* pickax, which is prob. from same source, ultimate source being perh. a word imitative of the sound of striking with a pointed instrument; cf. also W. *pig* a prick, a point, beak. Cf. PICK, *n.* & *v.*, to peck, prick; PEAK a sharp point, a mountain top; PIKE a weapon; PIQUE.] **1.** A pick or pickax. *Obs.*, except as a *Dial. Eng.* form of PICK, a tool, 1. **2.** A sharp point, pointed tip, or spike, as the spike in the center of a shield or buckler, the tip of a spear, or, *Obs.*, a lathe center. By extension, *Obs.*, a horn of a dilemma. **3.** Any of various pointed things; as: **a** A prickle, thorn, or spine, as of a hedgehog. *Obs.* **b** An iron-pointed staff; a pikestaff. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** A hayfork; pitchfork. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **d** A pointed tent pole. *Rare.* **e** A poulaine. *Obs. or Hist.* **f** The horn or beak of an anvil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* **g** A gore of land. *Dial. Eng.*

pike, *n.* [See PIKE a sharp point.] *Dial. Eng. or Scot.* **1.** A peaked mountain or hill top, or a mountain or hill with such a top; a peak; — used esp. in place names in the north of England; as, the *pikes* of Cumberland. **2.** A cairn, beacon, tower, or the like, on a summit. **3.** A temporary pointed or peaked pile of hay, made in the field; also, a circular pointed stack of grain.

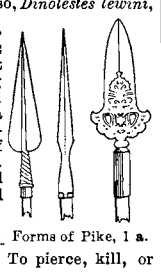
pike, *n.* [From PIKE a sharp point; — in ref. to the shape of its head. Cf. PICKEREL.] **1.** An elongate, voracious, fresh-water acanthopterygian fish (*Esox lucius*) occurring in Europe, north of Italy and Greece, in northern Asia, and in northern North America from New York to the mouth of the Ohio River and thence to Alaska. It reaches



Pike, 1 (*Esox lucius*)

a length of four feet and is valued as a food fish. With a few related North American species (see MUSKELLUNGE, PICKEREL), it constitutes the genus *Esox* and family Esocidæ. **2.** Any of various other fishes; — usually with an attributive; as, *gar pike, wall-eyed pike*, etc. In Australia, a barracuda (*Sphyræna novæhollandiæ*); also, *Dinolestes lewini*, a fish allied to the perches.

pike, *n.* [F. *pique*, prob. fr. *piquer* to prick, akin to *pic* pickax. See PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A foot soldier's weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff with a pointed steel head, sometimes having also a hook or pick on the side. It was superseded by the bayonet. **b** A half pike, as borne by officers to show rank. *Obs. or Hist.* **c** The sharp-tipped staff on which a flag is carried. **d** Erron., a long-handled halberd. *Obs.* **2.** A pikeman. *Obs.*



Forms of Pike, 1 a.

pike, *v. t.;* PIKED (pīkt); PIK'ING (pīk'-ĭng). [From PIKE a weapon.] **1** To pierce, kill, or wound, with or as with a pike. **2.** To thrust as or as if a pike.

pike, *n.* [Cf. TURNPIKE.] *Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** A toll bar on a road or a tollgate; a turnpike; also, the toll there paid. **2.** A turnpike road.

pike, *v. i.* [Perh. orig., to furnish one's self with a *pike* or pilgrim's staff. *Oxf. E. D.*] To betake (one's self). *Obs.*

pik'ed (pīk'ĕd; pikt; 277), *a.* Having a pike, sharp point, spike, spine, or prickle; peaked; pointed.

piked dogfish. See DOGFISH, 1. — **p. shoe,** a crakow. *Obs. or Hist.* — **p. whale,** a small finback whale of the North Atlantic (*Balænoptera acutorostrata*), with an elongated snout.

pike'man (pīk'mĕn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From 1st PIKE.] One who uses a pick or pickax, as a miner; a pickman.

pike'man, *n.* [From 4th PIKE.] A soldier armed with a pike.

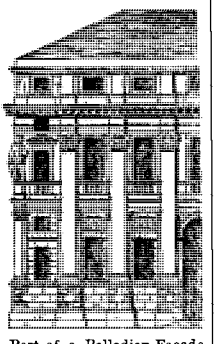
pike'man, *n.* [From 6th PIKE.] A keeper of a turnpike gate.

pike perch. Any of several fishes of the perch family, but shaped somewhat like a pike, as the sauger, wall-eyed pike, and zander.

pike pole. *Logging.* A pole 12 to 20 feet long with a pike in one end, used in directing floating logs.

pike'staff' (pīk'stăf'), *n.* **1.** A staff with a spike at the end, to guard the user from slipping. *Scott.* **2.** The staff, or shaft, of a pike (the weapon).

pi-las'ter (pĭ-lăs'tĕr), *n.* [F. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, LL. *pilastrum*, fr. L. *pila* a pillar. See PILLAR.] **1.** *Arch.* An upright architectural member, rectangular in plan, structurally a pier (see PIER, 2 **a**), but architecturally treated as a column, with capital, shaft, and base. Usually the projection from the wall is one third of its width, or less. **2.** A similar member in furniture. **3.** A pillarlike or cylindrical form or shape. *Obs.*



Part of a Palladian Façade employing Pilasters.

pilaster mass. *Arch.* A pier projecting from, but usually built with, the wall, differing from the anta and parastas in that it does not form the termination of the projecting wall, but usually stiffens it between two windows or the like.

pilaster strip. *Arch.* A pilaster mass of slight projection, or of slender proportions in any way.

pil'as-trade' (pĭl'ăs-trād'), *n.* [It. *pilastrata.*] *Arch.* A row or series of pilasters. — **pil'as-trad'ed** (-trād'ĕd), *a.*

pi-lau', pi-law' (pĭ-lou'; -lô'), *n.* [Per. & Turk. *pilāw.*] Rice boiled with meat, fowl, or fish, spices, etc. *Oriental.*

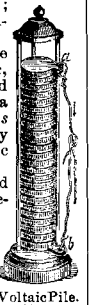
pilch (pĭlch), *n.* [AS. *pylce, pylece*, LL. *pellicia.* See PELISSE.] **1.** An obsolete outer garment, orig. of skin or fur, later of leather or wool. *Wycliffe.* **2.** A light saddle; a pad; also, *Obs.*, a saddle cover. **3.** An infant's triangular wrapper, covering the diaper.

pil'chard (pĭl'chärd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] The sardine (*Sardinella pilchardus*), or a fish of some related species.

pile (pīl), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair.] **1.** Hair, esp. fine soft hair; down, as on a man, insect, or bird; covering of hair or down; pelage; sometimes, a single hair or filament. **2.** *Fabrics.* Nap; esp., downy, thick, or heavy nap, as of carpeting and velvet. **3.** A fiber or filament of velvet, wool, cotton, or the like. **4.** A fabric, as velvet, having a nap. *Rare.* **5.** Burr on an etching plate.

pile-upon-pile velvet, velvet with pile of varying length, a pattern in long pile being relieved on a shorter pile.

pile, *n.* [F. *pile*, L. *pila* a pillar, a pier or mole of stone. Cf. PILLAR.] **1.** A pillar, lit. or fig.; a pier, as of a bridge. *Obs.* **2.** A breakwater or mole. *Obs.* **3.** A mass of things heaped together or laid one on another; a heap; as, a *pile* of stones, of wood, or of shot. **4.** Hence: **a** A large number, quantity, collection, or the like; a lot. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq., U. S.* **b** A heap of wood for burning a corpse, a person, or a sacrifice. **c** *Mil.* A stack (of arms). *Obs. or Hist.* **d** *Iron Manuf.* = FAGOT, *n.*, 2. **e** A great amount of money; a fortune; short for *pile of money. Slang.* **f** A large building, or mass of buildings. **5.** *Elec.* **a** Orig., a vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, laid up with disks of cloth or paper moistened with acid water between them, for producing a current of electricity; — commonly called *Volta's pile, voltaic pile*, or *galvanic pile.* **b** Hence, any similar arrangement for generating an electric current; a battery; as, a dry *pile.* **6.** The under iron or puncheon of the two used in stamping coins by a hammer. Hence: The reverse of a coin. See REVERSE. *Now Rare.*

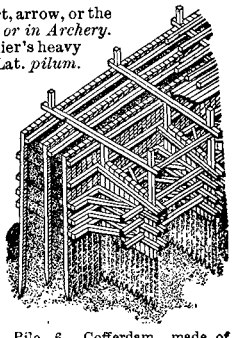


Voltaic Pile. *a* Upper Disk of Zinc; *b* Lower Disk of Copper or Silver.

pile (pīl), *v. t.;* PILED (pīld); PIL'ING (pīl'ĭng). **1.** To lay or throw in a pile or heap; to heap up; to collect into a mass; amass; — often with *up* or *on;* as, to *pile* up wood. "Hills *piled* on hills." *Dryden.* "Life *piled* on life." *Tennyson.* **2.** To cover with heaps or in great abundance; to fill or overfill; to load. **to pile arms,** *Mil.*, to stack arms. *Obs. or Hist.* — **to p. on,** *or* **up, the agony,** to add to a painful effect by prolonging the cause. *Colloq.*

pile, *v. i.* To form a pile or piles; to accumulate.

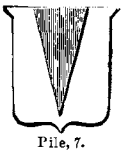
pile (pīl), *n.* [AS. *pīl* arrow, stake, L. *pilum* javelin.] **1. A** dart; an arrow. *Obs.* **2.** The pointed head of a dart, arrow, or the like. *Obs., exc. Dial. Eng. or in Archery.* **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* The foot soldier's heavy javelin; — a translation of Lat. *pilum.* **4.** A spike, nail, or spine; the style of a sundial. *Obs.* **5.** A blade (of grass); an awn; a glume; a grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **6.** A large stake or pointed timber, driven in the earth, as to support foundations of buildings in wet or yielding ground or where the ground is soft, to support a building, pier, or other superstructure, or to form a cofferdam, etc.; also, an iron post, pillar, or, now, a cylinder of concrete, used in place of the pile. See SCREW PILE, SADDLE PILE, SHEET PILE.



Pile, 6. Cofferdam, made of rows of Piles, buttressed and filled in with clay puddle, etc.

7. *Her.* A wedge-shaped ordinary or subordinary, usually placed palewise, with the broad end up.

pile, *v. t.* **1.** To drive piles into; to fill, support, or strengthen, with piles. **2.** To drive, as a pile. *Obs.* **3.** Specif.: **a** *Metal.* To form a fagot of. See FAGOTING, 2. **b** *Leather.* To subject to the process of piling.



Pile, 7.

pi'le-ate (pī'lē-āt; pĭl'ē-; 277), *a.* [L. *pileatus*, fr. *pileus* a felt cap or hat.] Having a pileus, or cap.

pi'le-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Pileate; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Having a crest covering the pileum. **b** *Antiq.* Wearing a pileus.

pileated woodpecker, a North American woodpecker (*Phlæotomus pileatus*). It is black with a red crest, and white on the wings and sides of the neck. It inhabits heavy forests.

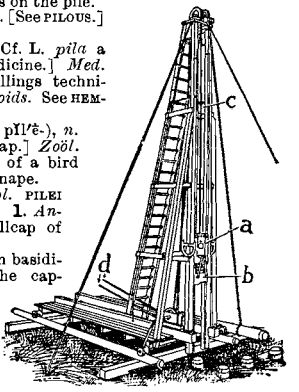
Pileated Woodpecker.

piled (pīld), *a.* [From 1st PILE.] **1.** Covered with pile, or hair or down. **2.** Having a pile, or nap.

piled (pīld), *a.* [From 3d PILE.] **1.** Laid in or formed into a pile or piles; heaped. The labor of an age in *piled* stones. *Milton.* **2.** Specif., *Iron Manuf.*, formed into, or made from, a pile, or fagot; as, *piled* iron.

piled, *a.* [From 5th PILE.] **1.** *Her.* Charged with piles. *Obs.* **2.** Having a pointed head, as a lance. *Obs.* **3.** Built on piles.

pile driver. A machine for driving down piles, usually a high frame with appliances for raising to a height a heavy mass of iron (the monkey), which falls on the pile.



Pile Driver, 1. *a* Monkey; *b* Cap for the Pile; *c* Tripping Device; *d* Ropes to Hoisting Engine.

pi'le-ous (pī'lē-ŭs), *a.* [See PILOUS.] Hairy; pilose.

piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PILL a medicine.] *Med.* The tumors or swellings technically called *hemorrhoids.* See HEMORRHOID.

pi'le-um (pī'lē-ŭm; pĭl'ē-), *n.* [NL.; fr. L. *pileum* cap.] *Zoöl.* The top of the head of a bird from the bill to the nape.

pi'le-us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* PILEI (-ī). [L., a felt cap.] **1.** *Antiq.* A kind of skullcap of felt. **2.** Hence: **a** *Bot.* In basidiomycetous fungi, the caplike hymeniferous top of the sporophore; the umbrella-shaped part of a mushroom. See MUSHROOM, *Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* (1) The umbrella of a jellyfish. (2) The pileum of a bird.

pile'wort' (pīl'wûrt'), *n.* A European ranunculaceous plant (*Ficaria ficaria*) with orbiculate or cordate leaves and yellow flowers resembling buttercups. Its tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for piles.

Pig-wig'gen (pĭg-wĭg'ĕn), *n.* A doughty elf whose amours with Queen Mab and furious combat with the jealous Oberon are told in Drayton's "Nymphidia."

pig'wort', *n.* Pigweed. *Obs.*

pig yoke. *Naut.* A quadrant or sextant. *Slang.* [-rŏth). *Bib.*]

Pi'-ha-hi'roth (pī'hȧ-hī'rŏth; **pi-i'tis** (pĭ-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pia* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pia mater.

pijt. ✝ PIT.

pik. ✝ PITCH. [var. of PICK.]

pik. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

pi-ka'ba hemp (pĭ-kä'bȧ). (Cf. Pg. *piaçaba* the coquilla-nut palm.] The fiber of the coquillanut palm.

pikary. ✝ PICKERY.

pike. ✝ PEEK, PIQUE, PITCH.

pike (pēk). Var. of PIC, measure.

pike (pīk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. form of PICK, *v.*, to gather, cull, select, etc. [var. of PICK.]

pike. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

pike, *v. t.* [From 1st PIKE.] To provide with a pike, pointed tip, or spike, as a staff. *Obs. or R.*

pike, *v. t.* [From PIKE a pointed hill.] To pile (hay) into pikes or large cocks. *Dial. Eng.*

pike, *v. i.* To go, esp. quickly; to depart; also, to die. *Obs. or Slang or Colloq.*

pike, *n.* [See PEAK a mountain top.] = PEAK, mountain top. *Obs.* — **on (the) pike,** *Naut.*, apeak. *Obs.*

pike, *n.* On the Pacific coast, one of a class of shiftless vagrant poor farmers; — a term of contempt, esp. and orig. applied to emigrants from the Southern States, from the belief that the first came from Pike County, Missouri. *U. S.*

pike, *v. i.* To play or gamble with great caution; to make small bets. *Gaming Slang, U. S.*

pike, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. F. *piquer au vent* to sail close to the wind.] To sail close (to). *Obs.* [pike.]

pike, *v. t.* To convey with a

pikeax. ✝ PICKAX.

pikede. ✝ PEAKED.

pike'-de-vant'. ✝ PICKEDEVANT. [PIKE.]

pike'-ham'mer, *n.* = HAMMER-

pike-harnes, *n.* [*pike*, var. of *pick* to peck, pluck + *harness.*] A plunderer of armor from the bodies of the slain. *Obs.*

pi-keir'. ✝ PIQUIER.

pi'kel, pi'kle (pĭ'k'l; pĭk'l), *n.* [See 1st PIKE.] Pitchfork; hayfork. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

pike'let (pīk'lĭt), *n.* [Shortened from *barapicklet. Oxf. E. D.*] A crumpet. *Dial. Eng.*

pike'let, *n.* A small pike (fish).

piker. ✝ PICARD, a ship.

pik'er (pĭk'ĕr), *n.* [*pike*, var. of *pick* + *-er.*] **1.** A thief. *Obs.* **2.** An instrument for picking out dirt, dust, etc. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Logging.* A user of a pike.

pik'er (pĭk'ĕr), *n.* A gambler who "pikes;" a small speculator. *Slang, U. S.* [a pike. *Obs.*]

pik'er, *n.* A soldier armed with

pik'er, *n.* [Prob. from 6th PIKE.] A tramp or vagrant. *Slang or Dial.* [EREL.]

pik'er-el, pik'er-ell. ✝ PICK-

pike sauce. A sour or hot sauce; hence, biting wit. *Obs.*

pike squirrel. Chinchilla.

pike'tail', *n.* Pintail duck. *U. S.*

pike whale. The piked whale.

pik'ey (pĭk'ĭ). Erron. for PIKY.

pik'ey, *n.* [See PIKER a vagrant.] A tramp or vagrant; a gypsy. *Local Slang, Eng.*

pikeys. ✝ PICKAX.

pik'ing (pĭk'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PIKE.

pikke. ✝ PICK, PITCH.

pik'ken. ✝ PICK.

pi'kle (pĭ'k'l; pĭk'l). Var. of PIKEL, hayfork. [for PIGHTLE.]

pi'kle (pĭ'k'l; pĭk'l). Dial.

pik'ol (pĭk'ŏl). Var. of PICUL.

pikoys. ✝ PICKAX.

pik'rel. ✝ PICKEREL.

pik'ro-lite. Var. of PICROLITE.

pik'ul. Var. of PICUL.

pik'y (pĭk'ĭ), *a.* Having pikes; spiky. *R.* [full of, pike (fish).]

pik'y, *a.* Of the nature of, or

pil. ✝ PILE, PILL.

pil. Pill. *Ref. Sp.*

pil. *Abbr.* Pilula (*L.*, a pill).

pi-laf', pi-laff' (pĭ-läf') Vars. of PILAU.

pilage. ✝ PILLAGE.

pil'age (pīl'ĕj), *n.* [See PILE hair, PELAGE.] Pelage. *Rare.*

pi-la'pil (pē-lä'pē), *n.; pl.* -PILES (-pē-läs). [Tag.] An embankment in irrigated rice fields to retain water. *Phil. I.*

pilar. ✝ PILLAR.

pi'lar (pī'lär), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair.] a Of or pert. to the hair or a hair; hairy. b Downy. *Rare.*

pi'la-ry (pī'lȧ-rĭ), *a.* = PILAR, **a.**

pi-las'tered (pĭ-lăs'tĕrd), *a.* Having, or borne on, pilasters.

pilat, pilate. ✝ PILOT.

Pi'late (pī'lăt), *n.* [L. *Pilatus*; cf. F. *Pilate.*] *Bib.* Cognomen of the Roman procurator of Judea, who gave Jesus up to be crucified.

Pi'late's voice (pī'lăts). A loud voice; — from the loud-voiced Pilate of the medieval mystery plays. *Obs.*

pi-laued' (pĭ-loud'; -lôd'), *a.* Made into pilau.

pilch (pĭlch), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *pilken* to peel, pluck.] To pick or pluck; to pilfer; filch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pilchard oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

pilch'er, *n.* [From PILCH.] A scabbard. *Obs.*

pilch'er, *n.* An Elizabethan term of contempt. *Obs.*

pilch'er, -erd, *n.* Pilchard.

pil'crow (pīl'krō), *n.* [Perh. a corrupt. of PARAGRAPH.] *Print.* A paragraph mark (¶). *Archaic.*

Pil'dash (pĭl'dăsh). *Bib.*

pilde. Obs. pret. of PILL.

pile. ✝ PILL, PILLOW.

pile (pīl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] = PEEL, a tower. *Obs. or R.*

pile, *n., sing. of* PILES.

pile, *v. t.* [Cf. PILL to deprive of hair.] To free (barley) from awns. *Dial. Eng.* [of PILEUM.]

pi'le-a (pī'lē-ȧ; pĭl'ē-ȧ), *n., pl.*

Pi'le-a (pī'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PILEUS; — in ref. to the hat-shaped division of the perianth.] *Bot.* Syn. of ADICEA

pi'le-a'ta (-ā'tȧ; pĭl'ē-), *a.* [NL.] *Music.* Capped or stopped; — said of an organ pipe.

pile building *or* **house.** See LAKE DWELLING. — **pile builder.**

pile dwelling. See LAKE DWELLING. — **pile dweller.**

pile engine. = PILE DRIVER.

pilegrim. ✝ PILGRIM.

Pil'e-ha (pĭl'ē-hä; pĭ'lē-). *Bib.*

pi-le'i-form (pĭ-lē'ĭ-fôrm; pĭl'ē-), *a.* Having the form of a pileus, or cap; pileate

pileken. ✝ PILCH.

pile'ment, *n.* [Fr. PILE to heap.] A heap. *Obs.* [PILEOLUS.]

pi-le'o-la (pĭ-lē'ō-lȧ). Var. of

pil'e-o-lat'ed (pĭl'ē-ō-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [Dim. fr. *pileum* + *-ate* + *-ed.*] Having a conspicuous pileum.

pi-le'o-lus (pĭ-lē'ō-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *pileus* cap.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small pileus.

pi'le-o-rhi'za (pĭ'lē-ō-rī'zȧ; pĭl'ē-ō-), *n.; pl.* -RHIZÆ (-zē). Also **pi'le-o-rhize'** (pĭ'lē-ō-rīz'; pĭl'ē-). [NL.; *pileus* + Gr. ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* The rootcap.

pile plank. *Hydraul. Engin.* A thick plank used as a pile in sheet piling.

piler. ✝ PILLAR. [for heaps up.]

pil'er (pĭl'ĕr), *n.* One who piles,

Pi-le'ser (pĭ-lē'zĕr). *Bib.*

pile start. The pintail duck. *Long Island, N. Y.*

pilewe. ✝ PILLOW. [*Obs.*]

pile'whey', *n.* A kind of whey.

pile'work' (pīl'wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting of piles. [worm.]

pile'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A ship-

pil'fer (pĭl'fẽr), *v. i.* [OF. *pelfrer.* See PELF.] To steal or plunder; specif., in modern use, to take a few articles or articles of small value; to practice petty theft.

pil'fer, *v. t.* To steal; specif., in modern use, to steal in small quantities, by taking articles of small value, or little by little; to filch; also, *Rare,* to rob or plunder.

And not a year but *pilfers* as he goes
Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See STEAL.

pil'fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pilfers; a petty thief.

pil-gar'lic (pĭl-gär'lĭk), *n.* [Prop., a peeled head of garlic (cf. PILL to peel). *Oxf. E. D.*] Orig., a bald head as humorously likened to a "pilled," or peeled, head of garlic; later, a bald-headed man; now, a man looked upon with humorous contempt or mock pity; a poor creature.

pil'grim (pĭl'grĭm), *n.* [ME. *pilgrim, pilegrim, pelegrim,* fr. L. *peregrinus,* through LL. *pelegrinus,* a foreigner, fr. *pereger* abroad; *per* through + *ager* field, country, land; cf. D. *pelgrim,* OHG. *piligrīm,* G. *pilger,* F. *pèlerin,* It. *pellegrino;* all fr. L. *peregrinus.* See PER-, ACRE; cf. PELERINE, PEREGRINE.] **1.** One who journeys; a wanderer; traveler; wayfarer. Now *Poetic or Rhet.,* except as in def. 2.

Strangers and *pilgrims* on the earth. *Heb.* xi. 13.

2. Specif., one who travels, usually far, and often in strange lands, to visit some holy place or shrine as a devotee; as, a *pilgrim* to Loreto; Canterbury *pilgrims.* Cf. 2d PALMER, 1.

3. *pl.* [*cop.*] *Amer. Hist.* With *the,* the Pilgrim Fathers.

Plymouth, the land of the *Pilgrims. Longfellow.*

4. A first settler or recent immigrant; a newcomer; "tenderfoot;" also, a recently imported animal, as of the cattle kind. *Brit. Colonies & U. S.*

Pilgrim Fathers, the 102 separatists from the Church of England who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth colony, the first settlement in New England, in 1620.

pil'grim, *v. i.* To act as a pilgrim; to go on a pilgrimage.

pil'grim-age (-grĭ-mĭj), *n.* [ME. *pilgrimoge:* cf. F. *pèlerinage,* OF. also *pelegrinage.* ME. had also *pelrinage,* fr. F. See PILGRIM.] **1.** The journey of or as of a pilgrim; a journey, esp. a long and weary one; esp., a journey to some sacred place, as a shrine, or to some place of associations regarded as sacred. Also, human life regarded as a journey, esp. as one to a future blessed state. *Shak.*

The days of the years of my *pilgrimage. Gen.* xlvii. 9.

2. A place visited by pilgrims.

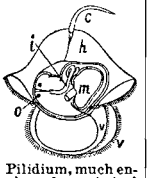
Syn. — See JOURNEY.

Pilgrimage of Grace, *Eng. Hist.,* an insurrection due to agrarian discontent and to opposition to the ecclesiastical measures, esp. the dissolution of the monasteries, of Henry VIII. It began in 1536, and was put down with severity.

pil'grim's bot'tle (-grĭmz). A flat vessel, usually nearly circular, with a small spout and with rings to hold a cord by which it might be slung over the shoulder; a costrel. Orig., such vessels were made for pilgrims. Cf. AMPULLA, 3.

pilgrim's sign. An object, as a medal, given to a pilgrim at a sacred place, as a shrine, as a certificate of his visit.

pi-lid'i-um (pĭ-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πιλίδιον, dim. of πίλος a cap.] *Zoöl.* The free-swimming, hat-shaped larva of certain nemertean worms. The young worm develops in its interior.



Pilidium, much enlarged. *c* Apical Flagellum; *h* Cephalic Lobe; *i* Intestine; *m* Mouth; *o* Young Nemertean developing in the interior, showing Head with two Eyes; *cv* Bands of Cilia.

pi-lif'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-ferous.*] Bearing hair; hairy.

piliferous layer, *Bot.,* the external layer of cells in a young root, giving rise to the root hairs.

pil'i-form (pĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-form.*] Filamentous.

pi'li-gan (pē'lē-găn), *n.* [Native name in Brazil.] A Brazilian club moss (*Lycopodium saururus*) with cathartic properties. See PILIGANINE.

pil'i-ga-nine (pĭl'ĭ-gȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [F., fr. *piligan.*] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid found in piligan, emetic and cathartic.

pil'ing (pīl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of supplying with piles; pile driving; formation of a foundation, etc., with piles.

2. Piles, collectively; a structure of piles; pilework.

pil'ing, *n.* [See PILE a heap.] Act of forming into a pile or piles; specif.: **a** *Iron Manuf.* The process of building up, heating, and working, fagots, or piles, to form bars, etc. **b** *Leather Manuf.* The heaping together of hides to unhair them by sweating, or a process having the same effect.

pill (pĭl), *n.* [OF. *pile,* L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PILES.] **1.** A medicine in the form of a little ball, or small round mass, to be taken whole.

2. Hence: **a** Something offensive or nauseous which must be accepted or endured. **b** Any small globular body; a small ball, as a cannon ball or a bullet. *Humorous.* **c** *pl.* Billiards. *Slang, Eng.* **d** An uninteresting, tiresome person. *Slang.* **e** Also in *pl.* A physician. *Slang.*

pill (pĭl), *v. t.;* PILLED (pĭld); PILL'ING. **1.** To dose with pills.

2. To make into pills. *Rare.*

3. To put pills, or bullets, into or through. *Slang.*

4. To blackball; to defeat by ballot. *Slang. Thackeray.*

pill (pĭl), *v. t.;* PILLED (pĭld); PILL'ING. [ME. *pilen,* prob. ultimately fr. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair; cf. AS. *pylian* to come or peel off (of skin), and also L. *pilare* to pillage, F. *piller* (fr. assumed LL. *piliare* for L. *pīlare;* cf. COMPILE). Cf. PEEL to pillage, strip of skin or bark, PILLAGE.] **1.** To subject to depredation or extortion; to rob; pillage; despoil. Cf. PEEL, *v. t.,* 1. *Obs. or Archaic. Spenser.*

2. Hence: **a** To impoverish (land). *Obs.* **b** To take by force or violence; to extort. *Obs.* **c** To pluck; to tear. *Obs.* **d** To peel; to decorticate; to strip or pare off, as bark. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial. Eng.* **e** To form or make by removing the skin. *Obs. & R.*

[Jacob] *pilled* white streaks . . . in the rods. *Gen.* xxx. 37.

f To deprive of hair; to remove (hair). *Obs.* **g** To make (land) bare by close cutting or cropping; as, to *pill* a field by grazing sheep on it. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

to pill, *or* **peel, and poll,** to strip bare; plunder; rob; to ruin by or through depredation or extortion. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pill, *v. i.* **1.** To pillage; plunder; rob. *Obs.*

2. To be peeled; to peel or come off, as in flakes or scales; to become bare, as of bark; to peel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To lose the hair; to become bald. *Obs.*

pil'lage (pĭl'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. *piller* to plunder. See PILL to plunder.] **1.** Act of pillaging or plundering, esp. in war; robbery; plunder; also, extortion. *Shak.*

2. That which is pillaged; plunder; spoil; booty.

Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shak.*

Syn. — Plunder, rapine, spoil, depredation. See BOOTY.

pil'lage, *v. t.;* PIL'LAGED (-ăjd); PIL'LAG-ING (-ȧ-jĭng). **1.** To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; spoil; sack; as, to *pillage* an enemy's camp.

2. To get or acquire by robbery or spoliation.

pil'lage, *v. i.* To take spoil; to plunder; rob.

pil'lar (pĭl'ȧr), *n.* [ME. *piler,* OF. *piler,* F. *pilier,* LL. *pilare, pilarium, pilarius,* fr. L. *pila* a pillar. See PILE a heap.] **1.** A firm, upright, insulated support, slender or narrow compared to its height, for a superstructure; more widely, any vertical support, as a bedpost, the post supporting a horizontal deck beam, or the pedestal or central support of a table or machine; a pier, pedestal, or post; also, a column or shaft standing alone, as for a monument.

Jacob set a *pillar* upon her grave. *Gen.* xxxv. 20
The palace . . . vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood. *Dryden.*

2 Hence, something, as a natural formation, person, mass of vapor, imaginary prop or support, etc., which resembles a pillar in appearance, character, or office; a main support; mainstay; as, the *Pillars* of Hercules; a *pillar* of the church or state. "You are a well-deserving *pillar.*" *Shak.*

3. **a** A whipping post. *Obs.* **b** A stand or platform on which women were made to appear in public penance. *Obs.*

4. *Eng. Hist.* Either of two portable ornamental columns borne before Cardinal Wolsey, or of two borne before Cardinal Pole, as emblematic of their support of the church.

5. = COLUMN, 3 & 8. *Obs.*

6. In technical uses: **a** *Manège.* The center of the volt, ring, or manège ground, around which a horse turns. **b** Short for PILLAR BOX. *Brit.* **c** The vertical hollow post of a harp frame. **d** *Mining.* A solid mass of coal, rock, or ore left standing to support the roof. See MINE, *Illust.* **e** *Horol.* Any of the distance pieces between the plates of a watch. **f** A frame on which clay pipes rest while being baked in a kiln. **g** The nipple of a firearm. *Obs. or Hist.* **h** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A part likened to a pillar, or column, as the columella of a gastropod shell, the margin (internal or external) of the external abdominal ring, etc.

Syn. — PILLAR, COLUMN are often used with little distinction. PILLAR is the more general term, and in its fig. use implies stay or support: as, "Samson took hold of the two middle *pillars* upon which the house stood" (*Judges* xvi. 29); "a *pillar* of salt" (*Gen.* xix. 26); (fig.) "a *pillar* of state" (*Milton*). COLUMN denotes a pillar esp. of a particular type or order; its fig. uses are based on resemblance of form rather than of function; as, a Doric, Ionic, Corinthian *column,* a *column* of smoke, a *column* of infantry, the *columns* of a newspaper. For more technical uses, see defs.

from pillar to post, from one place of appeal or resource or one predicament to another; hither and thither; to and fro; — orig. a phrase taken from the tennis court. — **pillar and breast** (*or* **room,** *or* **stall**) **system** *or* **method.** *Coal Mining.* = *bord and pillar system,* under BORD, *n.* See MINE, *Illust.* — **Pil'lars of Her'cu-les** (pĭl'ȧrz) [trans. of L. *Columnae Herculis;* Gr. Ἡράκλειαι στῆλαι], two promontories on the Strait of Gibraltar. It is fabled that Hercules, in his travels to find the oxen of Geryon, set them there. — **pillars of the diaphragm,** *Anat.,* the crura of the diaphragm. See CRUS, 2. — **pillars of the fauces,** *Anat.,* two curved folds on each side of the fauces. See FAUCES, 1. — **pillars of the fornix.** See FORNIX, 1 **b.**

pil'lar (pĭl'ȧr), *v. t.* **1.** To support or strengthen with or as with pillars; also, to adorn with a pillar or pillars.

2. To embody in, or represent in the form of, a pillar. *R.*

pil'lared (pĭl'ȧrd), *a.* Having a pillar or pillars; resembling a pillar or pillars; formed into a pillar or pillars.

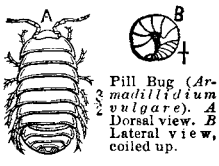
pil'lar-ing, *n.* A series of pillars; pillars collectively.

pillar mount. *Ordnance.* A mount or support, in the form of a pillar, for a gun in a fortification.

pill beetle. Any small beetle of the genus *Byrrhus* or family *Byrrhidæ,* having a rounded body, with the head concealed beneath the thorax.

pill box. A box for pills, as a shallow round pasteboard one; humorously, a thing likened to such a box, as: a small brougham; a round cap worn by British soldiers, etc.

pill bug. Any terrestrial isopod crustacean, or wood louse, of the family *Armadillididæ,* which rolls itself into a ball when disturbed.



Pill Bug (*Armadillidium vulgare*). *A* Dorsal view. *B* Lateral view, coiled up.

pil'lion (pĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Ir. *pillin, pilliun* (or the kindred Gael. *pillean, pillin*), fr. Ir. & Gael. *pill, peall,* a skin or hide, prob. fr. L. *pellis.* See PELL, *n.,* FELL skin.] A kind of saddle, as a light one for women, mainly of a cushion or panel; also, a pad or cushion put on behind a man's saddle, as for a woman to ride on. *Obs. or Hist.*

pil'li-winks (pĭl'ĭ-wĭŋks), *n. pl.* [ME. *pyrwykes, pyrewinkes. Oxf. E. D.*] An old instrument of torture for the thumbs and fingers. *Obs., or Hist., esp. Scot. Scott.*

pil'lo-ry (pĭl'ō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *pilori,* OF. also *pellori, pilerin;* cf. Pr. *espitlori,* LL. *piloricum, pilloricum, pellericum, pellorium, piliorium, spilorium.*] A device for publicly punishing offenders, consisting of a frame of adjustable boards erected on a post and having holes through which the head and hands of the offender were thrust; also, any similar device, as one (**finger pillory**) in which the fingers were held with the first joint bent. *Shak.*

pil'lo-ry, *v. t.;* PIL'LO-RIED (-rĭd); PIL'LO-RY-ING (-rĭ-ĭng). [Cf. F. *pilorier.*] **1.** To set in, or punish with, the pillory.

2. Hence, to expose to public scorn or ridicule.

pil'low (pĭl'ō), *n.* [ME. *pilwe,* AS. *pyle,* fr. L. *pulvinus.*] **1.** Anything used to support the head of a person when reposing; esp., a sack or case filled with feathers, down, hair, or other soft material.

2. A cushion. *Obs*

3. Any of various things padded and thus likened to a pillow; as: **a** A saddle pad or panel; a pillion. **b** A cushion or pad tightly stuffed, used as a support or ground in making lace with bobbins (hence called *pillow lace*).

4. A block or support likened to a pillow, esp. to equalize or distribute pressure; a pillow block, as a brass, a pivot socket, a block under a bowsprit, etc.

5. A kind of plain, coarse fustian.

pil'low (pĭl'ō), *v. t.;* -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW-ING. To rest or lay on or as on a pillow; also, to serve as a pillow for.

Pillows his chin upon an orient wave. *Milton.*

pil'low, *v. i.* To lay or rest the head on or as on a pillow.

pillow bar. *Lace Making.* **a** One of the bars or twisted threads in pillow lace serving to hold the pattern together. **b** The general background or filling of such threads.

pil'low-bere (pĭl'ō-bēr), *n.* Also **pil'low-ber, pil'low-beer,** etc. [*pillow* + ME. *bere* a covering, akin to D. *buer,* G. (LG.) *bühre.*] A pillowcase. *Archaic or Dial.*

pillow block. *Mach.* A block or standard to support a journal, as of a shaft; a bearing. See BEARING, *Illust.*

pil'low-case' (-kās'), *n.* A removable covering for a pillow, usually of white linen or cotton cloth.

pillow lace. Lace made by hand with bobbins on a pillow.

pillow sham. An ornamental covering laid over a bed pillow when it is not in use.

pillow work. *Arch.* Decorative treatment of surfaces with pillowlike projections; pulvination.

pil'worm' (pĭl'wûrm'), *n.* A millepede.

pil'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any cryptogamous plant of the genus *Pilularia* (which see). The common pillwort is *P. globulifera.*

pi'lo-car'pi-dine (pī'lō-kär'pĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$, occurring in jaborandi with pilocarpine and formed from the latter.

pi'lo-car'pine (-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **-pin.** [See PILOCARPUS.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, obtained from the leaves of jaborandi (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*) as an oily sirup, which, however, crystallizes when quite pure. It is a derivative of glyoxaline, and a strong diuretic.

Pi'lo-car'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; prob. fr. Gr. πίλος wool, felt + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American rutaceous shrubs. They bear small greenish flowers in long racemes with versatile anthers and 1-seeded loculi in the ovary. The herbage of several species yields pilocarpine, jaborine, and other like alkaloids. See JABORANDI.

pilf. Dial. Eng. var. of PELF.

pil'fer, *n.* [Cf OF. *pelfre.* See PILFER, *v.,* PELF, *n.*] That which is pilfered; act of pilfering.

pil'fer-age, *n.* Act of pilfering; also, that which is pilfered.

pil'ferd. Pilfered. *Ref. Sp.*

pil'fer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PILFER. — **pil'fer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

pil'fer-ment. *n.* Pilfering; that which is pilfered. *Rare.*

pil'fer-y, *n.* Petty theft; pillage; pilfering; also, plunder. *Obs*

pil'fre. † PELFRY.

pil-gar'lick-y (pĭl-gär'lĭ-kĭ), *a.* Contemptible; pitiable.

pil'grim-age (pĭl'grĭ-mĭj), *v. i.* **1.** To sojourn. *Obs.*

2. To go on a pilgrimage.

pilgrimage psalm. = SONG OF ASCENTS. [pilgrim.]

pil'grim-ag-er (-mĭ-jẽr), *n.* A

pil'gri-mat'ic (pĭl'grĭ-măt'ĭk), **pil'gri-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to a pilgrim or pilgrims. [tle.]

pilgrim bottle. A pilgrim's bot-

pil'grim-er. *n.* A pilgrim.

pil'grim-ess, *n.* A female pilgrim. *Rare.* [-ISM. *Rare.*]

pil'grim-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

pil'grim-ize, *v. i.* To go or act as a pilgrim. — *v. t.* To make a pilgrim of. [CENTS.

pilgrim psalm. = SONG OF AS-

pilgrim ring. A pilgrim's ring.

pilgrim scallop, pilgrim shell. A shell worn by pilgrims as a badge or as a mark of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, esp. a scallop shell (*Vola jacobæa*) found on the coast of Palestine. See SCALLOP, *Illust.*

pilgrim's pouch *or* **ring.** A pilgrim's sign consisting of a pouch-shaped object or of a ring.

pilgrim's salve *Old Med.* An ointment, chiefly of swine's grease and isinglass. *Obs.*

pilgrim's shell. Pilgrim scallop.

pilgrim, *or* **pilgrim's, vase.** A flat vase like a pilgrim's bottle.

pi'li. *n., pl.* of PILUS.

pi'li (pē'lē), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *pili, pile,* Tag. *pilau.*] The Java almond. *Phil. I.*

pilie. † PILL, to peel.

pi'l-i-fer (pĭ'lĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. See PILIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* The lateral part of the labrum in Lepidoptera formerly regarded as the vestige of the mandible.

pi-lig'er-ous (pĭ-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-ferous.*] Piliferous. [= BREA, 1 **b.**]

pi'li gum (pē'lē). [See 2d PILI.]

pi'li-mic'tion (pĭ'lĭ-mĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair + E. *miction.*] *Med.* Passage of urine containing hairlike bodies.

pi'line (pĭ'lĭn), *n.* Short for SPONGIOPILINE.

pi'line (pĭ'lĭn; -īn). *a.* [L. *pilus* hair.] Of the nature of pile, or hair; hairy.

pi'lion. † PILLION.

pilk (pĭlk). Scot. var. of PILCH.

pil'kins (pĭl'kĭnz), *n.* = PILLAS. *Dial. Eng.*

pill. Dial. Eng. var of PILLOW.

pill, *n.* A pitcher. *Dial. Eng.*

pill, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *pill.*] The penis. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pill, *n.* [Cf. PEEL skin, PILL, *v.,* to peel, pillage.] The peel, rind, shell, or skin. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

pill, *n.* [AS. *pyll.*] A pool; a creek. *Local, Eng. & Wales.*

pil-laffe' (pĭ-lăf'). Var. of PILLAU. [See -ABLE.]

pil'la-ge-a-ble (pĭl'ăj-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

pil'la-gee' (pĭ'ăj-jē'), *n.* See -EE.

pil'lag-er (pĭl'ȧ-jẽr), *n.* One who pillages [by pillars.]

pil'lar. *v. t.* To be supported

pillar block. A pillow block.

pillar box. A hollow column used as a public letter box. *Brit.*

pillar compass. See COMPASS, 8.

pillar crane. *Mach.* A crane the mechanism of which can be rotated about a fixed pillar.

pil'lard, *n.* [F.] A pillager; robber. *Obs.*

pillar dollar. The old Spanish dollar; — from the image, on the reverse, of two pillars (the Pillars of Hercules). These, with the ribbon about them, are supposed to have given rise to the dollar sign ($). [pillar.]

pil'lar-et (pĭl'ȧr-ĕt), *n.* A little

pillar file. See FILE, tool.

pil'lar-ist, *n.* *Eccl.* A stylite.

pil'lar-let, *n.* Pillaret. *Rare.*

pillar lip. *Zoöl.* The inner or columellar portion of the lip, or border of the orifice of a spiral shell.

pillar post. = PILLAR BOX.

pillar saint. A stylite.

pil'las (pĭl'ăs), *n.* The naked oat. *Dial. Eng.*

pillastre. † PILASTER.

pillau. pillaw. † PILAU. [*Eng.*]

pill'corn', *n.* = PILLAS. *Dial.*

pilled (pĭld), *p. a.* Peeled. Specif.: **a** Decorticated; barked. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** Bald; shaven; tonsured. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** Bare; threadbare; hence, poor, wretched. *Obs.* **d** Meager; beggarly; mean. *Obs.* **e** Plundered. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

pilled'-gar'lic. † PILGARLIC.

pil'led-ness (pĭl'ĕd-nĕs; pĭld'-), *n.* See -NESS. [*Scot.*]

pil'ledow, *n.* A pilled daw. *Obs.*

pillegrim. † PILGRIM

pil'ler. † PILLAR, PILLOR.

pil'ler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pilleur.*] A pillager. Cf. PEELER. *Obs.*

pil'ler-y. † PILLORY.

pil'ler-y, *n.* [F. *pillerie.*] Act or instance of plundering; pillage. *Obs.*

pil'le-us (pĭl'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L. See PILEUS.] See LIBERTY CAP.

pill-gar'lic. Var. of PILGARLIC.

pillial. † PULIOL, pennyroyal.

pil'li-cock', *n.* [Cf. PILL, in this sense.] The penis; also, a playful term of address to a boy. *Obs.*

pil'lie. Scot. var. of PULLEY.

pil'ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PILL, to rob, etc. *Archaic or Dial.*

pil'lion, *n.* [Proh. through OF. fr. L. *pileus, pilleus,* a felt cap or hat.] **1.** A hat, esp. one worn by a doctor of divinity. *Obs.*

2. *Smelting.* Tin left in the slags after the first smelting. *Obs.*

pil'li-ver (pĭl'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [AS. *pyle* pillow; cf. also Icel. *ver* a case, covering.] A pillowcase; also, a pillow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pillce. † PILAU.

pillok. † PILLICOCK.

pil'lor, *v. t.* To pillory. *Obs.*

pil'lo-rize (pĭ'lō-rĭz), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *piloriser.*] To pillory. — **pil'lo-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [PILLER.]

pillour. † PELLURE, PILLAR.

pil'lowd. Pillowed. *Ref. Sp.*

pil'low-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pillow slip *or* **tie.** A pillowcase.

pillow word. A meaningless word introduced into a sentence, esp. in Japanese poetry, as a pillow or prop for a significant word. *B. H. Chamberlain.*

pil'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a pillow.

pill'ule. Var. of PILULE.

pill'-wil'let. Var. of PILWILLET.

pill wood louse. A pill bug.

pilm (pĭlm; pĭl'm), *n.* [Corn.] Dust. *Dial. Eng.* — **pil'm'y** (pĭl'mĭ), *a.* *Dial. Eng.*

Pil-ne'ser (pĭl-nē'zẽr). *Bib.*

pil'nie-winks (pĭl'nĭ-wĭŋks). Var. of PILLIWINKS.

Pi-lob'o-lus (pĭ-lŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πίλος ball + βόλος a throwing.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous saprophytic fungi notable for the forcible ejection of their ripe spores.

pi'lo-cys'tic (pĭ'lō-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + E. *cystic.*] *Med.* Encysted and containing hair and fatty matters; — of a tumor.

pi'lo-fat'ty, *a.* [L. *pilus* + E. *fatty.*] Containing hair and fat.

pi-lon' (pē-lōn'), *n.* [Sp. *pilón* sugar loaf.] **1.** A conical loaf of sugar. *Sp. Amer*

2. A gratuity given by tradesmen to customers settling their accounts. Cf. LAGNIAPPE. *Southwestern U. S.*

pi-lon'ce (pē-lōn'sā), *n.* [Amer. Sp. See PILONCILLO.] = PILON, 1. *Texas.*

pi'lon-cil'lo (pē'lōn-sē'lyō; -sē'yō; 194), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *pilón.*] = PILON, 1. *Texas.*

pi'lo-ni'dal (pĭ'lō-nĭ'dȧl), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *nidus* nest.] *Med.* Containing hair in a cyst as in a nest; as, *pilonidal* fistula or sinus, a suppurating sinus near the anus, usually due to hair in the tissues.

pi-lo'ri (pĭ-lō'rĭ; 201), *n.,* *or* **pilori rat.** [Name in French Guiana; orig. uncert.] A Cuban hutia (*Capromys pilorides*).

plory. † PILLORY.

pi'lose (pī'lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *pilosus*, fr. *pilus* hair. See PILE hair.] Covered with hair, esp. soft hair; hairy.

pi'lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* [F. *pilote*, fr. It. *pilota, piloto*, prob. fr. earlier *pedota, pedotta;* cf. Gr. πηδόν oar, in pl., rudder.] **1.** *Naut.* One employed to steer a vessel; a helmsman. **2.** Specif., a person duly qualified, and usually licensed, to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters, often for fixed fees. A pilot in charge of a vessel has the whole conduct of her navigation (*7 Moore P. C. (Eng.)* 160). **3.** Hence, a guide; a director or leader of another or others through a difficult or unknown course. **4.** Short for PILOT BOAT, BURNER, CLOTH, ENGINE, etc. **5.** The cowcatcher of a locomotive. *U. S.* **6.** An instrument for detecting the compass error. **7.** *Mach.* A short plug at the end of a counterbore to guide the tool. Pilots are sometimes made interchangeable.

pi'lot's luff (pī'lŭts). *Naut.* = HALF BOARD.

pi'lot, *v. t.;* PI'LOT-ED, PI'LOT-ING. [Cf. F. *piloter.*] **1.** To direct the course of, as of a ship, where navigation is dangerous or requires special local knowledge. **2.** Hence, to guide, as through dangers or difficulties; also, to act as pilot or guide through, in, or on; as, he will *pilot* the way. "The art of *piloting* a state." *Berkeley.* **3.** *Sports.* To lead as though showing the way to.

pi'lot-age (-ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *pilotage.*] **1.** The pilot's skill or knowledge, as of channels, etc. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Act or business of piloting; employment or guidance of or by a pilot; pilotship; as, compulsory *pilotage.* **3.** The compensation made or allowed to a pilot.

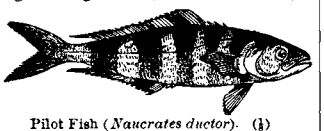
pilot boat. A boat in which pilots cruise off shore to meet incoming vessels. They are usually strong, fast, weatherly boats, now sometimes using steam.

pilot burner. A small burner kept lighted to rekindle the principal burner when desired, as in a flash boiler.

pilot cloth. A coarse, stout kind of twilled blue cloth with a nap on one side, used for overcoats and sailors' clothing.

pilot engine. A locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear.

pilot fish. **a** A pelagic carangoid fish (*Naucrates ductor*); — so named because often seen with a shark, swimming near a ship, from which sailors imagine that it acts as a pilot to the shark. **b** A transversely banded amber fish (*Seriola zonata*) common in parts of the Atlantic. **c** The Menominee whitefish. *Local, U. S.*



Pilot Fish (*Naucrates ductor*). (½)

pilot flag. The flag hoisted at the fore by a vessel desiring a pilot, in the United States the union jack, in Great Britain the British union jack with a white border.

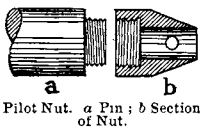
pilot house. *Naut.* An inclosed place forward on the upper deck of a vessel, usually a steam vessel, sheltering the steering gear and helmsman. Called also *wheelhouse.*

pi'lot-ing, *n.* That part of navigation concerned with the determination of a ship's position by observation of landmarks, buoys, lighthouses, etc., or from soundings; the art of conducting a ship along coasts, etc.

pilot lamp *or* **light.** *Elec.* A small incandescent telltale lamp on a dynamo or battery circuit to show approximately by its brightness the voltage of the current.

pilot method. The method of excavating a tunnel by driving a small tunnel ahead, and then enlarging its dimensions.

pilot nut. *Structural Ironwork.* A taper nut to be screwed on the end of a pin, bolt, or rod to protect the threads and pilot it through holes, etc.



Pilot Nut. *a* Pin; *b* Section of Nut.

pilot plow *or* **plough.** A snowplow on a locomotive's pilot.

pilot snake. **a** A large North American harmless snake (*Callopeltis obsoletus*). It is lustrous black, with white edges to some of the scales. Called also *mountain black snake.* **b** The pine snake. **c** The copperhead.

pilot transformer. *Elec.* A transformer for indicating the potential at some point of an alternating-current line.

pilot valve. *Hydraulics.* A small hand-operated valve to admit liquid to operate a valve difficult to turn by hand.

pilot wheel. *Mach.* A wheel, usually with radial handles projecting from the rim, for traversing the saddle of a machine tool, esp. an automatic machine tool, by hand.

pil'pul (pĭl'pōōl), *n.* [Aramaic *pilpūl;* cf. Heb. *pilpel* to spice, to season, dispute violently.] Among the Jews, penetrating investigation, disputation, and drawing of conclusions, esp. in Talmudic study. — **pil'pul-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **pil'pul-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pil'u-la (pĭl'ū-lä), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *pila* ball. Cf. 1st PILL.] *Pharm.* A pill.

Pil'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ä; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of pteridophytic plants of the family Marsileaceæ; the pillworts. They are small aquatics with filiform fronds and globose sporocarps.

pi'lum (pī'lŭm), *n.; pl.* PILA (-lä). [L. Cf. 6th PILE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A large pestle. **b** The heavy javelin of the Roman foot soldier. **2.** *Pharm.* A pestle.

pi'lus (pī'lŭs), *n.; pl.* PILI (-lī). [L.] *Zoöl. & Bot.* A hair or hairlike structure, esp. one specially differentiated.

Pi'ma (pē'mä), *n.* An Indian of a leading tribe of Piman stock now upon the Gila River and Salt River reservations in Arizona. They are industrious agriculturists, raising a variety of crops, and are expert potters and basket weavers.

Pi'man (pē'măn), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico throughout the Sierra Madre region and the coast of the Gulf of California. They are mostly agriculturists. They number more than 100,000, dwelling in Mexico. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Pima Indians.

Pi-me'le-a (pĭ-mē'lē-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πιμελή fat; — said to be so named in allusion to the fatty seeds.] *Bot.* A large genus of thymelæaceous shrubs of Australia and New Zealand. They have small opposite leaves and clustered white, yellow, or pink flowers with two stamens, succeeded by berrylike fruits. Many species are cultivated under the name *rice flower.* Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

pi-mel'ic (pĭ-mĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πιμελή fat.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of several isomeric dibasic acids, $C_7H_{10}(CO_2H_2)$. The substance originally so called was obtained from certain fatty substances, and was a mixture of suberic and adipic acids. The pimelic acid obtained by fusing camphoric acid with potash is isopropyl succinic acid; the one having normal structure is formed by heating suberone with nitric acid.—**pim'e-late** (pĭm'ē-lāt), *n.* (See -ATE, 3 **b**.)

Pi-men'ta (pĭ-mĕn'tä), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *pimienta* pepper.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American aromatic myrtaceous trees having large coriaceous pinnately veined leaves, small cymose flowers, and 1-6 pendulous ovules. *P. acris* is the bayberry; *P. pimenta*, the allspice tree. **2.** **a** = PIMENTO. **b** Black pepper. *Phil. I.*

pi-men'to (-tō), *n.; pl.* PIMENTOS (-tōz). [Sp. *pimienta;* cf. Pg. *pimenta*, F. *piment;* all fr. L. *pigmentum* a paint, pigment, the juice of plants; hence, something spicy and aromatic. See PIGMENT.] Allspice, or the allspice tree.

pim-o'la (pĭm-ō'lä), *n.* An olive stuffed with a sweet red pepper.

pimp (pĭmp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pimpant* smart, sparkish; perh. akin to *piper* to pipe, entice, deceive. Cf. PIPE.] A procurer; pander.

pimp, *v. i.;* PIMPED (pĭmpt); PIMP'ING. To act the pimp.

pim'per-nel (pĭm'pĕr-nĕl), *n.* [F. *pimprenelle*, OF. also *piprenelle;* cf. Sp. *pimpinela*, It. *pimpinella*, LL. *pipinella*, perh. for *bipinnella, bipinnula*, two-winged equiv. to L. *bipennis; bis* + *penna* feather, wing.] **a** Garden burnet. *Obs.* **b** Self-heal. *Obs.* **c** Any primulaceous herb of the genus *Anagallis*, esp. *A. arvensis*, whose scarlet, white, or purplish flowers close at the approach of bad weather. **d** The burnet saxifrage. *Obs.*

Pim'pi-nel'la (-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL. See PIMPERNEL.] *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed apiaceous plants having narrow-ribbed fruit and no calyx teeth. *P. saxifraga* is the burnet saxifrage; *P. anisum*, the anise.

pimp'ing (pĭm'pĭng), *a.* [Cf. G. *pimpelig, pimpelnd*, sickly, weak, D. *pimpel* a weakling.] Little; petty; pitiful; paltry; also, puny; weak; sickly.

pim'ple (pĭm'p'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *piplian* to be affected with herpes, and L. *papula* pimple.] **1.** *Med.* Any small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, whether going on to suppuration or not; a papule or pustule. **2.** A swelling or protuberance like a pimple.

pim'ple, *v. t. & i.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING. To spot or cover, or become spotted or covered, with or as with pimples.

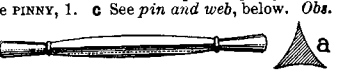
pim'pled (-p'ld), *a.* Having pimples.

pim'ply (-plĭ), *a.* Pimpled.—**pim'pli-ness** (-plĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pin (pĭn), *n.* [ME. *pin. e*, AS. *pinn* a pin, peg; cf. D. *pin*, G. *pinne*, Icel. *pinni*, all fr. L. *penna* a pinnacle, point, tip, prob. a different word from *penna* feather; cf. *spina* thorn, E. *spine.*] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., generally cylindrical, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support by which one article may be suspended from another; a peg; bolt.

With *pins* of adamant
And chains they made all fast. *Milton.*

2. Specif.: **a** A small pointed and headed piece of brass or other wire (commonly tinned), used for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc.; hence, a thing of small value; a trifle. "He . . . did not care a *pin* for her." *Spectator.* **b** A larger and often more ornamental pointed instrument for securing the hair or some article of dress; — usually in combination; as, hat*pin*, hair*pin*, scarf*pin*, etc. **3.** Something that resembles, or is likened to, a pin; as: **a** A peg in musical instruments for regulating the tension of the strings. **b** A linchpin, split pin, or the like. **c** A rolling-pin. **d** A clothespin. **e** *Joinery.* The tenon of a dovetail joint. **f** A tholepin. **g** A belaying pin. **h** *Quoits.* The peg at which the quoits are pitched. **i** *Golf.* The staff of the flag marking a hole. **j** *Bowling, Skittles, etc.* One of the wooden pieces to be bowled at. **k** A kind of French brad or nail, used esp. in mounting printers' plates on wood. **l** *Mach.* A small axle, gudgeon, or spindle, on which to journal a pulley, lever, etc. **m** *Locks.* (1) = DRILL PIN. (2) The part of a key stem, esp. if solid, that enters a lock. **n** A small wedge-shaped piece of wood projecting from a jeweler's work bench, for use as a rest when filing or engraving. **o** One of a row of pegs in the side of an ancient drinking cup to mark how much each man should drink. **p** A peg or the like in the center of a target; hence, the center. *Obs.* "The very *pin* of his heart cleft." *Shak.* **q** Chiefly *pl.* The leg; as, to knock one off his *pins. Slang.* **r** The projecting part of the hip bone of a horse or other animal. *Dial. Eng.* **s** A hard swelling or callus on the sole of a hawk's foot. **4.** An ornament, as a brooch or badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a Masonic *pin.* **5.** A point; pinnacle; apex. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **6.** **a** A knot in wood. *Obs.* **b** A hard speck in pinny metal, stone, etc. See PINNY, 1. **c** See *pin and web*, below. *Obs.* **7.** *Leather Manuf.* A two-handled knife with a blade of triangular section, used esp. to remove the bloom from freshly tanned leather; — called also *striking pin.*



Pin, 7 *a* Section.

8. A liquid measure. See MEASURE.

in, *or* **on, a jolly, merry** (*etc.*), **pin,** in a merry or jolly mood or frame of mind. — **p. and web,** two concurrent symptoms of eye disease, or a single disease of the eye; — an old term presumably having reference to the surface of the eye having a pin-head spot or excrescence (called a *pin*) and a film (called a *web*). It may have been pterygium or phlyctenular conjunctivitis. — **pins and needles,** a pricking, tingling, nervous sensation such as is felt in a limb recovering from numbness or from being "asleep;" hence, **to be on pins and needles,** to be very nervous, anxious, or uneasy.

pin (pĭn), *v. t.;* PINNED (pĭnd); PIN'NING. [See PIN, *n.*] **1.** To fasten, join, secure, transfix, by or with a pin; as, to *pin* the door; to *pin* joists and girders; to *pin* a rose on a gown; to *pin* a shawl; the sword *pinned* him to the wall. **2.** *Building Trades.* **a** To underpin. *Obs.* **b** To fill in with small wedges or spalls of stone bedded in mortar, as a rubble wall. **c** To face, as with marble. *Obs.* **3.** To fasten, affix, or attach (to or on a person or thing); as, to *pin* a slander on a person; hence, *Obs. or R.*, to make dependent upon; as, to *pin* followers on one's will. **4.** To fasten or hold as by thrusting a pin through; to seize and hold fast; to hold or keep (one) to an obligation, a task, etc.; as, to *pin* a person's arms to his sides; to *pin* an opponent in argument; to *pin* a witness down to facts; to *pin* a chessman. **5.** To stud or ornament with pins, usually of brass or gold with enlarged heads, driven in to the heads. **6.** *Mech.* To clog (a file) so that the adhering filings scratch the work. **7.** [Cf. PINDER, PINFOLD; also PIN to fasten.] To inclose; to confine; to pen; to pound. *Now Rare.*

The legions at Alesia held twice their number *pinned* within their works. *J. A. Froude.*

to pin one's faith, hope, etc., **on, upon,** *or* **to** (a person, a thing, or, rarely, one's sleeve), to depend upon entirely; to trust to utterly; as, *pin* your hope *to* no man's sleeve.

‖ **pi'ña** (pē'nyä), *n.* [Sp., orig., pineapple, pine cone.] **1.** **a** The pineapple. **b** = PIÑA CLOTH. **2.** Also **pi'na** (*pron. also* pī'nä). *Metal.* A cone of silver amalgam prepared for retorting; also, the residuary cone of spongy silver left after the retorting.

pin'a-ca'te bug (pĭn'ä-kä'tē). [Orig. uncert.] Any of several clumsy, wingless beetles of the genus *Eleodes*, found in the Pacific States.

Pi-na'ce-æ (pī-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PINUS.] *Bot.* A family of coniferous trees and shrubs typifying the order Pinales; the pine family. This important group includes about 25 genera and 250 species, of wide distribution, characterized by needle-shaped or scalelike leaves and cones with woody, fleshy, or membranous scales. The wood is fine-grained, varying in color, hardness, and texture; it is often of great value. Many of the trees are ornamental. *Pinus, Abies, Picea, Sequoia, Taxodium, Libocedrus, Araucaria, Dammara, Tsuga, Callitris, Thuja, Chamæcyparis, Juniperus,* and *Larix* are important genera. See also 4th PINE, SPRUCE, DOUGLAS SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, 2, FIR, CYPRESS, CEDAR, REDWOOD, etc. — **pi-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pi'ña cloth (pēn'yä). [See PIÑA.] A fine fabric for scarfs, handkerchiefs, embroidery, etc., woven from the fiber obtained from the leaf of the sterile pineapple plant. It is delicate, soft, and transparent, with a tinge of pale yellow.

pin'a-coid, pin'a-koid (pĭn'ä-koid), *n.* [Gr. πινάξ, -ακος, a tablet + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A form whose faces, usually two, are parallel to two axes. If the planes are parallel to both lateral axes, it is called a **basal pinacoid**; if to the longer lateral and the vertical axis, a **macropinacoid**; if to the shorter lateral and the vertical axis, a **brachypinacoid**; if to the inclined (clino) axis and the vertical axis in a monoclinic crystal, a **clinopinacoid**; if to the ortho axis and the vertical axis, an **orthopinacoid.** Also now, sometimes, any form having two parallel faces. — **pin'a-coi'dal, pin'a-koi'dal** (-koi'dăl), *a.*

pi-nac'o-lin (pĭ-năk'ō-lĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-lĭn; -lēn; 184). [*pinacone* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* A liquid ketone, $(CH_3)_3C{\cdot}COCH_3$, of peppermint odor, got from pinacone by loss of water and molecular rearrangement, also, any of a series of ketones formed similarly from other pinacones.

pin'a-cone (pĭn'ä-kōn), *n.* [From Gr. πίναξ, -ακος, a tablet: — because it unites with water to form tablet-shaped crystals.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_{12}(OH)_2$, formed by action of sodium on acetone, etc. It is tetramethyl glycol. Also, any of a series of similar dihydric glycols, obtained by reduction of other ketones.

pin'a-co-the'ca (pĭn'ä-kō-thē'kä), *n.; pl.* L. -CÆ (-sē), E. -CAS (-käz). [L. *pinacotheca*, fr. Gr. πινακοθήκη; πίναξ, -ακος, a picture + θήκη repository.] A picture gallery.

pin'a-fore' (pĭn'ä-fōr'), *n.* [*pin* + *afore.*] An apron, usually low-necked and sleeveless, worn esp. by children or girls to protect the front part of the dress; a tier.

Pi-na'les (pī-nā'lēz; pĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PINUS.] *Bot.*

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pi-los'i-ty (pī-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pilose; hairiness.

pilot bird. The black-bellied plover. *Local, U. S.*

pilot biscuit. = PILOT BREAD

pilot bread. Ship biscuit

pilot coat. A pea-jacket

pi'lot-eer', *n.* See EE.

pi'lot-eer', *n.* Steersman. *Obs.*

pilot flame. See PILOT BURNER.

pi'lot-ism (pī'lŭt-ĭz'm), **pi'lot-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Practice of piloting; pilotship; pilotage

pilot jack. A pilot flag

pilot jacket. A pea-jacket.

pilot pin. *Mech.* A pin to locate a center or bearing.

pi'lot-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pilot's luff. See LUFF, *v. i.*

pi'lot-weed', *n.* The compass plant *Silphium laciniatum*

pilot whale. The common blackfish (*Globicephala melas*).

pilot wires. = PRESSURE WIRES.

pilour. + PILLAR, PILLER.

pi'lous (pī'lŭs), *a.* Pilose.

Pil'pai, Pil'pay (pĭl'pī), *n* See BIDPAI.

pil'pate', *n.* [For *pilled pate;* see PILL to peel. *Oxf. E. D.*] A tonsured person. *Obs.*

pilt, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *pilten, pultten, pelten*, cf. L. *pultare* to beat, strike, and E. PELT.] To push; thrust; also, to place by force; put; set. *Obs.* — **to pilt again,** to rebound *Obs* — **to p. out,** to display; exhibit *Obs.*

pilt, *n.* A knock; push. *Obs.*

Pil'tai (pĭl'tĭ; pĭl-tā'ĭ). *Bib.*

pilt'er, *n.* One who pilts *Obs.*

pilu. + PILLOW.

pil'u-lar (pĭl'ū-lär), *a.* [See PILULA.] Pert. to, or like, a pill or pills; as, a *pilular* mass.

pil'u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a* [L. *pilula* a little ball, a pill.] Noting a dung beetle. *Obs.* [A little pill.]

pil'ule (-ūl), *n* [Cf. F. *pilule.*]

pil'ul-ist, *n.* [*pilule* + *-ist.*] A dealer in pills. *Rare.*

pil'u-lous (pĭl'ū-lŭs), *a.* [See PILULA.] Like a pill; small; trivial. *Rare.*

pil'we. + PILLOW. [BERE.]

pil'we-beer'. Var. of PILLOW-

pil-wil'let (pĭl-wĭl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Imitative of its cry.] **a** The willet. **b** The American oyster catcher. *Local, U. S.*

Pil'wiz (pĭl'wĭz), *n.* [MHG *pilwiz, bilwiz;* cf. AS. *bilewit* mild, gentle, simple.] *Teut. Folklore.* A sprite who devastates fields and torments human beings. [wool; having a pile.]

pil'y (pĭl'ĭ), *a.* Like pile or

pil'y (pĭl'ĭ), *a.* [From 5th PILE, *v.*] *Her.* Divided into piles: — said of the field.

pil'y-bend'y (-bĕn'dĭ), *a. Her.* Divided by piles lying across and bendwise: — of the field.

pil'yle, *v. t.* [F. *piller.*] To plunder. *Obs. Scot.*

pi-mar'ic (pĭ-mär'ĭk; pī-), *n.* [NL. *Pinus maritima*, syn of *P. pinaster*, a pine that yields galipot.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, obtained from galipot.

pim'e-lite (pĭm'ē-lĭt), *n.* [Gr. πιμελή fat.] An apple-green mineral of a greasy feel. It is a hydrous silicate of nickel, magnesium, aluminium, and iron.

pim'e-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πιμελή fat + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of fatty tissue.

pi-ment', *n.* [F. See PIMENTO.] *Obs.* 1. Wine flavored with spice and honey 2. A perfumed unguent.

pi-men'to oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pim-gen'et. *n.* A red pimple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

pim'li-co (pĭm'lĭ-kō), *n.* **1** [*cap.*] An Elizabethan resort in Hoxton, London, famous for ale of the same name; later, a similar resort near Chelsea; now, the district of Belgravia and westward to Chelsea. **2** A kind of drinking glass. *Obs.* **3.** A white dress goods (*Obs.*).

in pimlico, in good order. *Dial*

pim'li-co, *n.* [From its cry.] **a** The friar bird. **b** The Audubon's shearwater. See SHEAR-WATER. *Bermuda.*

pim'pel. + PIPPLE.

pim'per, *v. t.* To pamper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [PIMPERLIMPIMP.]

pimperlimpimp. = POWDER

pim'pil-lo, -lowe. + PINPILLOW.

pim'pi-nel. + PIMPERNEL.

pim'pl. Pimple. *Ref. Sp.*

pim'pld. Pimpled. *R. Sp.* [6e.]

pimple metal. See METAL, *n.*,

pim'ple-nose', + POMPELMOOSE. [STONE.]

pim'ple-stone'. + PEBBLE-

pim'pli-coe (pĭm'plĭ-kō). For PIMLICO a bird. [PINPILLOW.]

pim'plo, pim'ploe. Vars. of

pimp'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pimpt. Pimped. *Ref. Sp.*

pin + PINE.

pin Dial. Eng. var of PIND.

pin (pēn), *v. t* [See PEEN.] *Metal Working* To peen.

pin, *v. i. Mech.* Of a file, to become pinned. See PIN, *v. t.*, 6.

pinacle. + PIACLE, PINNACLE.

pin'a-cloth', Obs. corrupt of PINACOTHECA.

pin'a-co-cyte' (pĭn'ä-kō-sīt'), *n.* [Gr. πίναξ, -ακος, a tablet + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* One of the flat cells covering the external surface and lining the incurrent and excurrent canals of sponges. — **pin'a-co-cy'tal** (-sĭ'tăl), *a.*

pin'a-fore', *v. t.* To dress in, or provide with, a pinafore.

‖ **pi-nag'** (pē-näg'), *n.* [Philippine Sp.] A temporary lake *formed in the rainy season from* the overflow of a river. *Phil. I.*

‖ **Pin'a-ko-thek'** (pĭn'ä-kō-thĕk'; *G.* pē'nä-kō-tăk'), *n.;* **G.** *pl.* -THEKEN (-tä'kĕn). [G.] **A pinacotheca.**

An order of gymnospermous trees and shrubs comprising the Pinaceæ and Taxaceæ. It is practically synonymous with the *Coniferæ* of older authors.

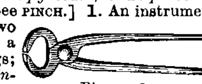
pi-nas′ter (pī-năs′tẽr; pĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. *pinus* a pine.] The cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*).

pi′nax (pī′năks), *n.; L. pl.* PINACES (pĭn′ȧ-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. πίναξ tablet.] **1.** A register, list, or scheme inscribed on a tablet. *Obs. or R.* *Sir T. Browne.* **2.** *Class. Archæol.* **a** A plate-shaped dish. **b** A square plaque or tablet, commonly of a votive character.

pin′–bor′er (pĭn′bōr′ẽr; 201), *n.* Any of certain small beetles which bore minute holes into trees, as the bark beetle, and *Pterocyclon mali*, which attacks apple trees.

‖ **pince′–nez′** (păns′nā′), *n. sing. and pl.* [F.; *pincer* to pinch + *nez* nose.] Eyeglasses kept on by a spring.

pin′cers (pĭn′sẽrz), *n. pl.* [ME. *pynsours*, fr. F. *pincer* to pinch; cf. F. *pince* pincers. See PINCH.] **1.** An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things; — often called a *pair of pincers.*



Pincers, 1.

2. *Zoöl.* A grasping apparatus resembling a pair of pincers, as on the anterior legs of the lobster; a chela.

‖ **pin′cette′** (păN′sĕt′), *n.; pl.* -CETTES (*F.* -sĕt′). [F.] A small pair of pincers; a kind of tweezers or forceps used in surgery. Sometimes in *pl.*

pinch (pĭnch; 140), ***v. t.;*** PINCHED (pĭncht); PINCH′ING. [ME. *pinchen*, OF. (assumed) *pinchier*, dial. form of *pincier*, F. *pincer*, of uncert. origin; cf. It. *pizzare*, *pizzicare*, to nip, twitch, also OD. *pitsen* to pinch.] **1.** To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the finger and thumb, between teeth or claws, or between the jaws of an instrument; to squeeze or compress, as between any two hard bodies. **2.** To squeeze or compress painfully; as, a new shoe or glove *pinches* the foot or hand. **3.** To seize; to grip; to bite; — said of animals. *Obs.* **4.** *Hort.* To nip off or prune the tips of (young shoots or developing buds); — usually with *out* or *off*. **5.** To plait. *Obs.* "Her wimple *i-pinched* was." *Chaucer.* **6.** To cause pain to; to afflict; distress. Also, to cramp, contract, make waste or shrunken, etc., as by pain, want, or affliction; as, a face *pinched* with hunger; *pinching* want; men *pinched* with cold, or flowers with frost. **7.** To straiten; to stint; to confine or limit narrowly; as, to be *pinched* for money; *pinched* for time and liberty.

> Want of room . . . *pinching* a whole nation. *Raleigh.*

8. To blame; to find fault with. *Obs.* **9.** To steal; to rob; also, to arrest. *Slang.* **10.** *Horse Racing.* To urge to the limit (a horse). *Eng.* **11.** *Naut.* To sail close to the wind, usually too close. **12.** To move, as a railroad car, by prying the wheels with a pinch bar.

pinch, *v. i.* **1.** To act with pressing force; to compress; to squeeze; as, the shoe *pinches.* **2.** To take hold; to grip, as a dog does. *Obs.* **3.** To be niggardly; to be sparing, miserly, or close-fisted.

> The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare. *Franklin.*

4. *Obs.* **a** To encroach; — usually with *on.* **b** To emphasize; — with *upon.* **5.** *Mining.* Of a vein or deposit, to narrow.

to pinch at, to find fault with; to take exception to. *Obs.*

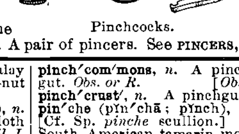
pinch, *n.* **1.** Act of pinching; close compression, as between thumb and finger, or with an instrument; a nip. **2.** As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; any very small quantity; as, a *pinch* of snuff. **3.** Pressure; pain; pang; hardship; stress. "Necessity's sharp *pinch.*" *Shak.* **4.** An emergency; a strait; a special pressure or need; a, or the, critical point or juncture; — chiefly in phrases, as *at, in,* or *on a pinch;* as, he could do it at a *pinch.* "This — the great *pinch* of his life." *Hawthorne.* **5.** A bend, fold, or the like, as if caused by pinching. *Obs.* **6.** A steep slope in an ascent, esp. in a road. *Now Dial.* **7.** *Mining.* A marked pinching of a vein or bed. **8.** = PINCH BAR.

pinch bar. A lever having a projection at one end, used chiefly to roll heavy wheels, etc. See BAR, *Illust.*

pinch′beck (-bĕk), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] **a** An alloy of copper and zinc, used to imitate gold in cheap jewelry, etc. It ordinarily contains 10–15 per cent of zinc. **b** Hence, that which is counterfeit or spurious.

pinch′beck, *a.* Made of pinchbeck; hence, sham; cheap; spurious. "A *pinchbeck* throne." *J. A. Symonds.*

pinch′cock′ (-kŏk′), *n.* A clamp on a flexible tube to regulate the flow of a fluid through the tube. Two well-known forms are the **Mohr pinchcock** (fig. 1 in *Illust.*), operating by a spring, and the **Hofmann pinchcock** (fig. 2), controlled by a screw.



Pinchcocks.

pinched (pĭncht; 140), *p. a.* Compressed; squeezed; contracted; straitened; distressed. — **pinch′ed-ly** (pĭn′chĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **pinch′ed-ness**, *n.*

pinch′er (pĭn′chẽr), *n.* One that pinches. Specif.: *pl.* A pair of pincers. See PINCERS, 1.

pin cherry. An American wild cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*), with small white flowers; also, its acid red fruit.

pinch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PINCH. Specif.: *p. a.* Compressing; nipping; griping; distressing; niggardly; narrowing; as, *pinching* cold. — **pinch′ing-ly**, *adv.*

pinch phenomenon. *Elec.* Lateral contraction of a liquid conductor carrying a large current, apparently due to tension of the magnetic lines of force encircling it.

Pin′ci-an (pĭn′shĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pincianus.*] Designating the Collis Hortorum, a small hill (now Monte Pincio) just within the walls of Rome, or a gate and street near it.

Pinck′ney-a (pĭŋk′nĭ-ȧ; pĭŋk-nē′yȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charles C. *Pinckney*, of South Carolina.] *Bot.* A genus of rubiaceous trees of a single species, *P. pubens*, the Georgia bark or fever tree of the southern United States.

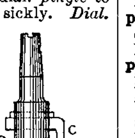
pin′cush′ion (pĭn′ko͝osh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** A small cushion in which pins may be stuck ready for use. **2. a** The scabious. **b** = PINCUSHION TREE.

pin′da (pĭn′dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *piṇḍa.*] Lit., a ball or lump of rice or meat; specif., *Hindu Relig. & Law*, one of rice offered to deceased ancestors. The entire ball is offered to the three immediate paternal ancestors, and the wipings (called **lepa**) to the three next in order of remoteness.

Pin-dar′ic (pĭn-dăr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *Pindaricus*, Gr. Πινδαρικός, fr. Πίνδαρος (L. *Pindarus*) Pindar.] Of or pertaining to Pindar (about 522 to 448? B. C.), a Greek lyric poet, famous for the magnificence of his style; done after the style and manner of Pindar. The term *Pindaric*, by a misconception of the essential structure and spirit of Pindar's odes, was for a long time used in the sense of *irregular, unrestrained.* — *n.* A Pindaric ode. See ODE, 1.

pin′dling (pĭn′dlĭng; *dial.* -lĭn), *a.* [Cf. dial. *pingle* to pine, to waste away.] **a** Puny; delicate; sickly. *Dial. U. S.* **b** Peevish. *Dial. Eng.*

pin drill. *Mech.* A drill with a central pin or projection (*a* in the *Illust.*) to fit into a hole to act as a guide while the hole is being enlarged, countersunk, etc.



Pin Drill.

pine (pīn), *v. i.;* PINED (pīnd); PIN′ING (pīn′ĭng). [ME. *pinen* to suffer torment, to torment, AS. *pīnian* to torment, torture, fr. *pīn* pain, L. *poena.* See PAIN.] **1.** To suffer. *Obs.* **2.** To languish; to lose vigor or flesh or wear away, esp. under distress or anxiety of mind; to droop; — often with *away.* "The roses wither and the lilies *pine.*" *Tickell.* **3.** To languish with desire; to waste away with longing; to long intensely; — usually with *for;* as, to *pine* for one's home. **4.** To repine; lament. *Rare.*

Syn. — Languish, droop, flag, wither, decay.

pine, *v. t.* [AS. *pīnian* to torment. See PINE, *v. i.*] **1.** To inflict pain upon; to torment; torture; afflict. *Obs.*

> That people that *pyned* him to death. *Piers Plowman.*

2. To waste, wear out, consume, or exhaust, as by suffering; esp., to starve. *Archaic or Dial.* **3.** To grieve or mourn for. *Archaic.* *Milton.* **4.** To shrink or dry (fish), as in curing.

pine (pīn), *n.* [ME. *pine*, AS. *pīn.* See PINE, *v. i.*] Punishment, esp. that of hell or purgatory; woe; torment; pain; suffering; trouble; difficulty. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Browning.*

pine, *n.* [AS. *pīn*, L. *pinus:* cf. F. *pin*, fr. L. *pinus.*] **1.** Any coniferous tree of the genus *Pinus.* The pines include some of the most valuable timber trees, as well as many ornamental evergreens. They are found in many situations from sea level to high altitudes, and range in size from undershrubs to lofty trees. The species are usually classified according to the number of secondary leaves, or "needles," in a sheath, and by the shape and position of the cones. See PINUS, and CONE, *Illust.* **2.** The wood of the pine. This is usually very durable, straight-grained, white or yellow, often highly resinous, and varies from extreme softness in the white pines to hardness in the Georgia pine and its allies. See WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, GEORGIA PINE, FIR, 2 **b.** **3.** In Australasia, any of numerous other coniferous trees or their wood; as: **a** Any species of *Callitris.* See BLACK PINE, 3 **a** & **b**, CYPRESS PINE. **b** Any species of *Dammara*, *Podocarpus*, *Araucaria*, *Dacrydium*, etc. **4.** Short for PINEAPPLE.

pin′e-al (pĭn′ē-ăl), *a.* [L. *pinea* the cone of a pine, fr. *pineus* of the pine, fr. *pinus* a pine: cf. F. *pinéal.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a pine cone. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, an appendage of the brain, the **pineal body**, or **pineal gland**, present in all craniate vertebrates. In man it is a small conical reddish gray glandlike body attached to the roof of the third ventricle (from which it arises as a hollow outgrowth) and lying between the anterior corpora quadrigemina. It is invested by the velum interpositum. In most existing vertebrates it is in a similar rudimentary condition, but in some, as larval lampreys and some reptiles, esp. *Sphenodon* and certain lizards, it is raised on a stalk, bringing it near the upper surface of the head in the median line, and has the structure of an eye, with a more or less distinct retina and lens, and is then called the **pineal eye**, or **median eye**. It is evidently a remnant of an important sense organ in ancestral forms, and its present function is unknown. It was formerly, by some philosophers, supposed to be the seat of the soul.

pine′ap′ple (pīn′ăp′′l), *n.* **1.** A pine cone. *Obs.* **2. a** A tropical bromeliaceous plant (*Ananas ananas*) with rigid, spiny-margined, recurved leaves resembling those of an agave, and bearing a short stalk with a dense oblong head of small abortive flowers. **b** The edible juicy fruit of this plant, consisting of the succulent fleshy inflorescence, which ripens into a solid mass invested with the tough persistent floral bracts and crowned with a tuft of small leaves.

Pineapple.

pineapple disease. A disease of sugar cane caused by the parasitic fungus *Thielaviopsis ethaceticus;* — so called from the fragrance due to esters formed by the fungus.

pineapple flower. Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Eucomis*, esp. *E. punctata*, or its greenish fragrant flower.

pine barren. A level tract composed of sandy or peaty soil, and more or less heavily wooded with pine trees, esp. the Georgia pine (*Pinus palustris*). Pine barrens are characteristic of the southern United States.

pine butterfly. A black-and-white butterfly (*Neophasia menapia*) whose larva is very injurious to young pines in western North America.

Pine Butterfly.

pine′–cone′ fish. Either of two small sluggish berycoid fishes constituting the genus *Monocentris* and the family Monocentridæ, having the body covered with a coat of mail made of rough plates irregularly arranged. They occur off Japan, Australia, etc.

pined (pīnd), *p. a.* Wasted, as by suffering or hardship.

pine′drops′ (pīn′drŏps′), *n.* **a** The plant *Pterospora andromedea*, also distinguished as *Albany beechdrops.* See PTEROSPORA. **b** Beechdrops.

pine finch. A small North American finch (*Spinus pinus*) similar to the American goldfinch, but having the plumage streaked. It breeds in the north, migrating irregularly southward in flocks in winter.

Pine Finch.

pine grass. A sedge (*Carex pennsylvanica*) furnishing pasturage for cattle in the pine barrens of the southern United States.

pine grosbeak. A large grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) of coniferous forests of northern America, Europe, and Asia. It is chiefly gray, with the crown, rump, and breast strongly suffused with rosy red in the adult male and yellow in the female.

pine lizard. A small, very active lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*), varieties of which occur in most parts of the United States except the colder portions.

pine marten. **a** A European marten (*Mustela martes*) larger than the stone marten. **b** An American marten (*M. americana*) closely allied to the sable of Europe.

pine mouse. A short-tailed reddish brown burrowing vole (*Microtus pinetorum*) of the eastern United States.

pi′nene (pī′nēn), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, the chief constituent of oil of turpentine, and an ingredient in many essential oils, as oil of juniper, of eucalyptus, etc. B. P., 155°–156° C. Sp. gr., 0.858. Natural pinene is optically active, dextropinene, or **australene**, being obtained from German and American turpentine, and levopinene, or **terebenthene**, from French.

pine needle. **a** One of the slender needle-shaped leaves of a pine tree. **b** Alfilaria.

pine nut. **a** A pine cone. **b** The edible seed of any of several pines, as the Neoza pine and stone pine. See PIÑON, 1.

pine oil. **a** Oil of turpentine. **b** Pine-needle oil.

pine pest. A pyralid moth (*Pinipestis zimmermanni*) whose larva bores into pine trees, causing exudation of pitch.

pin′er (pīn′ẽr), *n.* One that pines; specif., an animal that suffers from a wasting disease.

pin′er, *n.* **1.** A pine-forest lumberman. *Australasia.* **2.** A native or inhabitant of a pine-wood region. *Local, U. S.*

pin′er-y (pīn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A hothouse in which pineapples are grown. **2.** A pine forest; a grove of pines.

pine′sap′ (pīn′săp′), *n.* A monotropaceous saprophytic herb of the north temperate zone (*Hypopitys hypopitys*) resembling the Indian pipe, but yellowish or reddish.

pine snake. A large but harmless snake (*Pityophis melanoleucus*) of the Atlantic coast region from New Jersey southward. It is whitish with brown black-margined blotches. A related species (*P. sayi*), yellowish brown with black blotches, occurs in the Mississippi Valley, etc.

pine starwort. Any American asteraceous plant of the genus *Ionactis*, with stiff linear leaves and purple rays.

pine thistle. An asteraceous plant of southern Europe (*Atractylis gummifera*) containing a resinous substance.

pine′–tree′ flag. A flag having a white field with the device in green of a pine tree, carried by the first vessels commissioned by the colonies in the American Revolution.

pi-ne′tum (pī-nē′tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a pine grove.] **1.** A plantation of pine trees; esp., a collection of living pine trees. **2.** A treatise on pines.

pine warbler. A small, rather plainly colored warbler (*Dendroica vigorsii*) of the eastern United States, usually inhabiting pine woods.

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pi-nang′ (pĭ-năng′), *n.* [Malay *pīnang* areca.] The betel-nut palm or its fruit.

‖ **pi′na-yu′sa** (pē′nä-yo͞o′sä), *n.* [Tag. *pinayosan.*] Hemp cloth treated with native dyes. *Phil. I.*

pin′ball′, *n.* A globular pincushion. *U. S.* [bead sight. *R.*]

pinball sight. *Firearms.* A

pin′be-fore′, *n.* A pinafore. *R.*

pin bit. A pin drill.

pin′bush′ (pĭn′bo͝osh′), *n.* **a** The needlebush. **b** = TWINEBUSH.

pin bush. A tool for reaming or polishing small pin holes.

pin′case′, *n.* A holder for pins.

pin′cel. Scot. var. of PENCIL.

pin′cer, *v. t.* To pinch, nip, or torture with or as with pincers.

pincern, *n.* [L. *pincerna.*] Cupbearer. *Obs. & R.*

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," a young man distinguished by oddity, guilelessness, and good-heartedness.

pinch′back′, *n.* A niggard in the matter of clothing. *Rare.*

pinch′bel′ly, *n.* = PINCHGUT. *Obs. or Vulgar.*

pinch′com′mons, *n.* A pinchgut. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]

pinch′crust′, *n.* A pinchgut.

pin′che (pĭn′chā; pĭnch), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pinche* scullion.] A South American tamarin monkey (*Leontocebus œdipus*) having a tufted head.

pinch′em (pĭn′chĕm), *n.* [From its note.] The European blue titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

pinchen. ✝ PINCH.

pinch′fist′, *n.* A niggard. — **pinch′fist′ed**, *a.*

pinch′gut′, *n.* **1.** One so miserly as to deny himself or others sufficient food. *Obs. or Vulgar.* **2.** *Naut.* A miserly purser. *Sailors' Slang.*

pinching bar. = PINCH BAR.

pinching nut. A lock nut.

pinch′pen′ny, *n.* A miserly person. *Obs.*

pincht. Pinched. *Ref. Sp.*

Pinch′wife′, Mr. The town husband in Wycherley's "The Country Wife." Believing that a woman's innocence depends on her ignorance of the world, he vainly watches over his wife, an unsophisticated country girl.

pin clover. Alfilaria.

pin′coff-in (pĭn′kŏf-ĭn), **-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [After *Pincoff*, Eng. manufacturer.] A commercial preparation of garancine, yielding fine violet tints.

pincons. ✝ PINSONS, pincers.

pinc′pinc′ (pĭŋk′pĭŋk′), *n.* [From its note.] An African warbler of the genus *Cisticola;* esp., *C. textrix.*

pincushion tree. The snowball tree or guelder-rose.

pin′cush′ion-y (-ĭ), *a.* Plump, like a pincushion.

pind. Pinned. *Ref. Sp.*

pind (*dial.* pĭnd, pīnd), *v. t.* [AS. *pyndan.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To inclose; confine; impound; also, *Scot.*, to poind; to distrain.

pin′da (pĭn′dȧ), *n.* [Kongo *mpinda.*] The peanut. *West Indies, & Local, Southern U. S.*

pin′dal (-dăl), **pin′dar** (-dȧr). Vars. of PINDA, peanut.

Pin-da′ri (pĭn-dä′rē), *n.* [Hind. *piṇḍārī;* cf. Marathi *peṇḍāra.*] One of the marauding mercenaries who after the Mogul Empire fell formed a warlike native state, conquered by Lord Hastings in 1817.

pin-dar′i-cal (pĭn-dăr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pindaric. *Rare.*

Pin′dar-ism (pĭn′dȧr-ĭz′m), *n.* Imitation of Pindar. — **Pin′dar-ist**, *n.* [like Pindar.]

Pin′dar-ize, *v. t. & i.* To write

pinde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PINE.

pin′der (pĭn′dẽr). Var. of PINDA, peanut.

pin′der, *n.* [AS. *pyndan* to pen up, *pund* pound. Cf. PINFOLD.] A poundkeeper of a manor. *Eng.*

Pin-dha′ree. Var. of PINDARI.

pind′ing, *p. a.* Afflicting; tormenting. *Obs.*

pin-dja′jap (pĭn-jä′jăp), *n.* [Malay *penjājap.*] A Malayan two- or three-masted cargo boat with long overhangs fore and aft.

pin′do palm (pĭn′dō). [Guarani *pindo.*] A Paraguayan coco palm (*Cocos australis*).

pin-do′va palm (pĭn-dō′vȧ). [Tupi *pindova*, for *pinda-ova* or *pinda-oba;* lit., fishhook leaf.] A Brazilian palm (*Attalea compta*).

pind′y (pĭn′dĭ; pīn′dĭ), *a.* Gone bad; tainted. *Dial. Eng.*

pineapple cloth. = PIÑA CLOTH.

pineapple family. *Bot.* The family Bromeliaceæ. [*Obs.*]

pineapple tree. A pine tree.

pine′as′ter (pīn′ăs′tẽr). Var. of PINASTER. [Pineal. *Obs.*]

pin′e-ate, *a.* [LL. *pineatus.*]

pine bullfinch. Pine grosbeak.

pine cloth. Var. of PIÑA CLOTH.

pine creeper, pine creeping warbler. The pine warbler.

pine′ful, *a.* Painful. *Obs.*

pine grouse. The dusky grouse.

pine gum. A resin like sandarac, from Australian cypress pines of the genus *Callitris.*

pine′house′, *n.* = PINERY, 1.

pine′land, *n.* Land on which pine trees grow.

pine linnet. The pine finch.

pine mast. Pine cones.

pine poplar. Lombardy poplar.

pine′-nee′dle oil. See OIL, *Table I.* [WOOL.]

pine′-nee′dle wool. = PINE

pineoning, *n.* A pinion. *Obs.*

pin′er (*Scot.* pĭn′ẽr), *n.* [See PINE, *v.*] **1.** A laborer; a pioneer. *Obs.* **2.** A cutter of peat, etc. *Scot.*

pine siskin. The pine finch.

pine spruce. The white spruce.

pine straw. Dried pine needles.

pine sugar. Pinite.

pine sulphur. The sulphur-colored pollen of the white pine, which often collects in masses after a shower in spring.

pine swift. The pine lizard.

pine tags. Pine straw.

pine tree. A pine. [lizard.]

pine′-tree′ liz′ard. The pine

pine-tree money. Money coined in Massachusetts in the 17th century; — from the figure of a pine tree upon it.

Pine-Tree State. Maine; — a nickname alluding to the pine tree in its coat of arms.

pine tulip. The pipsissewa.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

pine'weed' (pīn'wēd'), *n.* Orange grass.

pine wool. A fiber obtained from pine needles by steaming them. It is prepared on a large scale in Germany, Norway, and some of the southern United States, and is used in the manufacture of coarse clothing, bagging, etc., and for stuffing pillows or mattresses.

pin'ey dam'mar, pin'ey res'in, pin'ey var'nish (pīn'ĭ). [Cf. Malayalam *peinimarum*, the name of the tree.] A pellucid, fragrant, acrid, bitter resin, which exudes from the piney tree (*Valeria indica*) when wounded. It is used as a varnish, in making candles, and as a substitute for incense and for amber.

pin'ey tal'low. A solid fatty substance containing esters of palmitic and oleic acids, obtained from seeds of *Vateria indica.* It is used in making candles.

pin'ey, *or* **pin'ey-var'nish. tree.** An East Indian dipterocarpaceous tree (*Vateria indica*), with panicles of handsome white flowers. It yields timber, resin, and oil.

pin'feath'er (pĭn'fĕth'ẽr), *n.* A feather not fully developed; esp., a rudimentary feather just emerging through the skin and still inclosed for most of its length in a cylindrical horny sheath, which is afterwards cast off. — **pin'feath'ered** (-ẽrd), *a.* — **pin'feath'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *a.*

pin'feath'er, *v. t.* To pluck the pinfeathers from. — **pin'feath'er-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

pin'-fire', *a. Firearms.* **a** Of a cartridge, having a movable pin projecting from the rim, which when struck by the hammer exploded a cap incased in the cartridge, — not now used. **b** Of a firearm, using a pin-fire cartridge. — *n.* A pin-fire firearm. *Rare.*

pin'fish' (pĭn'fĭsh'), *n.* [So called from their sharp dorsal spines.] Any of several fishes having sharp dorsal spines; esp.: **a** *Diplodus holbrooki*, a small sparoid food fish of the coasts of the United States south of Cape Hatteras. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*).

pin'fold' (-fōld'), *n.* [For *pindfold;* but orig. fr. AS. *pundfald*, influenced by the verb, AS. *pyndan*, ME. *pinden, punden* (*Oxf. E. D.*). See PINDER, POUND an inclosure, FOLD an inclosure.] A pound for animals; — often fig.

pin'fold', *v. t.* To inclose or confine in or as in a pinfold.

ping (pĭng), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A sharp sound such as that made by a bullet in passing through the air.

ping, *v. i.;* PINGED (pĭngd); PING'ING (pĭng'ĭng). To make the sound called *ping;* as, the bullets *pinged.*

pin'gle (pĭŋ'g'l; *dial. also* pĭng''l), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pyngla* to busy one's self with trifles, to work slowly and ill.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To strive or struggle, esp. for a living. **b** To trifle; dally; piddle; esp., to trifle with one's food; to eat with little relish.

pin'gle, *n.* A struggle; an effort. *Scot.*

ping'-pong' (pĭng'pŏng'), *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** An indoor modification of lawn tennis played with small bats, or battledores, and a very light, hollow celluloid ball, on a large table divided across the middle by a net.

2. A size of photograph a little larger than a postage stamp.

ping' -pong', *v. i.* To play ping-pong.

pin'gue-fy (pĭŋ'gwē-fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *pinguefacere, pinguefactum*, to fatten; *pinguis* fat + *facere* to make.] To make or become fat or greasy or, of soil, rich; to fatten.

Pin-guic'u-la (pĭŋ-gwĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pinguiculus* somewhat fat, fattish.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of acaulescent herbs typifying the Pinguiculaceæ; the butterworts. They have broad basal leaves with a smooth unctuous surface, and showy solitary purple, yellow, or white flowers on naked scapes. The leaves capture minute insects in their viscid secretion, and digest them.

2. [*l. c.; L. pl.* -ULÆ (-lē).] *Med.* A small yellowish elevation situated near the nasal margin of the cornea and occurring esp. in people of advanced age. It is usually caused by irritation from dust.

Pin-guic'u-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of carnivorous aquatic or bog herbs (order Polemoniales), with solitary, often showy flowers on erect scapes; the bladderworts. The corolla is bilabiate with a distinct palate, the ovary superior, 1-celled, the stamens two, with confluent anther sacs. There are about 4 genera and 180 species, of wide distribution; *Utricularia* and *Pinguicula* are the largest genera. — **pin-guic'u-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pin'guid (pĭŋ'gwĭd), *a.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Fat; unctuous; greasy; of soil, rich. *Atlantic Monthly.*

pin'guin (pĭŋ'gwĭn), *n.* [Native name.] A West Indian bromeliaceous plant (*Bromelia pinguin*), with spiny, aloe-like leaves, reddish panicled flowers, and plum-shaped edible fruit. It is planted for hedges in the tropics.

pin'gui-tude (pĭŋ'gwĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *pinguitudo*, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Fatness; a growing fat; obesity. *Rare.* — **pin'gui-tu'di-nous** (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a. Rare.*

pin'head' (pĭn'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The head of a pin; hence, anything very small or insignificant.

2. A part of a plow containing pinholes to receive a pin, the position of which regulates the depth of furrow.

pin'-head'ed, *a.* **1.** *Hort.* Pin-eyed.

2. Of small brains; — an epithet of contempt. *Slang.*

pin'hold' (pĭn'hōld'), *n.* A place where a pin is fixed.

pin'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **a** A small hole made by a pin; hence, any very small aperture. **b** *Photog.* A transparent spot on a photographic plate, often caused by dust.

pinhole camera. *Photog.* A camera in which a minute aperture takes the place of the lens.

pi'nic (pī'nĭk), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine: cf. F. *pinique.*] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, the pine.

pinic acid. **a** Abietic acid. *Obs.* **b** A stable, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_9H_{14}O_4$, formed by oxidation of pinonic acid.

pin'ing (pīn'ĭng), *n.* [From PINE to torment.] **1.** Torture; pain; the infliction or endurance of suffering. *Obs.*

2. Exhaustion or wasting, as from want or longing.

3. Wasting away or progressive loss of flesh as a symptom of disease, as in sheep of tuberculosis or parasitic infestation.

pin'ing (pīn'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Tormenting. *Obs.*

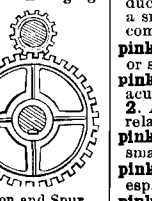
2. Languishing; drooping; wasting away, as with longing.

3. Wasting; consuming. "The *pining* malady of France." *Shak.*

— **pin'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *peignons*, pl., prop., combings.] Refuse wool; noil.

pin'ion, *n.* [F. *pignon*, also gable end, fr. a derivative of L. *pinna* a pinnacle. See PIN, *n.*] *Mach.* A cogwheel with a small number of teeth or leaves, designed to gear with a larger wheel, or rack; the smaller wheel of a pair, or the smallest of a train or set of gear wheels. Pinions are often formed of arbors or spindles with teeth on them.



Pinion and Spur Wheel

pin'ion, *n.* [ME. *pinion*, OF. *pignon*, akin to *penon* pennant. See PENNANT.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The distal part of a bird's wing, including the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.

2. A wing, literal or figurative.

Swift on his sooty *pinions* flits the gnome. *Pope.*

3. A feather; a flight feather; a quill; also, the flight feathers collectively.

4. A winglike sleeve ornament formerly worn by women.

5. In carving, the part of a wing corresponding to the forearm. Formerly, the wing as a whole. *Oxf. E. D.*

6. The anterior border of an insect's wing.

7. [Cf. PINION, *v.*] A fetter. *Obs. & R. Ainsworth.*

8. A rope attached to the cod of a fishing net by which it is hauled aboard. *New Zealand.*

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *v. t.;* PIN'IONED (-yŭnd); PIN'ION-ING. [From PINION feather, wing.] **1.** To cut off the pinion of one wing of (a bird) so as to prevent flying; to bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings. *Bacon.*

2. To disable or restrain, as a person, by binding the arms, esp. to the body; to bind (the arms) in that way.

3. Hence, generally: To confine; to bind; to tie up.

pin'ioned (-yŭnd), *a.* Having wings or pinions.

pin'ite (pĭn'ĭt; pī'nĭt; 277), *n.* [G. *pinit;* — so called from the *Pini* mine in Saxony.] *Min.* A compact amorphous mineral of a dull grayish, green, or brownish color. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium, derived from the alteration of other minerals, as iolite. There are several varieties. H., 2.5–3.5. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.85.

pi'nite (pī'nīt), *n.* [NL. *pinites*, fr. L. *pinus* the pine tree.] **1.** *Paleobot.* Any fossil wood referred to the pine family.

2. [F. *pinite.*] *Chem.* A sweet white crystalline substance, $C_6H_6(OH)_5OCH_3$, found in the gum of a species of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) and in several other plants. It is a methyl ether of dextro-inosite.

pink (pĭŋk), *n.* [D. *pink.*] *Naut.* A vessel with a narrow stern. Originally applied to small and light coasting and fishing vessels, the name has been later given to very various types, whose most nearly general point of resemblance has been the narrow stern. Called also *pinkie.*

pink, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **a** The European minnow. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A newly hatched salmon or grayling. *Brit.*

pink, *v. t.;* PINKED (pĭŋkt); PINK'ING. [ME. *pinken* to prick, probably a nasalized form of *pick.*] **1.** To pierce with small holes; to cut the edge of, as cloth or paper, in small scallops or angles.

2. **a** To stab; to pierce as with a sword. **b** To pierce with a bullet. *Rare.* **c** To hit with the fist. *Boxing Cant.*

3. To adorn; decorate; deck; *Obs. or R.*, to tattoo.

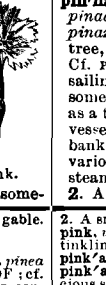
pink, *n.* [From PINK to prick.] **1.** A hole or eyelet, as one made with a pinking iron. *Obs. or R.*

2. **a** A stab with a rapier or other sharp slender instrument. *Obs. or R.* **b** A shot wound. *Rare.*

pink, *v. i.* [Perh. fr. an adj. meaning, small, hence contracted, half shut; cf. D. *pinken, pinkoogen*, to blink, twinkle with the eyes.] **a** To wink; blink; peer; peep. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Of daylight, to diminish; to grow dusk. *Dial. Eng.*

pink, *a.* [See PINK to blink.] Small; of an eye: half shut; winking. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pink, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. akin to *pick;* as if the edges of the petals were picked out. Cf. PINK, *v. t.*] **1.** Any silenaceous plant of the genus *Dianthus*, or its flower; esp., *D. plumarius*, the common garden pink, *D. chinensis*, the China pink, or *D. caryophyllus*, of which the cultivated double-flowered forms are called carnations.



Pink.

2. A thing supremely excellent; the perfection of something; the highest type. Also, *Obs.*, a fashionable swell; an exquisite. "The very *pink* of courtesy." *Shak.*

3. A color resulting from mixture of pure vivid red with white; — so called from the common color of the flower.

4. The scarlet of the coats worn by fox hunters; hence, a fox hunter's coat, or, by extension, a fox hunter.

pink (pĭŋk), *a.* Resembling the garden pink in color; of the color called *pink* (see 7th PINK, 3); as, a *pink* dress.

pink lady's-slipper, the moccasin flower. — **p. needle,** the alnlaria; — so called from the long, tapering points of the carpels. — **p. salmon,** the humpback salmon. — **p. salt,** *Dyeing,* the double chloride of (stannic) tin and ammonium, $(NH_4)_2SnCl_6$, formerly much used as a mordant for producing pink colors with madder and cochineal. — **p. saucer,** a small saucer holding a pink pigment used to tint the complexion or tights; also, the pigment itself.

pinked (pĭŋkt), *p. a.* Pierced, esp. with small holes; cut or scalloped on the edge. Also, *Obs.*, tattooed.

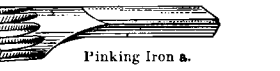
pink eye, *or,* esp. in sense 2, **pink'eye'**, *n.* **1.** *Med.* An acute, highly contagious variety of conjunctivitis.

2. An Australian duck (*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*) related to the shoveler.

pink'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* [*pink* half-shut + *eye.*] Having small, half-closed, or squinting eyes.

pink'ie, pink'y (pĭŋk'ĭ), *n. Naut.* A pink-sterned boat; esp., a fishing pink.

pink'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PINK. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act or method of decorating fabrics or garments with a pinking iron; also, decoration or scallops made in that manner.



Pinking Iron a.

pinking iron. **a** An instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, etc. **b** A sword. *Collog.*

pink'root' (pĭŋk'rōōt'), *n.* Any of several loganiaceous herbs of the genus *Spigelia*, esp. *S. marilandica* of the United States, cultivated for its showy red flowers, or *S. anthelmia* of the tropics. Both species are used as anthelmintics.

Pinkroot (*Spigelia marilandica*).

Pink'ster (-stẽr), *n.* Also *Pingster, Pinxter* [D. *pinkster, pinksteren*, ultimately fr. Gr. πεντηκοστή. See PENTECOST.] Whitsuntide; — usually used attrib. *U. S., esp. New York.*

pinkster flower. The pink azalea (*Azalea nudiflora*). *U.S., esp. New York.*

pink'-sterned' (-stûrnd'), *a.* [See 1st PINK.] *Naut.* Having a very narrow stern; — said of a vessel.

pink'wood' (pĭŋk'wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several trees or their wood: **a** A Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Dicypellium caryophyllatum*) with carnation-scented wood. **b** A Peruvian lythraceous tree (*Physocalymma scaberrimum*) having hard, rose-colored wood. **c** The Australian tree *Eucryphia billardieri*, yielding cabinet wood. **d** The Tasmanian euphorbiaceous tree *Beyeria viscosa.*

pin mill. *Tanning.* A revolvable cylindrical box with pins on its inner surface, used for washing and softening hides in warm water or other liquid.

pink'y (pĭŋk'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat pink; pinkish.

pin money. Money allowed by a man to his wife for her private purposes, often, in England, provided for by a small rent charge to be paid to the wife during her husband's life. The wife has absolute control of it.

pin'na (pĭn'ȧ), *n.; pl.* L. PINNÆ (-ē), E. PINNAS (-ȧz). [L., a feather, prop., a pinnacle, sharp point, confused with *penna* feather. Cf. PIN a peg, PEN a feather.] **1.** *Bot.* A leaflet or primary division of a pinnate leaf. See PINNATE.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A feather, wing, or fin, or some part likened thereto. **b** The auricle of the ear.

Pin'na, *n.* [L. *pinna, pina*, fr. Gr. πίννα, πῖνα.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of large bivalve mollusks having a thin wedge-shaped shell, a toothless hinge, and a linear ligament. They are found mostly in warm seas, moored to the bottom by their long and silky byssus (see BYSSUS, 2) and more or less buried in the sand or mud. **b** [*l. c.*] A mollusk of this genus.

Pinna (*P. rudis*) showing Byssus (*b*). ⅓

pin'nace (pĭn'ȧs), *n.* [F. *pinasse, pinace;* cf. It. *pinassa, pinazza*, Sp. *pinaza;* all prob. fr. L. *pinus* a pine tree, anything of pine, e. g., a ship. Cf. PINE a tree.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A light sailing vessel often schooner-rigged, sometimes also using oars, used largely as a tender for a warship or other large vessel. *Hist. or Poetic.* **b** A double-banked boat of a war vessel; also, any of various ship's boats, as a man-of-war's steam launch.

2. A woman; esp., a procuress or prostitute. *Obs.*

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pin'ey (pīn'ĭ). Var. of PINY.

pin'ey (pīn'ĭ). Dial. var. of PEONY.

pin'-eyed', *a. Bot.* Having the stigma visible at the throat of a gamopetalous corolla, while the stamens are concealed in the tube; — said of dimorphous flowers, and opposed to *thrum-eyed. Eng.*

piney thistle. = PINE THISTLE.

pin'fal'low, *n. & v. t.* Winter fallow. *Dial. Eng.*

pin'flat', *n* A pincushion formed of two cardboard disks covered with cloth so that pins can be stuck into the edge. *U. S.*

pinfule. + PINEFUL.

ping, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *pyngan*, fr. L. *pungere.*] To prick; push; urge. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

pinge (pĭnj; pēnj). Var. of PEENGE *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pin'gle (pĭŋ'g'l), *n.* A small piece of inclosed ground. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pin'gle, *n.* A long-handled cooking pot or pan. *Scot.*

pin'gler (pĭŋ'glẽr), *n.* A dallier; a trifler. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pin gout. = PIN, *n.*, 3 s. *Obs.*

pin grass. The alfilaria.

pin ground. A pin-spot ground in a textile [PINKSTER.

Ping'ster (pĭng'stẽr). Var. of

pingster flower. Var. of PINKSTER FLOWER.

pin-guec'u-la. Erron. var. of PINGUICULA, 2 [fy. *Obs.*

pin-gued'i-nize, *v. t.* To pingue-

pin-gued'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pinguedo, -inis*, fatness.] Fatty.

pin'gue-fac'tion (pĭŋ'gwē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See PINGUEFY.] A making of, or turning into, fat.

pin-gues'cence (pĭŋ-gwĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *pinguescere* to grow fat, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Process of becoming fat. Also, loosely, fatness. *Rare.*

pin-gues'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pinguescens*, p. pr.] Fattening. *Rare.* [PINGUITUDE.

pin'gue-tude. Erron. var. of

pin-guid'i-nize, *v. t.* To pingue-

pin-guid'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pinguedo* fatness, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Fatty. *Obs.*

pin-guid'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fatness.

pin'gui-fy Erron. var. of PINGUEFY. [GUIN.

pin'guin. Erron. var. of PEN-

pinguine. + PENGUIN.

pin'gui-ous (pĭŋ'gwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Pinguid. *Obs.*

pin'guite (pĭŋ'gwĭt), *n.* [G. *pinguit*, fr. L. *pinguis* fat.] *Min.* A soaplike variety of chloropal.

pin'gui-ty (-gwĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fatness. *Obs. & R.*

pinhole pupil. *Med* Condition of the pupil of the eye when contracted (as in typhus or opium poisoning) to a pinhole.

pin horse The middle horse of three hitched tandem; — called also *piner. Dial. Eng.*

pi-nic'o-line (pĭ-nĭk'ō-lĭn; -lēn), **pi-nic'o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-coline, -colous.*] Inhabiting coniferous forests or trees.

pi-nif'er-ous (pĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-ferous.*] Bearing pine trees. *Obs.*

pi'ni-form (pī'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-form.*] Shaped like a pine cone.

pin'ings (pĭn'ĭngz), *n. pl.* Pine straw; fallen leaves. *Poet.*

pining stool. Stool of punishment; cucking stool. *Obs.*

pin'io-late. + PIGNOLATE

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *pignon.*] A battlement; gable. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

pin'ion. Var. of PIÑON.

pin'ion-ade', *n.* [From L. *pinea* pine nut, prob through OF; cf. PIGNOLATE.] A comfit or conserve containing pine nuts *Obs*

pin'ion'd. Pinioned. *Ref. Sp*

pinion end. = GABLE END.

pin'ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pi'ni-pic'rin (pī'nĭ-pĭk'rĭn; -pĭ'krĭn), *n.* [L *pinus* pine + Gr. πικρός bitter.] *Chem.* A glucoside got from pine needles and leaves of the American arborvitæ as a bitter yellow amorphous powder.

pi'ni-tan'nic (-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine + E *tannic.*] *Chem.* Designating a tannic acid found in pine needles and in American arborvitæ.

pin'jane (pĭn'jăn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *binidean* rennet, Gael. *binndean.*] Curds and whey. *Dial. Eng.*

pink, *n.* [Imitative.] The chaffinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

pink, *n.* [Cf. dial. *pink* small, and E. PINK to blink.] **1.** Anything small. *Obs.*

2. A small gleam of light. *Scot.*

pink, *v. i.* To drip, esp. with a tinkling sound. *Scot.*

pink'a-ny. + PINKENY.

pink'ar-dine, *n.* A kind of precious stone. *Obs.*

pink'ber-ry, *n.* A Tasmanian epacridaceous plant (*Cyathodes divaricata*).

pink'een (pĭŋk'ēn), *n.* [Dim. of *pink* minnow, with Ir. suffix (cf. SQUIREEN.)] A minnow; hence, an insignificant person. *Anglo-Irish.* [pink or rosy. *R.*]

pink'en (-'n), *v. i.* To become

pink'e-ny, *n.* [See PINK half shut; EYE. The *n* is prob. due to misunderstanding *on eye* or *thine eye, mine eye*, as *a nye, thy nye, my nye.*] A small, blinking or peering eye; — also used as a term of endearment *Obs.*

pink'er, *v. i.* [From PINK to blink.] To look through half-shut eyes; to peer *Dial. Eng.*

pink'er, *n.* One who pinks; as: **a** A stabber. **b** One who uses the pinking iron.

Pink'er-ton (pĭŋk'ẽr-tŭn), *n.* A detective employed by a detective agency founded by Allan Pinkerton in Chicago in 1850.

pink'fish', *n.* A blind gobioid fish (*Typhlogobius californiensis*) of southern California, found under stones on the beaches.

pink grass. Any of several grasses or sedges having a pink-tinged or purplish inflorescence, as *Eragrostis pectinacea, Carex glauca, C. præcox*, etc

pink'ie, pink'y (pĭŋk'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PINK half-shut.] Small. Also, of eyes, narrow as if half-closed. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

pink'ie. pink'y, *n.* Anything small; specif., the little finger. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

pink'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PINKY.

pink'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pink'ish, *a.* Somewhat pink.

pink'ly, *adv.* of PINK.

pink'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pinkt. Pinked *Ref. Sp.*

pink'weed', *n.* Knotgrass; — from its pink-colored joints.

pink'wort' (pĭŋk'wûrt'), *n.* A plant of the family Silenaceæ.

pink'y. Var. of PINKIE.

pin'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pin'lock, *n.* A pinder's fee for impounding animals. *Obs.*

pin'na-cle (pĭn'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [ME. *pinacle*, F. *pinacle*, L. *pinnaculum*, fr. *pinna.* See PIN a peg.] **1.** *Arch.* An upright architectural member, generally ending in a small spire, and used esp. in Gothic construction, to give additional weight to a buttress or an angle pier.

Pinnacle.

2. Anything resembling a pinnacle; a lofty peak; a pointed summit.

Three silent *pinnacles* of aged snow. *Tennyson.*

3. The summit, or highest point, of anything; the acme; as, the *pinnacle* of his fame.

pin'na-cle, *v. t.;* PIN'NA-CLED (-k'ld); PIN'NA-CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To build or furnish with a pinnacle or pinnacles. *T. Warton.* **2.** To place on or as on a pinnacle; as, his deeds have *pinnacled* his fame. **3.** To top; crown. *Rare.*

pin'nate (pĭn'āt), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* (for *pennatus*) feathered, fr. *pinna* a feather, for *penna.* See PINNA a leaflet.] Featherlike; having parts arranged along two sides of an axis; specif., *Bot.*, having the leaflets or primary divisions arranged on each side of a common petiole or rachis; — applied to compound leaves, as those of a hickory or an ash. Pinnate leaves may be either **abruptly pinnate** (paripinnate) or **odd-pinnate** (imparipinnate) (see these words). Leaves having one set of divisions are **simply pinnate** or **once pinnate**; when the pinnæ are pinnate the leaf is **twice pinnate** or **bipinnate.**

Pinnate Leaf with seventeen Pinnæ.

pin'nat-ed (-āt-ĕd), *a.* Pinnate. — **pinnated grouse,** the prairie chicken; — from the wingliike tufts on the neck. — **pin'nat-ed-ly,** *adv.*

pin'nate-ly (-āt-lĭ), *adv.* In a pinnate manner. Hence, *Bot.:* **pinnately cleft,** pinnatifid. — **p. compound,** pinnate. — **p. decompound,** more than once pinnate. — **p. divided,** pinnatisect. — **p. lobed,** pinnatilobate. — **p. nerved,** penninerved. — **p. parted,** pinnatipartite. — **p. trifoliolate** *or* **trifoliate,** trifoliolate with the terminal leaflet stalked or petiolate. — **p. veined,** penniveined.

pin-nat'i- (pĭ-năt'ĭ-). Combining form from Latin *pinnatus*, meaning *feathered;* — used specif. in botany to signify *pinnate.*

pin-nat'i-fid (-fĭd), *a.* [*pinnati-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cleft in a pinnate manner, with narrow lobes not reaching to the midrib. — **pin-nat'i-fid-ly,** *adv.*

pin-nat'i-lo'bate (-lō'bāt), **pin-nat'i-lobed** (-lōbd), *a. Bot.* Having lobes arranged in a pinnate manner, as leaves of the white oak.

pin-na'tion (pĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* State of being pinnate.

pin-nat'i-par'tite (pĭ-năt'ĭ-pär'tīt), *a. Bot.* Parted in a pinnate manner, the divisions reaching nearly to the midrib.

pin-nat'i-sect (pĭ-năt'ĭ-sĕkt), *a.* [*pinnati-* + L. *secare, sectum,* to cut.] *Bot.* Cut to the midrib into pinnate segments; pinnately divided.

Pinnatifid Leaf.

pinned (pĭnd), *a.* Having, or fastened with, a pin or pins. **pinned whites** *or* **straits,** a kind of cloth. *Obs.*

pin'ner (pĭn'ẽr), *n.* [From PIN, *v.*] **1.** *Costume.* **a** A headdress like a cap, with long side lappets. **b** An apron with a bib; a pinafore. *Colloq. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** One that pins, or fastens as with pins.

pin'ni- (pĭn'ĭ-). Combining form from Latin *pinna*, meaning *feather, fin.*

Pin'ni-pe'di-a (pĭn'ĭ-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *pinna* feather, fin + *pes, pedis,* foot; — so called because their webbed feet are developed as paddles or fins.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of aquatic carnivorous mammals including all the seals and the walruses. Cf. FISSIPEDIA. — **pin'ni-ped** (pĭn'ĭ-pĕd), **pin'ni-pe'di-an** (-pē'dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pin'no-the'res (pĭn'ō-thē'rēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pinnoteres, pinoteres, -theres,* fr. Gr. πιννοτήρης, fr. πίννα a kind of bivalve + τηρεῖν to guard.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small crabs, having usually a thin membranous covering, which live as commensals in the mantle cavity of various bivalve mollusks or in some similar cavity in other marine animals, as the oyster crab and the pea crab. It is the type of a family, **Pin'no-ther'i-dæ** (-thĕr'ĭ-dē). — **pin'no-there** (pĭn'ō-thēr), *n.* — **pin'no-the'ri-an** (-thē'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

pin'nu-la (pĭn'ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *pinna* feather.] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A pinnule. **b** *Zoöl.* A barb of a feather.

pin'nu-lar (-ū-lär), *a.* Of or pert. to a pinnule.

pin'nu-late (-lāt), **pin'nu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [See PINNULE.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having pinnules.

pin'nule (pĭn'ūl), *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna* feather.] **1.** A small plate pierced with a peephole or sighthole, as either of two such in an alidade. **2.** Hence: **a** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the secondary branches of a plumelike organ; specif., one of the lateral parts of the arm of a crinoid or of the tentacle of an alcyonarian polyp. (2) In fishes, a small detached fin, such as those behind the dorsal and anal fins of the mackerel. **b** *Bot.* A secondary pinna; one of the ultimate divisions of a twice pinnate leaf. See BIPINNATE, *Illust.*

pin'ny (pĭn'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PIN a peg.] **1.** Containing pins, or hard specks; — said of metal, stone, etc. **2.** Of a file, pinned. See PIN, *v. t.,* 6. **3.** Clogged or matted together; — said of wool.

pin oak. **a** An oak of the eastern United States (*Quercus palustris*), with persistent dead branches (resembling pins) and deeply pinnatifid leaves. **b** An oak of the southern United States (*Quercus breviloba*). **c** A low-growing oak (*Quercus gambelii*) of the western United States.

pi'no-chle, pi'no-cle (pē'nŏk-'l; pĭn'ō-k'l), *n.* A game at cards resembling bezique, played with all the cards above the eight spots in two packs; also, a meld consisting of the queen of spades and knave of diamonds and counting 40. **Double pinochle,** consisting of the two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, counts 300.

pi-no'le (pē-nō'lā; pĭ-nōl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *pinolli.*] **1.** Parched maize, ground, and mixed with sugar, or the sweet flour of mesquite beans; — much used in Mexico and the neighboring United States. **2.** An aromatic powder used in manufacturing chocolate.

pi-no'le-um (pĭ-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + *oleum* oil.] A material composed of slender oil-painted wooden rods, strung close together, used esp. for sun blinds.

pi-ñon' (pē-nyōn'; pĭn'yŏn), *n.* [Sp. *piñón* the seed of the tree.] **1.** **a** Any of various low-growing pines of western North America producing edible seeds, as *Pinus parryana, P. cembroides, P. edulis,* and *P. monophylla;* also, any other pine of this character, as the stone pine of Europe; a nut pine. **b** The nutlike seed of any of these species, now used in confectionery, etc., under the name *pignolia.* **2.** The monkey-puzzle.

pi-non'ic (pĭ-nŏn'ĭk), *a.* [From G. *pinen,* fr. L. *pinus* pine.] *Org.Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline ketonic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, obtained by oxidation of pinene.

pin pool. Any of several varieties of pool or billiards in which small wooden pins are used. Cf. BOTTLE POOL.

pin'rail', *n.* A rail or strip fitted with pins or for holding pins; as: **a** *Naut.* A rail which holds belaying pins, esp. one along the bulwarks. **b** In organ building, a rail passing under the manual keys and having a series of upright pins which fit into holes in keys to steady them.

pint (pīnt), *n.* [ME. *pinte,* F. *pinte;* orig. uncert.; cf. It. & Sp. *pinta.*] **a** A measure of capacity, equal to half a quart, or (in liquid measure) four gills. See QUART. In United States apothecaries' measure the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces; in the British, into 20. Symbol, *O* (fr. L. *octarius*). **b** A measure equal to two English quarts. *Scot.*

pin'ta (pĭn'tȧ; *Sp.* pēn'tā), *n.* [Sp., lit., spot. Cf. PAINT.] *Med.* A tropical disease characterized by spots of various colors on the skin. It is common in Mexico.

pin-ta'do (pĭn-tä'dō; -tā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-dōz) or -DOES. [Pg., painted, fr. *pintar* to paint: cf. Sp. *pintado.*] **1.** Chintz, esp. of the better grades. *Obs.* **2.** The Cape pigeon. **3.** A fish (*Scomberomorus regalis*) similar to, but larger than, the Spanish mackerel, and having elongated spots, common about Florida and the West Indies. **4.** A guinea fowl.

pin'tail' (pĭn'tāl'), *n.* **a** A river duck (*Dafila acuta*) of Europe, Asia, and North America, in which the male has the central tail feathers elongated. The head and neck are brown, with a white stripe on the side of the neck; the breast is white, and the upper parts have grayish vermiculations. **b** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* **c** The sharp-tailed grouse. *Local, U. S.* **d** A sand grouse (*Pterocluru alchatus*) of parts of the Mediterranean region, India, etc. See SAND GROUSE, *Illust.*

pin'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a tapered tail, with the middle feathers longest, or having the tail feathers spiny. — **pin-tailed chicken.** = PINTAIL, *n.,* **c.** — **p. duck.** = PINTAIL, *n.,* **a.** — **p. grouse.** = PINTAIL, *n.,* **c** or **d.**

pin'tle (pĭn't'l), *n.* [AS. *pintel* penis.] **1.** The penis. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** **a** *Mech.* A (usually upright) pivot pin, as of a hinge or a rudder. **b** *Ordnance.* A hook at the rear of a limber to receive the lunette of the gun trail when the gun is limbered up.

a Pintle of a Hinge or Rudder.

pintle chain. A chain for sprocket wheels consisting of links fastened together by pintles.

Pintle Chain.

pin'to (pĭn'tō; pēn'tō), *a.* [Sp., painted, mottled.] Lit., painted; hence, piebald; mottled; pied.

pin'to, *n.* [Sp. See PINTO, *a.*] **1.** In Mexico, an Indian having a mottled or speckled skin; specif., [*cap.*] a member of the extinct Pakawa tribe of the northern border. **2.** A piebald or calico horse or pony. *Western U. S.*

Pintsch gas (pĭnch). [After Richard *Pintsch,* German inventor.] A kind of oil gas extensively used for lighting railroad cars, which carry it in compressed form.

Pi'nus (pī'nŭs), *n.* [L., a pine tree.] *Bot.* The largest and most important genus of coniferous trees, typifying the family Pinaceæ; the pines. As first established, the genus was very comprehensive, including the firs, spruces, larches, and hemlocks, but it was early limited to the true pines, in which the primary leaves are scalelike and early deciduous, while the secondary leaves (known as *pine needles*) are acicular and are borne usually in fascicles of from two to seven. The cones consist of imbricated woody scales inclosing winged seeds, and vary greatly in size and shape among the different species. There are about 75 species, natives of the Northern Hemisphere, chiefly of temperate regions; about half of these are American. See PINE.

pin vise. A kind of hand vise used, as by jewelers, for holding fine work.

Pin Vise.

pin'weed' (pĭn'-wēd'), *n.* Any cistaceous herb of the genus *Lechea,* in allusion to their slender stems and leaves.

pin wheel, *or* **pin'wheel',** *n.* **a** A contrate wheel in which the cogs are cylindrical pins. **b** *Fireworks.* A small coil which revolves on a pin and makes a wheel of yellow or colored fire. **c** *Tanning.* = PIN MILL. — **pinwheel escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

pin'work', *n.* Fine stitches raised from the surface of a design in needle-point lace to add lightness to the effect.

pin'-work', *v. t. Flax Spinning.* To work (flax yarn) on a wooden pin to make the yarn supple.

pin'worm' (pĭn'wûrm'), *n.* **A** small nematoid worm (*Oxyuris,* or *Oxyurias, vermicularis*) parasitic chiefly in the rectum of man.

a Head.

Pinworm. Male.

pin wrench. A kind of wrench having a projecting pin to enter a hole in a nut, cylinder, etc., to make a hold.

Pin Wrench.

‖ **pinx'it** (pĭnk'sĭt). [L., perf. ind. 3d sing. of *pingere* to paint.] Lit., he (she) painted (it); — a word appended to the artist's name or initials on a painting or an engraved copy of a painting.

pin'y (pīn'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in pines. **2.** Of, pert. to, or having characteristics of, pine; pinelike.

pi'nyl (pī'nĭl), *n.* [*pinene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{15}$, present in certain compounds derived from pinene.

pi'o-neer' (pī'ō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *pionnier,* orig., a foot soldier, OF. *peonier,* fr. OF. *peon* a foot soldier, F. *pion.* See PAWN in chess.] **1.** *Mil.* One of the soldiers, esp. of an engineer corps, detailed to remove obstructions, form roads, dig trenches, make bridges, etc., or to effect demolitions. **2.** One who labors in the earth; a digger; miner. *Obs.* **3.** One who goes before, as into the wilderness, preparing the way for others to follow; as, *pioneers* of civilization; *pioneers* of reform; *pioneers* in science.

pi'o-neer', *v. t.;* PI'O-NEERED' (-nērd'); PI'O-NEER'ING. **1.** To prepare or open (a way or the like); as, to *pioneer* a road. **2.** To act as a pioneer for or in; as, to *pioneer* a cause. **3.** To discover as a pioneer. *Rare. Stevenson.*

pi'o-neer', *v. i.* To act as a pioneer; to open a way.

pi'ous (pī'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pius:* cf. F. *pieux.*] **1.** Showing, or marked by, devotion to and faith in the Deity; reverential; dutiful; religious; devout; godly. "*Pious* hearts." *Milton.* "*Pious* poetry." *Johnson.* "*Pious* men." *Emerson.* **2.** Practiced under the pretext of religion; prompted by mistaken piety; as, *pious* errors; *pious* frauds. **3.** Showing, or marked by, respect, affection, and dutifulness toward those to whom these are due, esp. toward parents; dutiful. *Archaic.*

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care? *Pope.*

4. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a use that is, legally considered, a charitable use (see CHARITY, 7).

Syn. — Godly, religious, righteous. See DEVOUT.

pious opinion. **a** *R. C. Ch.* A belief generally held, but not made a dogma or matter of faith. **b** A belief which is not insisted on or put into practice.

pip (pĭp), *n.* [ME. *pippe,* prob. fr. OD. *pippe,* D. *pip,* fr. LL. *pipita,* fr. L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, rheum, in fowls, the pip. Cf. PITUITE.] A contagious disease of fowls, characterized by hoarseness, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, and an accumulation of mucus in the mouth, forming a "scale" on the tongue. By some the term *pip* is restricted to this last symptom, the disease being called *roup.*

pip, *n.* [Short for PIPPIN.] **1.** A pippin apple. *Obs.* **2.** A small seed, specif. that of an apple or pear.

pip, *v. t.* [Cf. PIP a seed.] To beat, hit, defeat, or the like; specif., to blackball, as at a club. *Chiefly Eng.*

pip, *n.* [Earlier *peep,* of unknown origin. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** One of the conventional figures, or "spots," on playing cards, dominoes, etc. *Addison.* **2.** A spot; a speck. *Rare or Dial.* **3.** *Hort.* The flowering crown or individual rootstock of lily of the valley, as distinguished from a clump of plants;

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pin'nach. † PANACHE.
pin'na-cl. Pinnacle. *Ref. Sp.*
pin'na-co-cy'tal, -cyte. Vars. of PINACOCYTAL, PINACOCYTE.
pin'næ, *n., L. pl.* of PINNA.
pin'nage. † PINNACE.
pin'nage, *n.* Poundage of cattle; also, act of pinning. *Obs.*
pin'nal (pĭn'ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a pinna.
pin-nat'i-ped (pĭ-năt'ĭ-pĕd; pĭ-nā'tĭ-), *a.* [*pinnati-* + *-ped.*] *Zoöl.* Having lobate feet, as certain birds. — **pin-nat'i-ped,** *n.*
pin-nat'i-sect'ed (-sĕk'tĕd), *a. Bot.* Pinnatisect.
pin-na'to- (pĭ-nā'tō-). Combining form from Latin *pinnatus,* meaning *pinnate.*
pin-na'to-den'tate, *a.* Pinnate, with dentate leaflets.
pin-na'to-pec'ti-nate, *a.* Pectinate along two opposite sides.
pin-nat'u-late (pĭ-năt'ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *pinnate.*] *Bot.* Doubly pinnate, as the leaflet of a pinnate leaf. *Rare.*
pinne. † PIN.
pinned. † PENNED.
pin'ner, *n.* [From PIN, *n.*] A pin maker; a carpenter. *Obs.*
pin'ner, *n.* [See PIN to pound; cf. PINDER.] One who pins cattle. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*
pin'ner, *n.* A pin horse. *Dial. Eng.*
pinnesse. † PINNACE.
pin'net (pĭn'ĕt), *n.* a [Cf. L. *pinna.*] A pinnacle. *Rare.* b [Cf. PENNANT.] A pennant. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*
pin'ni-cle † PINNACLE.
pin'ni-form (pĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*pinni-* + *-form.*] Shaped like a fin or feather.
Pin'ni-gra'da (pĭn'ĭ-grā'dȧ; pĭ-nĭg'rȧ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pinni-* + L. *gradi* to walk.] *Zoöl.* The Pinnipedia. — **pin'ni-grade** (pĭn'ĭ-grād), *a. & n.*
pin'ni-nerv'ate, pin'ni-nerved' (pĭn'ĭ-nûrvd'), *a. Bot.* Penninerved.
pin'ning, *n.* **a** A pin or peg for fastening. **b** *pl.* Small stones for filling masonry interstices.
pinning end. For PINION END.
pin'nion. † PINION.
pin'nion-ist, *n.* [From *pinnion.*] One having wings. *Obs.*
pin'ni-sect (pĭn'ĭ-sĕkt), **pin'ni-sect'ed** (-sĕk'tĕd), *a.* Pinnatisect.
pin'ni-win'kis. See PILLIWINKS.
pin'nock (pĭn'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *pinnuc.*] *Local, Eng.* **a** Hedge sparrow. **b** Blue titmouse.
pinnoed, *p. a.* Pinioned. *Obs.*
pin'no-tere, *n.* Pinnothere.
pin'nul-et (pĭn'ū-lĕt), *n. Bot.* A small or secondary pinnule.
pin'ny-win'kles. † PILLIWINKS.
pin'o-li'a (pĭn'ō-lē'ȧ), *n.* The young of a tick (*Ornithodoros megnini*) of Mexico and near parts of the United States, which infests the ears of live stock.
pi'nol-in (pĭ'nōl-ĭn), **pi'nol-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + 2d *-ol* + *-in, -ine.*] See ROSIN OIL.
Pi'non (pĭ'nŏn). *Bib.*
piñon bird *or* **jay.** A bluish corvine bird (*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*) of western North America. It feeds on piñon nuts.
piñon pine. A piñon.
pin'ous-ly, *adv.* Painfully. *Obs.*
pin pallet. *Horol.* An escapement pallet consisting of a small pin of precious or semiprecious stone. — **pin'-pal'let es-cape'ment.** See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
pin perforation. *Philat.* See ROULETTE.
pin'pil'low, *n.* **a** A pincushion. *Obs.* b A West Indian prickly pear (*Opuntia curassavica*).
pin prod. A pin prick. *Rare.*
pin rack. *Naut.* A rack that holds belaying pins.
pin rod. *Mach.* A rod connecting a pair of brake shoes on opposite sides of a locomotive.
pin rush. The common rush.
pin'sal. † PENCEL.
pinse. *v. t.* [Cf. PINE, *v.*] To pain; torture. Cf. PINE. *Obs. & R.*
pins'net, *n.* A pinson. *Obs.*
pinson, *n.* [Cf. F. *pinçon* part of a horseshoe.] A kind of slipper or thin shoe. *Obs.*
pin'sons (pĭn'sŭnz), *n. pl.* [OF. *pinçon* (assumed); cf. OF. *pinchon.*] Pincers. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pinsours. † PINCERS.
pin spanner. = PIN WRENCH.
pin spot. Each of the spots like pinheads which often form a pattern on a textile.
pinstocke. † PENSTOCK.
pins'well (*dial.* pĭnz'wĕl; -wĭl; pĭn'z'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *pīn* pain, *geswel* swelling, tumor.] A boil, pimple, blister, or ulcer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pint (pĭnt), *n.* [Cf. dial. *pint, pink,* the chaffinch, from its cry.] The black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*
pin-ta'do (pĭn-tä'dō), *a.* [Sp., painted. See PINTADO, *n.*] = PINTO; — applied esp. to horses. *Local, U. S., & Mexico.*
pintado petrel. Cape pigeon.
pin'tail. Erron. var. of PINTLE, 2 b.
pin-ta'no (pĭn-tä'nō), *n.* A fish, the cow-pilot.
pin thorn. = COCKSPUR, 3 a.
pin'til. † PINTLE, penis.
pin'til. Pintle. *Ref. Sp.*
pintle hook. *Ordnance.* = PINTLE, 2 b.
pin'to (pĭn'tō; pēn'-), *n. Med.* [= PINTA.]
pin'-toed' (pĭn'tōd'), *a.* Pigeon-toed; — said of horses.
pin'tre. † PINE TREE.
pinuchi. Erron. for PANOCHA b.
‖ **pi-nue'la** (pē-n w ā'l ā), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] The pinguin. *Porto Rico.*
pin'wheel', *v. t. Tanning.* To treat (hides) in a pin mill.
pin'wing', *n.* A penguin.
pin wire. Wire from which pins are made.
pinx. *Abbr.* Pinxit.
Pinx'ter (pĭnks'tẽr). Var. of PINKSTER.
pin'y (pĭn'ĭ). Dial. var. of PINEY.
pinyin. Var. of *piney* (in PINEY DAMMAR, PINEY RESIN, etc.).
pioine. † PEONY.
pi'on. † PEON.
pi'on, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *pioner.*] To dig or excavate as a pioneer. *Obs.*
pione, pionee. † PEONY.
pi'on-ed (pĭ'ŏn-ĕd), *a.* A word, of disputed meaning, used in Shakespeare ("The Tempest," IV. i. 64); — perh., excavated; trenched. Cf. PION, v.
pi'o-neerd'. Pioneered. *Ref. Sp.*
Pi'o-neers' Day (-nērz'). In Utah, a legal holiday, July 24, commemorating the arrival, in 1847, of Brigham Young and his followers at the present site of Salt Lake City.
pi'o-neer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pi'o-ner', *n.* A pioneer. *Obs.*
pionery, *n.* [OF. *pionerie.*] A pioneer's work or tools. *Obs.*
pionie, piony. † PEONY.
pi'o-scope (pĭ'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πίων fat + *-scope.*] A kind of lactoscope.
pi'ot (pĭ'ŭt). Var. of PIET.
pi'ot-ed (-ĕd), *a.* Piebald. *Scot.*
pi'o-tine (pĭ'ō-tĭn), *n.* [Sw. *piotin,* fr. Gr. πιότης fat, fatness.] *Min.* = SAPONITE.
pi'ot-ty (pĭ'ŭt-tĭ), *a.* [See PIET magpie.] Piebald. *Scot.*
pi'ous-ly, *adv.* of PIOUS.
pi'ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

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also, any of various other dormant roots or rootstocks, as of peonies, anemones, etc.; — often so called in the trade.
4. In artificial flowers, the central part. *Trade Name.*
5. One of the segments forming the surface of a pineapple.

pip (pĭp), *v. i.;* PIPPED (pĭpt); PIP'PING. [See PEEP.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; to peep.

To hear the chick *pip* or cry in the egg. *Boyle*

pip, *v. t.* To break through (the shell); — said of a young bird when it hatches.

Pip, *n.* Philip Pirrip, the hero of Dickens's "Great Expectations," an orphan brought up by the Gargerys. He fails to get the wealth he had expected to inherit from an unknown benefactor, who turns out to be a convict he had befriended

pi'pa (pē'pä), *n.* [Native name of the male toad in Guiana; the fem. is *pipal.*] The Surinam toad; also [*cap.*], *Zoöl.*, the genus consisting of the Surinam toad.

pip'age (pīp'ĕj), *n.* Transportation, as of petroleum, by means of pipes; such pipes collectively; also, the charge for such transportation.

pi'pal (pē'päl), *n., or* **pipal tree.** [Hind. *pīpal,* Skr. *pippala.*] The sacred fig of India (*Ficus religiosa*), distinguished from the banyan by the absence of prop roots. It is remarkable for its great size and longevity. See BO TREE.

pipe (pīp), *n.* [AS. *pīpe;* cf. D. *pijp,* G. *pfeife;* all fr. (assumed) LL. *pipa,* fr. L. *pipare* to chirp; of imitative origin. Cf. PEEP to chirp, PIEROCH, PIGEON, FIFE.] **1.** A wind instrument, consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal, as, for example, a flageolet or an oboe; any tube which produces musical sounds; as, a shepherd's *pipe;* "Tunable as sylvan *pipe.*" *Milton.* "Now had he rather hear the tabor and the *pipe.*" *Shak.* Specif., an organ pipe (see ORGAN, 1 **b**, FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE). An open pipe sounding the primary or fundamental note has a node in the middle and an antinode at each end; a closed, or stopped, pipe, a node at the stopped end and an antinode at the mouth. Thus an open pipe has its fundamental tone an octave higher than a closed pipe of the same effective length (see NODE, 7, and *Citation* below). The upper harmonics, as distinguished from the fundamental, or first harmonic, are produced by simply blowing harder, the open pipe yielding the complete series, the closed pipe only the odd series. For these upper harmonics the number of loops and nodes is correspondingly greater. Thus, in an open pipe, the loops and nodes divide the column into 2, 4, 6, etc., parts for the first, second, third, etc., harmonics, respectively, starting with the fundamental (see HARMONIC, *n.*, 1). The note of a pipe depends on the ratio of the length to the cross-sectional area; the greater the ratio, the lower the tone.

Practically the open *pipe* is equivalent to one a little longer than its actual length, by about .635 of the radius of the *pipe* for the open end, and .59 for the mouth. *Grove's Dict. of Music.*

2. *Naut.* A peculiar whistle used by boatswains and boatswain's mates to give signals for various duties or maneuvers; also, a call or signal sounded on this whistle.
3. Usually *pl.* The bagpipe; as, the *pipes* of Lucknow.
4. The voice, esp. the singing voice; the peeping whistle, call, or note of a bird, insect, etc.

The earliest *pipe* of half-awakened birds. *Tennyson.*

5. Any long tube or hollow body of wood, metal, earthenware, or the like, as to conduct water, steam, etc.
6. Any of many objects of generally tubular form, or any of several tubular parts or pieces, as the hollow end of a key, the fluting of a frill, a sort of spool for thread (*Obs.*), the cell of a queen bee (*Dial. Eng.*), etc. Specif.: **a** *Glass Blowing.* = BLOWTUBE, 3. **b** *Founding.* A small rounded molder's trowel for dressing up concave surfaces
7. *Eng. Hist.* An enrolled account at the Exchequer of a sheriff or other minister of the crown; also, the department of the Exchequer that drew up the enrolled accounts. Cf. PIPE ROLLS. *Oxf. E. D.*
8. A canal, or vessel of the body, esp. of the respiratory organs; — usually *pl. Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in windpipe.
9. [F. *pipe,* fr. *pipe* a wind instrument, a tube, fr. (assumed) LL. *pippare* for L. *pipare* to chirp. See Etym. above.] A large cask of varying capacity, used esp. for wine and oil; also, its volume as a liquid measure. The pipe, or *pipa,* of Oporto contains 534 liters (141 U. S. or wine gallons); of Malaga, 583 or somewhat less. In English measure a pipe is reckoned as two hogsheads. See HOGSHEAD, 2.
10. Any of various natural formations resembling a pipe or tube; as: **a** The stem of a plant. **b** *Mining & Geol.* (1) A body of ore in pipelike form. (2) One of the vertical cylindrical masses of volcanic agglomerate in which diamonds occur in South Africa. (3) = SAND PIPE. (4) The eruptive channel opening into the crater of a volcano. **c** = CANDLE, *n.*, 5. **d** *Metal.* A cavity in a casting, esp. in an ingot of steel, due to unequal contraction on solidifying.
11. **a** A slender tube with a small bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco or, sometimes, other substances, as opium. **b** A pipeful of what is smoked.
12. Any of the channels of a decoy for wild fowl.

pipe of peace, the calumet.

pipe (pīp), *v. t.;* PIPED (pīpt); PIP'ING (pīp'ĭng). **1.** To play on a pipe, etc.; to utter in the shrill tone of a pipe.

A robin . . was *piping* a few querulous notes. *Irving.*

2. To affect, effect, bring, etc., by piping; as, to *pipe* one into good spirits; specif.: **a** *Naut.* To call or direct by the boatswain's whistle. **b** To convey by means of pipes; as, to *pipe* oil. **c** *Mining.* To throw water upon from a hydraulic pipe.
3. To furnish or equip with pipes, as an engine or building; also, to make pipes, or cavities, in, as in an ingot of steel in casting.
4. To put (liquor) into a pipe or cask. *Obs. or R.*
5. To ornament with piping, as a dress, a cake.
6. To scan; watch; as, to *pipe* a man as a victim. *Slang.*
7. *Hort.* To make slips or cuttings of for propagation.

to pipe the eye, *Orig. Naut.*, to weep. *Slang.* — **to p. the side,** *Nav.*, to sound a call on the boatswain's pipe at which from two to eight side boys form a double line through which an officer entitled to the honor passes on boarding or leaving the ship, the boatswain's pipe sounding and side boys saluting as he passes. — **to p. up,** to begin to play, as on a pipe, or to sing; as, *to pipe up* a song.

pipe (pīp), *v. i.* [AS. *pīpian;* cf. LL. *pipare.* See PIPE, *n.*]
1. To play on a pipe, or other tubular wind instrument of music.

We have *piped* unto you, and ye have not danced. *Matt. xi* 17.

2. *Naut.* To convey orders, etc., by signals on a pipe carried by a boatswain or boatswain's mate.
3. To emit or have a shrill sound like that of a pipe; to whistle. "Oft in the *piping* shrouds." *Wordsworth.*
4. To weep. *Slang. Rare in U. S.*
5. To breathe with difficulty; to pant. *Slang.*
6. *Metal.* To develop cavities, or pipes, in its interior during solidification; — said esp. of cast steel, as of an ingot.

to pipe in, *or* **with, an ivy leaf,** to console one's self as best one can. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to p. up,** to begin to play, sing, or speak; of the wind, a storm, etc., to increase in strength.

pipe clay. Highly plastic and fairly pure clay of a grayish white color, used in making pipes, in calico printing, for cleaning soldiers' accouterments, etc.

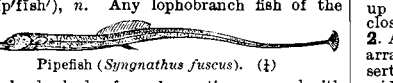
pipe'-clay', *v. t.* **1.** To whiten or clean with pipe clay, as a soldier's accouterments.
2. To clear off; as, to *pipe-clay* accounts. *Slang, Eng.*

pipe'-clay'ey (-klā'ĭ), **pipe'-clay'ish,** *a.* Characterized by the use of pipe clay; hence, military; esp., formally and stiffly military. *Colloq.*

pi-pec'o-line (pĭ-pĕk'ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [G. *pipecolin,* formed fr. *picolin,* to express a relation like that of *piperidine* to *pyridine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of three isomeric, colorless, basic liquids, $C_6H_{13}N$, methyl derivatives of piperidine — **pi-pec'o-lin'ic** (-lĭn'ĭk), *a.*

piped (pīpt), *a.* Formed or furnished with a pipe, having a pipe or pipes; tubular. Also, conveyed by a pipe or pipes.

pipe'fish' (pīp'fĭsh'), *n.* Any lophobranch fish of the family Syngnathidæ, having a long and very slender body of angular section, covered with bony plates. The mouth is small, at the end of a long, tubular snout. They are closely related to the sea horses, and, like them, the male has a pouch on his belly, in which the incubation of the eggs takes place. The common species on the New England coast is *Syngnathus fuscus.*


Pipefish (*Syngnathus fuscus*). (¼)

pipe fitter. One who fits pipes together, or applies pipes, as to an engine or a building. Cf. GAS FITTER.

pipe fitting. A piece, as a coupling, an elbow, a valve, etc., used for connecting pipe lengths or as accessory to a pipe.

pipe key. A lock key having a hollow barrel, or shank.

pipe'lay'er (-lā'ĕr), *n., or* **pipe layer.** **1.** One who lays conducting pipes in the ground, as for water, gas, etc.
2. *Polit. Cant.* An intriguing politician; — in this sense usually one word. *U. S.*

pipe'lay'ing, *n., or* **pipe laying.** **1.** The laying of conducting pipes underground, as for gas, water, etc.
2. *Polit. Cant.* The making of combinations for personal advantage, usually secretly; intriguing; — in this sense usually one word. *U. S.*

pipe line. A line of pipe with pumping machinery and apparatus for conveying liquids, esp. petroleum.

pipe'-line', *v. t.* To convey by a pipe line; to furnish with a pipe line or pipe lines.

pipe'mouth' (pīp'mouth'), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Fistularia* (which see).

pipe organ. *Music.* An organ with pipes; — distinguished from a *reed organ.*

pip'er (pīp'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *pīpere.* See PIPE a musical instrument.] **1.** *Music.* One who plays on a pipe, esp. a bagpipe.
2. A kind of caddis worm which lives in a piece of reed.
3. **a** A European gurnard (*Trigla lyra*), having a large head, with prominent nasal projections. **b** A halfbeak.
4. Any very young bird; esp., a young pigeon.
5 A broken-winded horse that breathes with a shrill noise.

pip'er (pīp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who works upon or with pipes; specif., a plumber. *Obs.*
2. One who smokes a pipe. *Obs. or R.*
3. A small dog trained to entice by its antics wild fowl into or up the pipe of a decoy. *Eng.*
4. A fissure from which gas is discharged in a mine.

Pi'per (pī'pĕr), *n.* [L., pepper.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical plants, the true peppers, typifying the family Piperaceæ. They are mostly climbing jointed shrubs, rarely trees or herbs, with entire stipulate leaves; the fruit is a berry, which in *P. nigrum* furnishes the ordinary pepper of commerce. *P. betle,* the betel pepper, and *P. cubeba,* the source of cubebs, are also of economic importance.

Pip'er-a'ce-æ (pĭp'ĕr-ā'sē-ē; pĭ'pĕr-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PIPER.] *Bot.* A family of tropical plants of low organization, typifying the order Piperales, having aromatic herbage, minute naked spicate flowers, and 1-celled ovary. There are 9 genera and about 1,000 species. *Piper* and *Peperomia* are the principal genera. — **pip'er-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pip'er-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the peppers, etc. **b** An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants containing the families Piperaceæ, Saururaceæ, Chloranthaceæ, and Lacistemaceæ, having simple leaves and minute naked or homochlamydeous flowers in spikes.

pi-per'a-zine (pī-pĕr'ä-zĭn; -zēn; pĭ-; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*piper*idine + *a*zote + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $(C_2H_4NH)_2$, formed by action of ammonia on ethylene bromide, by reduction of pyrazine, etc. It is a strong base, and is used as a remedy for gout.

pi-per'i-dine (pī-pĕr'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; pĭ-; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [F.; *piper*ine + *-idine* (cf. *-ide, -ine,* in chemistry).] *Org. Chem.* A liquid base, $C_5H_{11}N$, having a hot, peppery, ammoniacal odor. It is obtained by the decomposition of piperine, by the reduction of pyridine, etc.

pip'er-ine (pĭp'ĕr-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [L. *piper* pepper.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}O_2N$, obtained from various species of pepper.

pipe rolls; *sing.* **pipe roll.** *Eng. Hist.* The great, or annual, rolls containing the pipes, or statements of the accounts of the king's revenue and certain expenses and other matters affecting the public treasury. They date from 31 Hen. I. (1131) to 1833.

pip'er-o-nal (pĭp'ĕr-ō-năl), *n.* [G., formed fr. *piperin* piperine.] *Chem.* A white crystalline aldehyde, $C_8H_6O_3$, obtained by oxidation of piperic acid, and in other ways. It is a methylene derivative of protocatechuic aldehyde, and is closely related to vanillin. It has an agreeable odor like that of the heliotrope, and is used in perfumery.

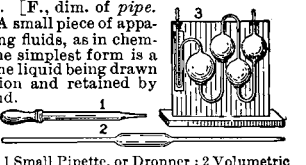
pipe'stem' (pīp'stĕm'), *n.* **1.** The hollow stem or tube of a pipe used for smoking tobacco, etc.
2. Any of several slender-stemmed plants, as *Pieris nitida* of the southern United States, and *Clematis lasiantha* of California. *U. S.*

pipe'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A kind of argillaceous stone, carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes. Cf. CATLINITE.

pipe stop. An organ stop composed of flue pipes.

pipe tongs. **a** A pair of tongs formerly used to pick up a live coal to light one's pipe with. **b** A pipe wrench.

pi-pette' (pĭ-pĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *pipe.* See PIPE a cask.] **1.** A small piece of apparatus for transferring fluids, as in chemical operations. The simplest form is a narrow glass tube, the liquid being drawn up into it by suction and retained by closing the upper end.
2. A funnel-shaped arrangement inserted near the middle of a barometer, with the small end down, to prevent air bubbles from rising to the top.



1 Small Pipette, or Dropper; 2 Volumetric Pipette; 3 Absorption Pipette for gas analysis.

3. *Ceramics.* A small can with a pipe, for applying slip.

pipe'vine' (pīp'vīn'), *n.* Any climbing species of *Aristolochia;* esp., the Dutchman's-pipe (*A. macrophylla*).

pipe'wood' (pīp'wŏŏd'), *n.* An ericaceous shrub (*Leucothoë acuminata*) of the southern United States, from the wood of which pipe bowls are made.

pipe'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon.*

pipe wrench. A jawed tool for gripping a pipe.

pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *p. pr.* of PIPE; specif.: **1.** Playing on a musical pipe. "Lowing herds and *piping* swains." *Swift.*
2. Characterized by the music of the pipe rather than of the martial drum and fife; as, *piping* times of peace. *Shak.*
3. Emitting a high, shrill sound.

piping crow, p. crow shrike, any Australian bird of the genus *Gymnorhina* and family Laniidæ, esp. *G. tibicen,* which is black and white, and the size of a small crow. It is a good mimic, and therefore often kept in confinement. — **p. frog,** a small brown tree frog (*Hyla pickeringii*), of the eastern United States and Canada, having an oblique dark-colored cross on the back, an angular mark between the eyes, and bars on the legs. It breeds in ponds and swamps in the spring, and its shrill piping notes are among the earliest signs of spring. — **p. guan.** See PIPILE. — **p. hare,** a pika. — **p. hot.** **a** So hot as to sizzle or hiss; very hot. *Colloq.* **b** Very fresh or new, as if just from the fire. *Colloq.* — **p. plover,** a small plover (*Ægialitis meloda*) of eastern North America, smaller and paler than the semipalmated plover.

Piping Frog. (½)

pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *vb. n.* of PIPE, *v.*, or *n.* from PIPE, *n.* Hence; specif.: *n.* **1.** **a** Act of playing on a pipe; also, the music of a pipe. **b** (1) The utterance of shrill sounds or notes, as of a bird; also, the sounds themselves. (2) Weeping; crying. *Colloq.*
2. Act of smoking a tobacco pipe. *Obs.*
3. Pipes collectively; material in, or suggestive of, the form of a pipe or pipes; as: **a** *Hort.* A cutting of a jointed or hollow-stemmed plant, esp. of the carnation. **b** *Dressmaking, etc.* A kind of trimming consisting of a cord covered with cloth cut usually on the bias. **c** *Harness.* A leather tube to cover a trace chain, etc. **d** A kind of ornamentation for pastry made by forcing frosting from a funnel-like bag in small pipelike lines. **e** *Metal.* A pipe or pipes formed in iron or steel ingots in cooling.
4. **a** *Hort.* Act of propagating by a piping or pipings. **b** *Dressmaking & Cookery.* Act of ornamenting or finishing with piping. **c** Act of hydraulicking.

piping cord. The cord used in making piping, and in setting gathers; bobbin.

pip'it (pĭp'ĭt), *n.* [So named from its call note.] Any of various small singing birds of the family Motacillidæ, of nearly cosmopolitan range, esp. those of the genus *Anthus.*

‖ **pi'pa** (pē'pä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A pipe (measure)

pi'pal (pē'päl). Var. of PIPA, Surinam toad. See *Etym.* of PIPA.

pi-pa'tion, *n.* [L. *pipatio,* fr. *pipare* to chirp.] A plaintive or whimpering cry. *Obs. & R.*

pipe. ✝ PIP, a disease.

pipe'age. Var. of PIPAGE.

pipe clamp. A pipe vise.

pipe dream. A plan, hope, or story, having no foundation in fact, as if it were a dream caused by smoking opium. *Slang, U. S.*

pipe'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

pipe'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pipe loop. *Harness Making.* A long narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap.

pipe major. The principal player in a band of bagpipers.

pipe'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. **a** A laborer or workman engaged in laying or repairing pipes, etc. **b** A workman in charge of a pipe, esp. in hydraulic mining.

pipe metal. An alloy of tin and lead, sometimes with zinc, for making organ pipes.

pipe money Money given for pipe playing. *Obs.*

pipe plant. The Indian pipe.

pipe privet. The pipe tree

piper. ✝ PEPPER.

pip'er-ate, *a.* [L. *piperatus.*] Peppery. *Obs*

pi-per'ic (pĭ-pĕr'ĭk; pī-), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline monobasic acid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, got by boiling piperine with alcoholic potash, etc.

pip'er-idge (pĭp'ĕr-ĭj), *n.* **a** Var. of PEPPERIDGE. **b** The barberry. *Dial. Eng.*

pip'er-ine (pĭp'ĕr-ĭn; -ēn), **pip'er-i'tious** (-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Peppery. *Rare.*

pip'er-ly (pĭp'ĕr-lĭ), *a.* Of, resembling, or characteristic of, a piper; trivial; worthless. *R.*

pip'er-o-va'tine (pĭ p'ĕ r-ō-v ā'-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* A crystalline substance in the leaves of *Piper ovatum.*

piper urchin. A sea urchin of *Cidaris* or allied genus, having thick tubular spines likened to the tubes of a bagpipe; esp., *Dorocidaris papillata,* occurring on the British coasts.

pip'er-y (pĭp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Carib *biberi,* or Bakairi *piperi,* a boat, generally made of a log.] A long narrow raft of tree trunks used in tropical America. *Now Rare*

pi-per'y-lene (pĭ-p ĕ r'ĭ-l ē n; p ĭ-), *n.* [*piperidine* + *acetylene.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, C_5H_8, got from piperidine and certain of its derivatives.

pipes (pīps), *n.* Scouring rush.

Pipes, Tom (pīps). In Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," an extremely taciturn retired boatswain's mate, who lives with Commodore Trunnion to keep the servants in order.

pipe'stap'ple (pīp'stăp'l), *n.* [*pipe* + *stapple,* dial. form of *stopple.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A pipestem **b** The grass *Cynosurus cristatus,* whose stiff stalks are used for cleaning pipes.

pi-pet' Var. of PIPETTE.

pipe tomahawk. A tomahawk with a hollow handle and a bowl in the head to use as a pipe. It was used esp. in formal peace ceremonies.

pipe tree. The lilac or the mock orange; — because their twigs were formerly used for pipe stems.

pi-pette', *v. t.* To convey or draw (off) with a pipette.

pipe vein. = PIPE, *n.*, 10 **b** (1).

pipe walker. A watchman who patrols a pipe line.

pipe work. **a** = PIPE, *n.*, 10 **b** (1). **b** Piping; pipes collectively.

pipe'worm', *n.* A tubicolous worm. *Obs.* [PIPY.]

pip'ey (pīp'ĭ). Erron. var. of

pip fruit. A fruit or tree whose seeds are commonly called pips, as the apple or pear.

piphre, *n.* [F. *pifre* (16th cent.), It. *piffero, pifero.*] Fife. *Obs.*

pi'pi (pē'pē), *n.* [Maori.] A bivalve mollusk (*Mesodesma novæ-zelandiæ*) used as food. *New Zealand*

pi'pi (pē'pē), *n.* The astringent pods of *Cæsalpinia paipai,* sometimes used like divi-divi for tanning.

Pip'i-dæ (pĭp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PIPA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the Surinam toad.

pip'i-ent, *a.* [L *pipiens,* p. pr.] Piping; chirping. *Obs*

Pip'i-le (pĭ p'ĭ-l ē), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *pipilare* to chirp.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large crested South American guans known as *piping guans.*

Pip'i-lo (-lō), *n.* *Zoöl.* A genus of American fringilline birds, the towhees, of terrestrial habit.

pi-pi'ri (pē-pē'rē), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several West Indian flycatchers; esp., the gray kingbird.

pip'is-trel', **pip'is-trelle'** (pĭp'-is-trĕl'), *n.* [F. *pipistrelle,* It. *pipistrello.*] A bat of the genus *Pipistrellus,* esp. the brown species (*P. pipistrellus*)

Pip'is-trel'lus (-trĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very small vespertilionine bats of the Old and New Worlds. They have a blunt tragus and 34 teeth.

They resemble the true larks in habit, colors, and the long hind claw, and, like them, sing on the wing. Hence they are often called *titlarks*. The common titlark, or **meadow pipit** (*A. pratensis*), the **tree pipit** (*A. trivialis*), and the **rock pipit** (*A. obscurus*) are well-known European species. The common American pipit (*A. pensilvanicus*) is widely distributed. The species *A. spragueii* is found chiefly on the Great Plains.

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American Pipit (*Anthus pensilvanicus*).

pip'kin (pĭp'kĭn), *n.* [Perh. dim. of *pipe* a cask.] **1.** A small earthen pot, usually one having a horizontal handle.
2. A piggin.

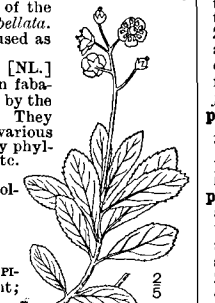
Pip'pa (pĭp'ä; *It.* pēp'pä), *n.* The light-hearted heroine of Browning's drama "Pippa Passes," a poor Italian silk-factory girl. Her innocent singing is a cause of great good to persons seemingly least susceptible to her influence.

pip'pin (pĭp'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *pipin, pepin*, a seed, fr. F. *pepin, pépin;* orig. uncert. Cf. PIP a seed.] **1.** A seed. = 2d PIP, 2. *Obs.*
2. A seedling apple. **b** Any of numerous varieties of apple; as, the fall *pippin*, Newtown *pippin*, etc.

Pi'pra (pī'prȧ; pĭp'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πίπρα a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* **a** The genus of birds containing the typical manakins. **b** [*l. c.*] A manakin.

Pip'ri-dæ (pĭp'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds consisting of the manakins. It is sometimes treated as a subfamily, called **Pi-pri'næ** (pī-prī'nē), of the Cotingidæ. — **pi'prine** (pī'prĭn; pĭp'-; -rīn), *a.*

pip-sis'se-wa (pĭp-sĭs'ē-wȧ), *n.* [From American Indian.] Any evergreen pyrolaceous herb of the genus *Chimaphila*, esp. *C. umbellata*. Its astringent leaves have been used as a tonic and diuretic.



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Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*)

Pip-tom'er-is (pĭp-tŏm'ĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian fabaceous undershrubs distinguished by the 5-parted calyx and 2-seeded pod. They have small yellow flowers and various types of foliage, some having only phyllodia, others needlelike leaves, etc. *P. scoparia* is called *dogwood*.

pip'y (pīp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a pipe; hollow-stemmed, tubular, etc.
2. Having pipes.
3. Piping; whistling; shrill.
4. Given to weeping. *Colloq.*

pi'quan-cy (pē'kăn-sĭ), *n.* [See PIQUANT.] **1.** State of being piquant; pungency; raciness.
2. Sharpness or severity. *Obs.*

pi'quant (pē'kănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *piquer* to prick or sting. See PIQUE, *v.*] **1.** Piercing; stinging; esp., cutting to the feelings; bitter; as, *piquant* taunts *Archaic.*
2. Stimulating to the taste; giving zest; tart; sharp; pungent; as, a *piquant* sauce. Also fig.; as, a *piquant* anecdote. "The slightly *piquant* nose." *Hawthorne.*
Syn. — See PUNGENT.

pique (pēk), *n.* [F. *pic.* Cf. PIQUET.] In piquet, the making by one player of thirty points in hand and play before the other player scores. It counts thirty additional.

pique, *n.* [F., fr. *piquer.* See PIQUE, *v.*] **1.** A quarrel or mutual animosity; a strife. *Obs. or R.*
2. A feeling of hurt, vexation, or resentment, awakened by a slight or injury; esp., irritation due to wounded pride.
Wars had arisen . . . upon a personal *pique*. *De Quincey*
Syn. — Offense, irritation, displeasure, resentment. — PIQUE, UMBRAGE agree in the idea of offense taken; neither word suggests malevolence. PIQUE denotes a quick and often transient feeling of resentment, due esp. to wounded vanity; UMBRAGE is properly a sense of being overshadowed or slighted (see etym.); but the word commonly suggests little more than ruffled pride or jealous suspicion; as, "When the wanton heroine chooses to . . . flirt with Sir Harry or the Captain, the hero, in a *pique*, goes off and makes love to somebody else" (*Thackeray*); "With the first look he had already entered himself as a rival. It was a good deal in *pique*, it was a little for revenge" (*Stevenson*); cf. "Your formality might look like being *piqued* at my negligence" (*T. Gray*); "I should be very loath to give the least *umbrage* or offense by what I have said" (*Swift*); "Marcia took *umbrage* at his sarcasms" (*T. Hardy*); "She knows also how to 'take *umbrage*,' which is something that I never knew any one else to take outside of a book" (*O. Wister*). See RESENTMENT, PRIDE, *v.*

pique of honor *or* **honour,** an issue in which honor is involved; a point of honor. *Obs.*

pique, *v. t.;* PIQUED (pēkt); PI'QUING (pē'kĭng). [F. *piquer.* Cf. PIKE a weapon, PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** To anger by wounding the pride of; to nettle; irritate; offend.
Pique her, and soothe in turn. *Byron.*
2. To excite to action by causing resentment, jealousy, or other passion; to stimulate; to prick; as, to *pique* ambition, or curiosity; to *pique* one to effort.
3. To pride or value; — used reflexively.
Men . . . *pique* themselves upon their skill. *Locke.*
Syn. — Offend, displease, irritate, annoy, provoke, fret, nettle, sting; goad, stimulate. See EXCITE, PRIDE, *v.*

pique (pēk), *v. i.* To cause annoyance or irritation.

pi-qué' (pē-kā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *piquer* to prick.] **1.** A ribbed or raised-figured cotton fabric, used as a dress goods, and for vestings, etc.
2. Inlay, as in tortoise shell, metal, or the like.

pi-quet' (pē-kĕt'; pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *pic* pique, a term used in the game; orig. uncert. Cf. PEAK a mountain; PIQUE, *n. & v.;* PIKE a point; PICKET.] A game at cards played by two. The cards from two to six are excluded.

pi'queur' (pē'kûr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A huntsman.
2. A servant who runs before a carriage to clear the way.
3. An attendant in charge of the hounds in a hunt. *Rare.*

pi'ra-cy (pī'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *piratia*, Gr. πειρατεία. See PIRATE.] **1.** *Law.* At the common law, robbery on the high seas; an act of depredation animo furandi committed on the high seas that would if committed on the land amount to a felony, or such an act committed on unappropriated lands by a descent from the sea or using the sea as a basis of operations. In international law, in general, any act or practice of violence or depredation such as would be felonious if done ashore committed upon the high seas by one not acting under the authority of a politically organized community, or such an act or practice so committed upon unappropriated lands by a descent from the sea. Some authors (as Woolsey and Hall) consider that an act may be piracy when committed within the jurisdiction of a state if it be done by descent from the sea or with the sea as the basis of operations.
2. Any unauthorized appropriation and reproduction of another's production, invention, or conception; literary or artistic theft; specif., "Sometimes used, in a quasi-figurative sense, of violation of copyright; but for this, *infringement* is the correct and preferable term." *Abbott.*

pi-ra'gua (pĭ-rä'gwȧ; -răg'wȧ), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PIROGUE.] *Naut.* **a** A canoe made of a hollowed tree trunk; a dugout. **b** A dugout widened by cutting in two and inserting planks in the bottom and at the ends. **c** A two-masted, flat-bottomed boat, undecked except sometimes at the ends.

pi'rate (pī'răt), *n.* [L. *pirata*, Gr. πειρατής, from making attempts or attacks on ships, fr. πειρᾶν to attempt, undertake, πεῖρα an attempt, trial; akin to E. *peril:* cf. F. *pirate.* See PERIL.] **1.** A robber or freebooter on the high seas; one who commits or practices piracy.
2. An armed ship or vessel which sails, without a legal commission, to be employed in piracy.
3. Loosely, a plunderer or marauder. *Rhet. or Poetic.*
4. An infringer of the law of copyright.
5. An omnibus which invades the usual routes of other omnibuses, or which overcharges or mistreats its passengers; also, its driver. *Colloq., Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

pi'rate, *v. i.;* PI'RAT-ED (-răt-ĕd); PI'RAT-ING (-răt-ĭng). [Cf. F. *pirater.*] To play the pirate; to commit piracy; to practice robbery on the high seas.

pi'rate, *v. t.* **1.** To commit piracy upon.
2. To take or appropriate as by piracy; specif., to publish, as books or writings, without proper authority.
They advertised they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

pi-rat'ic (pī-răt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *piraticus*, Gr. πειρατικός; cf.
pi-rat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *piratique.*] Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a pirate or piracy; acquired by, or practicing, piracy. — **pi-rat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pi'ri-pi'ri (pē'rē-pē'rē; *colloq.* pĭr'ĭ-pĭr'ĭ), *n.* [Maori. Cf. BIDDY-BID.] **a** Any of various rosaceous weeds of the genus *Acæna*, bearing burrs covered with hooked bristles. *New Zealand.* **b** The white mapau. *Australia.* **c** A fragrant Asiatic and Australasian herb (*Haloragis micrantha*); — commonly, erroneously, *pirijiri. Tasmania.*

Pi-rith'o-ŭs (pī-rĭth'ō-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πειρίθοος.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of the Lapithæ, who became a bosom friend of Theseus. He first married Hippodamia. See LAPITHÆ. After her death he attempted, with the aid of Theseus, to carry off Persephone from Hades, but the two were bound to a rock by Pluto, Theseus alone being eventually released.

pirl (pûrl), *v. t.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. PURL.] *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To twist or twine, as hair in making fishing lines. **b** To spin, as a top; to cause to revolve.

pirn (pûrn; *Scot. also* pĭrn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A quill or reed on which thread or yarn is wound; a bobbin; also, the wound yarn on a weaver's shuttle; also, anything like a reel, esp. the reel of a fishing rod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pirn, *n.* A twitch or ring for a refractory animal's nose.

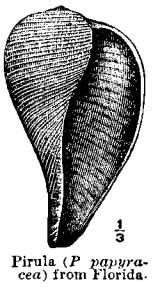
pi-rogue' (pĭ-rōg'), *n.* [Carib *piragua:* cf. F. *pirogue*, Sp. *piragua.*] *Naut.* **a** A dugout canoe; loosely, any canoelike boat. **b** = PIRAGUA **c.**

Pi'ro-plas'ma (pī'rō-plăz'mȧ; -plăs'mȧ), *n.* [Prob. L. *pirum* pear + *plasma.* See PLASMA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parasitic protozoans, usually included in the Sporozoa, which live in the blood of various animals and often cause disease. *P. bigeminum* is the cause of Texas fever, which is introduced into cattle by the bite of ticks of the genus *Margaropus* (*annulatus, australis, decoloratus,* and *microplus*) and by *Ixodes ricinus. P. ovis* causes a similar disease in sheep, *P. equi* in horses, *P. canis* in dogs, and *P. parvum* another disease in cattle (in South Africa).

pir'ou-ette' (pĭr'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; orig. uncert.; cf. It. *pirolo, pirone,* peg.] **1.** A whirling or turning on the toes.
2. *Man.* The whirling about of a horse.

pir'ou-ette', *v. i.;* PIR'OU-ET'TED (-ĕt'ĕd); PIR'OU-ET'TING. [F. *pirouetter.*] To perform a pirouette; to whirl as in a pirouette. — **pir'ou-et'ter** (-ĕr), *n.*

Pir'u-la (pĭr'ōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *pirum* pear; — from the shape.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate gastropods, of warm seas, having a pyriform shell with a short spire and thin lip.



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Pirula (*P. papyracea*) from Florida.

Pi'san (pē'zăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pisa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Pisa.

pis'ca-ry (pĭs'kȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *piscarius* relating to fishes or to fishing, fr. *piscis* a fish.] **1.** *Law.* The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters; — now in phrase *common of piscary.*
2. A fishing place; a fishery.

pis'ca-tol'o-gy (pĭs'kȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *piscari, piscatus,* to fish + *-logy.*] Science of fishing.

pis-ca'tor (pĭs-kā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A fisherman; an angler.

pis'ca-to'ri-al (pĭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See PISCATORY.] Of or pert. to fishes or fishing. — **pis'ca-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

pis'ca-to-ry (pĭs'kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *piscatorius*, fr. *piscator* a fisherman, fr. *piscari* to fish, fr. *piscis* a fish. See FISH the animal.] **1.** Piscatorial; living by fishing.
2. Erroneously used for PISCINE. *Oxf. E. D.*

Pis'ces (pĭs'ēz), *n. pl; gen.* PISCIUM (pĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L., fishes.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation directly south of Cassiopeia, beyond Andromeda; the Fish or Fishes. It includes the first point of Aries, which is the vernal equinoctial point. **b** The twelfth sign of the zodiac. See SIGN.
2. *Zoöl.* A class of vertebrates, variously limited, in old classifications containing not only all the fishes, but the cyclostomes and lancelets. The last two groups are now universally excluded, and most recent classifications also exclude certain peculiar groups of fossil fishes (the Ostracophori and Arthrodira), leaving the class Pisces to consist of the subclasses Elasmobranchii (sharks and rays) and Teleostomi (ganoids, bony fishes, and sometimes the dipnoans, though the last are often ranked as a separate subclass). The Elasmobranchii and Teleostomi are now raised to the rank of classes by many authorities, *Pisces* being abandoned, or made equiv. to *Teleostomi* (which see).

pis'ci-cap'ture (pĭs'ĭ-kăp'tûr), *n.* [L. *piscis* fish + E. *capture.*] Taking of fishes, as by angling. — **pis'ci-cap'tur-ist** (-kăp'tûr-ĭst), *n.* *Both Humorous or Affected.*

pis'ci-cul'ture (-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *piscis* fish + E. *culture.*] Fish culture. — **pis'ci-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tûr-ăl), *a.* — **pis'ci-cul'tur-al-ly,** *adv.* — **pis'ci-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

pis'ci-form (pĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *piscis* fish + *-form.*] Shaped like a fish.

pis-ci'na (pĭ-sī'nȧ; pĭ-sē'-), *n.* [L., a cistern, tank, basin, fishpond, fr. *piscis* a fish.] **1.** *Chiefly Rom. Antiq.* An artificial reservoir or tank; specif.: **a** A fishpond. **b** A small reservoir in an aqueduct system. **c** A swimming tank, esp. one with cold water in a bath.
2. *Eccl.* A stone basin with a drain used by the priest in washing his hands before the celebration of the Eucharist and at the recitation of the lavabo during the celebration.

pis'cine (pĭs'ĭn; -īn; 184, 277), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to, or like, a fish or fishes.

‖ **Pis'cis Aus-tra'lis** (pĭs'ĭs ôs-trā'lĭs) } *gen.* PISCIS AUS-
‖ **Pis'cis Aus-tri'nus** (pĭs'ĭs ôs-trī'nŭs) } TRALIS or AUSTRINI (ôs-trī'nī). [L., Southern Fish.] *Astron.* A southern constellation adjoining Aquarius on the south; the Southern Fish. It contains the bright star Fomalhaut.

‖ **Pis'cis Vo'lans** (vō'lănz); *gen.* PISCIS VOLANTIS (vō-lăn'tĭs). [L., Flying Fish.] *Astron.* A small southern constellation, adjoining Argo (Carina) on the south; the Flying Fish; — now generally known as *Volans.*

pis-civ'o-rous (pĭ-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on fish.

‖ **pi'sé'** (pē'zā'; pē'zā), *n.* [F. *pisé*, fr. *piser* to stamp, pound, L. *pisare.*] *Arch.* A kind of building, done with stiff earth or clay rammed in between molds. Cf. TAPIA.

Pis'gah (pĭz'gȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Pisgāh*, lit. prob. cleft.] *Bib.* The mountain, or mountain top, east of the north end of the Dead Sea, from which Moses viewed the Promised Land just before his death; — used allusively chiefly in phrases; as, *Pisgah* prospect; *Pisgah* sight; *Pisgah* view.

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pipe. † PEOPLE.
pip'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pipling † PIPPLING.
pipowder. † PIEPOUDRE.
pip'pa-la (pĭp'ȧ-lȧ). Var. of PIPAL.
pippe. † PIP. [from the pip.]
pipped (pĭpt), *a.* Suffering
pip'per-idge. Var. of PEPPERIDGE.
pip'pin-face', *n.* A smooth, round, red face. — **pip'pin-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*
pippin file. See FILE, tool.
pip'pin-squire', *n.* = APPLE-SQUIRE. *Obs.*
pip-pi'ree. Var. of PIPIRI.
pip'ple, *v. i.* To murmur, as the wind or rippling water. *Obs.*
pip'pul (pĕp'ŭl), *or* **pippul tree.** Var. of PIPAL, PIPAL TREE.
pip'py, *a.* Full of pips.
pip'ridge. † PEPPERIDGE.
pipt, *p. a.* [Prob. p. p. of a v. *pip,* of imitative origin.] Cracked. *Obs.*
pi'pul (pē'pŭl), *or* **pipul tree.** Var. of PIPAL, PIPAL TREE.
piqu-. For various forms in *piqu-*, see those in PICK-.
pi'qua-ble (pē'kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being piqued. *Rare.*
pi'quance (pē'kăns), *n.* Piquancy. *Rare.*
pi'quant-ly, *adv.* of PIQUANT.
pi'quant-ness, *n.* Piquancy.
pique (pēk). Erron. for PEAK.
pique, *n.* = PICA, craving. *Obs*
pi'que (pē'kā; pēk), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Quichua *piki.*] **a** = 1st JIGGER. **b** Any of various ticks.
pique (pēk), *v. t. & i.* *Piquet.* To win a pique from; to score a pique.
‖ **pi'qué'** (pē'kā'), *a.* [F.] Lit., pricked; specif.: **a** Designating a lapped seam in a kid glove. **b** *Music.* = SPICCATO. **c** Inlaid.
piqued. † PEAKED.
piquet. † PICKET. [*Obs.*]
pi-quet', *n.* A kind of carnation.
pi-quette' (pē-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] See PETIOTIZATION.
pi-qui'a oil (pē-kē'ȧ). [Braz. *piquia*, the tree.] See OIL, *Table I.*
pi-quier' (pĭ-kēr'), *n.* [F.] A [pikeman. *Obs.*]
pir. † PEER, PIERRY.
pir. † PEER, PIER.
pir (pēr), *n.* [Hind. *pīr.*] A Mohammedan saint or spiritual guide; also, his tomb.
Pi'ra (pĭ'rȧ). *Bib.*
pirace, *v. t. & i.* To pirate. *Obs.*
pi-rai' (pē-rī'). Var. of PIRAYA.
Pi'ram (pĭ'răm). *Bib.*
pi-ram'e-ter (pĭ-ră m'ē-tē r). Var. of PEIRAMETER.
piramis. † PYRAMID.
pi-ra'nha (pē-rän'yȧ). Var. of PIRAYA.
pirate bird. A jaeger gull.
pirate fish. A hagfish.
pi'rate-ly, *a.* Piratical. *Obs. & R.*
pi'rate-ry, *n.* Also **pi'rat-ry.** [F. *piraterie.*] Piracy. *Rare.*
pi'rat-ess (pĭ'răt-ĕs), *n.* A female pirate.
Pir'a-thon (pĭr'ȧ-thŏn). *Bib*
Pir'a-thon-ite (-īt). *Bib.*
pi'rat-ism (pī'rȧ t-ĭz'm), *n.* Piracy. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
pi-rat'ous-ly, *adv.* Piratically.
pi-ra'ya (pē-rä'yä), *n.* [Tupi *piranha*, contr. fr. *pirá* fish + *çanha* tooth; i. e., toothed fish.] A caribe (fish).
pirck. † PERK.
pire. † PEAR, PERRY, PIER.
pire (pēr), *v. i.* [ME. *piren;* cf. LG. *piren.*] To gaze; to peer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
piriawe. † PARIAH.
pir'ie. † PERRY, PIERRY.
pi'ri-pi'ri. *n.* See PIRIPIRI c.
pi'ri-ri'gua (pē'rē-rē'gwȧ), *n.* [Guarani.] A South American cuckoolike bird (*Guira guira*).
pirk. Obs. or Scot. var. of PERK.
pirl (pûrl; pĭrl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PURL.
pirl'i-cue (pĭr'lĭ-kū). Var. of PURLICUE. *Scot.*
pirl'ie (pûr'lĭ), *n.* Anything small, esp. the little finger. *Scot.*
pirl'ie (pûr'lĭ), *n.* Also **pirl'ie-pig'.** A money box. *Scot.*
pir'lie-cue. Var. of PURLICUE.
pirned (pûrnd; pĭrnd), *a.* Bracaded or striped in colors. *Scot.*
pirn'ie, pirn'y (pûr'nĭ; pĭr'-), *n.* A little pirn, or bobbin. *Scot.*
pirn'ie, pirn'y, *n.* A woolen nightcap, usually striped. *Scot.*
pirn'ie, pirn'y, *a.* Striped with different colors. *Scot. Oxf. E. D.*
pirogua. † PIRAGUA.
pi-rol' (pē-rōl'), *n.* [G.] The golden oriole.
Pir'o-la. Var. of PYROLA.
Pir'o-la'ce-æ (pĭr'ō-lā'sē-ē). Var. of PYROLACEÆ. — **pir'o-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
piromancye. † PYROMANCY.
pir'o-plas-mo'sis (pĭr'ō-plăz-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Infestation with protozoa of the genus *Piroplasma.* [fish. *Obs.*
pirot, *n.* A kind of long shell-
pirr (pĭr; pēr), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] A tern or small gull. *Brit.*
pirre. † PERRIE, PERRY.
pirre, *n.* Asthma. *Obs.*
pirrichius. † PYRRHIC, *n.*, 2.
pirr'ie, pirr'y (pĭr'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *pirr* a gentle breeze.] A blast of wind; gust; squall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pirr'-maw', *n.* [*pirr* a tern + *maw* a gull.] A tern. *Brit.*
pir'ry. † PERRY, pear tree.
Pi'rus. Var. of PYRUS.
pirwike. † PERIWIG.
piry. † PERRY.
pi'sa, *n.* A Pisan dagger. *Obs.*
pi-sa'ca (pē-sä'chȧ), *n.* [Skr. *piçāca.*] **1.** *Hindu Myth.* A demon of the vilest class; a fiend.
2. [*cap.*] A group of Indic languages including Shina, Khowar, and Kafiri.
pi-sa'chee (-chē), *n.* [Skr. *piçācī.*] A kind of she demon; the spirit of one who has met with a violent death; also, one of the storms called devils. *India.*
‖ **pis' al'ler'** (pē'-zȧ'lā'). [F.] Lit., to go worst; the worst that can happen; also, a last resource.
pisane, *n.* [ME. *pesane, pisan, pusane,* prob. fr. OF. *pisain,* a., of Pisa.] Piece of armor for the neck and upper chest. *Obs.*
‖ **pi-sang'** (pĭ-săng'), *n.*, **pisang fig.** [Malay.] A banana.
pis'as-phalt. -**phal'tum** (pĭs'ăs-făl'tŭm). Vars. of PISSASPHALT.
pi'say (pē'zā). Var. of PISÉ.
pis'ca-ry, *n.* [L. *piscarius.*] A fisher or fishmonger. *Obs.*
pis'ca-ry, *a.* [L. *piscarius.*] Of or pert. to a piscary or fishing. *Obs. & R.* [PESHCUSH.
pis'cash (pĕs'kŭsh). Var. of
pis-ca'tion (pĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *piscatio,* fr. *piscari* to fish.] Fishing; fishery. *Obs. or R.*
pis'ca-to'ri-al-ist (pĭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl-ĭst; 201), *n.* An angler.
pis'ca-to'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Piscatorial. — *n.* Angler. [catory.
pis'ca-to'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pis-
pis'ca-to-ry, *n.* A literary work portraying piscatory life. *Obs.*
piscence. † PUISSANCE.
pisch. † PISH; PISS; PITCH, a substance.
Pis'ci-an (pĭsh'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Astron.* A star having a spectrum resembling that of the brighter stars in the constellation Pisces.
pis'ci-cle, *n.* [L. *pisciculus.*] A little fish. *Obs.*
pis-cic'o-lous (pĭ-sĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *piscis* fish + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Parasitic on fishes.
Pis'cid (pĭs'ĭd), *n.* [*Pisces* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant lies in the constellation Pisces.
Pis-cid'i-a (pĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PISCES; -CIDE.] *Bot.* Syn. of ICHTHYOMETHIA.
pis'ci-fau'na (pĭs'ĭ-fô'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See PISCES; FAUNA.] The fishes of a given region.
pis'ci-nal (pĭs'ĭ-năl), *a.* [Cf. L. *piscinalis* of a bath.] Pert. to a piscina. *R.* [= PISCINA.
pis'cine (pĭs'ĭn; pĭ-sēn'), *n.*
piscod. † PEASECOD.
pis-cose', *a.* [L. *piscosus.*] Fishy. *Obs. & R.*
pis'cu-lent, *a.* [L. *pisculentus.*] Abounding in fish. *Obs.*
pise. † PIECE, PIZE.

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pish (pĭsh), *interj. & n.* An exclamation of contempt.

pish, *v. i.* To say *pish;* to express contempt.

pish, *v. t.* To say *pish* to; to dismiss, reject, or the like, by saying *pish;* as, he *pished* away these arguments.

pi'si-form (pī'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pisum* pea + *-form.*] **1.** Like a pea or peas in size and shape; as, *pisiform* iron ore.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating a sesamoid bone on the ulnar side of the carpus, present in some vertebrates, as in many mammals, including man, and in crocodiles. In man it articulates only with the cuneiform. — *n.* The pisiform bone.

Pis'is-trat'i-dæ (pĭs'ĭs-trăt'ĭ-dē), *or* **Pis'is-trat'ids** (-ĭdz), *n. pl.* [L. *Pisistratidae,* fr. Gr. Πεισιστρατίδαι.] *Gr. Hist.* The sons and successors of Pisistratus (B. C. 605-527), — Hippias and Hipparchus. Cf. ALCMÆONIDÆ.

pis'mire' (pĭs'mīr'), *n.* [*piss* + *mire* ant; — from the smell of an ant hill.] An ant, or emmet.

pi'so-lite (pī'sō-līte; pĭz'ō-), *n.* [Gr. πίσον pea + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A limestone composed of globular concretions about the size of a pea. Cf. OÖLITE. — **pi'so-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Pi-so'ni-a (pī-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Willem *Pison* (1611-78), Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical nyctaginaceous, often thorny, trees and shrubs, having small diœcious apetalous flowers with 6-10 exserted stamens and hard or stony fruits. *P. obtusata* of southern Florida and the West Indies is called *beefwood* or *corkwood.*

piss (pĭs), *v. t. & i.;* PISSED (pĭst); PISS'ING. [ME. *pissen,* F. *pisser,* OF. *pissier;* akin to It. *pisciare;* perh. fr. an onomatopœic interjection.] To urinate; to urinate in or on. *Now Vulgar.*

piss, *n.* Urine. *Now Vulgar.*

pis'sas-phalt (pĭs'ăs-fȧlt), *n.* [L. *pissasphaltus,* Gr. πισσάσφαλτος; πίσσα pitch + ἄσφαλτος asphalt.] = MALTHA, 2 **a.**

pis-ta'chi-o (pĭs-tä'shĭ-ō; pĭs-tä'-; -shō; 7, 277), *n.* [It. *pistacchio* (cf. Sp. *pistacho,* F. *pistache*), fr. L. *pistacium,* Gr. πιστάκιον, fr. πιστάκη, the tree, fr. Per. *pistah,* the nut. ME. *pistace* is fr. OF. *pistace.* Cf. PISTINUT, PUSTIC.] **1. a** A small anacardiaceous tree (*Pistacia vera*), of southern Europe and Asia Minor. It has leaves with 3-5 broad leaflets, and a large fruit. **b** The seed of this tree. See PISTACHIO NUT.
2. *Cookery.* The flavor of the pistachio nut, or an ice or confection flavored with it.
3. Pistachio green.

pistachio green. A light yellowish green color resembling that of the pistachio nut.

pistachio nut. The nut of the pistachio tree. It is properly the stone of the fruit, and contains a single oblong greenish seed, which is much eaten in Europe as a dainty. It is used as a flavoring substance in cookery and confectionery.

Pis-ta'ci-a (pĭs-tä'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., pistachio tree. See PISTACHIO.] *Bot.* A small genus of anacardiaceous trees, natives of southern Europe, Asia, and Mexico. They have odd-pinnate leaves, small diœcious apetalous flowers, and drupaceous fruit. *P. vera* is the pistachio; *P. lentiscus,* the mastic tree; and *P. terebinthus,* the terebinth tree.

pis'ta-reen' (pĭs'tȧ-rēn'), *n.* [Perh. fr. Sp. *peseta* peseta.] The old Spanish peseta. — *a.* Of small value; picayune.

pis'til (pĭs'tĭl), *n.* [NL. *pistillum,* fr. L. *pistillum, pistillus,* a pestle: cf. F. *pistil* See PESTLE: cf. PISTON.] *Bot.* The ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant; the ovary with its appendages. *Pistil* is often loosely used as a popular synonym of *gynœcium;* but it properly denotes only an individual member of a gynœcium, though when the latter is syncarpous it becomes an equivalent term. A pistil ordinarily consists of the *ovary* and a *stigma.* See OVARY, 2, STIGMA, CARPEL, GYNŒCIUM; also, FLOWER, 3 & *Illust.*

pis'til-late (pĭs'tĭ-lȧt), *a. Bot.* Furnished with, or producing, a pistil or pistils; specif., of diclinous flowers, having pistils but no stamens. Cf. STAMINATE.

pis'til-line (pĭs'tĭ-lĭn; -līn), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a pistil.

pis'ti-ol'o-gy (pĭs'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πίστις faith + *-logy.*] The doctrine of faith; as, the *pistiology* of St. Paul.

pis'tol (pĭs'tŭl), *n.* [F. *pistole* (cf. It. *pistola*), perh. fr. *pistolet* a pistol, formerly also a dagger, prob. fr. It. *pistolese* a dagger, as a., of *Pistoia,* fr. a form *Pistola,* for *Pistoja,* a town in Italy. Cf. PISTOLE.] A short firearm intended to be aimed and fired from one hand. Pistols are now usually either *revolvers* (which see), or automatic, or semiautomatic, magazine pistols. See AUTOMATIC PISTOL, *Illust.*

pis'tol, *v. t.;* -TOLED (-tŭld) or -TOLLED; -TOL-ING or TOL-LING. [Cf. F. *pistoler.*] To shoot with a pistol.

Pis'tol, *n.* A follower of Falstaff, his ancient, or ensign, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," in the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth," and in "King Henry the Fifth." He is a ranting swaggerer who spouts fragments of bombastic blank verse. See QUICKLY, MISTRESS, 2.

pistol carbine. A pistol having a removable butt piece, and so capable of use either as a pistol or as a carbine.

pis-tole' (pĭs-tōl'), *n.* [F.; prob. a name given in jest in France to a Spanish coin (Sp. & It. *pistola* have not this meaning); cf. F. *pistolet* (16th cent.), name of a gold coin. See PISTOL.] The old quarter doblon of Spain, worth approximately $4 or 16s.; also, any of various former gold coins of Europe comparable in value with the above.

pis'to-leer' (pĭs'tō-lēr'), *n.* Also **pis'to-lier'.** [F. *pistolier.*] One who uses a pistol; esp., formerly, a soldier armed principally with pistols. *Carlyle.*

pistol grip. A grip of a shotgun or rifle shaped like an old-fashioned pistol stock.

Part of Shotgun, showing: 1 Pistol Grip; 2 Triggers; 3, 3 Hammers; 4 Top Lever.

pis'ton (pĭs'tŭn), *n.* [F. *piston;* cf. It. *pistone* piston, also *pestone* a large pestle; all fr. L. *pinsere, pistum,* to pound, to stamp. See PESTLE, PISTIL.] **1.** *Mach.* A sliding piece moved by, or moving against, fluid pressure. It usually consists of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves, back and forth. In steam engines it receives motion from the steam; in pumps it moves a fluid. See CYLINDER, 2 **a,** and SLIDE VALVE, *Illust.*
2. *Music.* **a** In certain brass wind instruments, a sliding valve moving in a cylinder like an engine piston and serving, when depressed by a finger knob, to add a crook to the tube, and hence to lower its pitch. **b** = PISTON KNOB.

piston head. *Steam Engin.* That part of a piston which is made fast to the piston rod.

piston ring. *Mach.* A spring packing ring, or any of several such rings, for a piston. See PACKING, 2 **c.**

piston rod. *Mach.* A rod by which a piston is moved, or by which it communicates motion.

piston valve. *Mech.* A slide valve, consisting of a piston, or connected pistons, working in a cylindrical case provided with ports that are traversed by the valve.

Pi'sum (pī'sŭm), *n.* [L., pea, Gr. πίσον.] *Bot.* A small genus of European and Asiatic fabaceous vines distinguished from *Lathyrus* by the enlarged summit of the style. *P. sativum* is the original of the garden pea.

pit (pĭt), *n.* [Cf. D. *pit,* akin to E. *pith.*] The hard stone of a drupaceous fruit; as, a peach or cherry *pit. U. S.*

pit, *n.* [ME. *pit, put,* AS. *pytt* pit, hole, L. *puteus* well, pit.]
1. A cavity or hole in the ground, natural or artificial.
Tumble me into some loathsome *pit.* *Shak.*
Specif.: **a** A large hole from which some mineral deposit is dug or quarried; as, a gravel *pit;* a stone *pit.* **b** The shaft of a coal mine, or the mine itself. **c** A hole in which some process is carried on; as: (1) A hole in the ground in which to burn something; as, a lime *pit;* a charcoal *pit.* (2) In founding, a cavity in the floor to receive cast metal. (3) A vat, in tanning, dyeing, bleaching, etc.; as, a tan *pit.* (4) A covered excavation in a field for storing vegetables, as potatoes. (5) *Hort.* An excavation, often covered with a glass frame, used for the protection of plants in cold weather or for forwarding early growth. (6) A dungeon. *Now Rare or Hist.* **d** A pitfall for wild beasts; hence, a trap; a snare.
The anointed of the Lord was taken in their *pits.* *Lam.* iv. 20.
2. A well; also, a water hole; a pool. *Now Rare. Jer.* xiv. 3.
3. A deep place; an abyss; specif.: **a** A grave. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.,* exc. as used of an excavation for a number of bodies.
He keepeth back his soul from the *pit.* *Job* xxxiii. 18.
b Hades; hell, or a part of it, as in phrase *the pit of hell.*
4. An inclosed hole or area in which wild beasts are kept, or where gamecocks, dogs, or other animals are caused to fight, or dogs are trained to kill rats. "As fiercely as two gamecocks in the *pit.*" *Locke.*
5. A surface depression or hollow; as: **a** The **pit of the stomach,** the depression below the lower end of the breastbone. **b** The indentation or mark left by a pustule, as in smallpox; any similar depressed scar. **c** *Bot.* A depression or unthickened spot in the cell wall of a cell which has undergone lignification. Pits sometimes exhibit a marginal rim, and are then known as bordered pits.
6. Formerly, that part of a theater on the floor of the house below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; now, in England, commonly, the cheaper part behind the stalls. In the United States the name is not used, and the place of the pit is occupied by not inexpensive seats in continuation of, or as part of, the orchestra, often called parquet or orchestra circle.
7. *Mil.* A depressed section in a modern mortar battery in which a group of mortars, usually four, are mounted.
8. That part of the floor of some exchanges devoted to a special branch of business; as, wheat *pit;* provision *pit.* Each pit is usually surrounded by a circle of steps. *U. S.*

pit, *v. t.;* PIT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151); PIT'TING. **1.** To place or put into a pit or hole.
Pitted like beasts, tumbled into the grave. *T. Granger.*
2. To form pits in; to mark with little hollows, as those left by variolous pustules; as, a face *pitted* by smallpox.
3. To set in a pit to fight, as cocks or dogs; to introduce as an antagonist; to set forward for or in a contest; as, to *pit* one dog against another.

pit, *v. i.* To become marked with pits, or depressions; specif., *Med.,* to preserve for a time an indentation made by pressure (of the finger, etc.), as occurs in œdema; — said of the skin or flesh.

pi'ta (pē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **a** The fiber obtained from the common century plant (*Agave americana*), utilized for cordage etc.; also, the plant itself. **b** = IXTLE **b.** **c** The similar fiber of several other plants, as *Furcræa gigantea* and various species of yucca. These various fibers are also called **pita fiber, pita thread, pita flax,** and **pita hemp.**

pi'ta-ha'ya (pē'tȧ-hä'yȧ), *n.* [Native name in the Antilles.] **a** Any of various cactaceous plants of the genera *Cereus* and *Echinocereus;* esp., *C. giganteus, C. thurberi,* and *C. pitajaya.* **b** Its edible fruit.

pit'a-pat' (pĭt'ȧ-păt'), *adv.* [An onomatopœic reduplication of *pat* a light, quick blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation; with quick succession of beats; as, her foot goes *pitapat.*
"The fox's heart went *pitapat.*" *L'Estrange.*

pit'a-pat', *n.* A light, repeated sound; a pattering; palpitation; as, the *pitapat* of her heart; the *pitapat* of a foot.

pit'a-pat', *v. i.* To move or beat pitapat. — **pit'a-pat-a'tion** (-păt-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Humorous.*

Pit-cair'ni-a (pĭt-kâr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Archibald *Pitcairn* (1652-1713), Scottish physician.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American bromeliaceous plants having fleshy spiny-margined leaves, and showy flowers.

pitch (pĭch), *n.* [ME. *pich,* AS. *pic,* L. *pix;* akin to Gr. πίσσα.] **1.** A black or dark-colored viscous substance obtained as a residue in distilling coal tar, wood tar, bone oil, etc., and occurring naturally as *asphalt* (which see). Artificial pitch, like asphalt, consists chiefly of hydrocarbons, but varies much in composition and consistency according to the way it is produced. It is widely used in manufacturing fuel, varnishes, roofing paper, etc., for calking seams, as a preservative coating, for street paving, etc.
He that toucheth *pitch* shall be defiled therewith. *Ecclus.* xiii. 1.
2. Any of various bituminous substances; — usually with a limiting word; as, mineral *pitch;* esp., Jew's *pitch.*
3. The resin, often of medicinal value, obtained from certain coniferous trees; as, Canada, or hemlock, *pitch;* Burgundy, or white, *pitch,* etc.

pitch, *v. t.;* PITCHED (pĭcht); PITCH'ING. [AS. *pician,* fr. *pic.* See PITCH, *n.;* cf. PAY to cover with pitch.] To cover over, smear, or soil, with, or as with, pitch.
The welkin *pitched* with sullen clouds. *Dryden.*

pitch, *v. t.* [ME. *picchen;* orig. uncert., perh. akin to E. *pick, pike.*] **1.** To thrust or plant in the ground, as stakes or poles; hence, to fix or fasten firmly, lit. or, now rarely, fig., as by embedding in mortar, or the like. *Now Rare,* exc. specif., *Cricket, to pitch the wickets.* See 4th CRICKET, *n.*
2. To place and set up or erect; as, to *pitch* a tent, camp, lodge, or the like; to fix in a certain position or location; as, to *pitch* a beacon on the summit of a hill.
In my face deep furrows eld hath *pight.* *Spenser.*
3. To pierce with something pointed; to transfix. *Obs.*
4. To place or expose for sale, as goods in a market. *Brit.*
5. To furnish, fill, or load with something. *Obs.,* except specif., to set, face, or pave with rubble or undressed stones.
6. To set in order or arrange, esp. for battle; as, a *pitched* battle; a *pitched* field. *Obs. or Archaic, exc. in p. p.*
7. = PIT, *v. t.,* 3. *Rare.*
8. To fix in one's thought; to determine; ascertain; appoint; specif., to fix, as a price, value, or rate. *Obs. or R.*
9. To fix or set at a particular pitch or level; as, to *pitch* a tune or the voice. "Hath man no second life? — *Pitch* this one high." *Matthew Arnold.*
10. To throw, fling, hurl, or toss, usually with a definite aim or purpose; as, to *pitch* a spear, a quoit; specif.: **a** To throw, as hay, dirt, etc., with a pitchfork, shovel, or the like. **b** *Baseball* and, formerly, *Cricket.* To deliver or throw (the ball) to the batsman. **c** To lead (a card of a certain suit) and thereby establish trumps; to establish (the trump) in this way. Cf. PITCH, *n.,* 4 **d.**
11. To tell; relate. *Slang, Eng.*
12. *Naut.* To loosen and throw out or overboard (spars, etc.) by pitching in a heavy sea; — said of a vessel.
13. *Brewing.* To start fermentation in (wort).
14. *Soap Making.* To fit.

pitch, *v. i.* **1.** To fix or place a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp; settle; locate. *Now Rare.* "Laban . . . *pitched* in the Mount of Gilead." *Gen.* xxxi. 25.
2. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight.
The tree whereon they [the bees] *pitch.* *Mortimer.*
3. To fix one's choice; to decide; select; — with *on* or *upon;* as, they *pitched* upon an expedient.
4. To plunge or fall; esp., to fall forward; as, to *pitch* from a precipice; also, to decline or slope.
5. a *Naut.* To plunge so that the bow and stern alternately rise and fall in the water, as a ship in a head sea. **b** Hence, to move with a motion like a pitching ship; to lurch.
6. *Baseball* and, formerly, *Cricket.* To deliver or throw the ball to the batsman; to act as pitcher.
7. To buck; — said of a horse. *Rare.*
8. *Mech.* To fit or interlock; to mesh; engage.
to pitch and pay, to pay ready money; to pay promptly. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.* — **to p. in,** to set to work, esp. with energy. *Colloq.* — **to p. into,** to attack; assail. *Colloq.*

pitch, *n.* **1.** Act or manner of pitching or throwing; a throw; toss; cast, as of something from the hand; as, a good *pitch* in quoits. Also, *Golf,* act of lofting the ball.
2. Act of fixing one's choice; choice. *Rare.*

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pish (pĭsh). Obs. or Scot. var. of PISS.

pishamin. ✝ PERSIMMON.

pi-shaug' (pĭ-shôg'), *n.* [Narragansett Indian *npeshawog.*] A female or young male surf scoter. *Massachusetts.*

pish'cash, pish'cush. Obs. vars. of PESHCUSH.

pi-shogue' (pĭ-shōg'), *n.* [Ir. *piseog.*] Sorcery; a spell. *Ir.*

pish'-pash' (pĭsh'păsh'; -pāsh'), *n.* Also **pish'-posh'** (-pŏsh'). Rice broth containing bits of meat. *Anglo-Ind.*

pisht. Pished. *Ref. Sp.*

‖**pi'shu'** (pē-shōō'), *n.* [Canadian F. *pichou,* fr. Cree *pisiw, pisew.*] The Canada lynx.

pisk (pĭsk), *n.* The common American nighthawk.

pisk'y. Dial. Eng. var. of PIXY.

pi'so (pē'sō), *n.* [Ashanti *peswa* a pennyworth of gold dust.] See WEIGHT.

Pi'son (pī'sŏn), *n. Bib.* One of the four parts of the river in the garden of Eden.

pis'o-phalt. Obs. corrupt. of PISSASPHALT.

Pis'pah (pĭs'pä). *Bib.*

piss'a-bed', *n.* [In allusion to diuretic properties.] Any of various wild plants, as dandelion, bluet, oxeye daisy, etc. *Local.*

pissan. ✝ PISANG.

pis'sance. ✝ PUISSANCE.

pissane. ✝ PISANE.

pissant. ✝ PUISSANT.

Pisshes. ✝ PISCES.

pissing conduit. A small conduit running near the Royal Exchange, London. *Obs. Shak.*

pist (pĭst). Var of PISTE a track. [attention. *Obs.*

pist, *interj.* A call to attract

pistace. ✝ PISTACHIO.

pis-tache' (pĭs-tȧsh'; *F.* pēs'-tȧsh'). Var. of PISTACHIO.

pis-ta'chi-o-nut' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pis-ta ci-a (pĭs-tā'shĭ-ȧ), **pis-ta'ci-o** (-ō). Vars. of PISTACHIO.

pis'ta-cite (pĭs'tȧ-sīt), *n.* [G. *pistazit;* — from its green color. See PISTACHIO.] *Min.* Epidote.

pis'ta-cle, *n.* [Cf. It. *pistacchio.*] Pistachio. *Obs.*

pis'tate, *v. t.* [L. *pistare* to pound.] To bake. *Obs.*

pis'ta-zite (pĭs'tȧ-zīt). Var. of PISTACITE.

piste, *n.* [Prob. erron. (cf. the var. *pisce*) for *spice,* fr. L. *spica* (cf. SPIKENARD).] Spikenard. *Obs.*

‖**piste** (pēst), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pisere, pinsere, pistum,* to pound.] The track or tread of a horse; a track.

pis'tel, etc. ✝ PISTLE, etc.

pis'tic (pĭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *pisticus,* Gr. πιστικός.] Pure; genuine; — of nard.

pis'tic, *a.* [Gr. πιστικός faithful.] Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, faith.

pis'tick, *n.* Pistachio. *Obs.*

pis'til. ✝ PESTLE, PISTLE.

pis'til-la'ceous (pĭs'tĭ-lā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a pistil. *Rare.*

pis'til-lar (pĭs'tĭ-lär), *a.,* **-til-la-ry** (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pistillaceous.

pis'til-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pistillum* a pestle.] Act of pounding with a pestle *Obs.*

pis'til-lid (pĭs'tĭ-lĭd), **-lid'i-um** (-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. *pistillidium. Bot.* An archegonium.

pis'til-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), **pis'-til-lig'er-ous** (pĭs'tĭ-lĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See PISTIL; -FEROUS; -GEROUS.] *Bot.* Pistillate.

pis'til-lo-dy (pĭs'tĭ-lō-dĭ), *n.* [NL. *pistillum* pistil + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* The metamorphosis of other organs into pistils.

pis'til-loid (-loid), *a.* [*pistil* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pistilline.

pis'tle, *n.* [AS. *pistol,* L. *epistola.*] Epistle; story; tale. *Obs.*

pis'tle, *v. t.* To write a (satiric) epistle upon. *Obs.*

pis'tler, *n.* The reader of the Epistle at Communion. *Obs.*

pis'tol-ade', *n.* [F.] A pistol shot or wound. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To fire on with pistols. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

pis'tol-er, *n.* Maker of pistols.

‖**pis'to-le'se,** *n.* [It. *pistolese.*] A long dagger; — as coming from Pistoja. *Obs.*

pis'to-let, *n.* [OF. Cf. PISTOLE.] A type of gold coin of Spain and Italy worth about six shillings; later, a pistole. *Obs.*

pis'to-let, *n.* [F.] A pistol. *Obs.*

pistoleter, pis'to-let-ier', *n.* A soldier armed with a pistol. *Obs.*

pis'to-let'to, *n.* [It.] Pistol. *Obs.*

pis'tol-gram, *n.* [*pistol* + *-gram.*] An instantaneous photograph; a pistolgraph (photograph).

pis'tol-graph, *n.* [*pistol* + *-graph.*] A kind of instantaneous photographing apparatus; also, a picture made with this apparatus. — **pis'tol-og'ra-phy** (pĭs'tŭl-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

pis'to-lier'. Var. of PISTOLEER.

pis-tol'o-gy (pĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πίστις faith + *-logy.*] Theology that deals with faith

pistol plant. Artillery plant.

pis'tol-proof', *a.* Impenetrable by pistol shots.

piston drill. *Mach.* A pneumatic percussion drilling machine in which the drill forms a continuation of the piston rod.

piston knob. A thumb knob in the pneumatic action of an organ serving to effect a change of registration. [ring.

piston spring. A spring piston

pis'tor, *n.* [L.] Baker; also, miller. *Obs.*

pis'trine, *n.* [L. *pistrina.*] Bakery. *Obs.*

pit, *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of something small striking, as a raindrop; — usually reduplicated, as *pit, pit, pit.* — **pit,** *adv. & v. i.*

pit (pĭt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PUT.

pi'ta (pē'tȧ), *n.* [Guarani *guazu-pyta; guazu* deer + *pyta* red.] A South American bracket (*Mazama rufa*).

pitaile. ✝ PEDAILE.

Pit'a-ka (pĭt'ȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *pitaka,* lit., basket.] One of the three divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See TRIPITAKA.

pitance, etc. ✝ PITTANCE, etc.

pi-tan'gua (pĭ-tăn'gwȧ), *n.* [Tupi.] A large-billed flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) of Central and South America.

pi-tä'rah (pē-tä'rä), *n.* Also **pat-ta'ra, pe-ta'ra.** [Hind. *pitārā, petārā;* cf. Skr. *pitaka.*] A basket or box used to carry clothing in traveling by palanquin. *India.*

pi'ta-u (pē'tä-ōō; -tou), *n.* [Maori.] A tree fern.

pitaunce. ✝ PITTANCE.

pi'ta wood (pē'tȧ). The pithlike wood of the pita plant *Furcræa gigantea.* [PITAHAYA.

pi-ta'ya (pē-tä'yȧ). Var. of

pit'bird', *n.* Reed warbler. *Eng.*

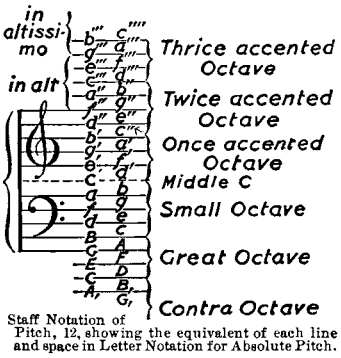
pit'-brow' girl *or* **lass.** *Coal*

3. Act of plunging downwards; esp., the **plunging of a vessel** in making longitudinal oscillations, as in a head sea.
4. That which is pitched; specif.: **a** Something put down as a payment or contribution. *Obs.* **b** A net cast or set for catching fish. **c** The amount of hay, grain, or the like, thrown up at once with a pitchfork. **d** A card game, a variety of all fours, in which the trump suit is determined by the first card led, or "pitched," by a certain hand.
5. A place at, from, or on, which something is pitched; specif.: **a** A place or spot on which one pitches, or which is allotted to one for a stay, residence, business, or work; esp., the stand of a street merchant or performer. **b** *Cricket.* (1) = LENGTH, 5 **c**. (2) The specially prepared part of the playing ground between the bowling creases.
6. A point or peak; the extreme point or degree of elevation, depression, or projection; any point, degree, or stage, esp. the extreme; hence, the extreme reach; the acme; as, the *pitch* of merriment.

To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune. *Milton.*

7. Specif.: The height to which a bird of prey, esp. a falcon, rises before stooping on its prey. Also fig.
8. Stature. *Obs.* *Hudibras.*
9. A slope or a degree of slope; a sloping place; a declivity; also, a sloping piece or object; specif.: **a** Of an arch or a roof, the inclination or slope of the sides expressed by the ratio of the height to the span; as, one half *pitch;* whole *pitch;* or by the height in parts of the half span, esp. in engineering practice; or, of a roof, by degrees; or by the *rise* and *run*, that is, the ratio of the height to the half span; as, a *pitch* of six rise to ten run; or by inches and feet, as a pitch of one inch [1″] to one foot [1′]. **b** Of stairs, the inclination of the nosing line with the floor; hence, a flight of stairs. **c** Rake, as of saw teeth. **d** Angle of setting of a plowshare, a carpenter's plane iron, etc. **e** *Geol. & Mining.* Dip or inclination of a vein or bed; more precisely, in modern usage, inclination of an ore body in the direction of its strike. See DIP, *n.*, 3 **a**.
10. *Mining.* The ground assigned to a tributer. *Dial. Eng.*
11. *Mech.* Distance apart of two things, esp. consecutive ones in an equidistant series; as: **a** The distance from center to center of any two adjacent gear teeth measured on the pitch line (**arc pitch**, or **circular pitch**) or in a straight line (**chord pitch**). Cf. DIAMETRAL PITCH. **b** The distance between like points in two consecutive turns of a thread of a screw or other helical figure parallel to the axis. This in a screw is called also **total**, or **true**, **pitch**, and equals the *lead*. In a screw of more than one thread, the distance (called also **divided**, or **apparent**, **pitch**) between corresponding points in two adjacent teeth measured parallel to the axis. See THREAD, *Illust.* Also, the number of such turns or teeth in unit length; as, a *pitch* of 4 (to the inch). **c** The distance between the paddles of a wheel on the circle passing through their centers. **d** The distance between the centers of rivet holes. **e** The distance between stays in steam boilers. **f** *Elec.* The distance, or half the distance, between symmetrically arranged or corresponding parts of an armature, along a line (**pitch line**) drawn around its outside midway of its length.
12. *Acoustics & Music.* The acuteness or gravity of sound or of a tone, depending on the rate of the vibration producing it. Also, a particular standard of vibration frequency for tones, by which they may be compared, and instruments may be tuned; as, French *pitch*. A high pitch results from rapid, and a low one from slow, vibration. The **relative pitch** of a tone is determined by its position in a scale. Its **absolute pitch** is determined by computing the number of its vibrations per second, called **its vibration number**, and is given a letter name and represented by a particular staff degree. (See *Illust.*) Various standards of pitch have been in use. **Classical pitch**, used in the latter half of the 18th century, gave treble A (*a′*) a vibration number between 415 and 429. From about 1816 on, the desire of instrument makers to secure brilliancy led to a continual raising of the pitch, until it reached undesirable heights, as in the **concert**, or **high**, **pitch**, with *a′* at about 450, which is still the official standard of the British army bands, and is retained in some organs, chiefly English. **Stuttgart**, or **Scheibler's**, **pitch**, with *a′* at 440, was adopted by the Stuttgart Congress of Physicists in 1834. The **diapason normal**, called **French**, **international**, or **low**, **pitch**, established by the French government in 1859, and now prevailing throughout the musical world, gives *a′* at 435. **Philosophical pitch**, used for convenience in calculations, is a theoretical pitch giving middle C (*c′*) at 256 (with *a′*, 427), that being the power of 2 nearest the ordinary vibration number for *c′*. The absolute pitch of each note in the octave *c′* to *c″* of the major diatonic scale, both pure and tempered (see 6th SCALE, *n.*, 3 **a**), is:

	Pure	Tempered		Pure	Tempered
c′	261.000	258.652	g′	391.500	387.540
d′	293.625	290.327	a′	435.000	435.000
e′	326.250	325.881	b′	489.375	488.270
f′	348.000	345.259	c″	522.000	517.304



Staff Notation of Pitch, 12, showing the equivalent of each line and space in Letter Notation for Absolute Pitch.

pitch and toss, a gambling game played by tossing up a coin, and guessing whether it falls with "heads" or "tails" uppermost; hence: **to play pitch and toss with** (anything), to be careless or trust to luck about it.

pitch′blende′ (pĭch′blĕnd′), *n.* [Cf. G. *pechblende.*] *Min.* A brown to black massive mineral with pitchlike luster occurring in certain metalliferous veins, as in Bohemia. It consists largely of uranium oxide, and is usually regarded as a massive and altered (hydrated) form of the crystallized uraninite (which see). It is a source of uranium, but is more important as a source of radium.

pitch chain. A chain specially designed to gear with a sprocket wheel. See CHAIN GEAR, *Illust.*, 2.

pitch cone. *Gearing.* The ideal cone on which the teeth of a bevel wheel are formed. Cf. PITCH CIRCLE.

pitch′er (pĭch′ĕr), *n.* [ME. *picher*, OF. *pichier*, LL. *picarium;* cf. LL. *bicarium*, OHG. *pehhar*, *pehhāri;* prob. of the same origin as E. *beaker*. Cf. BEAKER.] **1.** A vessel for holding and pouring out liquids, usually of earthenware, glass, or metal, with a handle or, now rarely, ears, and usually with a lip or spout. In the United States *pitcher* is applied to nearly all vessels of fairly wide opening with a handle, used merely for holding and pouring out liquids. In England *jug* is the usual name of such vessels.
2. *Bot.* A tubular or cuplike appendage or modification of the leaves in certain plants, notably of the families Sarraceniaceæ and Nepenthaceæ; an ascidium.

pitch′er, *n.* **1.** One who pitches anything, as hay, quoits, a ball, etc.; specif., *Baseball*, the player who pitches the ball to the batsman. See BASEBALL.
2. A sort of crowbar for digging. *Obs.* *Mortimer.*
3. A small set, or rough paving stone.
4. A street vender having a pitch. See PITCH, *n.*, 5 **a**. *Eng.*
5. *Mining. Local, Eng.* **a** One who loads cars underground in a colliery. **b** One who attends to the laying down and taking up of temporary railways at the working faces. **c** One who picks over dumps for pieces of ore.

pitcher molding *or* **moulding.** *Ceramics.* The molding of fine earthenware vessels by pouring thin slip into the hollow mold and then pouring it out again, the little that adheres each time forming a layer until a thin solid shell can be removed and baked. — **pitcher mold** *or* **mould.**

pitcher plant. Any plant with leaves wholly or partially modified into pitchers, or ascidia; specif., a species of *Nepenthes*, *Cephalotus*, or other genus of Sarraceniaceæ. The pitchers differ widely in form and function; some merely contain water, in which captured insects are macerated and dissolved, probably by the aid of proteolytic enzymes; others digest their prey by acid secretions. The common pitcher plant of the northeastern United States is *Sarracenia purpurea*. See *Illusts.* under SARRACENIA, NEPENTHES, CEPHALOTUS.

pitch′-faced′ (pĭch′fāst′), *a.* *Stonecutting.* Quarry-faced but having the arris defined by a line beyond which the rock is cut away, so as to give nearly true edges.

pitch′fork′ (-fôrk′), *n.* **1.** A fork, usually long-handled, used in pitching hay, grain, etc.
2. *Music.* A tuning fork. *Now Rare.*

pitch′fork′, *v. t.* To pitch or throw with or as with a pitchfork; to put or thrust suddenly and usually unsuitably.

pitch hole. **a** A recess in a stone otherwise dressed true for setting. **b** = CAHOT, 2. **c** An opening through which hay, grain, or the like, can be pitched, as into a barn.

1 Pitch-faced Work, 2 Pitching Chisel.

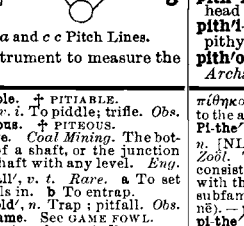
pitch′i-ness (pĭch′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From PITCHY.] Quality of being pitchy; esp., blackness; darkness.

pitch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PITCH. Hence: *vb. n.* **a** Act of fixing, planting, or erecting, as in or on the ground. **b** Exposure of merchandise for sale; also, a payment for labor connected with this. **c** Act of facing a bank with stone; also, the stone facing. **d** Rough paving of a street to a grade with coarse stone, cobbles, or sets; also, a pavement so made. **e** Act of throwing or casting; a cast; a pitch. **f** Longitudinal oscillation of a ship; — opposed to *rolling.*

pitching chisel. *Stonecutting.* A steel chisel having the cutting face rectangular in outline. It is used for trimming down edges to a straight line. See PITCH-FACED, *Illust.*

pitching tool. **a** *Stonecutting.* = PITCHING CHISEL. **b** *Archæol.* = FLAKER, 2. **c** A watchmaker's tool for placing wheels in position. **d** = PITCHING BAR.

pitch line. **a** *Gearing.* The line on which the pitch of teeth is measured; an ideal line, in a toothed gear or rack, bearing such a relation to a corresponding line in another gear, with which the former works, that the two lines will have a common velocity as in rolling contact. The line in a circular gear forms a circle (**pitch circle**) concentric with the axis of the gear. **b** *Elec.* See PITCH, *n.*, 11 **f**.


a a and *c c* Pitch Lines.

pitch-om′e-ter (pĭch-ŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*pitch* + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure the pitch of a ship's propeller.

pitch pine. Any of several pitch-yielding species of pine, esp. *Pinus rigida*, *P. palustris*, *P. echinata*, etc.

pitch pipe. *Music.* A small flue pipe or reed pipe, blown with the breath, for regulating the pitch.

pitch point. *Gearing.* Point of contact of the pitch lines of two gears, or of a rack and pinion, geared together.

pitch′y (pĭch′ĭ), *a.* [From 1st PITCH.] **1.** Of the quality or nature of pitch; resembling pitch.
2. Abounding in pitch; soiled or smeared with pitch.
3. Black; pitch-dark; dismal. "*Pitchy* night." *Shak.* Hence, *Obs. or R.*, morally dark or black; villainous.

pit′e-ous (pĭt′ē-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *pitous*, OF. *pitos*, F. *piteux.* See PITY.] **1.** Pious; devout. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. Evincing pity; compassionate; tender.

She was so charitable and so *pitous.* *Chaucer.*

3. Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; wretched; miserable lamentable; sad; as, a *piteous* case or tale.
4. Paltry; pitiful. *Obs. & R.* "*Piteous* amends." *Milton.*
Syn. — PITEOUS, PITIABLE, PITIFUL are sometimes interchangeable. But PITEOUS commonly applies to that which moves to compassion or sympathy; that is PITIABLE which excites commiseration or (often) contempt; PITIFUL, as here compared, applies to that which is felt to be pathetic or (more frequently) paltry or mean; as, "her sweet *piteous* countenance" (*Shelley*); "*Piteous* was the cry" (*Tennyson*); "representative of the suffering of the whole world in its plenitude of *piteous* detail" (*W. Pater*); "His experience was of that *pitiable* kind which shrinks from pity" (*G. Eliot*); "The *pitiable* mockery of it . . . would have been fit only to provoke bitterer laughter than poor Clifford was ever capable of" (*Hawthorne*); "her poor wan face with its wistful, *pitiful* little smile" (*M. Hewlett*); "The courage that dares only die is on the whole no sublime affair, . . . *pitiful* when it begins to parade itself" (*Carlyle*). *Pitiful* alone, in modern usage, applies to that which is full of pity; as, "tender-hearted, meek, and *pitiful*" (*Shelley*). See PITY, CONTEMPTIBLE.
— **pit′e-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pit′e-ous-ness,** *n.*

pit′fall′ (pĭt′fôl′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *fealle* (in comp.) a trap, akin to FALL, *v.*] A trap for birds, beasts, or men; esp., a pit with the opening masked, into which animals or men may fall and be captured. Hence, any trap, snare, or concealed danger; as, the *pitfalls* of ignorance.

pith (pĭth), *n.* [AS. *piðe;* akin to D., LG., & Fries. *pit* pith, kernel. Cf. PIT a kernel.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** The loose spongy conjunctive tissue occupying the center of the stem within the vascular cylinder in dicotyledonous plants. It consists of typical parenchyma, the thin-walled cells of which often tend to disintegrate, leaving hollow stems, as in many umbellifers. In certain plants the pith is large and strong enough to be of commercial value for lining boxes, etc., and in microscopy for section cutting. **b** Any loose pithlike tissue. The stems of monocotyledons, as Indian corn, have the bundles scattered through the ground tissue, and hence show no true pith.
2. The soft or spongy interior of a part of the body, as: **a** The spinal cord or bone marrow. *Obs. or R.* **b** The medulla of a hair. **c** The spongy interior of a feather.
3. Hence, that which contains the strength or life; the vital or essential part; concentrated force; vigor; importance; as, the speech lacked *pith.*

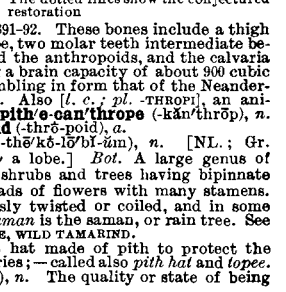
Enterprises of great *pith* and moment. *Shak.*

Syn. — Marrow, kernel, nucleus, gist, essence.

pith of the Nile. = AMBASH.

pith, *v. t.;* PITHED (pĭthĕd); PITH′ING. **1.** *Physiol.* To destroy the central nervous system of (an animal, as a frog), as by passing a wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal.
2. To kill, as cattle, by piercing or severing the spinal cord.
3. To remove the pith from (the stem of a plant).

Pith′e-can-thro′pus (pĭth′ē-kăn-thrō′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πίθηκος ape + ἄνθρωπος man.] **a** A hypothetical genus of primates intermediate between man and the anthropoid apes. *Haeckel.* **b** A genus consisting of an extinct primate (*P. erectus*) apparently intermediate between man and the existing anthropoid apes, known from bones of a single individual found in Java (hence called *Java man*) in 1891–92. These bones include a thigh bone of the human type, two molar teeth intermediate between those of man and the anthropoids, and the calvaria of the skull, indicating a brain capacity of about 900 cubic centimeters, and resembling in form that of the Neanderthal man. Cf. MAN, 1. Also [*l. c.; pl.* -THROPI], an animal of this genus. — **pith′e-can′thrope** (-kăn′thrōp), *n.* — **pith′e-can′thro-poid** (-thrō-poid), *a.*


Skull of Pithecanthropus (*P. erectus*). The dotted lines show the conjectured restoration

Pi-the′co-lo′bi-um (pĭ-thē′kō-lō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πίθηκος ape + λόβιον a lobe.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical mimosaceous shrubs and trees having bipinnate leaves and globose heads of flowers with many stamens. The flat pod is curiously twisted or coiled, and in some species is edible. *P. saman* is the saman, or rain tree. See ALGAROBILLA, RAIN TREE, WILD TAMARIND.

pith helmet. A light hat made of pith to protect the head in tropical countries; — called also *pith hat* and *topee.*

pith′i-ness (pĭth′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being pithy; terse cogency.

pith′os (pĭth′ŏs), *n.; pl.* PITHOI (-oi). [Gr. πίθος.] *Class. Archæol.* A large caskliike vessel of earthenware, found

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Mining. A girl employed in screening coal at the brow of a pit. *Eng.*
pitch′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
pitch accent. See ACCENT, *n.*, 1.
pitch circle. See PITCH LINE **a**.
pitch coal. A brittle, lustrous, bituminous coal or lignite.
pitch diameter. *Gearing.* The diameter of the pitch circle of a wheel. See MODULE, 9.
pitch′ered (pĭch′ĕrd), *a.* *Bot.* Having pitchers, or ascidia.
pitcher engine. *Paper Making.* A bucking or bleaching kier.
pitch′er-ful (pĭch′ĕr-fŏŏl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). See -FUL.
pitcher house. Wine cellar. *Obs.*
pitch′er-man, *n.* A toper. *Obs.*
pitch′er-meat′, *n.* Drink. *Obs.*
pitcher sage. A Californian mint (*Sphacele calycina*) with large white flowers.
pitch′er-y. Var. of PITURI.
pitch farthing. Chuck farthing.
pitch′field′, *n.* A field of pitched battle. *Obs.*
pitch fir. Pitch pine.
pitchfork grass. A slender weedy grass (*Paspalum setaceum*), of the southern U. S.
pitching bar. A kind of pick used, esp. by miners, in beginning a hole.
pitching hole. = PITCH HOLE **c**.
pitch′-ket′tled (pĭch′kĕt′ld), *a.* Perplexed; puzzled. *Obs. or R.*
pitch′long′, *adv.* Also **pitch′-longs′.** Slopingly. *Obs.*
pitch opal. See OPAL, 1.
pitch ore. Pitchblende.
pitch peat. A black homogeneous peat, with a waxy luster.
pitch plaster. A plaster made with pitch as an ingredient. — **pitch′-plas′ter,** *v. t.*
pitch′stone′, *n.* [1st *pitch* + *stone;* cf. G. *pechstein.*] *Petrog.* A glassy rock with a resinous luster, containing more water than obsidian.
pitch tree. Any of various resinous conifers; specif., the kauri pine, the Amboyna pine, or the Norway spruce.
pitch′u-ri. Var. of PITURI.
pitch′u-rim (pĭch′ŭ-rĭm). Var. of PICHURIM.
pitch wheels. Toothed wheels designed to work together.
pitch wine. Wine with a flavor of pitch. *Obs.*
pitch′work′ (pĭch′wûrk′), *n.* The work of a coal miner paid by a share of the output.
pit coal. Coal dug from the earth; mineral coal.
pite. † PIT, PITY.
pite. Obs. p. p. of PITCH.
piteable. † PITIABLE.
pitel, *v. i.* To piddle; trifle. *Obs.*
pitevous. † PITEOUS.
pit eye. *Coal Mining.* The bottom of a shaft, or the junction of a shaft with any level. *Eng.*
pit′fall′, *v. t.* *Rare.* **a** To set pitfalls in. **b** To entrap.
pit′fold′, *n.* Trap; pitfall. *Obs.*
pit game. See GAME FOWL.
Pi-thag′o-re′an. † PYTHAGOREAN.
pith′a-nol′o-gy (pĭth′ă-nŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πιθανολογία; πιθανός persuasive + λόγος speech.] The rhetorical use of persuasive arguments. *Obs.*
pit′-head′ed, *a.* Having a pit on the surface of the head; — designating the pit vipers.
pit-head frame. = HEADFRAME.
pith′e-can (pĭth′ē-kăn), *a.* [Gr. πίθηκος ape.] Of or pertaining to the apes, esp. the anthropoids.
Pi-the′ci-a (pĭ-thē′shĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πίθηκος an ape.] *Zoöl.* The genus of monkeys consisting of the sakis, which with the ouakaris constitute the subfamily **Pi-the′ci-i′næ** (-ĭ′-nē). — **pi-the′cian** (-shăn), *a.* — **pi-the′ci-ine** (-shĭ-ĭn; -sĭ-ĭn; -ēn), *a.*
pith′e-coid (pĭth′ē-koid), *a.* [Gr. πίθηκος ape + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* a Pert. to *Pithecia* or the Pitheciinæ. **b** Pert. to the higher apes, esp. the anthropoids. — **pith′e-coid,** *n.*
pi-the′co-log′i-cal (pĭ-thē′kŏ-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. πίθηκος ape + *-logical.*] Pert. to the study of apes. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
pith′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
pith hat. = PITH HELMET.
pith′i-ly (pĭth′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PITHY. [less-ly, *adv.*
pith′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pith′-**
Pi′tho. Var. of PEITHO.
Pi-thoe′gi-a (pĭ-thoi′-), *n.* [Gr. Πιθοιγία.] See ANTHESTERIA.
pit′-hole′, *n.* A pit; specif.: **a** A peckmark. **b** The grave. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To bury. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Pi′thom (pĭ′thŏm), *n.* *Bib.* A treasure city built by the Israelites for Pharaoh. *Ex.* i. 11.
Pi′thon (pĭ′thŏn). *Bib.*
pith paper. = RICE PAPER.
pith plant. *Bot.* The rice-paper tree.
pith ray. = MEDULLARY RAY
pith′some (pĭth′sŭm), *a.* Pithy; robust. *Rare.*

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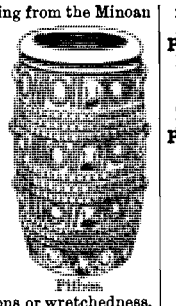
throughout the Greek world, some dating from the Minoan period. The pithos resembled the Roman *dolium* in form and use.


Pithos.

pith'y (pĭth'ĭ), *a.;* PITH'I-ER (-I-ĕr); PITH'I-EST. **1.** Consisting, wholly or in part, of pith; abounding in pith; as, a *pithy* stem; a *pithy* fruit.
2. Strong; vigorous. *Obs. or Dial.Eng.*
3. Having nervous energy; forceful; tersely cogent.
This *pithy* speech prevailed, and all agreed. *Dryden.*
pithy gall, a large, rough, furrowed, oblong gall, formed on blackberry canes by a small gallfly (*Diastrophus turgidus*).

pit'i-a-ble (pĭt'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *piteable, pitiable,* F. *pitoyable.*] **1.** Deserving or exciting pity; miserable; lamentable; piteous; as, *pitiable* persons or wretchedness.
2. Arousing pitying contempt; wretchedly insignificant.
Syn.—Sorrowful, woeful, sad. See PITEOUS.
—**pit'i-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**pit'i-a-bly**, *adv.*

pit'i-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of piety. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Full of pity; tender-hearted; compassionate.
The Lord is very *pitiful,* and of tender mercy. *James* v. 11.
3. Piteous; lamentable; eliciting compassion.
A thing, indeed, very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*
4. To be pitied for littleness or meanness; miserable; paltry; contemptible; as, a *piliful* ambition.
Syn.—Despicable, mean, paltry. See CONTEMPTIBLE, PITEOUS.
—**pit'i-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**pit'i-ful-ness**, *n.*

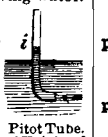
pit'i-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of pity; merciless.
2. Exciting no pity; as, a *pitiless* condition. *Rare.*
—**pit'i-less-ly**, *adv.*—**pit'i-less-ness**, *n.*

pit lathe. *Mach.* A lathe so designed that with very large jobs part of the work can pass below the floor.

pit'man (pĭt'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who works in a pit, as in mining, in sawing timber, etc.
2. *Mach.* A connecting rod. *Chiefly U. S.*

pi-tom'e-ter (pĭ-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Pitot* + *-meter.* See PITOT TUBE.] *Hydraulics.* An instrument for autographically recording variations of velocity of flowing water. It consists essentially of two Pitot tubes, one pointed upstream and one downstream.

Pi'tot', or Pi'tot's', tube (pē'tō', -tōz'). [After Henri *Pitot* (1695-1771), French physicist and engineer.] *Hydraulics.* A tube with a short right-angled bend, placed vertically in a moving body of fluid with the bent part lowermost and its mouth normal to the direction of flow, to measure the velocity of the fluid.


Pitot Tube. *i* Height of the Fluid.

pit saw, or pit'saw', *n. Mech.* A saw worked by two men, one (the **top sawyer**) standing on the log, and one (the **pit sawyer**) beneath it, often in a pit.

Pit'ta (pĭt'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Tamil *ponunki pitta* small jay.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of clamatorial passerine birds, chiefly of southern Asia, Australia, and adjacent islands. They have the wings and tail short, the legs long, and the bill stout. Their colors are very brilliant and sharply contrasted. They are chiefly terrestrial, practically songless, and, though not related to the true thrushes, are often called *ground thrushes* or *ant thrushes.* Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus.

Bengal Pitta (*Pitta hachyura*).

pit'tance (pĭt'ăns), *n.* [ME. *pitance, pitaunce,* F. *pitance;* cf. It. *pietanza,* LL. *pitancia, pittantia, pictantia;* perh. fr. L. *pietas* pity, piety, or perh. akin to E. *petty.* Cf. PITY.] **1.** Orig., a bequest to a religious house or order to provide for extra allowances of food, wine, or the like, at special anniversaries or festivals. *Oxf. E. D.* Hence: **a** Food or drink of a special kind served to members of a religious order as an indulgence on certain occasions. **b** An allowance of food bestowed in charity.
2. Hence, a small charity gift; a dole. *Chaucer.*
3. A small portion, quantity, or allowance, esp. of money; an inconsiderable salary or compensation. "The small *pittance* of learning they received." *Swift.*

pit'ted (pĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of PIT. Specif.: *p. a.* Marked with, or having, pits. See PIT, *n.*, 5 **b** & **c**.
pitted duct, a duct or vessel marked with bordered pits.

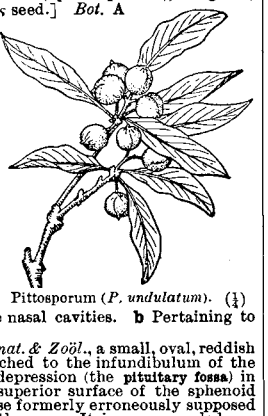
pit'ter-pat'ter (pĭt'ĕr-păt'ĕr), *n.* **A** sound like that of alternating light beats. Also, a pattering of words.

pit'ter-pat'ter, *adv.* With, or with the sound of, alternating light beats; as, his heart went *pitter-patter.*

pit'ting (pĭt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PIT. Hence: *vb. n.* **a** Act of putting or storing in a pit or pits. **b** Act or process of forming pits; specif., irregular corrosion in metal work. Also, such pits collectively.

Pit'to-spo-ra'ce-æ (pĭt'ō-spō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PITTOSPORUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) comprising 9 genera and about 105 species, chiefly confined to Australia. They are mainly shrubs, having regular flowers with five stamens, and an ovary with many ovules.—**pit'to-spo-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pit-tos'po-rum (pĭ-tŏs'pō-rŭm; pĭt'ō-spō'rŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πιττα pitch + σπόρος seed.] *Bot.* A large genus of evergreen trees and shrubs of Asia, Africa, and Australasia, typifying the family Pittosporaceæ. They have white or yellow, often fragrant, flowers, succeeded by berries with seeds embedded in a viscous substance. See TARATA, BLACK MAPAU, LAUREL, 2 **d**. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.


Pittosporum (*P. undulatum*). ($\frac{1}{4}$)

pi-tu'i-ta-ry (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tâ-rĭ), *a.* [Lat. *pituita* phlegm, pituite.] *Anat.* **a** Secreting mucus or phlegm; as, the **pituitary membrane**, the mucous membrane that lines the nasal cavities. **b** Pertaining to the pituitary body.
pituitary body *or* **gland**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a small, oval, reddish gray vascular body attached to the infundibulum of the brain and occupying a depression (the **pituitary fossa**) in the middle line of the superior surface of the sphenoid bone; — so called because formerly erroneously supposed to secrete the mucus of the nose. It is now regarded as a ductless gland producing a secretion influencing metabolism in certain of the tissues and organs, esp. in connective tissue and bone. The pituitary body is present in all craniate vertebrates, and consists of two parts or lobes (more distinct in lower vertebrates than in mammals). The anterior lobe arises from a diverticulum (the **pouch of Rathke**) of the primitive oral cavity. (In the lampreys this diverticulum is represented by a large tubular pouch connected with the nasal cavity.) The posterior lobe arises as a down growth of the floor of the thalamencephalon.

pi-tu'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *pituitosus:* cf. F. *pituiteux.*] Consisting of, or resembling, pituite, or mucus; full of, or due to, mucus; discharging mucus.
pituitous fever, *Med.*, typhoid fever; enteric fever.

pit viper. Any of a group of highly specialized and very venomous snakes distinguished by having a hollow or pit between the eye and the nostril, which is lined with sensory epithelium and innervated by branches of the trigeminal nerve. They constitute a subfamily (Crotalinæ) of the viper family, or a separate family, Crotalidæ, including the rattlesnakes and some forms without rattles, as the copperhead, water moccasin, and fer-de-lance. Most of them are American; a few inhabit southern Asia.

pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PITIES (-ĭz). [ME. *pite,* OF. *pité, pitié,* F. *pitié,* L. *pietas* piety, kindness, pity. See PIOUS; cf. PIETY.] **1.** Kindness of disposition; mercy; clemency. *Obs.*, exc. as in def. 2.
2. A feeling for the sufferings of others; sympathy, or capacity for sympathy, with the grief or misery of another; compassion; fellow-feeling; commiseration.
He that hath *pity* upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord. *Prov.* xix. 17.
3. A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret; a thing to be regretted; as, *Colloq.*, it is a thousand *pities.* "The more the *pity.*" *Shak.*
O Iago, the *pity* of it, Iago! *Shak.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Something deserving pity, as a person, lot, etc. **b** Repentance; remorse. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** Piety.
Syn.—PITY, SYMPATHY, COMPASSION, COMMISERATION, CONDOLENCE. PITY is feeling for another's suffering or distress, and sometimes regards its object as not only suffering, but weak or inferior; SYMPATHY, as here compared (cf. CONGENIAL), is fellow feeling with others, esp. in their grief or affliction; the word implies a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, etc.; COMPASSION is deep tenderness for another, esp. under severe or inevitable suffering or misfortune; as, "instead of scornful *pity* or pure scorn" (*Tennyson*); cf. "We first endure, then *pity,* then embrace" (*Pope*); "This is a sight for *pity* to peruse . . . till *sympathy* contract a kindred pain" (*Cowper*); "My heart was pierced with *sympathy* for woe which could not be my own" (*Shelley*); "While devoid of *sympathy,* she had a sufficiency of rational benevolence" (*C. Brontë*); "There was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. . . . And when the Lord saw her, he had *compassion* on her" (*Luke* vii. 12-13). COMMISERATION implies profound pity or sorrow, esp. as it finds expression, for another's misfortune; CONDOLENCE always suggests the expression (often formal) of sympathy; as, "While we look at Samson . . . we are forced to think of Milton, of his blindness, of his abandonment, with as deep a *commiseration*" (*Landor*); a message of *condolence.* See MERCY, COMFORT, PATHOS, HUMANE, PITEOUS.
to have, *or* **take, pity,** to feel or manifest pity; — usually with *on;* as, *have pity* upon us, we beseech.

pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *v. t.;* PIT'IED (-ĭd); PIT'Y-ING. [Cf. OF. *piteer, pitoyer.* See PITY, *n.*] **1.** To feel pity or compassion for; to have sympathy with; to compassionate; commiserate; to have tender feelings toward (any one), from a knowledge of suffering, misfortune, or weakness.
Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him. *Ps.* ciii. 13.
2. To move to pity; — chiefly impersonal. *Obs. or Archaic.*

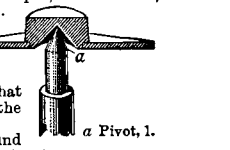
pit'y, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to feel pity.
I will not *pity,* nor spare, nor have mercy. *Jer.* xiii. 14.

pit'y-ing, *p. a.* Expressing or feeling pity; as, a *pitying* eye, glance, or word. —**pit'y-ing-ly**, *adv.*

pit'y-ri'a-sis (pĭt'ĭ-rĭ'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πιτυρίασις, fr. πίτυρον, lit., bran.] *Med.* **a** A superficial affection of the skin, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales. **b** *Veter.* A disease of domestic animals characterized by dry epithelial scales, and due to digestive disturbances and alteration of the function of the sebaceous glands.
‖ **pi'ty-ri'a-sis ver-si'co-lor** (pĭt'ĭ-rĭ'ȧ-sĭs vĕr-sĭk'ō-lŏr) [NL.], *Med.*, a parasitic disease of the skin, characterized by reddish or brownish patches.

Pi'ute (pĭ'ūt), *n.; pl.* PIUTE or PIUTES (-ūts). An Indian of any of various Shoshonean bands of the arid regions between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras. Though formerly of very inferior culture, they are now progressing in civilization and increasing in numbers.

piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* [F.; orig. uncert.; cf. Pr. *pivo* tooth of a comb or rake.] **1.** A point, fixed pin, or short axis, on the end of which something turns.
2. The end of a shaft or arbor which rests and turns in a support; as, the *pivot* of an arbor in a watch.
3. A turning point or condition; that which is decisive of results; as, the *pivot* of an enterprise.
4. *Mil.* The soldier or element around which a body of troops turns in changing front.


a Pivot, 1.

piv'ot, *v. t.;* -OT-ED; -OT-ING. To place or mount on, or to furnish with, a pivot or pivots.

piv'ot, *v. i.* To turn or swing on or as on a pivot or pivots.

piv'ot-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a pivot, or turning point; as, the *pivotal* opportunity of a career; a *pivotal* State in national elections. —**piv'ot-al-ly**, *adv.*

pivot blow. A blow delivered with the fist striking sideways, added momentum being given by swinging the body.

pivot bridge. A form of drawbridge in which one span, called the **pivot span**, turns about a central vertical axis.

pivot gearing. *Mach.* Gearing permitting the driving shaft to be pivoted or turned in various directions.

pivot gun. A gun on a pivot or revolving carriage.

pivot joint. *Anat.* An articulation permitting only rotation, consisting of a bony pivot in a ring of bone and ligament, as that of the odontoid and atlas.

pivot stand. *Ordnance.* The part of certain gun mounts secured to the platform, in which the pivot is inclosed.

pix'y ‖ (pĭk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* PIXIES (-sĭz). [E. dial. also *pisky;* **pix'ie** ‖ cf. Sw. dial. *pysk* a little goblin.] A fairy; — chiefly used in local English folklore.

pixy ring. **1.** *Eng. Folklore.* A fairy ring or circle.
2. A spinning whorl. *Local, Eng.*

‖ **piz'zi-ca'to** (pĕt'sē-kä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., pinched.] *Music.* A direction to violinists to pluck the string with the finger, instead of using the bow. Abbr. *pizz.*

pla'ca-bil'i-ty (plā'kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; plăk'ȧ-), *n.* [L. *placabilitas.*] Quality or state of being placable.

pla'ca-ble (plā'kȧ-b'l; plăk'ȧ-; 277), *a.* [L. *placabilis,* fr. *placare* to quiet, pacify: cf. F. *placable.* See PLACATE.]
1. Pleasing; agreeable. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Capable of being pacified; ready or willing to be pacified; willing to forgive. "*Placable* and mild." *Milton.*
3. Peaceable; peaceful; calm. *Rare.*
—**pla'ca-ble-ness**, *n.*—**pla'ca-bly**, *adv.*

Pla-cæ'an, Pla-ce'an (plȧ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the French Protestant Joshua Placæus, or Placeus (Laplace) (1606-55). He held that Adam's sin was inherited by his descendants, but that God held no one directly responsible, as it was a natural tendency towards evil. This view was attacked as denying imputation of Adam's sin.

plac'ard (plăk'ärd; plȧ-kärd'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *plaquer* to lay or clap on; prob. fr. Dutch, cf. D. *plakken* to paste, post up. Cf. PLACKET.] **1.** *Obs. or Hist.* A formal or official document; specif.: **a** An official permission or license. **b** An official proclamation, manifesto, or edict.
2. A notice, as an advertisement or announcement, posted, or to be posted, in a public place; a poster; a bill.
3. *Medieval Armor.* = PLACCATE **a**.

pith tree. The ambash.
pit'i-a-bil'i-ty (pĭt'ĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pitiableness. *Rare.*
pit'i-a-bl. Pitiable. *Ref. Sp.*
pit'i-er (-ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who pities.
pit'i-kins, pit'ti-kins (pĭt'ĭ-kĭnz), *interj.* Dim. of *pity,* formerly used, usually with *ods* (God's), as a petty oath.
pitill, *n.* [Cf. AS. *bleriputtel, bleria puttel,* explained as *mushafoc,* lit., mousehawk.] Prob., the kite. *Obs.*
pi-tir'ri (pē-tĕr'rē). Var. of PIPIRI.
pit kiln. Oven for coking coal.
pi'tle (pĭ't'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIGHTLE.
pit'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pi'to (pē'tō). Var. of PITA.
pit organ. *Zoöl.* In fishes, a pit or depression containing a nerve eminence.
pitos. ✝ PITEOUS.
pitous. ✝ PITEOUS.
pitoustee, *n.* [See PITEOUS; -TY.] A pious deed. *Obs.*
pit'pan' (pĭt'păn'), *n.* [In the Mosquito language *pitpan.*] A long, flat-bottomed canoe, used in Central America.
pit'pat'. Var. of PITAPAT.
pit'pit' (pĭt'pĭt'), *n.* [Cf. PIPPIT, GUITGUIT.] A guitguit.
Pi'tri (pē'trĭ), *n.* [Skr. *pitr* father.] *Hindu Myth.* One of the semidivine fathers, or manes; specif.: **a** A departed forefather. **b** One of the ten Prajapatis, or progenitors of the human race. **c** One of the ancestors of the gods, the demons, or the four castes.
pit'saw' file. See FILE, tool.
pit sawyer. The man who stands below in operating a pit saw; — opp. to *top sawyer.*
pit'ta-cal (pĭt'ȧ-kăl), *n.* [G. *pittakal,* fr. Gr. πίττα, πίσσα, pitch + καλός beautiful.] *Chem.* A blue coloring matter consisting of salts of eupittonic acid.
pit'tance, *v. t.* To allow (one) a pittance. *Rare.*
pit'tanc-er, *n.* [OF. *pitancier.*] In religious houses, the administrator of pittances. *Obs. or Hist.*
pittard. ✝ PETARD.
pit'tas-phalt (pĭt'ăs-fält). Var. of PISSASPHALT.
Pitt diamond, *or* **Pitt,** *n.* [After Thomas *Pitt* (1653-1726), Governor of Madras.] See REGENT DIAMOND.
pitte. ✝ PIT, PITY.
pitteous. ✝ PITEOUS.
pit'ter, *n.* One that removes the pits from peaches, plums, etc.
pit'ter, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a sound suggesting that of *pit;* as, *pittering* streams. *Obs.*
pit'te-ra'ro. ✝ PEDRERO.
pit'ter-pat'ter, *v. t. & i.* To patter; to move, sound, or go with or as with light beats.
pitthe. ✝ PITH.
pit'ti-cite (pĭt'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* [G. *pittizit,* fr. Gr. πίττα pitch.] A brown massive mineral, a hydrated ferric arsenate and sulphate.
Pit'ti-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds typified by the genus *Pitta.* See PITTA.—**pit'tine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *a.*
pit'tie. ✝ PETTY, PITY.
pittifull. ✝ PITIFUL.
pit'ti-kins. Var. of PITIKINS.
Pitt'ism (pĭt'ĭz'm), *n. Eng. Hist.* The political policy of William Pitt, the statesman (1759-1806).—**Pitt'ite** (-ĭt), *n.*
pit'tite (pĭt'ĭt), *n. Theat.* An auditor in the pit, esp. one who often sits there. *Eng.*
pit'ti-zite (-ĭ-zĭt). Var. of PITTICITE.
pit'tle-pat'tle, *v. i.* [Cf. PITTER, PATTER.] To chatter or prattle. *Obs.* [patter. *Obs.*]
pit'tle-pat'tle, *v. t.* To pitter-
pit'to (pĭt'ō), *n.* [Earlier *poitou, potoe;* perh. fr. Pg. *poto* drink, L. *potus.*] A small beer made from maize or rice on the Guinea coast.
pit'toid (-oid), *a. Zoöl.* Of or like the Pittidæ.
pit'to-resque'. ✝ PICTURESQUE.
pit-tos'po-rad (pĭ-tŏs'pō-răd), *n. Bot.* A plant of the family Pittosporaceæ.
pit'to-spore (pĭt'ō-spōr; 201), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pittosporum.*
pit'tows. ✝ PITEOUS.
pit'trel. ✝ PETREL.
pit'ture. ✝ PICTURE.
pit'ty. ✝ PETTY, PITY.
pit'ty-pat'. Var. of PITAPAT.
pi-tu'i-tal (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tăl; pĭt'ū-ĭ'tăl), *a.* Pituitary. *Rare.*
pi'u-ite (pĭ'ū-īt), *n.* [L. *pituita;* cf. F. *pituite.* Cf PIP a disease.] Mucus; phlegm.
pi-tu'i-tose', *a.* Pituitous. *Obs.*
pi-tu'i-tous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pi'u-ous. ✝ PITEOUS
pi'u-ri (pĭ'ū-rē), *n.* Also *pitchuri, pitchery, pedgery, bedgery,* etc. [Native name.] An Australian solanaceous plant (*Duboisia hopwoodii*); also, a narcotic drug, prepared by drying its leaves and twigs, chewed by the aborigines as a stimulant.
pitus. ✝ PITEOUS.
pit'work', *n.* The system of pump rods, pumps, etc., in a mine shaft.
pitwysly. ✝ PITEOUSLY.
pit'y-o-cam'pa (pĭt'ĭ-ō-kăm'pȧ), *n.* Also **pit'y-o-cam'pe** (-pē). [L. *pityocampa,* fr. Gr. πιτυοκάμπη; πίτυς, πίτυος, pine tree + κάμπη caterpillar.] The larva of a European processionary moth (*Cnethocampa pityocampa*) found on pine or fir trees, and believed by the ancients to be very poisonous.
pit'y-ri-as'ic (pĭt'ĭ-rĭ-ăs'ĭk), *a.* Of, or affected with, pityriasis.
pit'y-roid (pĭt'ĭ-roid), *a.* [Gr. πίτυρον bran + *-oid.*] With the form of, or like, bran. *Rare.*
più (pyōō), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *plus.* See PLUS.] *Music.* More; as, *più allegro,* more briskly. [REE.]
piu'ri (pyōō'rē). Var. of PURI.
Pi'us (pĭ'ŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., pious; filial; — masc. prop. name. F. *Pie* (pē); It. *Pio* (pyō).
pivot man. *Mil.* = PIVOT, 4.
pivot span. See PIVOT BRIDGE.
pivot tooth. *Dentistry.* An artificial crown attached to a root by a pin or peg.
pi-war'ee (pē-wŏr'ē), *n.* Also **pi-war'rie,** etc. An intoxicating beverage made from cassava by natives of South America.
pix. ✝ PYX.
pix, *n.* [Cf. PICKAX.] A pickax. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pix'ie. Var. of PYXIE.
pix'-ju'ry, *n.* = PYX-JURY.
pix'ol (pĭk'sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [L. *pix* pitch + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A mixture of wood tar, green soap, and caustic potash, used as an antiseptic, esp. in skin diseases.
pix'wex'. ✝ PAXWAX.
pix'y, *n.* Var. of PYXIE.
pix'y-led', *a.* Led astray by pixies; bewildered.
pix'y-puff', *n.* A fungus. *Dial.*
pixy purse. A sea purse. *Dial.*
pixy seat. A tangle or snarl in a horse's mane. *Dial. Eng.*
pixy stool. A toadstool. *Dial.*
piys, *n.* [OF. *pis, piz,* L. *pectus.*] The breast. *Obs.*
pize. ✝ PICE.
pize (pīz). A mild imprecation; — chiefly in: *a pize on* or *of. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pizz. *Abbr.* Pizzicato.
piz'zle (pĭz'ĭ'l), *n.* [Cf. LG. *pesel,* D. *pees.*] The penis of an animal, as the bull, sometimes formerly used as a whip.
P. J. *Abbr.* Police justice; president, or presiding, judge; probate judge. [lbs.); peck.]
pk. *Abbr.* Pack (of wool = 240
pkg. *Abbr.* Package.
pl. *Abbr.* Place; plate; plural.
Pl. *Abbr.* Paul.
P. L., *or* **p. l.** *Abbr.* Pamphlet laws; Pharmacopœia Londinensis (L., London Pharmacopœia); Poet Laureate; proportional logarithm; Primrose League; public laws.
pl., *or* **pla.** *Abbr.* Placita.
plaag. ✝ PLAGE.
plaage. ✝ PLAGUE.
plaas. ✝ PLACE.
pla'ca-bl. Placable. *Ref. Sp.*
placad. Obs. Scot. var. of PLACARD.

4. A kind of stomacher, often adorned with jewels, worn in the 15th century and later. *Obs.*

pla-card′ (plȧ-kärd′; plăk′ärd), *v. t.;* -CARD′ED; -CARD′ING. **1.** To post placards on or in; as, to *placard* a wall. **2.** To announce by placards; as, to *placard* a sale. **3.** To post as a placard; as, to *placard* a bill.

pla′cate (plā′kāt; plăk′āt; 277), *v. t.;* PLA′CAT-ED (plā′kāt-ĕd; plăk′āt-ĕd); PLA′CAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *placatus*, p. p. of *placare* to placate, akin to *placere* to please. See PLEASE.] To appease; pacify; conciliate.

Syn. — See PACIFY.

— **pla′cat-er** (plā′kāt-ẽr; plăk′āt-ẽr), *n.*

pla-ca′tion (plȧ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *placatio:* cf. OF. *placation.*] Act of placating. *Puttenham* (1589).

pla′ca-to-ry (plā′kȧ-tō-rĭ; plăk′ȧ-), *a.* [L. *placatorius.*] Tending, or designed, to placate; conciliatory.

plac′cate (plăk′āt), *n.* [Cf. PLACARD.] In medieval armor: **a** A plate forming an extra piece of body armor, esp. over the lower part of the breast. **b** A 13th-century form of brigandine, a jacket or doublet lined with steel splints.

place (plās), *n.* [F., fr. (assumed) LL. *plattia*, L. *platea* a street, an area, a courtyard, fr. Gr. πλατεῖα a street, properly fem. of πλατύς flat, broad; akin to Skr. *pṛthu*, Lith. *platus.* Cf. FLAWN, PIAZZA, PLATE, PLAZA.] **1.** An open space, or square, in a city or town; now, usually, a short street, or court, a private residence terrace, or some similar variation from the ordinary street.

2. Space; specif.: **a** Room; as, make *place* for the ladies. **b** Extension in space; space, esp. as contrasted with time. "Our bourne of Time and *Place.*" *Tennyson.* **c** A region; locality; spot.

Are you native of this *place?* *Shak.*
The mournful *place* where Adonais lay. *Shelley.*

3. a A portion of space occupied by a body; hence, the position in space of a body. "I will shake the heavens and the earth shall remove out of her *place.*" *Is.* xiii. 13. **b** A portion of space reserved for actual occupancy, as a seat in a theater, on a coach, at a table, etc.; as, we engaged our *places* in advance. **c** Vacated or relinquished space; room; stead (the departure or removal of, or substitution for, another being or thing being implied); as, resignation in *place* of contentment; I would not have done that if I had been in his *place.* **d** A locality or spot occupied as a dwelling place or the like; as, he had a fine *place* in town. **e** A village, town, or city; as, one's native *place.* **f** A fortified town or fortress; esp., the body of a fortification; a stronghold.

4. A building, part of a building, or other spot, set apart for a special purpose; as, a *place* of worship, of amusement.

5. Any particular spot or locality; as, a bad *place* in the path; a sore *place* on one's body; in one *place* the author of this book says, etc. Also, *Now Rare*, a definite portion or passage of a book or document.

The *place* of the scripture which he read. *Acts* viii. 32.

6. A proper or suitable spot or location considering all things; as, a time and *place* for all things; this is no *place* for children. Also, *Obs.*, a suitable time or occasion.

7. A subject; theme. *Obs.*

8. *Falconry.* The highest point reached by a bird of prey before swooping on the quarry. *Archaic.*

A falcon, towering in her pride of *place* *Shak.*

9. a *Geom.* A locus. *Obs.* **b** *Arith.* The position of a figure, or a figure in position, with reference to its relation to others of a row or series; — used esp. of figures occurring after a decimal point; as, a number of five *places;* the number in the first decimal *place.* **c** *Math.* Any position of a point on any sheet of a Riemann surface.

10. Order of priority, advancement, dignity, etc.; esp., social rank or position; degree; grade; status; also, official station; occupation; calling; also, function; as, it is my *place* to advise. "The enervating magic of *place.*" *Hawthorne.*

I know my *place* as I would they should do theirs. *Shak.*

11. *Racing.* The position of first, second, or third at the finish, esp. the second position. In betting, to win a bet on a horse for a *place* it must, in the United States, finish first or second, in England, usually, first, second, or third.

12. Ordinal relation; position in the order of proceeding; as, he said in the first *place.*

13. *Astron.* Position in the heavens, as of a planet.

Syn. — Situation, position, locality, location, site, spot; employment, function, trust; room, stead. See OFFICE.

in place. **a** Present; on the spot. *Obs.* **b** = IN SITU. **c** In proper or suitable position; timely. — **on the p.**, on the spot; present; immediately. *Obs.* — **out of p.**, not in the usual or proper place; hence, improper; unbecoming; as, his remarks were *out of place.* — **p. of arms**, *Fortif.*, an enlarged portion of the covered way serving esp. as a rallying place for troops preparing for, or returning from, a sortie.

place (plās), *v. t.;* PLACED (plāst); PLAC′ING (plās′ĭng). [Cf. F. *placer.* See PLACE, *n.*] **1.** To put in a particular spot or place, or in a certain relative position; to fix; settle; locate; dispose; as, to *place* a book on a shelf; the artillery *placed* its shells well; guards *placed* at the door.

Upon my head they *placed* a fruitless crown. *Shak.*

2. To put or set in a particular rank, office, position, or condition of life; to secure a position, office, or the like, for; as, in whatever sphere one is *placed.*

Place such over them to be rulers. *Ex.* xviii. 21.

3. To dispose of (a thing) in a desired or selected way; as, to *place* one's favors where they may bring returns; to *place* an order for goods; to *place* a play with a manager; specif., to invest or lay out at interest; as, to *place* money in a bank, or in mines.

4. To set; fix; repose; as, to *place* confidence in a friend. "My resolution 's *placed.*" *Shak.*

5. To identify by assigning to, or connecting with, some place, time, station, circumstance, or the like; to assign to a particular place, time, rank, or the like; as, the garden of Eden has been *placed* in various countries; I cannot *place* him. "*Place* it for her chief virtue." *Shak.*

6. To attribute; ascribe. *Obs. or R.*

7. *Racing.* To determine or announce the place of at the finish. Usually, in horse racing only the first three horses are *placed* officially.

8. *Rugby Football.* To place-kick (a goal).

pla-ce′bo (plȧ-sē′bō), *n.* [L., I shall please, fut. of *placere* to please.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The first antiphon of the vespers for the dead. It is taken from Psalm cxiv., in the Vulgate.

2. One who servilely echoes another; a toady. *Obs.*

3. *Med.* A prescription given merely to satisfy a patient, to play, sing, etc., **placebo**, to agree servilely with one in his opinion; to toady; to play the sycophant. *Obs. or Archaic.*

place kick. *Football.* Act of kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground; an instance of this, distinguished from a *drop kick* or a *punt.* In the Rugby and American games a place kick which sends the ball over the crossbar between the lines of the goal posts counts as a goal.

place′man (plās′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who holds or occupies a place or office, esp. under government; — usually contemptuous. — **place′man-ship**, *n.*

place′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *placement.*] Act of placing, or fact of being placed; specif., in American football, the placing of the ball on the ground to make a place kick for a goal from the field.

pla-cen′ta (plȧ-sĕn′tȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -TÆ (-tē), E. -TAS (-tȧz). [L., a cake, Gr. πλακοῦς a flat cake, fr. πλακόεις flat, fr. πλάξ, πλακός, anything flat and broad.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* In mammals (except monotremes and most marsupials), the vascular structure by which the fetus is nourished in the womb. It is usually expelled after the young is born, constituting the chief part of the afterbirth. The placenta consists of a modified part of the chorion of the fetus, which develops villi that are received into the modified mucous membrane of the womb. There is no admixture of maternal and fetal blood, but an interchange of the dissolved substances by diffusion. The fetus is attached to the placenta by the umbilical cord. In the **nondeciduate** type of placenta the chorionic villi are simply received into depressions in the uterine portion and withdrawn at parturition. In the **deciduate** type, characteristic of the higher mammals, the relationship is so intimate that more or less of the uterine wall is torn off in parturition. (See DECIDUA.) When nearly the whole chorion is studded with villi and functions as a placenta, as in the perissodactyls, hogs, camels, cetaceans, etc., the placenta is called **diffuse.** When the villi occur in small isolated groups, as in ruminants, it is called **cotyledonary.** These two types are always nondeciduate. When they are arranged in a zone or band, as in carnivora, elephants, and some edentates, it is called **zonary**; when they are restricted to a disklike area, as in Insectivora, rodents, bats, it is called **discoidal.** Apes and man exhibit a form of discoidal placenta supposed to be a modification of the diffuse type and called **metadiscoidal.**

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* In other groups of animals, any of certain analogous organs for the attachment of the young to the mother and its nourishment by her, as in some viviparous sharks and certain free-swimming tunicates.

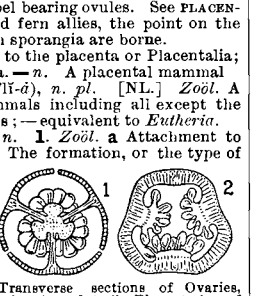
3. *Bot.* Any sporangia-bearing surface; specif.: **a** In seed plants, that part of the carpel bearing ovules. See PLACENTATION, 2. **b** In ferns and fern allies, the point on the leaf or sporophyll on which sporangia are borne.

pla-cen′tal (-tăl), *a.* Pert. to the placenta or Placentalia; characterized by a placenta. — *n.* A placental mammal

Plac′en-ta′li-a (plăs′ĕn-tā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or division of mammals including all except the monotremes and marsupials; — equivalent to *Eutheria.*

plac′en-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** Attachment to the walls of the uterus. **b** The formation, or the type of structure, of a placenta.

2. *Bot.* The arrangement or mode of attachment of the placentas. When attached to the united edges of the carpellary leaves, the placentation is **parietal**; the parietal placentation of a monocarpellary ovary is called **marginal.** When the compound ovary is plurilocular, the placentæ are grouped in the center and the placentation is **axile.** A free central placentation is where the placenta is unconnected with the wall of the ovary. See *Illust.*



Transverse sections of Ovaries, showing: 1 Axile Placentation of *Dianthus;* 2 Parietal Placentation of *Passiflora.*

plac′er (plās′ẽr), *n.* One who places or sets.

plac′er (plăs′ẽr; *Amer. Sp.* plä-sĕr′; *Sp.* plä-thĕr′; 138; *the first pron. is usual among miners throughout the western U. S.*), *n.* [Sp.; cf. Sp. *placel* sand bank.] A place where gold is obtained by washing; an alluvial or glacial deposit, as of sand or gravel, containing particles of gold or other valuable mineral. In the United States mining law, mineral deposits, not veins in place, are treated as *placers*, so far as locating, holding, and patenting are concerned. Various minerals, besides metallic ores, have been held to fall under this provision, but not coal, oil, or salt.

placer mining. The process of obtaining the valuable material from placers by simple washing, by dredging, or by hydraulic or other methods.

pla′cet (plā′sĕt), *n.* [L. *placet* it pleases.] An expression, declaration, or vote of assent manifested by the use of the word *placet;* specif., formerly, the assent of the **civil** power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

plac′id (plăs′ĭd), *a.* [L. *placidus* gentle, peaceful, mild, fr. *placere* to please: cf. F. *placide.* See PLEASE.] Unruffled; undisturbed; peaceful; quiet; gentle; as, a *placid* stream; a *placid* aspect; *placid* sleep.

Syn. — See CALM.

pla-cid′i-ty (plȧ-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *placiditas.*] Quality or state of being placid; calmness; serenity; mildness.

plac′i-tum (plăs′ĭ-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [LL. Cf. PLACIT.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** The decision or decree of a judge, a court, or public assembly; also, a proceeding or assembly in which such a decree was made; specif., in the Middle Ages, a general council or assembly held for consultation upon affairs of state and presided over by the king.

2. *pl.* The proceedings of courts or councils of state.

plack (plăk), *n.* [F. *plaque* a plate of metal, in OF. a copper coin, or OD. *placke.* Cf. PLAQUE.] **1.** A small billon coin formerly current in Scotland. See COIN.

2. Hence, anything of the least possible value.

plack′et (plăk′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Perh. the same word as *placard.*] **1.** A petticoat, esp. an under petticoat; hence, a cant term for a woman. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*

2. The opening or slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on; — called also **placket hole.**

3. A pocket, esp. one in a woman's skirt.

plac′o- (plăk′ō-). Combining form from Greek πλάξ, πλακός, a *tablet*, a *flat plate.*

Plac′o-der′mi (-dûr′mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *placo-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Paleon.* In some classifications, a group of extinct fishes with an armor of large bony plates. As usually defined, it corresponds to the Antiarcha and Arthrodira taken together. — **plac′o-derm** (-dûrm), *a. & n.* — **plac′o-der′mal** (-dûr′mȧl), *a.* — **plac′o-der′moid** (-moid), *a.*

Plac′o-dus (plăk′ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; *placo-* + Gr. ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of rather large extinct reptiles of the group Theromorpha from the marine Trias of central Europe. They are known only from the skull and lower jaw, and have broad flat molar teeth on the palate and dentary bones. The genus is the type of a suborder, **Plac′o-don′ti-a** (-dŏn′shĭ-ȧ). — **plac′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

plac′oid (plăk′oid), *a.* [*placo-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Designating, or having the form of, scales characteristic of the elasmobranchs. In structure they resemble teeth, consisting of a basal plate of dentine of dermal origin embedded in the skin and bearing a projecting point or spine tipped with enamel. In the sharks they are usually very minute and numerous, giving the skin a rough granular surface (cf. SHAGREEN). **b** Of or pertaining to the Placoidei. — *n.* One of the Placoidei.

Pla-coi′de-i (plȧ-koi′dē-ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes with placoid scales, equivalent, or nearly so, to Elasmobranchii. As originally used by Agassiz, the term included also the cyclostomes.

Pla-coph′o-ra (plȧ-kŏf′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *placo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* The group of mollusks consisting of the chitons. See AMPHINEURA. — **pla-coph′o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **pla-coph′o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

Pla′cus (plā′kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs and shrubs of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They have simple, alternate leaves, and discoid purple or yellow flower heads. *P. balsamifer* yields ngai camphor.

‖ **pla′fond′** (plȧ′fŏn′; plȧ-fŏnd′), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A ceiling formed by the under side of a floor, esp. when of elaborate design.

pla′gal (plā′găl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *plaga* plagal mode, fr. Gr. πλάγιος sidewise, slanting.] *Music.* **a** Of a mode or melody: Having its final or keynote in the middle of its compass. See MODE, 1 **a** (2). **b** Of a cadence: See CADENCE, 3.

pla′gi-a-rism (plā′jĭ-ȧ-rĭz′m; plā′jȧ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *plagiarisme.*] Act of plagiarizing; also, plagiarized matter.

pla′gi-a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who plagiarizes; a literary or artistic thief. — **pla′gi-a-ris′tic** (-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **pla′gi-a-ris′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pla′gi-a-rize (-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). To steal or purloin and use as one's own (the ideas, words, artistic productions, etc., of another); to use without due credit the ideas, expressions, or productions of (another).

pla′gi-a-rize, *v. i.* To commit plagiarism.

pla′gi-a-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *plagiarius* kidnaper, plagiarist, *plagium* kidnaping.] **1.** Kidnaper. *Obs.*

2. A plagiarist. *Dryden.*

3. Plagiarism; literary theft; also, a case of it. *Now Rare.*

pla′gi-he′dral (plā′jĭ-hē′drăl), *a.* [*plagio-* + Gr. ἕδρα base, seat.] *Cryst.* Having an oblique spiral arrangement of faces, as quartz crystals; specif., designating a group of the isometric system represented by the mineral cuprite.

pla′gi-o- (plā′jĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek πλάγιος, *oblique, aslant.*

pla′gi-o-clase′ (-klās′), *n.* [G. *plagioklas*, fr. Gr. πλάγιος oblique + κλάσις a breaking.] *Min. & Petrog.* Triclinic feldspar in general, the species microcline and anorthoclase often being excepted because their cleavage angle is very close to 90°; hence, esp., the soda-lime group. See FELDSPAR. — **pla′gi-o-clas′tic** (-klăs′tĭk), *a.*

pla′gi-o-graph′ (-grăf′), *n.* [*plagio-* + *-graph.*] A kind of pantograph or parallelogram device with the fixed pivot in a side, or a side produced, of the parallelogram, one tracing point at a corner and the other tracing point in a side produced so that the two tracing points and the pivot are in the same straight line; a skew pantograph. This device turns everything round at a given angle.

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pla-card′er, *n.* One who posts placards.

placate. † PLACARD.

pla′cate, *a.* Placid. *Obs.*

Oxf. E. D.

place. † PLAICE.

place′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

‖ **place′ aux dames′** (plȧ′-sō dam′). [F.] Room for, or make way for, the ladies.

place′-book′, *n.* A scrapbook; a commonplace book. *Obs. or R.*

place brick. Formerly, a soft brick laid on a prepared place to dry and harden before burning; now, a brick not fully burnt.

‖ **place′ d′armes′** (plȧs′ därm′). [F.] Lit., place of arms; a military place of assembly, parade ground, station, or depot. Specif.: *Fortif.* = PLACE OF ARMS.

place′ful, *a.* In the appointed place. *Obs.* [MERIC, 1.]

place isomerism. See ISO-

place′-kick′, *v. t. & i.* To make a place kick; to make (a goal) by a place kick. — **place′-kick′er**, *n.*

place′less, *a.* See -LESS.

place′ly, *a.* Spatial; local. *Obs.* — *adv.* Locally; spatially. *Obs & R. Oxf. E. D.* [BIBLE, 2.]

Place′mak′er′s Bi′ble. See

place′mak′ing, *n. Change Ringing.* Act of two bells that "make places." See under MAKE, *v. t.*

place′ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

‖ **pla′cens ux′or.** [L.] Charming wife. *Horace* (*Odes*, II. xiv. 21). [flat cake. *Obs.*]

pla′cent, *n.* [L. *placenta.*] A

plac′en-ta′li-an (plăs′ĕn-tā′lĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Placental. — *n.* A placental mammal.

plac′en-ta-ry (plăs′ĕn-tĕ-rĭ; plȧ-sĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a. Zoöl. & Bot.* Placental; pert. to the placenta.

pla-cen′tate (plȧ-sĕn′tāt; plăs′ĕn-), *a.* Having a placenta.

plac′en-tif′er-ous (plăs′ĕn-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing a placenta.

pla-cen′ti-form (plȧ-sĕn′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the shape of a placenta, or concave disk.

plac′en-tig′er-ous (plăs′ĕn-tĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Placentiferous.

pla-cen′tious, *a.* [L. *placentia* suavity.] Pleasing. *Obs.*

plac′en-ti′tis (plăs′ĕn-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *placenta* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the placenta.

pla-cen′toid, *a.* [*placenta* + *-oid.*] Placentiform.

plac′en-to′ma (plăs′ĕn-tō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *placenta* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor developed from placental remnants.

place′wom′an (-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.* A woman who holds office. *Rare.*

‖ **pla-ci′da-men′te** (plȧ-chē′dä-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Placidly; calmly.

pla-cid′i-ous, *a.* Placid. *Obs.*

plac′id-ly, *adv.* of PLACID.

plac′id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

plac′it (plăs′ĭt), *n.* [L. *placitum.*] Decree; petition. *Obs.*

plac′i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See PLACIT.] *Law.* Of or pertaining to pleas or pleading. *Obs.*

plack′ard. † PLACARD.

plac′o-chro-mat′ic (plăk′ō-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*placo-* + *chromatic.*] *Bot.* Having chromatophores disposed in plates.

Plac′o-ga-noi′de-i (-gȧ-noi′dē-ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *placo-* + *Ganoidei.*] *Paleon.* A group equiv. to *Placodermi.* — **plac′o-gan′oid** (-găn′oid), *a. & n.* — **plac′o-ga-noi′de-an** (-gȧ-noi′dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

plac-coi′dal (plȧ-k-oi′dȧl), *a. Zoöl.* Placoid.

plac-coi′de-an (-dē-ăn), *a. & n.* Placoid. *Rare.*

Pla-coi′des (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PLACOIDEI.

plad (*dial.* plȧd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAID.

plad′a-ro′ma (plȧd′ȧ-rō′mȧ), **plad′a-ro′sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλαδάρωμα abundance of fluids.] *Med.* A soft tumor of the eyelid.

plad′ding. † PLAIDING.

plad′dy (plȧd′ĭ). Var. of PLAIDIE. *Scot.*

pla′ga (plā′gȧ), *n.; pl.* -GÆ (-jē). [L. *plaga* a blow.] *Zoöl.* A stripe of color.

plagard. † PLACARD.

pla′gate (plā′gāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having elongated color spots.

plage. † PLAGUE.

plage, *n.* [F., fr. L. *plaga.*] *Obs.* **a** A region; country; zone. **b** One of the quarters of the compass. **c** In a church, one of the divisions, esp. a transept.

plage, *n.* [L. *plaga.*] A net or snare. *Obs.*

plaget. † PLEDGET.

pla′gi-a′ri-an (plā′jĭ-ā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See PLAGIARY.] Pertaining to kidnapers. *Obs.*

pla′gi-a-ri-za′tion (-ȧ-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rĭ-zā′-), *n.* Plagiarism. *R.*

pla′gi-a-riz′er (plā′jĭ-ȧ-rīz′ẽr; plā′jȧ-), *n.* A plagiarist.

pla′gi-a-ry, *a.* A Kidnaping. *Obs.* **b** Practicing plagiarism. *Rare.* **c** Plagiarized. *Obs. or R.* — **pla′gi-a-ry-ship′**, *n.*

Plagiary, Sir Fretful. In Sheridan's play "The Critic," a plagiarizing playwright who pretends to like criticism, but is really much irritated by it. The character is a satire on Richard Cumberland, the dramatist.

pla′gi-o-dont′ (plā′jĭ-ō-dŏnt′), *a.* [*plagio-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.*

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pla'gi-o-nite' (plā'jĭ-ō-nīt'), *n.* [G *plagionit*, fr. Gr. πλάγιος oblique; — in allusion to its unusually oblique crystallization.] *Min.* A sulphide of lead and antimony, of a blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster. Sp. gr., 5.4.

Pla'gi-os'to-mi (-ŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *plagio-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A group of elasmobranch fishes usually ranking as an order and including the existing sharks and rays, as distinguished from the chimæras and the extinct primitive groups Pleuropterygii, Acanthodii, and Ichthyotomi. — **pla'gi-o-stome'** (plā'jĭ-ō-stōm'), *a.* & *n.* — **pla'gi-o-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-), *a.* — **pla'gi-os'to-mous** (plā'jĭ-ŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.*

pla'gi-o-trop'ic (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*plagio-* + *-tropic.*] *Plant Physiol.* Having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical line, as most roots and lateral branches. — **pla'gi-o-trop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

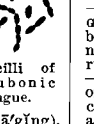
pla'gi-ot'ro-pism (-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being, or tendency to be, plagiotropic. Cf. ORTHOTROPISM.

plague (plāg; *see note below*), *n.* [L. *plaga* a blow, stroke, plague; akin to Gr. πληγή, fr. πλήσσειν to strike, and to L. *plangere* to strike, beat. Cf. PLAINT.] **1.** That which smites or troubles; a blow; any afflictive evil.

And men blasphemed God for the *plague* of hail. *Wycliffe.*

2. Anything troublesome or vexatious; a nuisance. *Colloq.*

3. Any malignant, esp. an infectious, disease or pestilence; specif., *Med.*, an acute malignant contagious disease that often prevails in central Asia, and has visited the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality. The *black death* of the Middle Ages is supposed to have been the plague. Plague is a specific infectious fever caused by the *Bacillus pestis*. It occurs in several forms, of which the *bubonic* and the *pulmonary* are the most common. Bubonic plague is characterized by fever and chills, great prostration, and the formation of buboes. The pulmonary form is characterized by the symptoms of a severe pneumonia.



Bacilli of Bubonic Plague.

a plague of *or* **on,** *or* **plague take,** mild forms of imprecation or interjection. "*A plague of all cowards, I say.*" *Shak.*

☞ The pron. plēg, common in many parts of America, is generally regarded as dialectal or colloquial.

plague, *v. t.;* PLAGUED (plāgd); PLA'GUING (plā'gĭng). **1.** To smite, infest, or afflict, as with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind; as, *plagued* with famine. *Milton.*

2. To vex; tease; harass.

She will *plague* the man that loves her most. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Vex, torment, distress, afflict, annoy, tease, tantalize, trouble, molest, embarrass, perplex. See HARASS.

plague spot. **1.** A spot or mark of the plague on the skin; hence, a token of disease or fault, physical or moral.

2. A place afflicted with the plague; hence, a place where evils are especially rife; as, the *plague spots* of a city.

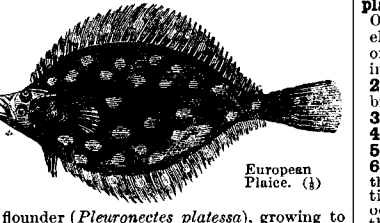
pla'gui-ly (plā'gĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a plaguy manner; hence, *Colloq.*, to a provoking extreme; excessively.

pla'guy (plā'gĭ; *see* PLAGUE, *n.*), *a.* **1.** Of, like, pertaining to, or afflicted with, the plague. *Obs. or R.*

2. Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. *Colloq.*

pla'guy, *adv.* Plaguily (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Colloq.*

plaice (plās), *n.* [ME. *plaice, pleise, plais,* OF. *plaïs, plaïz, plaïsse,* F. *plaise, plais, plie,* fr. L. *platessa* flatfish, plaice (or a kindred form), prob. fr. Gr. πλατύς broad, flat. See PLACE.] **a** A European flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*), growing to the weight of eight or ten pounds or more **b** In America, the summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) or any of various other flatfishes. **c** A fluke (worm). *Dial. Eng.*



European Plaice. (⅛)

plaice mouth. A mouth like that of a plaice; a small, puckered, or wry mouth. *Obs. or R. B. Jonson.* — **plaice'-mouthed'** (-mouthd'; -mouth'), *a.*

plaid (plăd; *Scot.* plād: *see note below*), *n.* [Gael. *plaide* a blanket or plaid; orig. uncert.] **1.** A rectangular garment or piece of cloth worn by both sexes in Scotland in place of a cloak, usually of tartan. See KILT, *Illust.*

2. Goods of any quality or material of the pattern of a plaid or tartan; a checkered cloth or pattern.

☞ The leading English dictionaries, including the Oxf. E. D., prefer *plād*, although, as stated in the latter, "the word is very generally pronounced *plăd* in England."

plaid, *a.* Like a Scotch plaid in pattern or color; checkered.

plaid'ed, *a.* Of the material of which plaids are made; tartan; also, wearing a plaid. "In *plaided* vest." *Wordsworth.*

plain (plān), *a.* [OF. & F. *plein* full, L. *plenus.* Cf. PLENTY.] Full; entire; complete; perfect. *Obs.*

in plain battle, fight, etc., in formal, regular battle, etc. *Obs.*

plain (plān), *v. i.;* PLAINED (plānd); PLAIN'ING. [ME. *playne, pleyne,* fr. F. *plaindre.* See PLAINT.] **1.** To lament; mourn; bewail; complain. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

2. To whinny. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

plain, *v. t.* To bewail; bemoan. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

plain, *a.;* PLAIN'ER (-ẽr); PLAIN'EST. [F., level, flat, in OF. also clear, frank, fr. L. *planus* level, flat, perh. akin to E. *floor.* In some uses confused with *plain* full. Cf. PLANO, PIANO, PLAN, PLANE level.] **1.** Without elevations or depressions; flat; level; smooth; even. See PLANE, *a.*

The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places *plain.* *Is.* xl. 4.

2. Open; clear; free from obstructions, etc.; as, *plain* fields. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc. in *in plain sight, view,* etc.

3. Open to the mind; manifest; clear; as, in *plain* words; also, candid; guileless; as, a *plain* man and true; *plain* speech is best. "'T is a *plain* case." *Shak.*

4. Not intricate; simple; as, a *plain* pattern.

5. Void of extraneous beauty or ornament; without embellishment; not rich; simple; specif.: **a** Not luxurious; simple; as, *plain* food; *plain* living. **b** Of cloth, untwilled; also, not variegated, dyed, or figured. **c** Of playing cards, not court, or picture, cards; sometimes, of suits and cards, not trumps.

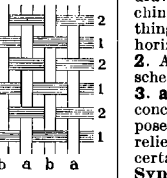
6. Not highly born, stationed, cultivated, or gifted; of, or characteristic of, the common people; simple; homely; as, *plain* manners. "The *plain* people." *A. Lincoln.*

7. Without beauty; homely; as, a *plain* woman.

8. Of glass, clear; free from air bubbles or like imperfections, and from intentional irregularities (as in glass for decorative windows).

Syn. — Artless, unaffected, undisguised, honest, candid; downright, blunt; distinct, obvious, apparent. See FRANK.

plain aërial, *Wireless Teleg.*, an aërial with a spark ball at the lower end with a corresponding spark ball connected to a ground plate. — **p. ball.** See SPOT BALL **b.** — **p. chant.** = PLAIN SONG. — **p. chart,** *Naut.*, a chart laid down on Mercator's projection. — **p. clothes,** unofficial clothes; the dress of an ordinary citizen; — opposed to *uniform.* — **p. dealer,** one who practices plain dealing. *Shak.* — **p. dealing,** open, frank, and candid dealing; straightforward conduct and speech. Hence, **plain'-deal'ing,** *a.* — **p. English,** straightforward, unambiguous language; as, he is, in *plain English,* a thief. — **p. hunt** *or* **hunting.** See CHANGE RINGING. — **p. knitting.** = GARTER STITCH. — **p. language,** the mode of speech adopted by the Society of Friends, or Quakers. — **p. muscle,** *Anat.*, nonstriated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1 **b.** — **p. paper.** **a** Unruled paper. **b** In photography, any paper without gloss. — **p. sail,** *Naut.*, the ordinary working canvas of a vessel, or one of the sails composing it; — in distinction from the special sails set in light breezes. Topgallant sails, royals, and a flying jib are usually included in plain sail. — **p. sailing,** sailing on a clear course without obstacles; hence, any simple, easy line of action or progress. Hence, **plain'-sail'ing,** *a.* — **p. service,** *Eccl.*, divine service unaccompanied with music. — **p. sewing,** needlework of a useful character executed by simple and common stitches. — **p. suit,** *Card Playing,* a suit the cards of which are not trumps. — **p. tire.** = BLIND TIRE. — **p. tooth.** See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.* — **p. weave,** *Weaving,* the simplest form of weave, in which the threads interlace alternately with each other. — **p. work.** **a** Plain sewing. **b** *Masonry.* The surface produced on stone by simply chiseling off projections.



Plain Weave. *a, b* Warp Threads; 1, 2 Weft Threads.

plain (plān), *adv.* In a plain manner; specif.: **a** Plainly; clearly; without obscurity or ambiguity. **b** Evenly. *Obs.* **c** Entirely; absolutely. *Obs.* **d** Directly. *Obs.* (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)

plain, *n.* [Cf. OF. *plaigne,* F. *plaine,* OF. also *plain.* See PLAIN, *a.*] **1.** Level land; esp., an extensive open field or broad stretch of land having few inequalities of surface; as, the *plain* of Jordan.

2. In North America and the British colonies, specif., *pl.*, broad tracts of almost treeless level country; prairie.

3. A field of battle. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. A flat, plane, or level surface or area; a plane. *Obs.*

5. Plain cloth.

6. An open space amid houses; a square. *Local, Eng.* the **Plain** [F. *La Plaine*], *F. Hist.*, in the National Convention at the time of the Revolution, the benches, the lowest, occupied by the deputies of the moderate party; hence, these deputies or their party. Cf. THE MOUNTAIN.

plain'-laid', *a. Naut.* Consisting of three left-handed strands forming a right-handed rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

plain'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner; openly; simply.

plain'ness, *n.* [*plain* + *-ness;* in ME. partly fr. OF. *planece* smoothness, levelness, L. *planitia.*] Quality or state of being plain (in any sense of the adjective).

plains'man (plānz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn) One who lives on the plains.

plain song. *Music.* **a** The ancient chant melody of the church service. It is unisonous, nonmetrical, and conforming to one or other of the ecclesiastical modes (see MODE, 1 **a** (2)). It is austere and devotional, so that plain-song melodies are prescribed in the liturgy, esp. of the Roman Catholic Church. **b** Such a melody used as a cantus firmus for contrapuntal treatment; hence, any cantus firmus. Cf. PRICK SONG. **c** A simple air or melody.

plain'-spo'ken (plān'spō'k'n; 87), *a.* Speaking or spoken plainly or unreservedly. — **plain'-spo'ken-ness,** *n.*

plaint (plānt), *n.* [ME. *plainte, pleynte,* F. *plainte,* fr. LL. *plancta,* fr. L. *plangere, planctum,* to beat, beat the breast, lament; cf. also OF. *plaint,* L. *planctus,* fr. *plangere.* Cf. COMPLAIN, PLAGUE, PLANGENT.] **1.** Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint; hence, a mournful song; a lament. *Archaic or Rhet.* *Chaucer.*

The Psalmist's mournful *plaint* *Wordsworth.*

2. A complaint or protest because of an injury. *Bacon.*

3. Specif., *Law,* a complaint. *Now Rare.*

plain'tiff (plān'tĭf), *n.* [F. *plaintif* making complaint, plaintive; in F. also, plaintiff. See PLAINT; cf. PLAINTIVE.] **1.** *Law.* One who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights; — opposed to *defendant.* Cf. PROSECUTOR.

2. One who complains; a complainer. *Obs.*

plain'tile' (plān'tīl'), *n.* A plain (flat) roofing tile.

plain'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *plaintif.* See PLAINTIFF, *n.*] **1.** Repining; complaining; lamenting. *Rare.* *Dryden.*

2. Being, or pert. to, a plaintiff at law. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

3. Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad.

Syn. — Complaining, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy, sad; discontented, peevish, pettish, petulant, fretful, cross. — PLAINTIVE, QUERULOUS. PLAINTIVE associates with the idea of complaining the implication of melancholy or sadness, or of expression in a minor key; QUERULOUS adds to *plaintive* the connotation of fretfulness or peevish discontent; as, "She sang *plaintively,* the wounded, aggrieved, hurt notes of the nightingale" (*M. Hewlett*); "The distant bleat of some belated goat, *querulous* to be disburthened of her milky load" (*Lowell*); "His [Coleridge's] voice, naturally soft and good, had contracted itself into a *plaintive* snuffle and singsong" (*Carlyle*); "a sullen growl of resentment, or a *querulous* murmur of distress" (*Johnson*); "Perhaps the *plaintive* numbers flow for old, unhappy, far-off things" (*Wordsworth*); "her *querulous* and never-ending complaints" (*Mrs. Gaskell*). See PEEVISH. — **plain'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **plain'tive-ness,** *n.*

plait (plāt; *now perhaps more often* plĕt; *also, esp. in British use, and for sense 2,* plăt; 277), *n.* [ME. *playt,* OF. *pleit,* L. *plicitum,* p. p. of *plicare* to fold, akin to *plectere* to plait. The pronunciation with ā is perh. due to the influence of OF. *pleier* to fold, bend (cf. DISPLAY), *pleat* (with ē) being the form to be expected. See PLY; cf. PLAT to weave, PLEAT, PLIGHT fold.] **1.** A flat fold; a doubling back, as of cloth on itself; a pleat; as, a box *plait.*

2. A braid, as of hair or straw; a plat.

3. Hence: **a** Any fold or crease like a plait in cloth; as, a forehead wrinkled into *plaits.* **b** A quirk or twist in character; a wrinkle; specif., a dodge, trick, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

plait, *v. t.;* PLAIT'ED; PLAIT'ING. **1.** To fold, esp. in plaits; to double in narrow folds; as, to *plait* a ruffle.

2. To interweave the strands or locks of; to braid; plat; as, to *plait* hair; to *plait* rope.

3. To make by plaiting; as, to *plait* a rug.

plait'ed, *a.* Folded; braided; hence, involved; artful.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides. *Shak.*

plaited stitch. **a** A stitch that produces a herringbone pattern. **b** A stitch that forms a basket-weave pattern.

plan (plăn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *planus* flat, level. See PLAIN level.] **1.** A draft or form; properly, a representation drawn on a plane, as a map; esp., a top view, as of a machine, or the representation of a horizontal section of anything, as of a building; an orthographic projection on a horizontal plane; a graphic representation; a diagram.

2. A method of action, procedure, or arrangement; a scheme. "A mighty maze! but not without a *plan.*" *Pope.*

3. **a** In the study of perspective, one of a number of planes conceived as perpendicular to the line of vision, and interposed between the eye and the pictured objects. **b** In relief sculpture, one of a number of possible planes raising certain figures in the design above the ground.

Syn. — PLAN, DESIGN, PROJECT, SCHEME. PLAN is the general word for a proposed method of action or procedure; DESIGN, as here compared (see INTENTION), implies a settled plan, and heightens the suggestion of purpose or intention; the word is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, "Enoch lay long pondering on his *plans*" (*Tennyson*); "He learnt and warned me of their fierce *design* against my house" (*id.*). A PROJECT is a tentatively devised and often impracticable plan; a SCHEME is a more or less speculative project; as, "One of those *projects* which people of lively imaginations . . . admire for a few days" (*Cowper*); "the stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires" (*Swift*). See DEVICE, EXPEDIENT, CONSPIRACY.

plan of campaign, *Irish Hist.*, a plan originated by the National League in 1886, according to which tenants demanding and being refused an abatement of rent paid the lesser rent to a political leader, who offered it to the landlord, and if it was refused applied it to support evicted tenants.

plan, *v. t. & i.;* PLANNED (plănd); PLAN'NING. **1.** To form a plan of; to draft; to represent, as by a diagram.

2. To scheme; devise; contrive; to form in design.

Even in penance, *planning* sins anew. *Goldsmith.*

pla'nar (plā'nȧr), *a.* [L. *planaris* flat, plane.] Of a plane; lying in one plane. — **pla-nar'i-ty** (plȧ-năr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pla-na'ri-an (plȧ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [L. *planarius* level.] *Zoöl.* Any worm of the class Turbellaria. They are very soft-bodied, mostly of flat leaf-shaped form, entirely covered with cilia, and swim with undulating motion or creep about like slugs. The head, usually broadened and blunt, may bear eyes or tentacles. The mouth is always ventral, often more than halfway toward the tail. There is no body cavity, the protrusible pharynx opening into a usually blindly ending intestine, which may be straight and simple or in a few small forms wanting (order Rhabdocœlida), or provided with many small branches (order Polycladida), or divided into three large, much-branched divisions (order Tricladida). They are all hermaphrodite. Most are aquatic, occurring in the sea or in fresh water; some are terrestrial, and a few are parasitic. — **pla-na'ri-an,** *a.*

pla-na'tion (plȧ-nā'shŭn), *n. Phys. Geog.* Process by which a stream develops its flood plain by erosion and deposition.

planch } (plănch; plănsh; 140), *n.* [F. *planche.* See
planche } PLANK.] **1.** A plank, board, or slab; a floor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc., specif., a supporting slab, as of fire clay or iron, used in an enameling oven.

2. A flat shoe for a mule.

Having the palatal teeth set obliquely or in two convergent series, as certain snakes.

pla'gi-ot'ro-pous (plā'jĭ-ŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [*plagio-* + *-tropous.*] *Plant Physiol.* Plagiotropic.

pla'gi-um (plā'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Civil Law.* Kidnaping. **2.** Plagiarism. *Obs.*

pla-gose' (plȧ-gōs'), *a.* [L. *plagosus.* See PLAGUE.] Fond of flogging. — **pla-gos'i-ty** (-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Both Rare.*

plague. † PLAGE.

plague'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

plague'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plague mark. = PLAGUE SPOT, 1.

pla'guer (plā'gẽr: see PLAGUE), *n.* One who plagues or annoys.

plague'some (plāg'sŭm), *a.* [*plague* + 1st *-some.*] Plaguing; plaguy. — **plague'some-ness,** *n.*

plague stripe. = PLAGUE SPOT, 1.

plai. † PLEA.

plaid. † PLEAD.

plaiden † PLEAD.

plaid'le, plaid'y (-ĭ), *n.* Dim. of PLAID. *Scot.* [Plaid cloth.

plaid'ing (plād'ĭng; plăd'-), *n.*

plaie, *n.* [F.] A wound. *Obs.*

plaie. † PLAY.

plaig. † PLAGUE.

plaig. Var. of PLAYOCK. *Scot.*

plaige † PLEDGE.

plaight. † PLAIT. [OCK. *Scot.*

plaik (plāk). Var. of PLAY-

plain. † PLANE.

plain, *n.* [From PLAIN to complain.] A plaint; complaint; lament. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

plain, *v. t* = PLANE, *v. t.*

☞ In the obsolescent sense, "to explain," the spelling *plain* is perhaps the more common.

plain'ant (plān'ănt), *n.* [F. *plaignant,* p. pr.] A plaintiff; complainant. *Obs. or R.*

plain'back', *n., or* **plain'backs',** *n. pl.* A kind of worsted or merino fabric.

plain currant. An Australian tiliaceous tree (*Grewia polygama*); also, its fruit.

plaind. Plained. *Ref. Sp.*

plain'-deal'ing, *a.* See under PLAIN, *a.*

plaine. † PLAIN, PLANE.

plain'er, *n.* [From PLAIN to complain.] Plaintiff; complainant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plain'ful, *a.* Lamentable; also, lamenting. *Obs. or Archaic.*

plain'-heart'ed, *a.* Sincere; artless. [PLAIN.

plain'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of

plain'ish, *a.* Rather plain.

plain'ly, *adv.* [From PLAIN full.] Fully. *Obs.* [PLAIN, *a.*

plain'-sail'ing, *a.* See under

plain singing. = PLAIN SONG.

plain'stones' (plān'stōnz'), **plain'stanes'** (-stānz'), *n. pl.* Flagstones; sidewalks. *Scot.*

plaint, *v. i.* [From PLAINT, *n.*] To complain; bewail. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To cover with complaints. *Obs.*

plain'tail', *n.* [*plain,* a. + *tail;* — because it lacks the angular crests present on the tails of allied species.] The escolar.

plaintain. † PLANTAIN.

plaint'ful, *a.* Complaining. *R.*

plaintie. † PLENTY

plain'tif. Plaintiff. *Ref. Sp.*

plain'tiff. † PLAINTIVE

plain'tiff-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

plaintiose. † PLENTEOUS.

plain'tiv. Plaintive. *Ref. Sp.*

plaint'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

plain wanderer. The plover quail. [Toward a plain.

plain'ward (plān'wẽrd), *adv.*

plais. † PLAICE. [ure.

plaisance. † PLEASANCE, pleas-

plaise. Var. of PLAICE.

plaise (plāz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLEASE.

plaisir † PLEASURE.

plaist. Obs. p. p. of PLACE.

plais'ter (*dial.* plās'tẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLASTER.

plaisture. † PLASTER.

plait. † PLEA.

plait'er, *n.* One that plaits.

plait'work' (plāt'wŭrk'; *cf.* PLAIT, *n.*), *n.* A pattern of plaited or interlacing bands.

plak. † PLACK. [ing fish

plak'at (plăk'ăt), *n.* The flight-

pla-næ'a (plȧ-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *planus* flat.] *Biol.* A hypothetical organism in the form of a ciliated plamula, supposed to be a stage in the evolution of the higher animals. *Haeckel.*

planakle, *n.* [Cf. PLANET.] Prob., a planet. *Obs.*

Pla-na'ri-a (plȧ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See PLANARY.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water triclad planarians. Formerly it included many species now referred to other genera. **b** [*l. c.*] Any planarian. *Rare.*

Pla-nar'i-da (plȧ-năr'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Turbellaria (exclusive of the nemerteans). — **pla-nar'i-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

pla-nar'i-form (-fôrm), *a. Zoöl.* Like a planarian.

pla-na'ri-oid (plȧ-nā'rĭ-oid; 115), *a.* [*Planaria* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like a planarian.

pla'na-ry, *a.* Planar. *Obs.*

pla'nate (plā'nāt), *a.* [L. *planatus,* p. p. of *planare* to flatten.] Flattened; plane.

planceer. † PLANCHER.

planch (plănch; 140), *v. t.* [F. *planche* a plank.] To make or cover with planks; to plank. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* [*Obs.*

planch board. A plank board.

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planch'et (plăn'chĕt; plăn'shĕt; 140), *n.* [See PLANCHETTE.] A flat piece of metal; esp., a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

plan-chette' (plăn-shĕt'; -chĕt'; *F.* plän'shĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *planche.* See PLANCH.] **1.** A small plank. *Rare.* **2.** A circumferentor (which see).

3. A small, usually heart-shaped, board supported on casters at two points and on a vertical pencil at a third. It is said that when the fingers of one or more persons are lightly rested on the board it sometimes moves, without conscious volition or effort of the operator, so that the pencil point traces words or sentences.

planch'ing (plăn'chĭng; plăn'shĭng; 140), *n.* Planking.

plan-cier' (plăn-sēr'), *n.* [Cf. PLANCHER, *n.*] *Arch.* The under side of a cornice; a soffit.

plane (plān), *n.*, *or* **plane tree.** [F., fr. L. *platanus*, Gr. πλάτανος, fr. πλατύς broad; — so called on account of its broad leaves and spreading form. See PLACE; cf. PLATANE, PLANTAIN the tree.] Any tree of the genus *Platanus.*

plane, *a.* [L. *planus:* cf. F. *plan.* See PLAIN level.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; forming part of a plane (approximately); as, a *plane* surface; *Math.*, involving only plane surfaces or only two-dimensional extents of any kind; in *n*-dimensional geometry, sometimes designating any linear manifold, ordinarily called *flat* or *homaloidal*, of zero curvature.

☞ In science, *plane* (instead of *plain*) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface.

plane angle, the angle between two lines in a plane.— **p. chart,** a depiction of a small portion of the earth's surface as plane, meridians and parallels of latitude appearing as two systems of right lines at right angles and all arc degrees as equal.— **p. curve,** *Geom.*, a curve that lies wholly in a plane.— **p. geometry,** that part of geometry which treats of plane figures.— **p. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3 **a.**— **p. number,** *Math.*, a number regarded as the product of only two factors (generally prime) and hence representable by a plane area, as a rectangle.— **p. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3.— **p. polarization.** See POLARIZATION.— **p. problem,** *Geom.*, a problem solvable by the use of the ruler and compass.— **p. sailing. a** See SAILING, *n.*, 2. **b** = PLAIN SAILING.— **p. scale,** a Gunter's scale.— **p. surveying,** surveying in which the curvature of the earth is disregarded, as in ordinary field and topographical surveying.— **p. table. a** *Surv.* An instrument for plotting the lines of a survey directly from the observations. It consists essentially of a drawing board on a tripod, with a ruler, the ruler being pointed at the object observed. See ALIDADE, FIDUCIAL EDGE. **b** *Engin.* A large surface plate. **c** *Mining.* An inclined plane used as a buddle.— **p. trigonometry,** trigonometry that deals with plane triangles.

plane, *n.* [L. *planus* level, perh. through F. *plan* a plane. See PLANE, *a.*] **1.** A surface, real or imaginary, in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line that joins them lies wholly in that surface; or, a surface any section of which by a like surface is a straight line; a surface determined completely by any three of its points not collinear; a surface of zero curvature.

2. A surface more or less approximating to a geometrical plane; a flat or level material surface; as, an inclined *plane.*

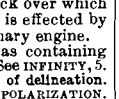
3. Fig.: Level; stage of development or existence; grade; as, to live on a low *plane;* a lofty *plane* of discussion.

4. *Mech.* A block or plate having a perfectly flat surface, used as a standard of flatness; a surface plate.

5. *Mining & Railroading.* An inclined track over which transportation of a string of cars or a train is effected by gravity or by external power, as by a stationary engine.

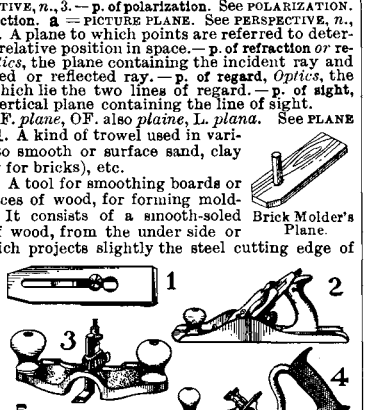
plane at infinity, *Geom.*, a plane conceived as containing all points infinitely distant and no others. See INFINITY, 5.— **p. of comparison.** = PLANE OF SIGHT.— **p. of delineation.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3.— **p. of polarization.** See POLARIZATION.— **p. of projection. a** = PICTURE PLANE. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. **b** *Geom.* A plane to which points are referred to determine their relative position in space.— **p. of refraction** *or* **reflection,** *Optics*, the plane containing the incident ray and the refracted or reflected ray.— **p. of regard,** *Optics*, the plane on which lie the two lines of regard.— **p. of sight,** *Gun.*, the vertical plane containing the line of sight.

plane, *n.* [F. *plane*, OF. also *plaine*, L. *plana.* See PLANE to level.] **1.** A kind of trowel used in various trades to smooth or surface sand, clay (in molding for bricks), etc.



Brick Molder's Plane.

2. *Joinery.* A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, for forming moldings, etc. It consists of a smooth-soled stock, as of wood, from the under side or face of which projects slightly the steel cutting edge of a chisel, called the *iron*, which inclines backward, with an aperture in the front for the escape of shavings.



Planes. 2. 1 Plane Iron; 2 Iron Jack Plane; 3 Router Plane; 4 Tonguing and Grooving Plane; 5 Block Plane; 6 Wooden Jack Plane; 7 Wooden Trying Plane (6 and 7 are of English pattern).

plane, *v. t.;* PLANED (plānd); PLAN'ING (plān'ĭng). [F. *planer*, L. *planare*, fr. *planus.* See PLANE, *a.*, PLAIN level; cf. PLANISH.] **1.** To make smooth or even; to level; specif., to pare off the inequalities of the surface of, as of a board, with or as with a plane.

What student came but that you *planed* her path? *Tennyson.*

2. To efface or remove.

3. To explain; to make clear or plain; also, to explain away or excuse; — often written *plain. Obs.*

What 's dumb in show, I 'll *plain* in speech *Shak.*

plane (plān), *v. i.* To work with a plane; also, to do the work of a plane; as, this tool *planes* well.

plane'ness, *n.* State or quality of being plane, or level.

plan'er (plăn'ĕr), *n.* One that planes; specif.: **a** A planing machine. **b** *Print.* A smooth-faced block of wood to lay on the surface of type and beat with a mallet to level the type, or such a block (called a **proof planer**) with thick cloth on the surface for making a proof impression by such beating.

Plan'er-a (plăn'ĕr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. J. *Planer*, German physician.] *Bot.* A genus of ulmaceous trees of the southeastern United States, consisting of one species, *P. aquatica* (called **planer tree**), somewhat resembling the hackberry, but with an oval, ribbed, nutlike fruit.

plan'et (plăn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *planete*, F. *planète*, L. *planeta*, fr. Gr. πλανήτης; prop., wandering, fr. πλανᾶσθαι to wander, cf. πλάνη a wandering.] **1.** *Astron.* Among the ancients, any of the seven seemingly "wandering" celestial bodies (sun, moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn), as disting. from the *fixed stars.* In modern astronomy, any body, except a comet or a meteoroid, that revolves about the sun. The **inferior planets** are Mercury and Venus, nearer to the sun than is the earth; the **superior planets** are Mars, the asteroids (planetoids, or **minor planets**), Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. **Primary,** or **major, planets** revolve about the sun; **secondary planets,** or **moons,** revolve around the primary planets as satellites, and with them about the sun.

MAJOR PLANETS.

SYMBOL.	NAME.	Mean Distance from the sun, that of the Earth being Unity.	PERIOD IN DAYS OR YEARS.	ORBITAL ECCENTRICITY.	ORB. INCLIN. TO ECLIPTIC.	DIAMETER IN MILES.
☿	Mercury	.3871	87.97 d.	.2056	7 0′	3,000
♀	Venus	.7233	224.70 d.	.0068	3 24	7,700
⊖, ⊕	Earth	1.0000	365.26 d.	.0168	0 00	7,918
♂	Mars	1.5237	686.95 d.	.0933	1 51	4,200
♃	Jupiter	5.2028	11.86 y.	.0482	1 19	87,000
♄	Saturn	9.5389	29.46 y.	.0561	2 30	73,000
♅, ♅	Uranus	19.1833	84.02 y.	.0463	0 46	32,000
♆, ♆	Neptune	30.0551	164.78 y.	.0090	1 47	32,000

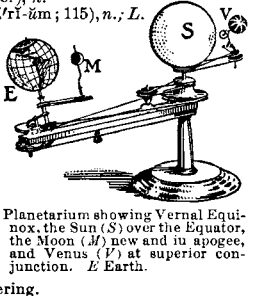
2. A star, as influencing the fate of men.

pla-ne'ta (plȧ-nē'tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [LL.] **1.** Orig., a simple cloak put on by being passed over the head, and worn esp. by nobles and senators at Rome and elsewhere.

2. In the early church, a similar garment worn esp. as a priest's vestment; later, a chasuble.

plane'-ta'ble, *or* **plane'ta'ble,** *v. t. & i. Surv.* To plot with, or make use of, a plane table.— **plane'-ta'bler, plane'ta'bler** (plān'tā'blĕr), *n.*

plan'e-ta'ri-um (plăn'ē-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PLANETARY.] An orrery; also, a model or representation of the planetary system.



Planetarium showing Vernal Equinox, the Sun (*S*) over the Equator, the Moon (*M*) new and in apogee, and Venus (*V*) at superior conjunction. *E* Earth.

plan'et-a-ry (plăn'ĕt-ā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *planetarius* an astrologer, F. *planétaire* planetary. See PLANET.] **1.** Of or pert. to a planet or the planets; caused or influenced by, or like, a planet or the planets; as, *planetary* inhabitants, year.

2. Having the nature of a planet; erratic; wandering.

3. Of or pertaining to the earth as a planet; mundane.

4. *Astrol.* Under the dominion or influence of a planet.

5. *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, an epicyclic train of gear wheels, esp. one constituting an automobile transmission gear. See CRYPTO GEAR, EPICYCLIC TRAIN.

planetary days, the days of the week as allotted to the planets known to the ancients, each having its day.— **p. nebula,** a small nebula of round or elliptical appearance, showing a disk somewhat like that of a planet, apparently intermediate between nebulous stars and annular nebulæ.— **p. precession,** that part of the precession of the equinoxes which depends on the action of the planets alone.

plan'et-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *planetarius* an astrologer.] **a** An astrologer. *Obs.* **b** *Astron.* A planetary nebula. *Rare.* **c** A planet. *Rare.*

plan'et-es'i-mal (plăn'ĕt-ĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [From PLANET; cf. INFINITESIMAL.] *Cosmog.* Of or pert. to the exceedingly small bodies of space. See PLANETESIMAL, *n.*— **planetesimal hypothesis,** the theory that the solar system was formed from a nebula consisting of planetesimals (see PLANETESIMAL, *n.*);— disting. from the *gaseous* and *meteoritic hypotheses.* More broadly, a general hypothesis of the origin of planetary systems. It is supposed that spiral nebulæ have a planetesimal organization. Cf. NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

plan'et-es'i-mal, *n. Cosmog.* A minute planet; a celestial body of any size, from a molecule up to a planetoid, which revolves about a controlling body as a planet does.

plan'et-oid (plăn'ĕt-oid), *n.* [*planet* + *-oid.*] A body resembling a planet; asteroid.— **plan'et-oi'dal** (-oi'dăl), *a.*

plan'et-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*planet* + *-logy.*] Study and interpretation of surface markings of planets and satellites.

plan'et-strick'en } *a.* Affected by the influence of plan-
plan'et-struck' } ets; blasted; hence, panic-stricken.

planet wheel. *Mach.* A gear wheel which revolves around the wheel with which it meshes, in an epicyclic train.

plan'gen-cy (plăn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being plangent; a beating sound. *Stevenson.*

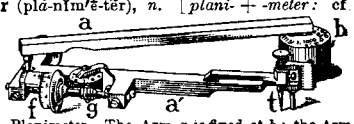
plan'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *plangens, -entis*, fr. *plangere* to beat. See PLAINT.] **1.** Beating; dashing, as a wave.

2. Resounding; loud. "*Plangent* wars." *Stevenson.*

plan'gor-ous (plăn'gŏr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plangor* lamentation.] Lamenting noisily or loudly; wailing.

pla'ni- (plā'nĭ-; plăn'ĭ-), **pla'no-** (plā'nō-). [L. *planus.* See PLANE, *a.*] Combining forms signifying *flat, level, plane;* as, *planimetry, plano-concave.*

pla-nim'e-ter (plȧ-nĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*plani-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *planimètre.*] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure by passing a tracer round the bounding line; a planometer.

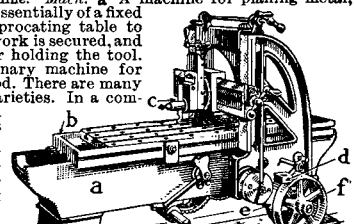


Planimeter. The Arm *a* is fixed at *b;* the Arm *a′* carries a Tracer (*t*) which is passed round the periphery of the area to be measured, thereby moving the flange wheel, which either turns or slides on the paper according to its direction. The readings on the Wheels *f* and *g*, together with graduations on *a′*, afford the data for computing the area.

See HATCHET PLANIMETER.

pla-nim'e-try (plȧ-nĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *planimétrie.*] The mensuration of plane surfaces;— disting. from *stereometry*, or the mensuration of volumes.— **pla'ni-met'ric** (plā'nĭ-mĕt'rĭk; plăn'ĭ-), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

plan'ing (plān'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLANE, *v. t.*— **planing machine.** *Mach.* **a** A machine for planing metal, consisting essentially of a fixed bed, a reciprocating table to which the work is secured, and a device for holding the tool. **b** A stationary machine for planing wood. There are many different varieties. In a common form the cutters are fixed in a rapidly rotating rectangular adz block and the wood is moved over the cutters, which project slightly through a slit in an iron table. **c** A portable machine for planing a ship's deck. **d** A machine for planing slate slabs. **e** A rotary hand machine, fitting over an engine steam chest, for planing the valve seat.



Planing Machine. *a* Bed; *b* Reciprocating Table; *c* Tool Box and Tool; *d* Automatic Belt Shifter; *e, f* Driving and Reversing Pulleys.

Pla'ni-pen'ni-a (plā'nĭ-pĕn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *plani-* + L. *penna* wing.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Neuroptera, including forms having broad, flat, many-veined wings, as ant lions, lacewings, etc. Also **Pla'ni-pen'nes** (-ēz).—**pla'ni-pen'nate** (-ăt), *a.*— **pla'ni-pen'nine** (-ĭn; -īn), *a. & n.*

plan'ish (plăn'ĭsh), *v. t.;* -ISHED (-ĭsht); -ISH-ING. [OF. *planir.* See PLANE, *a.*, 2d -ISH; cf. PLANE, *v.*] To make smooth or plane, as a metallic surface; to condense, toughen, and polish by hammering lightly.— **plan'ish-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

planishing rolls, *Coining*, rolls between which cold metal strips are passed to bring them to the required thickness.

plan'i-sphere (plăn'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [See PLANI-; SPHERE.] The representation of the circles of the sphere on a plane; esp., a polar projection of the celestial sphere and the stars on a plane with adjustable circles, or other appendages, for showing the position of the heavens, the time of rising and setting of stars, etc., for any given time.— **plan'i-sphe'ral** (-sfē'răl), **-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), **-spher'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pla'ni-spi'ral (-spī'răl), *a.* [*plani-* + *spiral.*] *Zoöl.* Having the whorls coiled in one plane, as certain spiral shells.

plank (plăŋk), *n.* [ME. *planke*, OF. *planque, planke*, var. of *planche*, F. *planche*, fr. L. *planca;* cf. Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, anything flat and broad. Cf. PLANCH.] **1.** A heavy thick board. Local usage varies both in England and America as to the size of a plank, the dimensions in the usage of the United States Department of Agriculture being, thickness 1½ to under 6 inches, width 6 inches or upwards.

2. Timber in planks; planking; as, 1,000 feet of *plank.*

3. Any of various things made of a plank or planks, as a bench, table, etc., a narrow footbridge, or the like.

4. Fig.: That which supports, as a plank does a swimmer.

His charity is a better *plank* than the faith of an intolerant and bitter-minded bigot. *Southey.*

5. A slab of stone. *Obs.*

6. A more or less regularly shaped oblong division of land; also, a local measure of land. See PLANK, *v. t.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

7. One of the separate articles in a program, or declaration of principles, of a party or cause; as, a tariff *plank.*

plank (plăŋk), *v. t.;* PLANKED (plăŋkt); PLANK'ING. [Cf. OF. *plankier, planquier.*] **1.** To cover, floor, or lay with planks; as, to *plank* a floor or a ship.

2. To lay down, as on a plank or table; to pay;— often with *down, out;* as, to *plank* down money. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. In technical senses: **a** To harden, as hat bodies, by felting. **b** *Woolen Manuf.* To splice together the ends of slivers of (wool) for subsequent drawing. **c** *Cookery.* To split open and broil on a piece of plank; as, *planked* shad.

4. To allocate (land) in considerable lots of compact shape, as by reapportioning land held runrig or rundale. *Scot.*

5. To cause to sleep on a bare plank. *Colloq.*

planch'er (plăn'shĕr), *n.* [F., fr. *planche.* Cf. PLANCH, PLANK.] **1.** A floor or platform of wood; also, a plank; planking. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. *Arch.* = PLANCIER.

3. A bed; a pallet. *Obs. & R.*

planch'er, *v. t.* To planch. *Obs.*

plancher nail. A flooring nail *Obs.*

planching nail. A flooring nail.

planch'ment (plănch'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *planchement* a flooring, planking.] A ceiling. *Local, U.S.*

planch nail. Flooring nail. *Obs.*

pland Planned. *Ref Sp.*

plane, *v. i.* [F. *planer.*] Of a bird, to soar on outspread wings. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*— *n.* A soaring on outspread wings. *Obs.*

plane bit. = PLANE IRON.

plane iron. The blade of a plane.

planeist. Obs. p. p. of PLENISH.

plane'-po'lar-ized, *a. Physics.* Vibrating in a single plane. See POLARIZATION, 2.

planer center *or* **centre.** See CENTER, *n.*, 7 **b**, and *Illust.*

plan'er head (plān'ĕr). Slide rest of a planing machine.

plan'er tree (plăn'ĕr). **a** See PLANERA. **b** The related tree *Abelicea acuminata.*

plane sectioning. *Civil Engin.* A method of laying down sections, as of a railroad, using as a datum line the line of direction, plotting cuts on one side and fills on the other. [SHEER-]

plane'-shear', *n.* = PLANK-]

plan'et, *v. i.* To use the planets in divination. *Obs.*— *v. t.* To locate on a planet. *Obs.*

plane'ta'ble, *n.* = *plane table,* under PLANE, *a.*

plan'et-a'ri-an (plăn'ĕt-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Planetary.— *n.* An inhabitant of a planet

plan'et-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PLANETARY. [planets. *R.*]

plan'et-ed. *a.* Belonging to]

planet gear. A planetary gear.

pla-net'ic, pla-net'i-cal, *a.* [Cf. L. *planeticus* wandering, Gr. πλανητικός.] Planetary; vagrant; erratic. *Obs.*

plan'et-ist. *n.* Astrologer. *Obs.*

plan'et-less, *a.* See -LESS.

plane tree. = 1st PLANE.

plan'et-strike', *v. t.* To affect as a baleful influence. *Obs. & R.*

plan'et-ule (-ūl), *n.* Dim. of PLANET. *Rare.*

planet wheel. *Mach.* See *sun-and-planet motion,* under SUN, *n.*

plan'ful, *a.* Full of plans or schemes. [*Obs.*]

plangor. *n.* [L.] A loud lament.

pla'ni-form (plā'nĭ-fôrm), *a. Anat.* Designating a joint with nearly flat articular surfaces.

plan'i-graph (-gräf), *n.* [*plani-* + *-graph.*] An instrument, consisting essentially of two different scales joined end to end and turning about a pivot at their junction, used for enlarging or reducing drawings.

pla-nil'la (plȧ-nĭl'yȧ; 195), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim of Sp. *plana* a plain.] *Mining.* A level place used as a cleaning floor.

pla-nil'o-quent, *a.* [L. *planiloquus.*] Plain-speaking *Obs.*—

pla-nil'o-quy, *n. Obs.*

pla'nir, *a.* [OF *planier.*] Flat. *Obs.* [broad flat beak.]

pla'ni-ros'tral, *a.* Having a]

plan'i-ty (plăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

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POISONOUS PLANTS

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plank'er (plăŋk'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who planks, as hat bodies. **2.** *Agric.* = FLOAT, *n.*, 5 j.

plank'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLANK. Hence: *n.* Act of laying planks; also, planks collectively.

plank'-sheer' (-shēr'), *n.* [See PLANCHER, *n.*] *Shipbuilding.* The course of planks over the heads of the frames.

plank'ton (plăŋk'tŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. πλαγκτόν, neut. of πλαγκτος wandering, πλάζεσθαι to wander.] *Biol.* The passively floating or weakly swimming animal and plant life of a body of water; — by some applied chiefly to the organisms found near the surface. It is chiefly minute organisms, the plants being chiefly diatoms and blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ) and the animals largely protozoans, entomostracans, and various eggs and larvæ, but it includes also larger forms, as jellyfishes and salpas, that have only weak powers of locomotion. Fishes and other large actively swimming animals are not included. (Cf. NEKTON.) Opposed to *benthos.* — **plank-ton'ic** (plăŋk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

plan'ner (plăn'ĕr), *n.* One who plans; a projector; specif., *Scot.*, a landscape architect.

pla'no- (plā'nō-). Combining form from Latin *planus*, meaning *level.* See PLANI-.

plan'o-blast (plăn'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. πλάνος wandering (cf. PLANET) + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* The medusa form of a hydroid. — **plan'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

pla'no-con'cave, *a.* [*plano-* + *concave.*] Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other. See LENS, 1 **a**.

pla'no-con'vex, *a.* [*plano-* + *convex.*] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other. See LENS, 1 **a**.

plan'o-ga-mete' (plăn'ō-gȧ-mēt'), *n.* [Gr. πλάνος wandering + E. *gamete.*] *Bot.* One of the motile ciliated gametes, or zoögametes, found in isogamous plants, as many green algæ (Chlorophyceæ). Cf. APLANOGAMETE.

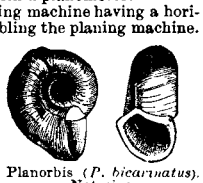
pla'no-graph'ic (plā'nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [*plano-* + *-graphic.*] Designating, or pertaining to, any process for printing from a flat surface, as lithography.

pla-nom'e-ter (plȧ-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*plano-* + *-meter.* Cf. PLANIMETER.] *Mach.* A surface plate.

pla-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of producing or gauging a plane surface, as with a planometer.

pla'no-mill'er, *n. Mach.* A milling machine having a horizontal spindle or spindles resembling the planing machine.

Pla-nor'bis (plȧ-nôr'bĭs), *n.* [NL.; *plano-* + L. *orbis* a circle.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of pulmonate fresh-water snails of the family Limnæidæ, having a more or less flattened or discoid shell and slender tentacles with eyes at the base. It is the type of a subfamily, **Pla'nor-bi'næ** (plā'-nŏr-bī'nē). — **pla-nor'bi-form** (plȧ-nôr'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **pla-nor'bine** (-bīn; -bĭn; 184), *a.* — **pla-nor'boid** (-boid), *a.*



Planorbis (*P. bicarinatus*). Nat. size.

plant (plănt; 277), *n.* [AS. *plante*, L. *planta* sprout, shoot, slip, cutting: cf. F. *plante.* In some senses fr. the v. Cf. PLANT, *v.*, PLANT sole of the foot.] **1.** A young tree, shrub, or herb, planted or ready to plant; a slip, cutting, or sapling; as, he has cabbage *plants* for sale. *Now Dial., Local, or Trade Term.* "A *plant* of stubborn oak." *Dryden.* **2.** The stem of a young tree used as a cudgel, pole, etc. *Obs.* **3.** Any member of the group of living organisms exhibiting irritability in response to stimuli, though generally without voluntary motion or true sense perception; a vegetable in the broad sense, as distinguished from an animal. Owing to the close relationship between the lower members of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, it is impossible to define *plant* in terms that will include all plants and exclude all animals (see ANIMAL, *n.*, 1). The majority of plants have *cells* commonly invested with a membrane or wall composed of cellulose; they obtain *food* elements from the soil in the form of salts in solution, and from the air in the form of carbon dioxide; and they form carbon compounds in the tissues by means of the green coloring matter chlorophyll (see CHLOROPHYLL, PHOTOSYNTHESIS). *Autogenetic development* is practically continuous, at least at certain points, during the life of the organism. In *reproduction*, the alternation of generations is usually marked, the sexual giving rise to the asexual, and vice versa. But even these criteria are not conclusive, as the *fungi* and other *saprophytes* have no chlorophyll, and depend, like animals, on plants for their nourishment. Their cell walls do not contain true cellulose, which is also wanting in the bacteria. In many fungi, moreover, the sexual generation is altogether suppressed, while in some algæ it is the only phase of the life cycle.

The *plant body* (thallus) may consist of a single cell, a group of cells, or a tissue of increasing complexity and differentiation. In the seed plants it exhibits three grand structural systems (fundamental, tegumentary, and vascular), each adapted to some particular function.

Plants may be *classified* according to an artificial or a natural system; in the former, now obsolete, one or two characters form the basis of comparison; in the latter all known characters are taken into account in connection with phylogenetic relationships (see CLASSIFICATION, 3). The most notable artificial system was that of Linnæus (1735), by which plants were divided into 24 *classes* according to the stamens. The first comprehensive natural system was that of A. L. de Jussieu (1789). Various other systems, as those of de Candolle, Lindley, Endlicher, Bentham and Hooker, etc., were proposed during the 19th century; many of these included only the higher plants. The classification of Engler and Prantl is now very generally adopted. It takes account of all plants, recognizing *phyla* or *divisions* (Abteilungen), *classes* (Klassen), *orders* (Reihen), *families* (Familien), *genera*, and *species*. The following slightly modified arrangement of the phyla, observed in this Dictionary, is in common use among American botanists; some authors, however, unite the Myxophyta and Thallophyta, while others regard the slime molds as animals: Myxophyta (slime molds), Thallophyta (algæ, fungi, and bacteria), Bryophyta (mosses and liverworts), Pteridophyta (ferns and fern allies), Spermatophyta (seed plants).

4. a The machinery, apparatus, fixtures, etc., employed in carrying on a trade or a mechanical or other industrial business; as, an electric-light *plant*, a fishing *plant*, etc. In the commercial sense, a *plant* may include real estate and all else that represents capital invested in the means of carrying on a business, exclusive of the raw material or the manufactured product. **b** A workshop or other apparatus complete; as, a bicycle *plant*. **c** By extension, the equipment of any institution; as, the *plant* of a college. **5.** In cant, technical, or slang senses. **a** Stolen goods or a place for storing them. *Thieves' Cant.* **b** A swindling plot or artifice, esp. when elaborate; a swindle; trick. *Slang.* **c** An oyster which has been bedded, in distinction from one of natural growth. **d** A young oyster suitable for transplanting. *Local, U. S.* **e** A crop or growth of something planted. **f** *Agric.* = CATCH, *n.*, 8. *Eng.* **g** A decoy or trap for wrongdoers; as, a *plant* for motorists traveling at an illegal speed. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

plant (plănt), *v. t.*; PLANT'ED; PLANT'ING. [AS. *plantian*, L. *plantare*: cf. F. *planter.* See PLANT a vegetable.] **1.** To put in the ground and cover, as seed, for growth; as, to *plant* maize; also, to set in the ground for growth, as a young tree, or a vegetable with roots.

2. To set firmly, as, or as if, in or on the ground; to fix; to set in position; to post or station; to attach or fix in place; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort; to *plant* a standard; to *plant* one's feet on solid ground; to *plant* policemen in the district.

Authorizing them to *plant* a colony wherever they liked in Virginia south of 40th parallel. *John Fiske.*

3. To implant or engender, as a passion, sentiment, idea, principle, habit, or the like; to introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen.

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger *Shak.*

4. To stock or provide with something, esp. plants; as, to *plant* a river with fish, a field with oaks; to *plant* a garden. **5.** To colonize or settle; to populate.

Intending to return and *plant* Delaware. *Winthrop.*

6. To establish (an animal) in a place in order to stock the locality; to introduce; as, to *plant* oysters in beds. **7.** To conceal; to hide, as stolen goods. *Thieves' Cant.* **8.** To cause (a blow or the like) to strike, usually in a specified place; to "land." *Slang or Colloq.* **9.** To place (gold, any valuable ore, or the like) in ground, a mine, or the like, to give a false impression of the richness of the property; to "salt;" as, to *plant* gold with a shotgun; the mine was skillfully *planted.*

to plant out, *Landscape Arch.*, to conceal by plants.

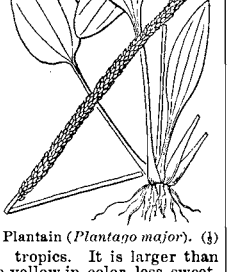
plant, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of planting. **2.** To settle in a new country or place, as colonists. *Obs.*

Plan-tag'e-net (plăn-tăj'ē-nĕt), *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *planta* sprig + *genesta*, or *genista*, broom plant: cf. F. *genêt.*] A member of the English royal house founded by Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. He was father of Henry II. by Matilda (daughter of Henry I. of England), whom he married in 1128. *Plantagenet* was adopted as a surname about 1461 by Richard of York (father of Richard III.), and probably originated as a nick name of Geoffrey, alluding to a sprig of broom worn in his bonnet. Henry II., Richard I., John, Henry III, Edward I., II., and III., Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., Edward IV and V., and Richard III. were the Plantagenet kings.

Plan'ta-gi-na'ce-æ (plăn'tȧ-jĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLANTAGO.] *Bot.* A family of metachlamydeous, dicotyledonous herbs, the plantain family, constituting the order **Plan'ta-gi-na'les** (-lēz), having spicate or capitate tetramerous flowers with a membranous or scarious corolla, and the fruit a pyxis or an indehiscent nutlet. *Plantago* is the type genus. — **plan'ta-gi-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Plan-ta'go (plăn-tā'gō), *n.* [L., plantain.] *Bot.* A large genus of acaulescent or short-stemmed herbs, typifying the family Plantaginaceæ, and having very small inconspicuous flowers in close bracted spikes or heads. They are widely distributed, several species, as *P. lanceolata* (the rib grass), *P. rugelii*, and *P. major*, being among the commonest weeds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

plan'tain (plăn'tăn; -tĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *plantago, -ginis.* Cf. PLANT sole of the foot; perh. named from its flat leaves.] Any plant of the genus *Plantago*, esp. the commonest species, *P. major.* They are chiefly dooryard or roadside weeds with narrow or elliptic leaves and spikes of minute greenish flowers.



Plantain (*Plantago major*). (½)

plan'tain, *n.* [Cf. F. *plantain-arbre, plantanier* (prob. from English), Sp. *plántano, plátano*; prob. same word as *plane* tree.] **a** A species of banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) sometimes treated as a variety of the common *M. sapientum.* **b** The fruit of this plant, which is a staple article of food throughout the tropics. It is larger than the ordinary banana, greenish yellow in color, less sweet, and more starchy. It is cooked in various ways.

plantain eater. Also **plantain cutter.** A bird of the family Musophagidæ; a touraco.

plan'tar (plăn'tȧr), *a.* [L. *plantaris*, fr. *planta* the sole of the foot.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot. — **plantar arteries,** *Anat.*, the two branches into which the posterior tibial artery divides. The *external* plantar artery anastomoses with a branch of the dorsalis pedis artery to form the **plantar arch.** — **p. cushion,** *Far.*, a thick pad of fibrous tissue behind and under the navicular and coffin bones. — **p. fascia,** *Anat.*, a dense fibrous membrane of the sole of the foot, binding together the deeper structures. — **p. ligaments,** *Anat.*, specif., the calcaneocuboid ligaments. — **p. nerves,** *Anat.*, the two nerves into which the posterior tibial nerve divides. — **p. veins,** *Anat.*, the veins which accompany the plantar arteries.

plan-ta'ris (plăn-tā'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *plantaris*, a.] *Anat.* A small muscle of the calf of the leg. It arises from the lower end of the femur and the posterior ligament of the knee joint, and is inserted, with the tendon of Achilles, by a very long, slender tendon into the calcaneum.

plan-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *plantatio*: cf. F. *plantation.*] **1.** Act or practice of planting. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The founding or establishing of something; esp., colonization; also, a colony, esp. in a new country. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A group, usually large, of plants or trees planted and under cultivation; esp., a grove or wood of planted trees. **4.** A place planted; land cultivated; esp., in the southern United States, West Indies, and many tropical and semi-tropical countries, an estate, usually large, and cultivated by laborers, formerly often slaves or convicts, who live thereon; as, a cotton *plantation.* **5.** In the State of Maine, a minor civil division, having a very simple form of government with little power.

plant cane. A stalk or shoot of sugar cane of the first growth from the cutting. Cf. RATOON, 1.

plant cutter. Any of several finchlike South American clamatorial passerine birds constituting the genus *Phytotoma* and family Phytotomidæ, having a serrated bill with which they cut off young shoots and buds of plants.

Plan'té' bat'ter-y (plăn'tā'). [After G. *Planté*, a Frenchman.] *Elec.* A type of storage battery with both electrodes of lead and the electrolyte of dilute sulphuric acid.

plant'er (plăn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that plants or sows; specif., a planting machine. Cf. LISTER, 2. **2.** One who owns or cultivates a plantation. **3.** A colonist in a new or uncultivated territory. **4.** An owner of a fishing or shipping plant. *Newfoundland.* **5.** A cattle thief who plants his plunder. *Australia.* **6.** One settled in the holding of an evicted tenant. *Ireland.* **7.** A snag fixed at one end in the river bed and standing almost rigidly; — disting. from *sawyer. Local, U. S.*

plan'ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *planta* sole + *-grade*: cf. F. *plantigrade.*] *Zoöl.* Walking on the sole with the heel touching the ground, as the bears and man. — *n.* A plantigrade animal; esp., a plantigrade carnivore.

plant'ing (plăn'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLANT. Specif.: *n.* **1.** A setting in the ground for cultivation, as seeds or plants; the forming of plantations, as of trees. **2.** That which is planted; a plantation. **3.** *Masonry.* The laying of the first foundation courses. *Eng.*

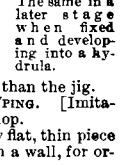
plant louse. Any of the small homopterous insects of the family Aphididæ, which live on plants and suck their juices; an aphid. Also, any of other small insects of similar habits, esp. of the family Psyllidæ, which leap, and are called *jumping plant lice.*

plants'man (plănts'mȧn), *n.* A dealer in, or grower of, plants; a horticulturist, nurseryman, or market gardener.

plant society. *Phytogeog.* A group or assemblage of plants growing together in the same ecological environment; a community of species governed by similar life conditions. The characteristic vegetation of a salt marsh is an example of a plant society, as also that of a sphagnum bog, a pine barren, etc. Edaphic plant societies are often called **plant formations.** See PHYTOGEOGRAPHY, ECOLOGY.

plan'tu-la (plăn'tū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. dim. See PLANTA.] *Zoöl.* A small cushionlike structure between the claws of many insects; a pulvillus. — **plan'tu-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

plan'u-la (plăn'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *planus* flat.] **1.** *Embryol.* A hollow single-layered blastula. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Zoöl.* The very young, free-swimming larva of cœlenterates. It usually has a flattened oval or oblong form, and consists of an outer layer of ciliated ectoderm cells and an internal mass of endoderm cells. Sometimes, a similar larva of some other animal. — **plan'u-lar** (-lȧr), **plan'u-late** (-lāt), *a.*, **plan'u-li-form'** (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.*, **plan'u-loid** (-loid), *a.*



A Planula of Jellyfish *B* The same in a later stage when fixed and developing into a hydrula.

planx'ty (plăŋks'tĭ), *n.* *Music.* An Irish melody for the harp, in triplets and slower than the jig.

plap (plăp), *v. i.*; PLAPPED (plăpt); PLAP'PING. [Imitative.] To move or fall with a splash; to plop.

plaque (plăk), *n.* [F. Cf. PLACK.] **1.** Any flat, thin piece of metal, clay, ivory, or the like, used, as on a wall, for ornament, inserted in furniture, etc. **2.** An ornamental brooch or the like worn on the person, esp. as the badge of an honorary order. **3.** *Med.* A patch or flat area, as of color on the skin. **4.** *Anat.* A blood plaque.

pla'quette' (plȧ'kĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *plaque.*] **1.** A small plaque, esp., in modern medal engraving, a small and delicate bas-relief, whether cast or struck from a die. **2.** *Anat.* A blood plaque.

plash (plăsh), *v. t.*; PLASHED (plăsht); PLASH'ING. [OF.

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planus level + *-ity.*] Quality of being plane. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

plank'age (plăŋk'ĕj), *n.* [OF *plancage.*] A form of port charge nominally or actually based on the use of planks in unloading or loading. *Now Rare.*

plank'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plankt Planked. *Ref Sp*

plank-tol'o-gy (plăŋk-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*plankton* + *-logy.*] The study of plankton. *Rare.*

plank'ways' (-wāz'), **plank'-wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the length of timber, as a plank is cut; lengthwise.

plank'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or constructed of, planks.

plan'less, *a.* Having no plan. — **plan'less-ly,** *adv.* — **plan'-less-ness,** *n.*

Pla'no-coc'cus, *n.* [NL.; *plano-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* A small genus of nonpathogenic ciliated bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, characterized by division in two planes.

pla'no-con'i-cal, *a.*, **pla'no-cylin'dric, -dri-cal,** *a.* See PLANO-.

pla-no'di-a (plȧ-nō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr πλάνος wandering + ὁδός way.] *Surg* A false passage.

plan-og'ra-phist (plăn-ŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A drawer of plans.

plan-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*plan* + *-graphy.*] Art of drawing plans. [PLANO-.]

pla'no-hor'i-zon'tal, *a.* See

pla'no-mill'ing machine. = PLANOMILLER.

pla'no-or-bic'u-lar, *a.* See

Pla'no-sar'ci-na (plā'nō-sär'sĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *plano-* + L. *sarcina* bundle, pack.] *Bacteriol.* A small genus of nonpathogenic ciliated bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, multiplying by division in three planes. They develop a red or an orange-red pigment in cultures.

pla'no-spi'ral (-spī'rȧl), *a.* See PLANO-. [PLANO-.]

pla'no-su'bu-late, *a.* See

plant. † PLAINT.

plant, *n.* [F. (16th century.] Ground plan. *Obs.*

plant, *n.* [L. *planta*, prob. orig. same word as *plant* a sprout: cf. F. *plante.*] Sole of the foot. *Obs*

plant, *n.* [Cf. OF. *plante*, plant, planted ground, plantation.] Prob., plantation; place where things are cultivated. *Obs & R.*

plan'ta (plăn'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PLANTÆ (-tē) [L., sole.] *Zoöl.* **a** The sole of the foot **b** The back side of the shank of a bird's leg. **c** The first joint of the tarsus of an insect.

plant'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

plant'age, *n.* [Cf. F. *plantage* a planting.] Vegetation; also, planting *Obs.*

plan'ta-gin'e-ous (plăn'tȧ-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* = PLANTAGINACEOUS.

plan'tain (plăn'tăn), *n.* [OF.] The plane tree *Platanus orientalis. Obs. or R.*

plantane. [day lily.]

plantain lily. The broad-leaved

plantain shoreweed. A small European plantaginaceous weed (*Littorella lacustris*).

plantain squirrel. An East Indian squirrel (*Sciurus notatus*).

plantain tree. = 2d PLANTAIN.

plant'al (plăn'tȧl), *a.* [See PLANT a vegetable.] Belonging or relating to plants. *Obs. or R.*

plantane. † PLANTAIN.

plan'ta-no, *n.* [Sp. *plántano.*] A plantain or its fruit. *Obs.*

plant association. *Phytogeog.* = PLANT SOCIETY.

plan-ta'tor (plăn-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] = PLANTER, a colonist; also, a transplanter *Obs.*

plant community = PLANT SOCIETY. [*n.* See -DOM.]

plant'er-dom (plăn'tĕr-dŭm),

plant'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

plant formation. *Phytogeog* See PLANT SOCIETY.

plant hemp. Jute.

plant house. Any structure in which plants are kept or grown; a glasshouse or conservatory

plant'i-cle (plăn'tĭ-k'l), *n* [Dim. of PLANT.] A young or embryonic plant. *Obs*

Plan'ti-gra'da (plăn'tĭ-grā'dȧ; plăn-tĭg'rȧ-dȧ), *n pl.* [NL. See PLANTIGRADE.] *Zoöl.* The plantigrade carnivores, as bears. Cf. DIGITIGRADA.

planting stick. A dibble.

plan'ti-soun, *n.* Also **plantoun.** [OF *planteison, planteson.* Cf. PLANTATION.] A plant. *Obs.*

plan-tiv'o-rous (plăn-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *planta* plant + *-vorous.*] Eating plants.

plant'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plant'let, *n.* A little plant.

plant'ling, *n* A plantlet.

plan-toc'ra-cy (plăn-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n* [*planter* + *-cracy.*] Government by planters; planters as a ruling class

plant'ule (plănt'ūl), *n.* [Dim. fr L. *planta*: cf. F *plantule.*] A plantlet; an embryo plant

plan'u-lan (plăn'ū-lȧn), *n.* *Zoöl* A planula.

Plan-u-loi'de-a (-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MESOZOA

pla'nure, *n* [OF.] A plain. *Obs.*

pla-nu'ri-a (plȧ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also, Anglicized, **plan'u-ry** (plăn'ū-rĭ). [NL.; Gr. πλάνος a wandering + *-uria.*] *Med.* Discharge of urine through an abnormal passage, as a fistula

plaq'uet. Var. of PLACCATE.

plas. † PLACE.

plasche. † PLASH.

plase. † PLACE, PLAICE.

plash, *adv.* With a plash or sound of plashing.

plaissier, plessier, to bend, interlace; orig. uncert.; cf. LL. *plaxitium* an inclosure formed by interwoven twigs or branches.] **1**. To cut partly, bend, and intertwine (branches, stems, etc.) into a hedge; also, to make or trim (a hedge) by so treating its branches, etc.; to pleach.

The hedges low and *plashed*. *T. Hardy.*

2. To bend down, interweave, or intwine. *Obs.*

plash (plăsh), *n.* A plashed branch, or, rarely, a plashed bush or the like. See PLASH, *v. t.* (above). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plash, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. D. *plassen*, G. *platschen*, prob. of imitative origin. Cf. SPLASH.] To splash.

Far below him *plashed* the waters. *Longfellow.*

plash, *n.* [See PLASH to splash.] **1**. A plashing; a splash. **2**. A heavy or sudden fall of water, esp. rain. **3**. A splash or dash (of color or light). *Rare.*

plash, *n.* [ME. *plasche*, AS. *plæsc* (*Oxf. E. D.*); cf. OD. *plasch*. Cf. PLASH to splash.] A small pool; a puddle.

plash'y (plăsh'ĭ), *a.*; PLASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PLASH'I-EST. [From PLASH pool.] Abounding with puddles; splashy.

plash'y (-ĭ), *a.* [See PLASH a splash.] Plashing; splashing; also, speckled, as if plashed with color. *Keats.*

-pla'si-a (-plā'zhĭ-ȧ), **-plasis**, **-plasy**. [NL. *-plasia*, *-plasis*, Gr. πλάσις a molding, πλάσσειν to mold.] Combining forms denoting *development*, *formation*; as, macro*plasia*.

plasm (plăz'm), *n.* [L. *plasma* anything formed or molded, Gr. πλάσμα, -ατος, fr. πλάσσειν to form, mold. Cf. PLASMA.] **1**. A mold or matrix. *Obs.* **2**. = PLASMA, in any of various senses.

-plasm. A combining form from Greek πλάσμα, *form*, used chiefly in biology to signify the *viscous material of an animal or vegetable cell*; as, proto*plasm*, endo*plasm*.

plas'ma (plăz'mȧ; 277), *n.* [See PLASM.] **1**. *Min.* A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, of various shades of green, and faintly translucent. **2**. *Anat. & Physiol.* The watery part of blood, lymph, or milk, as opposed to the corpuscles, or, in milk, the fat globules, etc., suspended in it; also, the juice that can be expressed from muscle. Plasma of blood differs from *serum* chiefly in containing the antecedent substance of fibrin, in addition to the constituents of serum. It ordinarily coagulates when removed from the body. **3**. *Biol.* Protoplasm. **4**. *Pharm.* A mixture of starch and glycerin, used as a substitute for ointments.

plas-mat'ic (plăz-măt'ĭk), **plas'mic** (plăz'mĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, plasma; protoplasmic; formative; plastic.

plas'mo- (plăz'mō-). Combining form for *plasm* or *plasma*.

plas-mo'di-al (plăz-mō'dĭ-ăl), **plas-mod'ic** (plăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a plasmodium.

plas-mo'di-o-carp' (-mō'dĭ-ō-kärp'), *n.* [*plasmodium* + *-carp*.] *Bot.* A fructification in certain slime molds, consisting of an elongated, sometimes branched, body within which spores develop. It is a modification of the plasmodium. Cf. ÆTHALIUM. — **plas-mo'di-o-car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *a.*

Plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra (-ŏf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See PLASMODIUM; -PHOROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of myxomycetes, or slime molds, typifying the family Plasmodiophoraceæ, mainly parasitic on roots. *P. brassicæ* causes club root.

Plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra'ce-æ (-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of myxomycetes constituting the Plasmodiophorales. They are parasitic in living plant cells, and develop a true plasmodium. — **plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

plas-mo'di-um (plăz-mō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PLASMA; 1st -ODE.] **1**. *Biol.* A multinucleate mass of naked protoplasm formed by the union of a number of amœbalike organisms; specif., *Bot.*, the vegetative body of the slime molds (Myxomycetes) formed by union of individuals developed from the spores. These plasmodia often occur on decaying logs. See MYXOMYCETES. Among animals, certain of the protozoans form plasmodia. **2**. *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus of protozoans of the class Sporozoa containing the malaria parasites. See MALARIA.

plas-mol'y-sis (plăz-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *plasmo-* + *-lysis*.] *Plant Physiol.* Contraction or shrinking of the cytoplasm in a living cell due to loss of water by exosmosis (see OSMOSIS). — **plas'mo-lyt'ic** (plăz'mō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

plas'mo-lyze (plăz'mō-līz), *v. t. & i.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Plant Physiol.* To subject to plasmolysis.

plas'mo-some (-sōm), *n.* [*plasmo-* + 2d *-some*.] *Biol.* The true nucleolus of a cell, as disting. from a karyosome.

-plast (-plăst). [Gr. πλαστός formed, molded, fr. πλάσσειν to form.] Combining form signifying *organized particle* or *granule*, *cell*; as, bio*plast*, leuco*plast*, etc.

plas'te-in (plăs'tē-ĭn), *n.* [G. *plasteïn*; Gr. πλαστός formed, molded + *-eïn*, as in *caseïn* casein; — from its tendency to pass over into hydrogel.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several substances produced as coagula by the action of solutions of rennin, papain, etc., on proteoses.

plas'ter (plȧs'tẽr), *n.* Formerly also *plaister*. [AS., a plaster (in sense 1), fr. L. *emplastrum*, Gr. ἔμπλαστρον, ἔμπλαστον, fr. ἐμπλάσσειν to daub on, stuff in; ἐν in + πλάσσειν to mold: cf. OF. *plastre* plaster (in sense 2), F. *plâtre*. Cf. PLASTIC, EMPLASTER, PIASTER.] **1**. *Med.* An external application of a consistency harder than ointment, prepared for use by spreading it on linen, leather, silk, or the like; as, a porous *plaster*; sticking *plaster*. It is adhesive at the ordinary temperature of the body. **2**. *Building.* A pasty composition, hardening on drying, used for coating walls, ceilings, and partitions. Ordinary plaster is made by slacking quicklime with water, and mixing in sand and some binding material, as hair or fiber. **3**. Short for PLASTER OF PARIS.

plaster of Paris [so called because orig. brought from a suburb of Paris]. **a** A white powdery substance, $(CaSO_4)_2H_2O$, formed by calcining gypsum till it is partially dehydrated. It forms with water a paste which soon sets, and is used for casts, moldings, etc. **b** Loosely, native gypsum.

plas'ter (plȧs'tẽr), *v. t.*; -TERED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING. [Cf. OF. *plastrer*, F. *plâtrer*. See PLASTER, *n.*] **1**. To overlay or cover with plaster or a similar material, as walls or ceilings. **2**. Hence, to smear or bedaub as if with plaster; as, cheeks *plastered* with rouge; to *plaster* one with flattery. **3**. To smooth over; to conceal, as with a covering of plaster. **4**. To apply a medicinal plaster to, as to a wound. **5**. To treat with plaster of Paris, as land, grapevines, wine, etc.; specif., to treat (wine) with plaster of Paris to improve the color, keeping qualities, etc., either, as is generally supposed, by abstraction of water with increase of alcoholic strength, or, chiefly, as some believe, by precipitation of albuminous matter.

plaster board. A board about ¼ inch thick composed of alternate layers of plaster and paper, used in building in place of lath and, at least, the first coat of plaster on walls.

plas'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plasters; hence: **a** One who applies plaster or mortar. **b** One who makes plaster casts.

plas'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLASTER. Hence: *vb. n.* **1**. Act or process of applying plaster or a plaster. **2**. **a** A covering of plaster. **b** = PLASTER, *n.*, 2.

plas'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Plastering used to finish architectural constructions, esp. that used for the lining of rooms. Ordinarily, mortar is used for the plain work, and plaster of Paris for the moldings and ornaments.

plas'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of plaster. — **plas'ter-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk). [Gr. πλαστικός fit for molding, plastic, fr. πλάσσειν to mold, to form.] A combining form signifying *developing*, *forming*, *growing*, as in hetero*plastic*.

plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *plasticus*, Gr. πλαστικός, fr. πλάσσειν to form, mold: cf. F. *plastique*.] **1**. Having power to give form or fashion to a mass; formative.

See *plastic* Nature working to this end. *Pope.*

2. Pertaining or appropriate to, characteristic of, or produced by, molding or modeling; — said of sculpture, ceramics, and the kindred arts, in distinction from painting and the graphic arts. "*Plastic* beauty." *J. S. Harford.* **3**. Capable of being molded or modeled, as clay or plaster. Hence: **a** Pliable; impressionable. **b** *Biol.* Capable of undergoing metabolic transformation; formative.

Syn. — See DUCTILE.

plastic force, *Physiol.*, the force which presumably acts in the growth and repair of the tissues. — **p. operation**, an operation in plastic surgery. — **p. surgery**, that branch of surgery concerned with the repair or restoration of lost, injured, or deformed parts of the body, chiefly by transfer of tissue.

plas-tic'i-ty (plăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Plastic quality or state. **2**. *Physiol.* Plastic force.

plas'tid (plăs'tĭd), *n.* [G. *plastiden*, pl., fr. Gr. πλάστιδες, pl. of πλάστις, fem. of πλάστης one who forms or molds.] *Biol.* **1**. A unit of protoplasmic matter; a cell. *Haeckel.* **2**. Any of certain small bodies of specialized protoplasm lying in the cytoplasm of some cells, esp. plant cells and certain protozoans, and serving in many cases as organs or places of special metabolic activities. Chloroplasts, chromoplasts, and leucoplasts of plants are examples.

plas'to-dy-na'mi-a (plăs'tō-dī-nā'mĭ-ȧ; plăs'tō-dĭ-nā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πλαστός molded + δύναμις power.] *Physiol.* Formative power. — **plas'to-dy-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *a.*

plas'tral (plăs'trăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a plastron.

plas'tron (plăs'trŏn), *n.* [F. *plastron* breastplate, plastron; cf. It. *piastrone*, LL. *plastra* a thin plate of metal. See PIASTER.] **1**. **a** In medieval armor, a metal breastplate, worn under the hauberk. **b** A protection for the breast of a fencer, usually a piece of leather stuffed or padded. **2**. *Zoöl.* **a** The ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle, consisting typically of nine symmetrically placed bones overlaid by horny plates. Also, the ventral armor of other animals, as of certain extinct amphibians or glyptodonts. **b** The modified posterior interambulacral area on the under side of spatangoid sea urchins. **3**. A trimming for the front of a woman's dress, often of different material, and narrowing from the shoulders to the waist. Also, the starched front of a man's shirt.

-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ). [See -PLAST.] Combining form denoting *act* or *process of forming*, *development*, *growth*; as in auto*plasty*.

plat (plăt), *v. t.*; PLAT'TED; PLAT'TING. [Prob. a var. of *plait*; perh. influenced by *plat* flat. Cf. PLAIT.] To interweave, or form by braiding or interweaving; to plait.

They had *platted* a crown of thorns. *Matt.* xxvii. 29.

plat, *n.* Work done by platting; a braid; plait. *Obs. or Dial.*

plat, *a.* [F. *plat*. See PLATE, *n.*] Flat; level; also, plain; straightforward; absolute. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **plat**, *adv.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plat, *n.* [Cf. F. *plat*. See PLAT, *a.*] **1**. A flat thing, as the flat of a sword, a flat piece of stone, the sole of the foot, etc.; also, a horizontal beam, plank, etc. *Obs. or R.* **2**. A surface; hence, place; locality. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3**. *Mining.* **a** A floor for loading, unloading, etc., of ore, etc., at the junction of a shaft with a level. **b** = STATION.

plat, *n.* [Cf. PLAT flat, which perh. caused this spelling, and PLOT a piece of ground.] **1**. A plot of ground.

This flowery *plat*, this sweet recess of Eve. *Milton.*

2. A plan, map, or chart; esp., a plan of a town site or the like. *Now Chiefly U. S.*

To note all the islands, and to set them down in *plat*. *Hakluyt.*

3. A plan, scheme, or outline, as of a course of action, a work of fiction or art, etc.; also, arrangement; design. *Obs.* **4**. *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The plan for organizing territorially the reformed church on a presbyterian basis; also, the body or assembly in charge of this, or the commission under the great seal of 1573 to carry it out.

plat (plăt), *v. t.* **1**. To plan; arrange; lay out. *Obs.* **2**. To make a plat, map, or chart of; to plot.

Plat'a-le'i-dæ (plăt'ȧ-lē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *platalea* a spoonbill.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds consisting of the spoonbills. It is often ranked as a subfamily of the Ibididæ, and then called **Plat'a-le-i'næ** (-lē-ī'nē). **Pla-ta'le-a** (plȧ-tā'lē-ȧ), containing the European spoonbill and allied species, is the type genus. — **pla-ta'le-ine** (-īn; -ĭn; 184), *a.*

Plat'a-na'ce-æ (plăt'ȧ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLATANUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Rosales), consisting of the single genus *Platanus*. — **plat'a-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Plat'a-nus (plăt'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PLANE the tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees, the plane trees, having light brown, often deciduous, flaky bark, large palmately lobed leaves, and small achlamydeous monœcious flowers in globose heads. They are natives of temperate regions. The Oriental plane (*P. orientalis*) and the American plane, buttonwood, or sycamore (*P. occidentalis*) are often planted for shade. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

plat'band' (plăt'bănd'), *n.* [F. *plate-bande*; *plat*, *plate*, flat, level + *bande* a band.] **1**. *Arch.* **a** A horizontal band forming a member of a building. The platband may be a lintel course, or it may be a flat arch, or one of a group of moldings. **b** Sometimes, an architrave or epistyle. **c** A list or fillet between the flutings of a column. **2**. A border of flowers, as in a garden; hence, any border.

plate (plāt), *n.* [OF. *plate* a plate of metal, a cuirass (cf. F. *plat* a plate, a shallow vessel of silver, other metal, or earth), fr. *plat* flat; perh. through LL. fr. Gr. πλατύς. Cf. PLACE, *n.*] **1**. A flat, or nearly flat, and relatively thin, piece of any material, orig. only of metal; a thick sheet, slice, or lamina; esp., a perfectly flat sheet of material of uniform thickness throughout; as, the back *plate* of a watch, etc.; a boiler or armor *plate*. Specif., *Engineering*, a sheet of rolled iron or steel a quarter of an inch or more thick. **2**. One of the broad pieces of metal, often on a backing, as of leather, which were used to reënforce and complete armor of linked mail; afterwards, that which made up plate armor; hence, armor of such plates in distinction from *mail*. See ARMOR, 1. **3**. A flat, smooth piece of metal on or from which anything is, or is to be, engraved, molded, deposited, or written; as, a door *plate*; specif., a piece of metal on which anything is engraved to be printed; hence, an impression from the engraved metal, or, loosely, from a woodcut; also, a full-page illustration printed on different paper from the rest of the book; as, a book with *plates*; a fashion *plate*. Also, a page of stereotype, electrotype, or the like, to be printed from; as, publisher's *plates*. **4**. A flat piece or part in any of various technical senses; as: **a** *Arch.* (1) A horizontal timber laid on a wall or supported on posts or corbels to carry the trusses of a roof or the rafters directly; — called also *wall plate* and *roof plate*. (2) A sill, as of a partition or other frame. *Eng.* **b** *Photog.* A sensitized sheet of glass, porcelain, metal, etc. See PHOTOGRAPHY, 1. **c** That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth in place. **d** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A lamina; a scute; a plaque or platelet. **e** *Railroads.* A plate rail; also, locally, a rail of an ordinary railroad. **f** *Baseball.* A small five-sided area (enveloping a diamond-shaped area one foot square) beside which the batter stands and which must be touched by some part of a player on completing a run; — called also *home base*, or *home plate*. See BASEBALL, *Illust.* **g** A very light steel racing horseshoe. **h** Short for FOOTPLATE, 2. *Australia.* **5**. One of the thin parts of the brisket of a beef animal. **6**. [Cf. Sp. *plata* silver.] A coin, usually of silver. *Obs.* "Islands were as *plates* dropp'd from his pocket." *Shak.* **7**. Hence, precious metal or bullion, esp. silver. *Hist.* **8**. Domestic vessels, utensils, ornaments, etc., esp. such as platters, dishes, flagons, cups, etc., of gold or silver or later, by extension, of other metal or of plated ware. **9**. Metallic ware which is plated. **10**. *Her.* A roundel of silver (argent). **11**. A prize, orig. a cup or the like, given to a winner in a contest; hence, loosely, a sporting contest for a prize; specif., in horse racing, a race for a prize, the contestants not making a stake. **12**. A small, shallow, and usually circular, vessel of china, earthenware, metal, or wood, from which food is eaten; hence, a plateful; also, formerly, a course or dish; as, a fish *plate*. Also, the food and service supplied to one person at table; as, dinner at five dollars a *plate*. **13**. A dish similar to a table plate passed in churches, etc., in taking collections; hence, a collection for worthy purposes; as, the *plate* was a generous one. **14**. Skins for fur linings of garments, sewed together and roughly shaped, but not finally cut or fitted. *Furriers' Cant.* **15**. *Hat Making.* The fine nap (as of beaver, hare's wool, musquash, nutria, or English black wool) on a hat the body of which is of an inferior substance, often of wool.

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plash'er, *n.* A stem used in laying, or plashing, a hedge; also, a man who plashes hedges.
plash'et, *n.* [*plash* pool + *-et*.] A pool; a puddle. *Dial.*
plash'ful, *a.* Plashy. *Obs.*
plash'ing-ly, *adv.* of *plashing*, p. pr.
plash'ment, *n.* Plashing, or water plashed. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*
plasht. Plashed. *Ref. Sp.*
plash wheel. = DASHWHEEL.
plas'ket (plȧs'kĭt), *n.* A basket. *Dial. Eng.*
plas'mase (plăz'mās), *n.* [*plasma* + *-ase*.] = THROMBIN.
plas-mat'i-cal (plăz-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. πλασματικός.] Formative; molding. *Rare.*
plas-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *plasmatio*: cf. OF. *plasmacion*.] A forming or molding. *Rare.*
plas'ma-top'a-rous (plăz'mȧ-tŏp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [See PLASMA; -PAROUS.] *Bot.* Designating reproduction, found in certain phycomycetous fungi (Peronosporaceæ), in which the conidia discharge their protoplasmic contents as a whole.
plas'ma-tor, *n.* [L.: cf. OF. *plasmateur*.] Creator. *Obs.*
plas'ma-ture, *n.* Form; also, things formed, as in molds. *Obs.*
plas'mo-cyte, *n.* [*plasmo-* + *-cyte*.] A white blood corpuscle.
plas'mode (plăz'mōd). *Biol.* = PLASMODIUM.
plas-mo'di-a, *n.*, *pl.* of PLASMODIUM.
plas-mo'di-ate (plăz-mō'dĭ-āt), *a.* *Biol.* Plasmodial.
Plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra'les (plăz-mō'dĭ-ŏf'ō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PLASMODIOPHORACEÆ.
plas'mo-gen (plăz'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*plasmo-* + *-gen*.] Essential substance of protoplasm. *R.*
Plas-mop'a-ra (plăz-mŏp'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *plasmo-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous fungi of the family Peronosporaceæ. *P. viticola* is the destructive downy mildew of the grape.
plas'mo-so'ma (plăz'mō-sō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SOMATA (-sō'mȧ-tȧ). [NL.] A plasmosome.
pla'some (plā'sōm; plăs'ōm), *n.* [G. *plasom*, short for *plasmatosom*; Gr. πλάσμα, -ματος, thing molded + σῶμα body; a trans. of G. *elementargebilde*.] *Biol.* A biophore or pangen. See BIOPHORE. *Wiesner.*
plasse. † PLACE.
plas'son (plăs'ŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. τὸ πλάσσον that which forms or molds.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of a cytode. *Haeckel.*
plaste. Obs. p. p. of PLACE.
plas'ter-bill', *n.* The surf scoter. *Massachusetts.*
plaster clover. White melilot.
plas'terd. Plastered. *Ref. Sp.*
plas'ter-ish, *a.* Plastery. *Obs.*
plas'ter-wise' (plȧs'tẽr-wīz'), *adv.* In the manner, or of the nature, of a plaster. *Rare.*
plas'tic, *n.* [L. *plasticus*.] A sculptor or molder. *Obs.*
plas'tic, *n.* [F. *plastique*.] Modeling of figures; sculpture; also, *pl.*, the figures modeled.
plas'ti-cal, *a.* Plastic. *Obs. or R.*
plas'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PLASTIC.
plas'ti-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1**. *Philos.* The doctrine of the plastic principle formerly supposed to reside in nature. **2**. Theory or practice of plastic art.
plas'tic-ly, *adv.* Plastically.
plas'tide. Var. of PLASTID.
plas-tid'i-um (plăs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] Plastid.
Plas'ti-do-zo'a (plăs'tĭ-dō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: *plastid* + *-zoa*.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PROTOZOA.
plas'ti-dule (plăs'tĭ-dūl), *n.* [G. *plastidul*, dim. of *plastid*. See PLASTID.] *Biol.* A molecule of protoplasm. — **plas-tid'u-lar** (plăs-tĭd'ū-lȧr). *Haeckel.*
plas'tin (plăs'tĭn), *n.* [See -PLAST.] *Chem.* A viscous, difficultly soluble nitrogenous substance found in the nucleus of cells, by some considered a modified nuclein.
plas'trum (plăs'trŭm). Var. of PLASTRON.
plasture. † PLASTER.
plat. † PLATE.
plat, *v. t.* To set; place. *Obs.*
plat, *v. t. & i.* [From PLAT, *a.*, flat.] To fall flat; to flatten. *Obs.*
plat, *v. t.* To strike; slap. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To hasten; hurry. *Obs.*
plat (plȧt), *n.* A buffet; a slap. *Obs. or Dial. Scot.*
plat, *n.* [F. *plate*, prop. fem. of *plat* flat.] A kind of flat-bottomed boat. *Obs.*
‖ **plat** (plȧ), *n.* [F.] A dish of food; esp., one of the several dishes at a meal.
Pla-tac'i-dæ (plȧ-tăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλάταξ a kind of fish.] See PLATAX.
plat'an (plăt'ăn) *or* **plat'ane** (-ān), *n.* [L. *platanus*. See PLANE the tree.] The plane tree.
plat'a-nist (-ȧ-nĭst), *n.* [L. *platanista* a sort of fish, Gr. πλατανιστής: cf. F. *plataniste*.] The susu. [*Zoöl.* Syn. of SUSU.]
Plat'a-nis'ta (-tȧ), *n.* [NL.]
Pla'tax (plā'tăks), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of East Indian deep-bodied, spiny-finned fishes. It constitutes a family, Platacidæ.
platch (plăch; *dial.* plăch), *n.*

16. Short for PLATE GLASS.
17. Silver; Spanish silver money; — **translating the Sp.** *plata;* as, a real of *plate.* See REAL.
18. *Old Cookery.* A kind of flat cake or sweetmeat. *Obs.*
plate of wind, in an organ flue pipe, the sheet or jet of air from the flue, which impinges on the upper lip of the mouth and sets in vibration the air column of the pipe.

plate (plāt), *v. t.;* PLAT'ED (plāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); PLAT'ING (plāt'ĭng). **1.** To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metal, either mechanically or chemically.
2. To overlay with metal plates; to arm with armor plate.
Thus *plated* in habiliments of war *Shak.*
3. To adorn with plated metal; as, a *plated* harness.
4. To beat into thin, flat pieces, or laminæ.
5. To impart a very high gloss to (paper) by subjecting to heavy pressure between polished metal plates.
6. *Print.* To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of.
7. To shoe (a horse) with racing plates.
8. *Mech.* To fix or secure with a plate or plates.
9. To make a plate culture of (bacteria, etc.).

plate armor *or* **armour.** **a** Defensive armor of plates of metal. See PLATE, *n.*, 2. **b** Strong metal plates for protecting war vessels, fortifications, etc.

pla-teau' (plȧ-tō'), *n.; pl.* E. -TEAUS (-tōz'), F. -TEAUX (*F.* -tō'; *E.* -tōz'). [F., fr. OF. *platel* a small flat thing. See PLATE.] **1.** A tract of land of considerable summit area, which is high, or distinctly above adjacent land on at least one side, a table-land. It may be but a few hundred feet above sea level or many thousands of feet above.
2. **a** An ornamental dish or salver; also, a plaque.
3. A style of woman's hat having a flat or plate-shaped top.

plate column *or* **tower.** *Chem. Engin.* An apparatus for bringing gases into intimate contact with liquid, consisting of a tall container filled with specially constructed plates through which the gas is caused to pass.

plate culture. The culture of bacteria in a solid nutrient medium spread in a thin layer on a glass plate or in a shallow dish. Called also **plate cultivation.**

plat'ed (plāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of PLATE, *v.* Hence: *a.* **a** Covered or furnished with plates or with metal, as for defense, ornament, strength, or the like. **b** Overlaid with a different and richer material, esp. gold or silver; as, *plated* forks; a *plated* hat (cf. PLATE, *n.*, 15); *plated* ware. **c** Consisting of, or made into, thin sheets or plates.

plate'ful (plāt'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to fill a plate; the contents of a filled plate.

plate girder. *Arch. & Engin.* A built-up steel or rolled iron girder having a solid web of one or more plates.

plate glass. A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates and flattened by heavy rollers.

plate'let, *n.* [*plate* + *-let.*] A minute platelike body.

plate lock. A lock in which the outer case is of hard wood.

plate machine. **a** *Elec.* A frictional machine with a flat plate or disk of glass revoluble against rubbers. **b** *Ceramics.* A potter's wheel adapted esp. for molding plates, etc.

plate mark. **1.** = HALL MARK.
2. The depressed margin of an engraving made by the pressure of the plate upon the dampened paper.

plat'en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *platine,* fr *plat* flat. See PLATE.] **1.** A flat plate of metal; now, esp., one that presses against something, or against which something is pressed; specif.: *Mach.* **a** The part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type and by which the impression is made. **b** An analogous part of a typewriter. **c** The movable table of a planer or similar machine tool. **d** *Founding.* A diaphragm or plate, in a molding machine, against which the flask is forced by pressure from below.
2. = PATEN, 2. *Obs.*

plate paper. **a** Orig., a somewhat soft unsized paper with a smooth dull finish used in printing from incised (engraved) plates. **b** Paper of similar appearance, as a heavy book paper calendered to a dull finish. **c** Plated paper.

plate press. A press with a flat carriage and a roller, used for printing from engraved steel or copper plates.

plate printing. Act or process of printing from an engraved plate or plates. In printing from a copper or steel plate the lines are filled with ink, and the impression taken by pressing it under the roller of a plate press.

plat'er (plāt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who plates. See PLATE, *v.*, 1.
2. A workman engaged in making ship-armor plate, boiler plate, etc., or in placing such work in position.
3. *Horse Racing.* A horse that runs chiefly in plate, esp. selling-plate, races; hence, an inferior race horse.
4. A machine for calendering paper.

plat'er-esque' (plăt'ĕr-ĕsk'), *a.* [Sp. *plateresco,* fr. *plata* silver.] *Arch.* Resembling silver plate; — said of certain architectural ornamentation, often ornate.

plate'-roll', *v. t.;* -ROLLED' (-rōld'); -ROLL'ING. To press or glaze (paper) in a plate calender. See CALENDER, *n.*, 2.

plate wheel. *Mech.* A wheel the rim and hub of which are connected by a continuous plate of metal.

plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *n.* [*plat,* a. + *-form:* cf. F. *plateforme.*] **1.** A plane surface or figure; any surface. *Obs.*
2. A plan; map; design; pattern; chart, as, the *platform* of a house; hence, any plan, design, or scheme. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: A plan of ecclesiastical or religious polity or principles; as, the Cambridge *platform.* Cf. sense 7, below.
3. The site or area of a building or the like. *Obs.* Fig.: **a** Ground, foundation, or basis of anything. *Obs. or R. Oxf. E. D.* **b** A plane, as of conduct, thought, discussion, etc.
4. A horizontal and generally flat surface, usually higher, though rarely lower, than the adjoining ground or floor; as, a street car *platform;* the *platform* of a depot; a gun *platform;* esp., a raised flooring, stage, or dais, in a hall or the like, on which speakers, performers, etc., sit or stand.
5. Fig.: **a** Public speaking; public addresses collectively. **b** *Eng.* The supporters of a movement who appear on the platform at a meeting in its support. *Oxf. E. D.*
6. *Naut.* A light partial deck next below the orlop or, when there is no orlop, the berth deck. There may be several platforms forward and aft, called upper and lower.
7. A declaration of the principles on which a group of persons or a party stand and on which they appeal for support; esp., a declaration of principles and policies of government adopted by a political party.

plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *v. t.* **1.** To form a plan of; to outline. *Obs.*
2. To furnish with a platform.
3. To place on or as on a platform.

plat'form', *v. i.* To speak in public. *Oxf. E. D.*

platform car. *Railroads.* A car without permanent raised sides or covering; a flat car.

plat'formed' (plăt'fôrmd'), *a.* Furnished with, or surmounted by, a platform; level on top like a platform.

platform scale. A weighing machine with a flat platform on which objects are weighed.

platform spring. A compound spring for the underbody of a vehicle, consisting of four laminated springs, two longitudinal and two transverse, connected rectangularly.

plat'ic (plăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *platicus* general, summary, fr. Gr. πλατυκός broad.] *Astrol.* Not exact; imperfect; — said of the conjunction or aspect of two planets when not within a degree, but within half the sum of the "orbs" of the two planets. — **plat'ic-ly,** *adv.*

plat'i-na (plăt'ĭ-nȧ; plȧ-tē'nȧ; 277), *n.* [Sp. or NL. See PLATINUM.] *Chem.* Platinum.

plat'i-nam'mine (plăt'ĭ-năm'ĭn; -ēn; 183), *n.* Also **plat'i-nam'ine, -nam'min, -nam'in.** [*platinum* + *ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of a large number of complex compounds of platinum containing ammonia, specif. one formed from a platinic salt, as $PtR_4(NH_3)_4$, $PtR_4(NH_3)_3$, $PtR_4(NH_3)_2$, or PtR_4NH_3, in which R may be OH, Cl, NO_3, etc. Cf. PLATOSAMMINE.

plat'i-nate (plăt'ĭ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of platinic acid.

plat'ing (plăt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLATE. Hence: *n.*
1. Art or process of covering anything with a plate or plates, or with a coating of metal.
2. Preparation of metal plates, esp. for use in erecting boilers, plate-girder work, etc.
3. Act of shoeing a horse with plates.
4. A thin coating of metal laid on another metal.
5. A coating of metal plates; specif., defensive armor of metal (usually steel) plates.
6. *Horse Racing.* Racing for plates. See PLATE, *n.*, 11. *Eng.*
7. In decorative windows, the practice of getting a color not obtainable in one piece of glass, by backing up one piece with another. Also, the secondary piece itself.

plat'i-ni- (plăt'ĭ-nĭ-). *Chem.* Combining form indicating the *presence of,* or *derivation from, quadrivalent platinum.*

pla-tin'ic (plȧ-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, platinum; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence. Cf. PLATINOUS.

platinic acid, platinic hydroxide, $Pt(OH)_4$, as a weak acid. It is obtained as a reddish brown precipitate which dissolves in excess of caustic alkalies, forming *platinates.*

plat'i-nif'er-ous (plăt'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*platini-* + *-ferous.*] Yielding platinum; as, *platiniferous* sand.

plat'i-ni-rid'i-um (-nĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A natural alloy of iridium with platinum and other allied metals, occurring in silver-white or grayish metallic grains. Sp. gr., 22.6–22.8.

plat'i-nize (plăt'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.;* PLAT'I-NIZED (-nīzd); PLAT'I-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To cover, treat, or combine with platinum. — **plat'i-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n.*

plat'i-no- (plăt'ĭ-nō-). Combining form for *platinum* or *platinous.*

plat'i-no-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2Pt(CN)_4$, formed by the union of platinous cyanide and hydrocyanic acid.

plat'i-no-cy'a-nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd; 183), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A salt of platinocyanic acid. Barium platinocyanide is used in luminescent screens for Röntgen rays, etc.

plat'i-noid (plăt'ĭ-noid), *a.* [*platino-* + *-oid.*] Resembling platinum. — *n.* **a** An alloy chiefly of copper, nickel, and zinc, used for forming electrical resistance coils and standards. **b** Any metal allied to platinum.

plat'i-no-type' (plăt'ĭ-nō-tīp'; plȧ-tĭn'ō-), *n.* [*platino-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A permanent print in platinum black obtained by the use of a platinum salt in the sensitizing solution or developer; also, the process of making such pictures.

plat'i-nous (plăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, platinum; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a lower valence. Cf. PLATINIC.

plat'i-num (plăt'ĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. earlier *platina,* fr. Sp. *platina,* fr. *plata* silver, LL. *plata* a thin plate of metal. See PLATE; cf. PLATINA.] *Chem.* A heavy, almost silver-white metallic element, ductile and malleable, but very infusible and resistant to most chemical reagents (it is slowly soluble in aqua regia); — formerly called also *platina.* **Symbol,** *Pt;* **atomic weight,** 195.2. **Melting point,** 1755° C. (3191° F.). Platinum is usually found as small grains in alluvial material. Native platinum is alloyed with iron, iridium, osmium, etc., and its sp. gr. is 14-19, that of the pure metal being 21-22. The only native compound of platinum is the arsenide, sperrylite. Most of the world's platinum comes normally from the Ural Mountains, but when the supply from Russia was cut off, South American platinum figured more and more in the world trade. The metal is used for chemical vessels and as a catalyser in chemical processes, as a dental filling, for spark points, and (since its price rose above that of gold) for jewelry. See also PLATINUM BLACK. Chemically, platinum is bivalent (platinous compounds) and quadrivalent (platinic compounds).

platinum black. *Chem.* A soft, dull-black powder of metallic platinum obtained by reduction and precipitation from its solutions. It is employed as a carrier of oxygen.

platinum lamp. **a** A kind of incandescent electric lamp having a platinum filament. **b** An aphlogistic lamp. **c** Döbereiner's lamp.

platinum metals. *Chem.* The group of metallic elements which in their chemical and physical properties resemble platinum. These are the light **platinum group,** viz., rhodium, ruthenium, and palladium, whose specific gravities are about 12, and the **heavy platinum group,** viz., osmium, iridium, and platinum, whose specific gravities are over 21.

platinum process. *Photog.* The platinotype process.

platinum sponge. *Chem.* Metallic platinum in a gray, porous, spongy form, obtained by reducing the double chloride of platinum and ammonium. It occludes (see OCCLUDE, 3) oxygen, hydrogen, and certain other gases, to a high degree, and is employed as an agent in oxidizing.

plat'i-tude (plăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. *plat* flat. See PLATE.]
1. Quality or state of being flat, dull, or insipid; triteness; commonplaceness; staleness of ideas or language.
To hammer one golden grain of wit into a sheet of infinite *platitude.* *Motley.*
2. A thought or remark which is flat, dull, trite, or weak; a dull, stale, or insipid truism; a commonplace.
Syn. — See COMMONPLACE.

plat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Platitudinous. — *n.* One given to uttering or writing, or dealing in, platitudes. — **plat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

plat'i-tu'di-nize (-tū'dĭ-nīz), *v. i.;* -NIZED (-nizd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To utter platitudes. — **plat'i-tu'di-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n.* — **plat'i-tu'di-niz'er** (-nīz'ĕr), *n.*

plat'i-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or abounding in, platitudes; of the nature of a platitude. — **plat'i-tu'di-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **plat'i-tu'di-nous-ness,** *n.*

Pla-ton'ic (plȧ-tŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Platonicus,* Gr. Πλατωνι-
Pla-ton'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } κός: cf. F. *platonique.*] Of or pert. to Plato, or his philosophy, school, or opinions. — **Pla-ton'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **Pla-ton'i-cal-ness,** *n.*
Platonic bodies *or* **solids,** *Geom.,* the five regular geometrical solids; namely, the simple tetrahedon, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. — **P. love,** a spiritual comradeship or love, in which there is no element of sexual desire, esp. between persons of opposite sex. — **P. period,** the period of complete revolution of the equinoctial points by precession. = PLATONIC YEAR. — **P. solid.** = PLATONIC BODY. — **P. year,** the cycle of about 26,000 years in which a complete revolution of the equinoctial points is accomplished. See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.

Pla-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** A follower of Plato; a Platonist.
2. One who loves with a Platonic love.

Pla'to-nism (plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The philosophy of Plato (b. 427, d. 347 B.C.), who is usually reckoned the greatest thinker of all time in what passes for the province of philosophy, this without denying Aristotle's superior merits in using the master's insights to found the sciences of Nature and Man I Plato had learned from Socrates how to analyze views and opinions so as to separate the permanent from the transient and variable: looking in the former (the permanent) for the causal elements which explain the changes in the world of experience. His great discovery is the principle of the **self-moved** as the origin of the transient and variable There are two orders of being in the world: (*a*) the self-moved and (*b*) whatever is moved by another. In the Phædrus (245) he says: The soul is immortal because movement belongs to it essentially; that which derives its motions and changes from another ceases to live when it ceases to move: . . the self-moving (τὸ αὐτὸ ἀ· τὸ κινοῦν) is the origin and fountain of all movement in the world and it is the very essence of the soul There is (Laws, 894) motion which is derived from other things and can be imparted again to other things but cannot move itself; and a second kind of motion which can move itself as well as other things . . . and is the source of all motion in the world; it is the eldest and mightiest principle of change, while derivative motion is secondary . . . ; the self-moved is of the same nature with that which we call soul (408). (So in the Phædon, the Republic, the Timæus, the Sophist, etc.) II. Corresponding to the two orders of being are the two orders of knowing, sense experience and philosophy. Philosophy knows self-movement as the ultimate explanation of the world of change. It is sure that all ultimate being is self-moved and that everything changing and variable is dependent on some self-moving center. Independent being composed of self-moving centers Plato names IDEAS. III. An idea (ἰδέα or εἶδος) is a self-moved being of the nature of Soul or Life, and an Idea must be presupposed as the independent being underlying every phenomenon, more or less removed from it, and connected by a longer or shorter causal chain (See IDEA, 9; also ENTELECHY and ARISTOTELIANISM.) IV Plato's use of the word TRUTH (ἀλήθεια) is founded on this distinction of dependent and independent being The more nearly it approaches to self-movement, the more truth a being has This is an implication that all beings are in some way connected with the realization of self-movement in its highest form as Reason (Νοῦς), and Aristotle's works are inspired with this thought V. The BEAUTIFUL is the shining splendor of self-movement (Phædrus). The appearance of self-activity in matter makes it beautiful VI. The GOOD. Plato finds the self-moved altruistic; it moves others besides itself In the Timæus the self-moved as the Good creates the world "Having no envy, He desired that all things should be as like Himself as possible . . . He created the world to be a

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t. & i. [Imitative.] To splash; to besmear *Rare or Dial. Eng.*
plate. † PLAT.
plat'e-asm (plăt'ē-ăz'm), **plat'e-as'mus** (-ĭ-ăz'mŭs), *n* [Gr. πλατειασμός.] Broad pronunciation; Doric accent. [BAND.]
plate'band'. Var. of PLAT-BAND.
plate beam. = PLATE GIRDER.
plate bone. The scapula.
plate bulb. A steel or iron plate with a thickened edge of bulbous section. [*n.*, 2.
plate calender See CALENDER.
plate coupling. *Mach.* = FLANGE COUPLING
plate electric machine. = PLATE MACHINE a.
plate'fish', *n.* A West Indian trunkfish (*Lactophrys triqueter*). [ships *Hist.*
plate fleet. A fleet of plate
plate'-glazed', *a. Paper Making.* Glazed in the plate calender. See CALENDER, *n.*, 2. — **plate glazing.** Cf. WEB GLAZING.
plate hat. *Hat Making.* See PLATE, *n.*, 15.
plate horse. = PLATER. 4
plate keel. *Shipbuilding* A keel made of a flat plate or plates.
plate lead (lĕd). Platine. *Obs.*
plate'less. *a.* See -LESS.
plat'el-minth (plăt'ĕl-mĭnth), **Plat'el-min'thes** (-mĭn'thēz), etc. Vars of PLATYHELMINTH, etc.
plate matter. Matter cast in stereotype plates for sale to various newspapers.
plate metal Refined iron run in molds and broken up for remelting or for use in a mix.
plate method. = PLATE CULTURE.
plate oven *Glass Blowing.* A double oven in one part of which the split cylinders of sheet or cylinder glass are heated before being flattened, the sheets then being placed in the other chamber to be annealed.
plate piece. The under side of a fore quarter of beef; rattleran.
plate proof. *Print.* A proof taken from a plate.
plater † PLATTER.
plate rail. **1.** *Railroads.* A plate. See PLATE, *n.*, 4 e. — **p. railway.**
2. A rail or narrow shelf along the upper part of a wall to hold plates, etc.
plat'er-er (plăt'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who plates articles *Obs.* — **plat'er-y,** *n.* *Obs.*
plate ship A treasure ship, esp. one of the Spanish treasure ships from America. *Hist.*
plate tracery See TRACERY
plate vein. A horse's cephalic vein. *Obs* [See PLATE, *n.*, 4 e
plate'way', *n.* A plate railway.
plate'-web' gird'er. = PLATE GIRDER.
plate'work', *n.* Plated work. *Rare.* — **plate' work'er,** *n. Rare.*
plateyne † PLATEN.
‖ **plat-fond'** (plȧ'fôn'; plȧ-fŏnd'), *n.* [F.] = PLAFOND.
platform bridge. A movable planking laid between platforms of railroad passenger cars. *U. S.*
platform carriage. A low-hung four-wheeled truck for carrying heavy material. [*n.*, 6.
platform deck. = PLATFORM,
plat'form'er. *n.* 1. One who draws up or designs a platform or plan. *Obs.*
2. A public speaker.
plat'form'ist, *n.* A public speaker; platformer — **plat'-form-is'tic,** *a.*
platform wagon *or* **waggon.** A platform carriage.
platfute, *a. & adv* Flat-footed; flat-footedly. *Obs Scot.*
Plat'hel-min'thes (plăt'hĕl-mĭn'thēz), **plat'hel-minth** (plăt'hĕl-mĭnth), **-min'thic** (-mĭn'thĭk). Vars. of PLATYHELMINTHES, etc [*Scot.*
plat'ie (plăt'ĭ), *n.* A little plate.
pla-til'la (plȧ-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A Silesian white linen. *Obs. or R.*
platin. Var. of PLATEN.
plat'i-nate (plăt'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* = PLATINIZE [low.
platina yellow. Platinum yel-
plat'ine, *n.* [F.] In an old form of loom, a piece of lead used to counterbalance the treadle. *Obs.*
plating number. See LLOYD'S NUMBERS.
plat'i-ni-chlo'ric (plăt'ĭ-nĭ-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* Chloroplatinic.
plat'i-ni-chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid** Chloroplatinate.
plat'i-no-chlo'ric (-nō-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* Chloroplatinous.
plat'i-no-chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd), *n* Also **-rid.** Chloroplatinite
plat'i-node (plăt'ĭ-nō d). *n.* [*platino-* + 2d *-ode.*] A cathode. *R.* [THERMOMETER.]
platinum thermometer. See
platinum yellow. A pigment consisting of an alkaline chloroplatinate.
platique. † PLATIC.
plat'i-tu'di-nal (plăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* Platitudinous. *Rare.*
plat'i-tu'di-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* Utterance of platitudes.
plat'lings, *adv.* [*plat,* a. + 2d *-ling.*] Flatlings *Obs. Scot*
plat'ly, *adv.* Flatly; plainly; simply; directly *Obs.*
plat'ness, *n.* Flatness. *Obs.*
Pla-to'da (plȧ-tō'dȧ), **Pla-to'des** (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλατύς flat + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* Syns of PLATYHELMINTHES. — **plat'ode** (plăt'ōd), *a. & n.*
plat'oid (plăt'oid), *a.* [*platy-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Broad and flat; resembling a flatworm.
pla-tom'e-ter (plȧ-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πλατύς flat + *-meter.*] = PLANIMETER.
pla-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλάτος breadth + *-metry.*] *Geom.* Measuring the breadth of objects, as rivers.
Pla-to'ni-an. *n.* Platonist. *R.*
Pla'to-ni'cian (plā-tō-nĭ'shĭ'ăn), *n.* A Platonist. *Rare.*
Pla-ton'i-cism (plȧ-tŏn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* = PLATONISM, 3. *Rare.*

blessed God." The self-moved as the Good creates the world and makes the intellectual processes. This thought in after times made Neoplatonism. *W. T. Harris.*
2. A tenet of Platonic philosophy; a saying of Plato or one resembling his.
3. The doctrine or practice of Platonic love.

Pla'to-nist (plā'tō-nĭst), *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato.

Pla'to-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, Plato, Platonists, or Platonism.

Pla'to-nize (plā'tō-nīz), *v. i. & t.* To adopt, imitate, explain by, or conform to, Platonic opinions, reasoning, or philosophy; esp., to idealize; to emphasize ideal characteristics.

pla-toon' (plȧ-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *peloton* a ball of thread, a group of men, a platoon, *pelote* a ball of things wound round. See PELLET.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A body of men who fired together; also, a small body of soldiers drawn up in a hollow square to strengthen the angles of a formation. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** Now, a subdivision of a military tactical unit such as a company, troop, field battery, etc., under a lieutenant, and itself usually subdivided into sections and squads. In the United States army there are five (formerly there were usually two) platoons to an infantry company and two platoons to a battery. A cavalry platoon has 32 MEN. The British use *half company* instead of *platoon.*
2. Fig., a company of people; a squad; a set; a coterie.
3. *Mil.* A volley. *Obs.*

pla-to'sam-mine (plȧ-tō'sȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **pla-to'sa-mine, -sammin, -samin.** [*platoso-* + *ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A platinum-ammonia compound formed from a platinous salt, as $PtR_2(NH_3)_4$, $PtR_2(NH_3)_3$, $PtR_2(NH_3)_2$, or PtR_2NH_3, in which R may be OH, Cl, NO_3, etc. See PLATINAMMINE.

platoso-, platos-. *Chem.* Combining form denoting the *presence of*, or *derivation from, platinous platinum.*

Platt'deutsch' (plȧt'doich'), *n.* [G.; *platt* flat (cf. PLAT flat) + *deutsch* German.] The language of North Germany, a Low German tongue now spoken chiefly by the less educated classes. It comprises a number of dialects, and until about the middle of the 17th century was cultivated as a literary language. See INDO-EUROPEAN; cf. SAXON.

plat'ten (plăt''n), *v. t.* [See PLAT, *a.*] **1.** To flatten. *Obs.*
2. To clinch (a nail). *Scot. Obs. or R.*
3. *Glass Making.* To flatten and make into sheets or plates.

plat'ten, *n. Glass Making.* A flat cake of well-rammed clay on which the glass is placed in the plate oven.

plat'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One that plats or braids; a plaiter.

plat'ter, *n.* [ME & AF. *plater,* fr. F. *plat* plate, flat. See PLATE.] A large plate or dish for serving meat, etc.

plat'ting (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLAT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that plats or braids; plaiting.
2. Plaited strips of bark, cane, straw, etc., as for hats.

plat'y (plăt'ĭ), *a.* Like a plate; consisting of plates; flaky. *Obs.,* exc. of geological or mineral formations.

plat'y- (plăt'ĭ-). Combining form from Greek πλατύς, *broad, wide, flat;* as, *platypus, platycephalous.*

plat'y-ce-phal'ic (-sē-făl'ĭk) } *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. κεφαλή
plat'y-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs) } head.] Broad-headed. — **plat'y-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.*

Plat'y-ce'ri-um (-sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. κηρίον honeycomb.] *Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australasia. They are chiefly epiphytic, with large, flat, curiously lobed fronds often resembling the antlers of a stag, whence they are called *staghorn ferns.* The sori are borne in irregular patches on the fertile fronds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Plat'y-co'don (-kō'dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. κώδων bell.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of handsome campanulaceous perennials. *P. grandiflorum,* of China and Japan, has large blue or white bell-shaped flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Plat'y-hel-min'thes (-hĕl-mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, worm.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive group, in modern classifications a phylum, comprising the turbellarians, trematodes, and cestodes. They are soft-bodied, bilaterally symmetrical, usually much flattened worms, and may be unsegmented, or composed of a series of proglottides formed by strobilation. The body is built up of ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm, but a body cavity is wanting, the space between the body wall and the various organs being filled up with parenchyma. The excretory system is typically a system of tubules permeating the body and usually communicating with the exterior, which end in flame cells. A part of the ovary is often modified into a vitellarium. — **plat'y-hel'minth** (-hĕl'mĭnth), *n.* — **plat'y-hel-min'thic** (-hĕl-mĭn'thĭk), *a.*

plat'y-pel'lic (-pĕl'lĭk), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. πέλλα a wooden bowl (but taken to mean, pelvis).] *Anat.* Having a broad pelvis. See PELVIC INDEX.

Pla-typ'ter-a (plȧ-tĭp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. πτερον a wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects including the termites, biting lice (Mallophaga), and allied forms. They have an incomplete metamorphosis, mandibulate mouth parts, and four broad wings, if wings are developed.

Plat'yr-rhi'na (plăt'ĭr-rī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* A division of monkeys, the American as distinguished from the Old World apes and monkeys. They have a broad nasal septum, usually thirty-six teeth, and often a prehensile tail. Opposed to *Catarrhina.*

plat'yr-rhine (plăt'ĭr-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* **a** *Anthropom.* = PLATYRRHINIAN. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Platyrrhina. — *n.* A platyrrhine person or animal.

plat'yr-rhin'i-an (plăt'ĭr-rĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. ῥίς nose.] Having a short broad nose, or a high nasal index. — *n.* A platyrrhinian person. — **plat'yr-rhin** (plăt'ĭr-rĭn), *n.* — **plat'yr-rhin-ism** (-ĭz'm), **plat'yr-rhi'ny** (-rī'nĭ), *n.*

pla-tys'ma (plȧ-tĭz'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πλάτυσμα flat piece.] *Anat.* A broad, thin layer of muscle on each side of the neck immediately under the superficial fascia. Also called **pla-tys'ma my-oi'des** (mī-oi'dēz).

Plat'y-som'i-dæ (-sŏm'ĭ-dē; -sō'mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλατύσωμος broad-bodied; πλατύς + σῶμα body.] *Paleon.* A family of Carboniferous and Permian ganoids having a deep compressed body covered with rhombic scales joined by peg-and-socket joints. The type genus is **Plat'y-so'mus** (-so'mŭs). — **plat'y-so'mid** (-mĭd), *a. & n.*

Plat'y-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. στήμων warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A Californian genus of small annual papaveraceous herbs with linear leaves and pale yellow flowers, whence the species are known as *creamcups.*

plau'dit (plô'dĭt), *n.* [From L. *plaudite* (said by players at the end of a performance), 2d pers. pl. imperative of *plaudere* to applaud. Cf. PLAUSIBLE.] Act of applauding; a mark or emphatic expression of applause or approval, as by clapping the hands; a round of applause.

Not in the shouts and *plaudits* of the throng. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — Acclamation, encomium, approbation.

plau'di-to-ry (plô'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Applauding; applausive.

plau'si-bil'i-ty (plô'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being plausible; also, something plausible.

plau'si-ble (plô'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *plausibilis* praiseworthy, fr. *plaudere, plausum,* to applaud, clap the hands, beat. Cf. EXPLODE.] **1.** Worthy of being applauded. *Obs.*
2. Obtaining approbation or favor; agreeable; affable; obtaining general approval; popular; as, *plausible* manners.
3. Superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable; apparently right or trustworthy; specious; as, a *plausible* pretext.
4. Using specious arguments or discourse; fair-spoken.
5. Applausive; plauditory. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SPECIOUS.

plau'sive (plô'sĭv), *a.* [L. *plaudere, plausum,* to applaud.]
1. Applauding; manifesting praise. *Young.*
2. Plausible; agreeable; specious. *Obs.*

Plau'tine (plô'tĭn; -tīn; 277), *a.* [L. *Plautinus.*] Of, pert. to, or in the style of, the Roman comic dramatist Plautus (d. 184 B. C.), noted for vivacious broad humor.

play (plā), *v. i.;* PLAYED (plād); PLAY'ING. [ME. *pleien,* AS. *plegian, plegan;* cf. AS. *plega* play, game, quick motion; prob. akin to OD. *pleien* to frolic.] **1.** To exercise or occupy one's self; to have operation or effect; work. *Obs.*
2. Of a cock bird, to exhibit itself, as by strutting, etc.
3. To move, operate, or have effect in a lively or brisk and irregular, intermittent, or alternating manner, as wind, flame, lightning, waves, or iridescence; specif.: to dart or fly to and fro; to flutter, vibrate, or the like.

Even as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shak.*

4. To boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
5. To discharge, eject, or fire something, or to be discharged, ejected, or fired, repeatedly or so as to make a stream; as, the fountain *plays* daily.
6. To engage in sport or lively recreation; to amuse or divert one's self; to frolic; also, to deal gently or frivolously; to dally; trifle; toy; — often followed by *with.*

"Nay," quod this monk, "I have no lust to *play.*" *Chaucer.*

7. To dally amorously; to have sexual intercourse. *Obs.*
8. To make sport or fun; to mock; ridicule; jest. *Obs.*
9. To refrain from or discontinue work; to be out of work or idle; to take a holiday. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Cf. PLAY, *n.*, 11.
10. To contend, or take part, in a game; as, to *play* at cards; hence, to gamble; game; as, he *played* for heavy stakes.
11. To act; to behave; — with a specifying adverb or the like; as, to *play* fair; to *play* false, foul, or foully.

His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shak.*

12. To exercise or contend with weapons, esp. for amusement; to fence; just; tourney. *Obs.* *Shak.*
13. To perform on an instrument of music; of the instrument, to work or operate so as to give forth music; of music, to be performed; to sound; as, the organ *plays.*

Play, my friend, and charm the charmer *Granville.*

14. To act on or as on the stage; to perform.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night. *Shak.*

to play at. **a** To engage or participate in, as a game.

To play at love, she knew, . . .
Is sweeter than to play on any pipe. *Landor.*

b To dally or toy with; trifle at. "*Playing at* Christianity." *J. H. Newman.* — **to p. fast and loose.** See FAST AND LOOSE. — **to p. into a person's hands,** *or* **into the hands of** (a person), to act, or to manage matters, to his advantage or benefit. — **to p. off,** to play without seriousness or interest; hence, to feign; to make pretense; to make believe. — **to p. on,** *Cricket,* to play the ball so that it is hit by the bat and afterwards hits the wicket and displaces a bail. — **to p. on** *or* **upon a word** *or* **words,** to make a play or plays upon words; to pun. — **to p. out,** to come to an end; to become ineffective; as, such methods soon *play out.* — **to p. to the gallery** *or* **galleries,** to act with a view to the applause of the multitude. *Colloq.* — **to play to the score,** in games, esp. of cards, to shape one's play according to the state of the score. — **to p. upon. a** Also **to p. on.** To make use of; to practice or work upon; impose upon.

Men . . . who *played upon* his unsuspicious integrity. *Froude.*

b To recur to or dwell upon repeatedly; to harp on. *Obs.* — **to p. up to,** to play, or act, as support to; hence, to support; to back up. *Slang, orig. Theatrical.* — **to p. with edge,** *or* **edged, tools,** to deal with, handle, or treat carelessly or trifilingly, dangerous matters.

play (plā), *v. t.* **1.** To boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To put in action or motion; to actuate; operate; work; ply; specif.: **a** To wield or ply briskly, vigorously, or freely; as, to *play* a weapon or implement. **b** To deal with; to treat. *Obs.* **c** To discharge, fire, set off, or the like, with more or less repeated or continuous effect, or to eject, throw, or force out in such a way; as, to *play* cannon upon a fort; to *play* off fireworks; to *play* a hose; to *play* a stream of water. **d** To keep in action, as a hooked fish, as to produce exhaustion or for sport; to give play to. **e** To make to play, or move, act, or operate, briskly, lightly, and irregularly or intermittently; to cause to ripple, flutter, vibrate, change rapidly, etc.
3. To do; perform; execute; as, to *play* tricks.

[Nature] wantoned as in her prime, and *played* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To amuse or divert (one's self). *Obs.*
5. To engage in, or occupy one's self with (a game, contest, or the like); as, to *play* baseball; to *play* the races.
6. To treat, practice, or deal with by way of amusement, sportive imitation or representation, or without serious purpose; to trifle with; to pretend to engage in; to make believe; to pretend; as, to *play* school keeping.
7. To contend against in a game; also, to use as a contestant in a game; as, the winners *played* several pitchers.
8. To risk at play; to wager in a game; to stake; also, to contend in a game for, or to win by such action. *Rare.*
9. To perform some action with as an item in the conduct of a game; as: *Chess, Checkers, etc.,* to move (a man); *Card Playing,* to throw (a card) from one's hand on the table in one's turn; in some ball games, to send (the ball) in some direction or to some place.
10. To effect, do, drive, etc., by or as by playing; as, to *play* away one's time; to *play* an audience out of a hall.
11. To use as if in playing a game; to put in action as a contestant, esp. for one's own ends or benefit.

The sectional interests of North and South were *played* off against one another in this scramble for spoils. *A. T. Hadley.*

12. To carry on, or take part in, by way of contest with weapons, as by fencing or justing. *Obs.*
13. To perform or execute (music or a piece of music), as on an instrument or instruments; as, to *play* a waltz.
14. To perform music upon; to cause to sound or give forth music; as, to *play* the flute or the organ.
15. To act or perform (a play); to represent in mimic action; as, to *play* a comedy; also, to act in the character or part of; to represent by acting; to represent or act in or as in a play; as, to *play* King Lear; to *play* the woman.

Thou canst *play* the rational if thou wilt. *Scott.*

16. *Theat.* To act or perform in; as, to *play* the leading dramatic houses; to *play* a circuit of vaudeville houses.

to play booty, to play so as to victimize or mislead one's opponent; hence, to act falsely. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **to p. (at) chuck farthing with,** to risk, put in jeopardy, or endanger carelessly or needlessly. — **to p. crimp,** to play or compete falsely by letting another win, to share the winnings. *Obs. Slang.* — **to p. false,** to deceive or betray. — **to p. first,** *or* **second, fiddle,** to take a leading, or a subordinate, part or position. — **to p. gooseberry, to p. old gooseberry.** See under GOOSEBERRY. — **to p. hob,** to play the part of a mischievous spirit; to work mischief. — **to p. off. a** To finish drinking (liquor); to toss off. *Obs.* **b** To put in exercise; do; perform; practice; as, *to play off* tricks. **c** To make a spectacle or butt of. **d** To pass or palm off. **e** To display by imitating; to imitate. *Obs. or R.* — **to p. on,** *or* **with, both hands,** to deal falsely. *Obs.* — **to p. one's cards,** to manage one's means or opportunities; to contrive. — **to p. out,** lit., to perform to the end; fig., to bring to an end; to finish; to render obsolete or worn out. — **to p. pitch and toss.** See under 5th PITCH. — **to p. possum.** See under POSSUM. — **to p. rex.** *Obs.* **a** To play pranks (see REX, *n.* = REAKS). **b** Also **to p. the rex.** To play the master; to domineer; — apparently associated with *rex,* king. — **to p. the devil** *or* **deuce with,** to molest; to throw into great disorder; to ruin. — **to p. the fool,** to act the buffoon; to act foolishly. "I have *played the fool.*" 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 21. — **to p. the game,** to play according to rule; hence, to play fair; to act honorably. *Colloq.* — **to p. the jack,** to play the knave. *Obs.* — **to p. the mischief,** to play the devil; — a euphemism. *Colloq.* — **to p. truant,** to stray away; to idle; to loiter; esp., to stay away from school without permission; to play hooky.

play, *n.* [AS. *plega.* See PLAY, *v. i.*] **1.** Brisk and vigorous physical action or exercise, as in fencing or swimming. *Obs.,* or merged in following senses.
2. Brisk handling, using, or plying; as, sword *play.*
3. Brisk, quick, or nimble motion, or change, alternation, or intermittence, of movement, action, or effect; as, a *play* (prismatic variation) of colors; a *play* of light.
4. Action; activity; working; operation; movement, lit. or fig., esp. of mental phenomena; as, *play* of wit or fancy; to be in full *play;* to come into, or in, *play.*

Pla'to-ni-za'tion (plā'tō-nĭ-zā'-shŭn; -nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A condition of Platonic love.

Pla'to-niz'er (plā'tō-nĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who Platonizes.

Pla-tonne', *n.* [In imitation of F. feminines in *-onne;* cf. F. *Platon* Plato.] A woman Platonic. *Obs.*

platrowe, *n.* [Cf. PLAT, *a.;* ROOF.] A flat roof. *Obs.*

platt. † PLAT, PLATE.

platt (plăt), *n.* [See PLAT a flat thing.] *Mining.* = LODGE, *n.*, 7.

platte. † PLAT.

plat'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of PLAT.

plat'tée (plăt'ē; -ē), *a.* [AF. Cf. PLATY, *a.*] *Her* Semé of plates.

plat'ten. Var. of PLATEN.

plat'ter-face', *n.* A broad, flat face.—**plat'ter-faced'** (-fāst'),*a.*

plat'ter-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

plat'tin. Var. of PLATEN. *R.*

plat'ting (plăt'ĭng; plăt'-), *n.* [Cf. PLAT something flat.] A small footbridge. *Dial. Eng.*

platt'ner-ite (plăt'nĕr-ĭt), *n.* [After K. F. *Plattner,* German mineralogist.] *Min.* Native lead dioxide, PbO_2, usually in iron-black masses of submetallic luster. H., 5.-5.5. Sp. gr., 8.5.

Platt'ner proc'ess. [See PLATTNERITE.] *Metal.* A process for extraction of gold from ores, etc., by chlorination, solution, and precipitation.

plat'ty (plăt'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PLAT a plot of ground.] Growing unevenly; — said of crops; capricious. *Dial. Eng.*

pla-tu'rcus (plȧ-tū'rŭs), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* Having a flat tail. [PLATTER.]

plat'y (plăt'ĭ), *a. Her.* = **plat'y-bas'ic** (plăt'ĭ-bās'ĭk), *a. Craniol.* Wide at the base.

plat'y-brach'y-ce-phal'ic, *a. Craniol.* Being both platycephalic and brachycephalic.

Plat'y-ce-phal'i-dæ (-sē-făl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A family of sculpinlike mail-cheeked fishes. **Plat'y-ceph'a-lus** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs) is the chief genus. See FLAT-HEAD, *n.*, 2 b.

plat'y-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*platy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Flatness of the crown of the head due to synosteosis of the temporal with the parietal bones. Cf. KLINOCEPHALY.

plat'y-ce-phal'ic (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

Plat'y-cer-ci'næ (-sĕr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλατύκερκος flat-tailed.] *Zoöl.* A large subfamily of parrakeets, chiefly of Australia, New Zealand, and adjacent islands. The type genus is **Plat'y-cer'cus** (-sûr'kŭs), including the rosella and others. — **plat'y-cer'cine** (-sĭn; -sīn), *a.*

plat'yc-ne'mi-a (plăt'ĭk-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. κνήμη leg.] *Anthropol.* Lateral flattening of the tibia. — **plat'yc-ne'mic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **plat'yc-ne'mism** (plăt'ĭk-nē'mĭz'm), **plat'yc-ne'my** (plăt'ĭk-nē'mĭ), *n.*

plat'y-cœ'lĭ-an (plăt'ĭ-sē'lĭ-ăn), **plat'y-cœ'lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* Opisthocœlous.

plat'y-co'rĭ-a (-kō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. κόρη pupil.] *Med.* Abnormal dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

plat'y-dac'tyl, **plat'y-dac'tyle** (plăt'ĭ-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl.* Having flat digits; — said esp. of lizards and frogs having suckerlike adhesive tips to the toes.

plat'y-dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic, *a. Craniol.* Being both platycephalic and dolichocephalic.

plat'y-el'minth (plăt'ĭ-ĕl'mĭnth), **Plat'y-el-min'thes** (-ĕl-mĭn'thēz), etc. Vars. of PLATYHELMINTH, etc.

plat'y-glos'sal (-glŏs'ȧl), *a. Zoöl.* Having a flat tongue.

plat'y-mes'a-ti-ce-phal'ic, *a. Craniol.* Being both platycephalic and mesaticephalic.

pla-tym'e-ter (plȧ-tĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*platy-* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for measuring the capacity of condensers, or the inductive capacity of dielectrics.

plat'y-o-dont', *a.* [*platy-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Broad-toothed.

plat'y-op'ic (plăt'ĭ-ŏp'ĭk; -ō'-pĭk), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. ὤψ, ὠπός, face.] See ORBITONASAL INDEX. — **plat'y-ope,** *n.*

plat'y-pod, *a.* [*platy-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Broad-footed.

Pla-typ'o-da (plȧ-tĭp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The chief division of monotocardian prosobranchiate gastropods, having the foot adapted for creeping; — opposed to *Heteropoda.*

plat'y-pus (plăt'ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. πούς foot.] The duckbill.

Plat'y-rhi'na (-rī'nȧ), **Plat'y-rhi'ni** (-nī), **Plat'yr-rhi'ni.** Syns. of PLATYRRHINA, etc.

plat'y-rhine, **plat'y-rhin'i-an,** etc. Vars. of PLATYRRHINE, etc.

plat'yr-rhin'ic (-rĭn'ĭk), *a.* = PLATYRRHINIAN.

plat'y-ster'nal, *a.* [*platy-* + *sternal.*] *Zoöl.* Ratite.

pla-tys'to-mous (plȧ-tĭs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πλατύστομος. See PLATY-; -STOME.] *Zoöl.* Broad-mouthed. [plaud. *Obs.*]

plaud, *v. t.* [L. *plaudere.*] Ap-

plaud, *n.* Praise; applause. *Obs.*

plau-da'tion (plô-dā'shŭn), *n.* Plaudit.

plau'di-at, *n.* Plaudit. *Obs.*

plau'dit, *v. t. & i.* Applaud. *R.*

plau'di-te (plô'dĭ-tē), *n.* [See PLAUDIT, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** An appeal for applause; — from the custom of ancient Roman actors of requesting applause by this word.
2. A plaudit

plau'di-tor, *n.* Applauder. *R.*

plaunche, etc. † PLANCH, etc.

plaunflet, *n.* Pamphlet. *Obs.*

plaunke. † PLANK.

plaunt. † PLANT.

plaunteine. † PLANTAIN.

plauntoun, *n.* [Cf. OF. *planton* young plant.] A young plant. *Obs.* [plause. *Obs.*]

plause, *n.* [L. *plausus.*] Ap-

plau'si-bil. Plausible. *Ref. Sp.*

plau'si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

plau'si-bly, *adv.* of PLAUSIBLE.

plau'siv. Plausive. *Ref. Sp.*

plaus'tral (plôs'trăl), *a.* [L. *plaustrum* wagon.] Of or pert. to a wagon or cart. *Rare.*

plaus'tra-ry, *n.* [L. *plaustrarius.*] Wagoner. *Obs.*

plaven. † PLEVIN.

plaw (*dial.* plô). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAY.

plawe. † PLAY.

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

5. Freedom, room, or scope for motion or action; liberty of action; space for motion, as of a part of a machine.
The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them *Moxon.*
6. Exercise or action intended for amusement or diversion; amusement; diversion; sport; frolic.
John naturally loved rough *play.* *Arbuthnot.*
7. a Pleasure; joy; enjoyment; cause or source of pleasure or delight. *Obs.* **b** Dalliance; disport, as by way of sexual intercourse. *Obs. or R.* "Amorous *play.*" *Milton.*
8. Fun; sport; jest; as, he said it in *play,* not in earnest.
9. Any exercise or series of actions intended for diversion; a particular amusement; a game; a sport
10. A fair or wake. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
11. Abstinence or freedom from work; state of not working or attending school; also, *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.,* a holiday; of workmen, a day of idleness.
12. Act, action, or way, method, or manner of acting or proceeding, often with implication of trickiness or the like; dealing; conduct. *Obs.,* except in *fair play* and *foul play.*
13. The conduct or carrying on of a game; playing; also, a particular act or point in play; turn to play; as, rain interfered with *play;* your *play* is to lead trumps.
14. Gaming; gambling; as, to lose a fortune in *play.*
15. The representation or exhibition of some action or story on the stage; the performance of a comedy, tragedy, or other dramatic piece; as, he attends every *play.*
16. A dramatic composition; a drama; also, sometimes, a pantomime.
A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*
17. Performance on an instrument of music. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — PLAY, GAME, SPORT, DIVERSION, RECREATION. PLAY, as here compared, is the general term for exercise, whether physical or mental, for the sake of amusement; a GAME is play under the form of a contest, commonly in accordance with fixed rules; SPORT applies esp. to outdoor or athletic games or pastimes; DIVERSION suggests whatever pleasurably distracts the mind from cares or business; RECREATION is diversion for the sake of refreshment or relaxation, esp. after fatigue. See AMUSE.
in play, *Sports,* in such a condition or position as to be legitimately played; regarded as properly in the game; not dead; — said esp. of the, or a, ball. — **out of p. a** Out of occupation or office; inactive. *Obs.* **b** *Games.* Not in play; dead. — **p. of words,** a use of words merely without real meaning; use of words for rhetorical effect or the like. — **p. upon words,** the use of a word or words in a double meaning or in a sense different from that in which it has already been used, or the use of words similar in sound but different in meaning, as to give a fantastic or humorous effect; paronomasia; punning; also, an instance of this; a pun; a paronomasia. — **to hold** *or* **keep in p.,** to keep occupied or employed; to keep in exercise or practice.
I, with two more to help me,
Will *hold* the foe *in play.* *Macaulay.*

‖ **pla'ya** (plä'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A beach; strand; shore; in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a broad, level spot, on which water accumulates after rains, and which subsequently becomes dry by evaporation.

play'bill' (plā'bĭl'), *n.* A printed program of a play, with the parts assigned to the several actors.

play'book' (-bo̅o̅k'), *n.* One or more dramatic compositions in book form; a book of the play.

play'day' (-dā'), *n.* **1.** A day of play or diversion; a holiday.
2. Among workmen, a day of enforced idleness through lack of work. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

played (plād), *pret. & p. p.* of PLAY. — **played out,** performed to the end; finished; also, exhausted; used up.

play'er (plā'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *plegere.*] One that plays; specif.: **a** One who amuses himself; one who occupies himself, or works, without serious aims or for diversion; an idler; a trifler; as, a *player* at gardening. *Shak.* **b** One who plays in, or makes a practice of playing, some (usually specified) game. **c** A gamester; a gambler. **d** *Cricket, Golf, etc.* A professional (now *Rare*); specif., any of the eleven professionals chosen to represent the "Players" in either of the two annual cricket matches against the "Gentlemen," in England. *Eng.* **e** A performer of tricks for others' amusement, as an acrobat or juggler. *Obs.* **f** One who makes a profession of acting in stage plays; an actor.
All the world 's a stage,
And all the men and women merely *players* *Shak*
g One who plays on an instrument of music. **h** A mechanical device for automatically playing a musical instrument; esp., a piano player. **i** A pendant to a horse's bit. *Obs.* **j** *Billiards, Croquet, etc.* The ball to be played next. **k** In three-handed card games, as skat, the person who plays against the other two.

play'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* A playmate. *Shak.*

play'ful (-fo̅o̅l), *a.* Full of play; sportive; gamboling; frolicsome; indulging a sportive fancy; humorous; merry; jocular; as, a *playful* child; a *playful* writer. — **play'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **play'ful-ness,** *n.*

play'go'er (-gō'ĕr), *n.* One who frequents playhouses.

play'go'ing, *a.* Frequenting playhouses; as, the *playgoing* public. — *n.* The practice or habit of going to plays.

play'ground' (-ground'), *n.* A piece of ground used for recreation; as, the *playground* of a school.

play'house' (-hous'), *n.* [AS. *pleghūs.*] **1.** A building used for dramatic exhibitions; a theater. *Shak.*
2. A house for children to play in; a toyhouse.

play'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLAY. — **play'ing-ly,** *adv.*
playing card, a card used in playing games; specif., any of the cards, used in playing various games, composing a pack divided into four suits (hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades). The full, or whist, pack contains 52 cards.

play'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A companion in play; playfellow.

play'thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* A thing to play with; a toy; anything, as a person, animal, or thing, that serves to amuse.

play'time' (plā'tĭm'), *n.* **1.** Time for play or diversion.
2. Time for a stage performance.

play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A maker or writer of plays; a dramatist. — **play'wright'ing, play'wright'ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

pla'za (plä'zä; *Sp.* plä'thä; 268, 277), *n.* [Sp. See PLACE.]
a A public square in a city or town; a market place; an open square. **b** A fortified place or town.

plea (plē), *n.* [ME. *plee, plai, plait,* fr. OF. *plait, plaid, plet,* LL. *placitum* judgment, assembly, court, fr. L. *placitum* that which is pleasing, an opinion, sentiment, orig. p. p. neut. of *placere* to please. See PLEASE; cf. PLACIT, PLEAD.]
1. *Law.* An action or cause in court; a lawsuit; the presentation of a cause to the court; as, to hold *pleas. Chiefly Hist. or Scot.* See COMMON PLEAS **a,** PLEAS OF THE CROWN.
2. *Law.* An allegation made by a party in support of his cause; a pleading; specif.: **a** An allegation of fact, as distinguished from a *demurrer.* **b** In commou-law practice, a defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or, in criminal practice, the accused person's answer to the charge or indictment against him. Under modern statutory pleading in civil cases this is now technically called the *statement of defense,* or the *defense,* in Great Britain, and, generally, in the United States the *answer.* **c** In equity practice, a special answer (called a **special plea**) showing, or relying upon, one or more things as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred, but not putting in issue the merits of the action.
3. Strife; contention; controversy; quarrel. *Obs. or Scot.*
4. That which is alleged or pleaded, in defense, excuse, or justification; a pleading; an excuse; apology; argument; pretext. "Necessity, the tyrant's *plea.*" *Milton.*
5. That which is demanded by pleading; a claim. *Obs.*
Though justice be thy *plea,* consider this. *Shak.*
6. A proposal; offer. *Obs.*
7. A prayer or entreaty; as, he made a *plea* for lower taxes.
Syn. — See PRETENSE.
pleas of the crown, *or* **placita coronæ,** *Eng. Law,* orig. [*often caps.*], in English and Scots law, those pleas or actions of which the crown claimed exclusive jurisdiction as affecting the king's peace (which see); hence, later, all criminal actions or proceedings; or, in Scots law, the actions of murder, rape, robbery, and willful fire raising.

pleach (plēch), *v. t.;* PLEACHED (plēcht); PLEACH'ING. [ME. *plechen,* orig. uncert.; perh. through OF. fr. a derivative of L. *plectere* to plait.] To unite by interweaving, as branches of trees; to plash; interlace; plait, as hair; to make, form, dress, or renew, as a hedge, by interweaving.

pleached (plēcht *or, esp. in verse,* plēch'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of PLEACH. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Intertwined; interlaced.
2. Formed by pleaching of branches; fenced or covered over by intertwined boughs. "The *pleached* bower." *Shak.*

plead (plēd), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* PLEAD'ED (-ĕd), *Colloq.* PLED (plĕd) or PLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLEAD'ING (plēd'ĭng). [ME. *pleden, plaiden,* OF. *plaidier,* F. *plaider,* fr. LL. *placitare,* fr. *placitum.* See PLEA.] **1.** To institute or prosecute an action in court; to go to law; to litigate; hence, to contend in debate or argument; to wrangle. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To make a plea, or conduct pleadings, in a cause or proceeding in a court; to present an answer or pleading in defense or prosecution of an action. See PLEA, *n.,* 2.
3. To argue for a claim or against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against a thing; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; to entreat or appeal earnestly; supplicate; beg; implore; as, to *plead* with a judge.
O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbor! *Job* xvi. 21
plead (plēd), *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To bring an action against; also, to urge or make a plea of (the law) in court. *Obs.*
2 To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons presented to a tribunal or person having authority to determine; to argue at the bar; as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury.
3. To allege or cite in, or by way of, a legal plea or defense; to answer to a declaration, charge, or indictment; as, to *plead* usury; to *plead* not guilty.
4. To allege or adduce in support or vindication; to offer as a plea, as in defense, apology, or excuse; as, the law of nations may be *pleaded* in favor of the rights of ambassadors.
I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse *Dryden*

plead'a-ble (plēd'ä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *plaidable.*] That may be pleaded; capable of being lawfully maintained, or of being alleged in defense, excuse, or vindication.

plead'er (-ĕr), *n* [OF. *plaideor,* F. *plaideur.*] **1.** *Law.* One who conducts legal pleas, esp. in court; an advocate.
2. One who pleads; an advocate; entreater; intercessor.

plead'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** *Law.* **a** Litigation. *Obs.* **b** The acting as an advocate or pleader in a cause; also, the science or art of drawing pleas or of conducting causes as an advocate, or the body of rules governing this art. **c** *pl.* The successive statements, now usually written, by which the plaintiff sets forth his cause and claim, and the defendant his defense; the formal allegations and counter allegations made by plaintiff and defendant, or by prosecutor and accused, in an action or proceeding until issue is joined.
2. Advocacy; intercession; entreaty; supplication.

pleas'ance (plĕz'ăns), *n.* [F. *plaisance.* See PLEASE.]
1. Pleasure; joy; gayety; delight. *Archaic or Poetic. Shak.* "Full great *plesance.*" *Chaucer.*
2. Hence: *Obs. or Poetic.* **a** A pleasing, or disposition to please; pleasing behavior; courtesy **b** A pleasing or playful act; a pleasantry. **c** That which pleases one; pleasure; will. **d** Pleasantness. **e** A source of pleasure; a delight.
3. A pleasure ground, esp. one attached to a mansion, as a secluded part of a garden or, more often, a separate inclosure with shady walks, fountains, flower gardens, etc.
The *pleasances* of old Elizabethan houses. *Ruskin.*

pleas'ant (plĕz'ănt), *a.* [F. *plaisant,* prop., p. pr. See PLEASE.] **1.** That gives pleasure; pleasing; now, more vaguely, grateful; agreeable; as, *pleasant* weather.
Behold, how good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *Ps* cxxxiii. 1.
2. Having, or characterized by, pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance; agreeable; as, a *pleasant* fellow.
3. Humorous; gay; sprightly; merry; sportive. *Obs.*
4. Merrily drunk or tipsy; intoxicated. *Rare.*
5. Laughable; amusing; diverting. *Obs.*
Syn. — PLEASANT, PLEASING, AGREEABLE. PLEASANT suggests rather a quality of the object to which it is applied, PLEASING, the effect of the object upon us; as, a *pleasant* day, a *pleasing* prospect; cf. a *pleasant* face, a *pleasing* face. But the two words are often indistinguishable. That is AGREEABLE which is in harmony with one's tastes or likings; as, an *agreeable* (cf. a *pleasant*) taste, odor; "if I was obliged to define politeness, I should call it the art of making one's self *agreeable*" (*Smollett*).

pleas'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *plaisanterie.*]
1. An agreeable playfulness in conversation; facetiousness; jocularity; fun; good humored banter or raillery.
The keen observation and ironical *pleasantry* of a finished man of the world. *Macaulay.*
2. A humorous act or speech; a joke; jest.
The grave abound in *pleasantries,* the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison*
3. Pleasantness; pleasure. *Obs.*

please (plēz), *v. i.;* PLEASED (plēzd); PLEAS'ING (plēz'ĭng). [ME. *plesen,* OF. *plaisir,* fr. L. *placere,* akin to *placare* to reconcile. Cf. COMPLACENT, PLACABLE, PLACID, PLEA, PLEAD, PLEASURE.] **1.** To afford or give pleasure, delight, or agreeable satisfaction; to be agreeable.
What *pleasing* seemed, for her now *pleases* more *Milton.*
2. To have the pleasure, will, desire, kindness, or humor; to be pleased; to be willing, as a matter of affording pleasure or showing favor; like; vouchsafe; think proper; choose.
Heavenly stranger, *please* to taste
These bounties. *Milton.*
☞ This idiom, which arose about 1500, is exactly equivalent to the then already existing passive *to be pleased,* and apparently was substituted for the impersonal use with dative object (as *he pleases* for *it pleases him,* still used, or *him pleases*). The verb *like* (see 7th LIKE) underwent the same change about 1430, but necessarily, because an equivalent passive did not exist. The imperative or optative *please,* apparently originally short for the impersonal *please you,* may or let it please you, is now usually taken as short for *may it please you, if it please you, if you please,* or, before an infinitive, as equivalent to *be pleased.*
if, *or* (*Obs.*), **an** *or* **and, you please,** if it is your pleasure, will, desire, or humor; if you like; — used by way of courtesy, politeness, or emphasis; as, answer, *if you please;* pass me the salt, *if you please;* he was, *if you please,* a rascal.

please, *v. t.* **1.** To give pleasure to; make glad; gratify,— orig. an intransitive use with dative object; as, **to please one's self,** to gratify one's self; *Colloq.,* to do as one likes.
I pray to God that it may *plesen* you. *Chaucer*
2. To be the will or pleasure of; — used impersonally. "It *pleased* the Father." *Col.* i. 19.
To-morrow, may it *please* you. *Shak.*
3. To placate; appease; satisfy; specif., to satisfy by sexual intercourse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To have or take pleasure in; to like. *Obs. Scot.*
to be pleased, to have or take pleasure; to have the desire, humor, or will; choose; as, *to be pleased* with a present; he *was pleased* to send for me.

pleased (plēzd), *p. a.* Affected with or manifesting pleasure; gratified; contented. — **pleas'ed-ly** (plēz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **pleas'ed-ness,** *n.*

pleas'ing (plēz'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that pleases, or fact of being pleased; as: **a** Giving of pleasure. **b** Placation; appeasing; blandishment. *Obs.*
2. a Pleasure; desire; will. *Obs.* **b** Pleasingness. *Obs.*

pleas'ing, *p. a.* Giving pleasure; agreeable; as, *pleasing* manners — **pleas'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **pleas'ing-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Gratifying, delightful, agreeable. See PLEASANT.

pleas'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ŭr-ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of affording pleasure or satisfaction; pleasant; gratifying.
2. Pleasure-seeking; pleasure-loving. *Obs.*
— **pleas'ur-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pleas'ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

pleas'ure (plĕzh'ŭr), *n.* [ME. *plesure, plesier,* F. *plaisir,* orig. an infinitive. See PLEASE.] **1.** State of gratification of the senses or mind; agreeable sensation or emotion; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by expectation or enjoyment of something good, delightful, or satisfying; delight; enjoyment; joy; — opposed to *pain, sorrow,* etc.
Pleasure is a change of feeling in a sentient being which he likes. *J. Martineau.*
2. Sensuous gratification for its own sake; amusement; sport; diversion; self-indulgence; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; hence, sensual gratification;—opposed to *labor, service, duty, self-denial,* etc. "Carnal *pleasure.*" *Milton.*
He that loveth *pleasure* shall be a poor man *Prov.* xxi 17.
3. What the will dictates or prefers as gratifying or satisfying; hence, will; choice; wish; purpose; — with a possessive. "He will do his *pleasure* on Babylon." *Is.* xlviii. 14.
Use your *pleasure;* if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shak.*
4. That which pleases or delights; a cause, source, or object of pleasure; a delight; joy; gratification. *Shak.*
Festus, willing to do the Jews a *pleasure.* *Acts* xxv. 9.
5. A pleasure ground; a pleasance. *Obs.*
6. Pleasure-giving quality; pleasantness. *Rare.*
Syn. — Gratification, satisfaction, comfort, solace, happiness, cheerfulness; exaltation, transport, felicity, ecstasy, rapture, bliss; gayety, mirth, merriment, jollity, hilarity. — PLEASURE, DELIGHT, DELECTATION, GLADNESS, JOY, ENJOYMENT. PLEASURE (opposed to *pain*) is the general term for the feeling of satisfaction or gratification; DELIGHT (which may be relatively transient) implies a high degree of pleasure or lively satisfaction; DELECTATION is now chiefly hu-

play. ✝ PLEA
play'a-ble (plā'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or suitable for, being played or played on. — **play'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
play boy. **1.** Boy actor in plays
2. *Spoilive* Jack of trumps.
play club. *Golf.* A driver.
play'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.
played. Played. *Ref. Sp.*
play debt. A gambling debt.
playe, *v. t.* [OF. *pleier,* L. *plicare.*] To ply; to fold. *Obs.*
play'er-ess, *n.* An actress.
play'er-ly, *a.* Playerlike. *Obs.*
play'feer',play'fair',play'fere', *n.* [*play* + *fere* companion.] Playfellow; companion. *Obs.*
play'game', *n.* An amusement; a piece of sport. *Obs.*
play'ing-ly, *adv.* of *playing,* p. pr.
play'less, *a* See -LESS.
play'let, *n.* See -LET.
play'lome', *n.* [*play,* n. + *lome,* var. of *loom.*] Plaything *Obs.*
play'ly, *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, play. *Obs. & R.*
play'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* A playwright
play'man, *n.* A gamester *Rare.*
play'mare', *n.* = HOBBYHORSE, 1 (the figure). *Scot.*
play'mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in (writer of) plays.
playne. ✝ PLAIN, PLANE.

playnesse. ✝ PLAINNESS.
play'ock (plā'ăk), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *play,* n.] Plaything. *Scot.*
play'pheer'. ✝ PLAYFEER.
play pipe. A pipe for playing a stream of water, as on a fire.
play right. Exclusive right to represent on the stage a dramatic composition *Eng.*
playse. ✝ PLAICE, PLEASE.
play'some (-sŭm), *a* Playful; wanton; sportive — **play'some-ly,** *adv.* — **play'some-ness,** *n.*
play'stead (plā'stĕd), *n.* A playground *Obs. or Local.*
play'stow', *n.* [AS. *plegstōw.*] A playground. *Obs.*
playte ✝ PLAIT; PLAT, a boat; PLATE; PLEAD, *v.* [Actress *R.*]
play'wom'an (-wo̅o̅m'ăn), *n.*
play'work', *n* **1.** Work that is like play; easy or trifling work.
2. Work at stage performances.
‖ **pla·zue'la** (plä-th wā'lä; -swā'lä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A small public square, or plaza.
P. L. B. *Abbr.* Poor Law Board.
P. L. C. *Abbr.* Poor Law Commissioner, or Commissioners.
ple. ✝ PLEA.
plea (plē), *v t. & i.* Plead. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
pleace. ✝ PLEASE.
pleach, *n.* Act or result of pleaching; interlacing. [*Eng.*]
pleach'er, *n.* A plasher. *Dial.*

plead (plēd), *n* [From PLEAD, *v*] **1.** A plea; a suit at law; dispute; claim. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. Pleading; debate. *Obs.*
plead'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
plead'ing, *p.pr. & vb.n.* of PLEAD. — **plead'ing-ly,** *adv* — **plead'ing-ness,** *n.*
plean (*dial.* plēn) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAIN, *v.*
pleas'a-ble (plēz'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pleas'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
pleas'an-cy, *n.* Pleasantry; pleasantness *Obs.*
pleas'ant, *n.* [F *plaisant.*] A jester; a buffoon. *Obs.*
pleas'ant, *adv.* Pleasantly. *Obs.*
pleas'ant, *v. t.* [From PLEASANT, *a.*] *Obs.* **1** To indulge.
2. To spend in pleasure.
pleas'ant, *v. i.* [F. *plaisanter*] To make pleasantry; jest.
pleas'ant-ish, *a* See -ISH.
pleas'ant-ly, *adv* of PLEASANT.
pleas'ant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pleas'ant-some (plēz'ănt-sŭm), *a* Somewhat pleasant. *Rare.*
pleas'er (plēz'ĕr), *n* One who pleases or gratifies. [*Obs.*]
please'time', *n.* A timeserver.
plea'ship, *n* [*plea,* n. + *-ship.*] Litigation. *Rare.*
pleas'ur-a-bil'i-ty (plĕzh'ŭr-ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pleasurable quality. *Rare.*
pleasurance, *n.* Pleasure. *Obs.*

morous in its connotation; as, "when these wild ecstasies shall be matured into a sober *pleasure*" (*Wordsworth*); "She played with grave cabinets as a cat plays with a mouse, and with much of the same feline *delight* in the mere embarrassment of her victims" (*J. R. Green*); her oddities afforded him the utmost *delectation*. GLADNESS suggests esp. such happiness as shows itself (often quietly) in the face or demeanor; JOY is deeper-rooted than *delight*, more radiant or demonstrative than *gladness;* ENJOYMENT is a milder term than *joy*, and denotes the pleasure or satisfaction which is felt in something; as, "They . . . did eat their meat with *gladness*" (*Acts* ii. 46); "the *gladness* in his face" (*G. Eliot*); "Break forth into *joy*" (*Is.* lii. 9); "All the while her thought was trying to justify her *delight* in the colors by merging them in her mystic religious *joy*" (*G. Eliot*); "All its aching *joys* are now no more, and all its dizzy raptures" (*Wordsworth*); "the contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have" (*Mary Wilkins*). See HAPPINESS, CHEERFULNESS, JOCULAR.

at one's pleasure, at one's liking, will, or discretion. — **at p. a** Pleased. *Obs.* **b** At will or discretion. — **during (one's) p.**, as long as one likes. — **to (one's) p.**, to one's liking. *Obs.*

pleas'ure (plĕzh'ûr), *v. t.;* -URED (-ûrd); -UR-ING (-ûr-ĭng). To give or afford pleasure to; to please; gratify. *Shak.*

pleas'ure, *v. i.* To take pleasure; delight; *Colloq.*, to seek pleasure; take a holiday or outing; as, to go *pleasuring*.

pleat (plēt), *n.* [ME. *pleten*, v. See PLAIT, *n. & v.*] **1.** A fold (of cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *n.*, 1.
2. A braid or interlacing of strands. = PLAIT, *n.*, 2. *Obs.*

pleat, *v. t.* **1.** To fold (cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *v. t.*, 1.
2. To braid (hair, etc.). = PLAIT, *v. t.*, 2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plebe (plēb), *n.* [F. *plèbe*, fr. L. *plebs.*] **1.** The Roman plebs; by extension, the common people; the mob. *Obs.*
2. [Cf. PLEBEIAN.] A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. *Cant, U. S.*

ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yăn; -ăn), *a.* [L. *plebeius*, fr. *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people: cf. F. *plébéien.*] Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs (which see), or commons; hence, of or pertaining to the common people; vulgar; common; as, *plebeian* sports; a *plebeian* throng. — *n.* One of the plebs; a member of the commons; a plebeian person.

ple-be'ian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *plébéianisme.*] Quality or state of being plebeian; vulgarity of conduct or manners.

Thor himself engages in all manner of rough manual work, scorns no business for its *plebeianism*. *Carlyle.*

ple-be'ian-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* PLE-BE'IAN-IZED (-īzd); PLE-BE'IAN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render plebeian, common, or vulgar.

ple-bis'ci-ta-ry (plē-bĭs'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a plebiscite.

pleb'i-scite (plĕb'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* [F. *plébiscite*, fr. L. *plebiscitum.*] **1.** = PLEBISCITUM, 1.
2. A vote or decree of the people (usually by universal male suffrage) on some measure submitted to them by some person or body having the initiative, as where the referendum (which see) is employed. The term has been chiefly used in this sense in French history with reference to such votes taken in accepting constitutional provisions.

ple'bis-ci'tum (plē'bĭ-sī'tŭm; plĕb'ĭ-), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.; *plebs, plebis*, common people + *scitum* decree.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A vote or decree made by the concilium plebis. The plebiscita were binding only on the plebs prior to B. C. 287, in which year they were given the force of general laws by the lex Hortensia.
2. = PLEBISCITE, 2.

plebs (plĕbz), *n.* [L. Cf. PLEBE.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* The plebeians as a whole; the lower or secondary class of the people of ancient Rome, originally probably clients of the patrician gentes (see CLIENT, 1, GENS, 1), but in the later republic having practically equal political rights.
2. Hence, the common people; the populace; mob.

Ple-cop'ter-a (plē-kŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλέκειν to twine + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects constituted by the stone flies. Cf. NEUROPTERA. — **ple-cop'ter-an** (-ăn), *n.* — **ple-cop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Plec-tog'na-thi (plĕk-tŏg'nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλεκτός twisted (fr. πλέκειν to plait, twist) + γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* A group, usually an order, of fishes generally having the maxillary bone united with the premaxillary, the post-temporal united with the skull, and the gill openings greatly reduced in size. The ventral fins are rudimentary or wanting, and the body is usually covered with bony plates, spines, or small rough ossicles. The group includes the filefishes, globefishes, trigger fishes, trunkfishes, sunfishes (Molidæ), and related kinds. — **plec'tog-nath** (plĕk'tŏg-năth), *a. & n.* — **plec'tog-nath'ic** (-năth'ĭk), **plec-tog'na-thous** (plĕk-tŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.*

Plec'to-spon'dy-li (plĕk'tō-spŏn'dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλεκτός plaited + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra.] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes having the anterior vertebræ modified and united; — sometimes equivalent to *Eventognathi*, but usually including the characinoids. — **plec'to-spon'dyl** (-dĭl), *a. & n.* — **plec'to-spon'dyl-ous** (-dĭ-lŭs), *a.*

plec'trum (plĕk'trŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -TRA (-trȧ), E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. πλῆκτρον anything to strike with, fr. πλήσσειν to strike.] A small instrument of ivory, wood, metal, horn, or quill, used in playing on the lyre and other plucked string instruments.

pledge (plĕj), *n.* [OF. *plege, pleige*, pledge, guaranty, LL. *plebium, plivium;* akin to OF. *plevir* to bail, guaranty, LL. *plebere, plevire*, to pledge; prob. of Teutonic origin; perh. fr. a word akin to OS. & OHG. *plegan* to pledge. Cf. PLIGHT a pledge, REPLEVIN.] **1.** *Law.* **a** In early English law, a person whose body is given as security for the performance of an obligation, as a member of a frankpledge; a bail; a hostage, — the modern chattel pledge being then called a *gage*. *Now Hist.* "I am Grumio's *pledge*." *Shak.* **b** A chattel, or object of personal property, delivered by a debtor or obligor to a creditor or obligee to be kept by the latter until the debt or obligation is satisfied; an object given as security by pledge. **c** A bailment of a chattel, or object of personal property as security for the satisfaction of a debt or other obligation; also, the contract, obligation, or form of property, incidental to such a bailment; as, to give or put in *pledge*. Originally, in this sense, *pledge* was used of the delivery (without transfer of title) of movables, or objects capable of physical delivery, corresponding to the *pignus* of the Roman law, and was sharply distinguished from a common-law mortgage by the fact that in a pledge the title was not transferred, while in the mortgage it was. Later *pledge* was applied to the transfer of a chose in action by delivery and transfer of title, and by equity and statutory law the title to the mortgage came to be viewed as remaining in the mortgagor, so that now in many cases a transaction may be construed either as a mortgage or as a pledge according as one or the other appears to have been intended. Transfer of possession, however, is essential to a pledge, but not to a mortgage.
2. Something given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; something considered as a token, sign, evidence, or earnest of something else. "That voice, their liveliest *pledge* of hope." *Milton.*
3. An assurance of good will or favor given by drinking one's health; a sentiment thus attested; a toast; a health.
4. A promise or agreement by which one binds one's self to do or forbear something; a promise; esp., with *the*, a solemn promise in writing to refrain from using intoxicants or the like; as, to sign the *pledge;* the mayor made no *pledges*.
5. State of being given or held as a security or guarantee; pawn; — in phrases; as, in *pledge*, to *pledge*, out of *pledge*.
Syn. — See EARNEST.

pledge of prosecution. *Law.* See DECLARATION, 4.

pledge, *v. t.;* PLEDGED (plĕjd); PLEDG'ING (plĕj'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *plegier*, F. *pleiger*, to give security for. See PLEDGE, *n.*] **1.** To give as a pledge; to deposit, as a chattel, in pledge or pawn; to make a pledge of; to pawn.
2. To give or pass as a security; to engage; to plight.

We mutually *pledge* to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. *Declaration of Independence.*

3. To bind by or as by a pledge; as, to *pledge* one's life.
4. To secure or assure performance of, as by a pledge. *Rare.* "To *pledge* my vow, I give my hand." *Shak.*
5. To give assurance, promise, or evidence of good will, favor, or the like, by or in drinking: **a** To drink at the invitation of (another); to drink to a toast or sentiment proposed by (another). **b** To drink the health of; to toast.

Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise *Cowley*

Syn. — See PROMISE.

pledg-ee' (plĕj-ē'), *n.* The one to whom a pledge is given, or to whom property pledged is delivered.

pledg'et (plĕj'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** *Med.* A compress, or small flat mass of lint, absorbent cotton, or the like, laid over a wound, ulcer, or the like, to exclude air, retain dressings, or absorb the matter discharged.
2. A similar mass of material used for other purposes.
3. *Naut.* A thread of oakum used in calking.

pledg-or' | **pledge-or'** } (plĕj-ôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who pledges anything; a pledger; — opposed to *pledgee*.

☞ This word analogically requires the *e* after *g*, but the form *pledgor* is the usual spelling. Cf. MORTGAGOR.

pleg'a-pho'ni-a (plĕg'ȧ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πληγη a stroke + φωνή sound.] *Med.* Auscultation of the chest during percussion of the larynx.

-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ȧ), **-ple'gy** (-plē'jĭ). [NL. *-plegia*, Gr. -πληγία (as in παραπληγία hemiplegia), fr. πληγή stroke, πλήσσειν to strike.] Combining forms used in medicine to signify *stroke* (of paralysis), *paralysis, palsy;* as, para*plegia*, para*plegy*, mono*plegia*, etc.

Ple'iad (plē'yăd; plī'ăd), *n.* **1.** Any of the Pleiades.
2. [also *l. c.*] A group or cluster of illustrious or brilliant persons or things, usually seven; specif., with *the*, any of various groups of seven celebrated persons; as: **a** The Philosophical *Pleiad*. See *Seven Wise Men of Greece*, under SEVEN. **b** The first literary *Pleiad*, or The *Pleiad* of Alexandria, a group of poets in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 3d century B. C., composed of Callimachus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Aratus, Homer the Younger, Lycophron, Nicander, and Theocritus. **c** The *Pleiad* of France [F. *La Pléiade*], a group of seven contemporary 16th-century poets (Ronsard, Baïf, Du Bellay, Dorat, Jodelle, Remi Belleau, and Ponthus de Thyard) who tried to ennoble the language by enriching its vocabulary from Greek and Latin and by reviving the literary genres of antiquity.

‖ **plé'iade'** (plā'yăd'), *n.* [F.] A pleiad; esp. [*cap.*]: **a** = PLEIAD, 2 **b**. **b** = PLEIAD, 2 **c**. **c** A group of French poets at Toulouse in the 14th century. **d** A group of Frenchmen who versified in Latin, under Louis XIII., led by Rapin.

Ple'ia-des (plē'yȧ-dēz; plē'ȧ-; plī'ȧ-; 277), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλειάδες.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, whose names were Alcyone, Celæno, Electra, Maia, Merope, Sterope or Asterope, and Taygeta. They were transformed into the group of stars so named, the invisible seventh, or "lost," one (Merope) concealing herself out of shame for having loved a mortal.
2. *Astron.* A conspicuous loose cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus. Six stars (for names see def. 1) are visible to the average eye, but the telescope reveals many hundreds more. See STAR. Either Merope or Electra is commonly regarded as the "lost Pleiad."

plein'-air' (plān'âr'), *a.* [F.] Of, pert. to, or dealing with, the open (lit. full) air; specif., designating, or pert. to, certain schools of painting, called *plein-air* or *open-air* schools, founded in France about 1865, or their work. The chief principle of these schools is the representation of actually existing effects of outdoor life, esp. of air and light, not observable in the studio. See IMPRESSIONISM, 2.

plein'-air'ist, *n.* A painter of a plein-air school.

plei'o- (plī'ō-), **pli'o-**. Combining forms from Greek πλείων, *more, greater*.

plei'o-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* [*pleio-* + *cyclic.*] *Phytogeog.* Having more than one period of flowering; — applied to perennial herbs, and opposed to *hapaxanthous*.

plei-om'er-y (plī-ŏm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pleio-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Bot.* The state of having more than the normal number of floral leaves. — **plei-om'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

plei'o-phyl'ly (plī'ō-fĭl'ĭ), *n.* [See PLEIO-; -PHYLL.] *Bot.* An abnormal increase or excess in the number of leaves or leaflets. — **plei'o-phyl'lous** (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.*

plei'o-tax'y (-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*pleio-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Bot.* A normal increase or multiplication of the typical number of any of the whorls of floral organs, as in certain double flowers. Cf. OLIGOTAXY.

Pleis'to-cene (plīs'tō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. πλεῖστος most, superl. of πολύς (cf. POLY-) + καινός new.] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the period following the Tertiary. See GLACIAL PERIOD. — *n.* The Pleistocene, or Glacial, period or formation. — **Pleis'to-cen'ic** (-sĕn'ĭk; -sē'nĭk), *a.*

plem'y-ram'e-ter (plĕm'ĭ-răm'ē-tẽr; plē'mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. πλήμμυρα the high tide + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring differences of level of a body of water.

ple'nar-ty (plē'nȧr-tĭ; plĕn'ȧr-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *plenieretė*, *plenereté.*] **1.** State of a benefice when occupied.
2. Fullness; completeness. *Obs.*

ple'na-ry (plē'nȧ-rĭ; plĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *plenarius*, fr. L. *plenus*. See PLENTY.] **1.** Full; entire; complete; absolute; unqualified; as, a *plenary* license, authority.

A treatise on a subject should be *plenary* or full. *I. Watts.*

2. Fully attended or constituted; including all entitled to be present; — said of an assembly, meeting, etc.
3. Having full powers. *Rare.*
Syn. — See FULL.

plenary council, *Eccl.*, a council which all the bishops of a country attend. — **p. indulgence**, *R. C. Ch.*, an entire remission of temporal punishment due to, or canonical penance for, all sins. — **p. inspiration**. See INSPIRATION, 2.

ple-nip'o-tence (plē-nĭp'ō-tĕns), **ple-nip'o-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being plenipotent. *Rare.*

ple-nip'o-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *plenus* full + *potens, -entis*, potent.] Possessing, or invested with, full power. *Rare. Milton.* — *n.* A plenipotentiary.

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry (plĕn'ĭ-pō-tĕn'shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shȧ-rĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *plenipotentiarius:* cf. F. *plénipotentiaire.*] A person invested with full power to transact any business; esp., a diplomatic agent (ambassador, envoy, or minister) having full power to negotiate, subject to ratification, for the government he represents in the transaction of such business as is expressed in his letters. He may or may not be accredited. See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry, *a.* Containing or conferring full power; absolute; unlimited; invested with full power.

plen'ish (plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *plenir*. See REPLENISH.] **1.** To fill up; supply; replenish. *Obs.* *T. Reeve.*
2. To furnish, as a house or farm. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plen'ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLENISH. Hence: *Chiefly Scot.* Furniture; equipment; stock; esp., household furniture or a bride's wedding outfit of household goods.

ple'nism (plē'nĭz'm), *n.* The theory that all space is a plenum. See PLENUM, *n.*, 2. — **ple'nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

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pleas'ure-ful, *a.* Full of pleasure; delightful. *Rare.*
pleas'ure-hood. See -HOOD.
pleas'ure-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pleas'ure-less-ly**, *adv.*
pleas'ure-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A pleasuring. *Rare.*
pleas'ure-mon'ger (-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A habitual pleasure seeker.
pleas'ur-er (plĕzh'ûr-ẽr), *n.* A pleasure seeker; holiday taker.
pleas'ur-ing (plĕzh'ûr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLEASURE.
pleas'ur-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A pleasure seeker; specif., a voluptuary. *R.*
pleas'ur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given over to pleasure. *Rare.*
pleat'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pleaunt. † PLIANT.
pleb (plĕb), *n.* *Slang or Colloq.* A plebeian. Hence: **a** At Westminster School, Eng., a tradesman's son. **b** = PLEBE, 2.
ple'bal, *a.* Plebeian. *Obs.*
ple'ban, *n.* [LL. *plebanus*. See PLEBANIA.] A rural dean. *Obs.*
‖ **ple-ba'ni-a** (plē-bā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL. *plebania* office of a *plebanus* or priest, fr. L. *plebs, plebes*, common people.] *Eccl.* A parish church; a mother church, having one or more chapels.
ple-ba'ni-an, *n.* A plebania. *Obs.*
ple-be'iance (-bē'yăns; -ăns), *n.* Plebeian quality. [IAN.]
ple-be'ian-ly, *adv.* of PLEBE-
ple-be'ian-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ple-be'ious (plē-bē'yŭs; -ŭs), *a.* [L. *plebeius.*] Plebeian. *Obs.*
ple-be'i-ty, *n.* Plebeian class or rank. *Obs.* [PLEBS.]
ple'bes (plē'bēz), *n.*, *pl.* of
ple-bic'o-lar (plē-bĭk'ō-lȧr), *a.* [L. *plebicola* one who courts the favor of the common people.] That courts the favor of the common people. *Rare.*
ple-bic'o-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who courts the people; a demagogue. *Rare.* [olar. *Rare.*]
ple-bic'o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Plebic-
pleb'i-fi-cate (plĕb'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*plebs* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Plebify. *R.*
ple'bi-fy (plē'bĭ-fī; plĕb'ĭ-), *v. t.* [*plebs* + *-fy.*] To render plebeian; vulgarize. *R.* — **ple'bi-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. R.*
pleb'i-scit. Var. of PLEBISCITE.
ple-bis'ci-ta'ri-an (plē-bĭs'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Plebiscitary. — *n.* An advocate of a plebiscite.
ple-bis'ci-ta-rism (-bĭs'ĭ-tȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* Principle or practice of calling for plebiscites.
pleb'i-scit'ic (plĕb'ĭ-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or put in power by, a plebiscite.
‖ **ple'bis con-ci'li-um.** = CONCILIUM PLEBIS.
plecche. † PLECK.
pleche. † PLEACH.
pleck (plĕk), *n.* [ME. *plecke*, akin to OD. *plecke*, D. *plek.*] **1.** A plot of ground; a small inclosure. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A spot or stain; speck. *Obs.*
plecked, *a.* Spotted. *Obs.*
plec'tile, *a.* [L. *plectilis.*] Woven; plaited. *Obs.*
Plec-top'ter-a (plĕk-tŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr πλεκτός twisted + πτερόν wing.] = EPHEMERIDA. — **plec-top'ter** (-tẽr), *n.* — **plec-top'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **plec-top'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
plec'tre (plĕk'tẽr), *n.* [OF.] Plectrum. *Rare.* [TRUM.]
plec'tron (-trŏn), *n.* = PLEC-
pled (plĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of PLEAD. *Obs., Colloq., or Dial*
plede. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLEAD.
pleden. † PLEAD.
pledgd. Pledged. *Ref. Sp.*
pledge'a-ble (plĕj'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pledge'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pledge-or'. Var. of PLEDOOR
pledg'er (plĕj'ẽr), *n.* One who pledges.
pledg'er-y, *n.* [Cf OF. *plegerie.*] A pledging; suretyship. *Obs.*
plee. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of PLAY, *v.* [var. of PLEA.]
plee. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
pleen (plēn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAIN, *v.* [PLEAD.]
pleete. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
Pleg'a-dis (plĕg'ȧ-dĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. πληγάς sickle.] *Zoöl.* Genus including the glossy ibises.
plege, plegge. † PLEDGE.
ple-gom'e-ter (plē-gŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πληγή a stroke + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument to measure (and record) the force of blows. **2.** *Med.* = PLEXIMETER.
plei. † PLAY.
Plé'iade', La (lȧ plā'yȧd'). [F.] See PLEIAD, *n.*, 2 **c**.
pleid. † PLAID, PLEAD.
pleie. † PLAY.
pleiferis Obs. pl. of PLAYFERE.
pleight † PLAIT.
plein. † PLAIN.
pleiner † PLENAR.
‖ **plein' pou'voir'** (plăN' pōō'vwär') [F.] Full power.
pleinte. † PLAINT.
Plei'o-cene (plī'ō-sēn) Var. of PLIOCENE
plei'o-cha'si-um (-kā'zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pleio-* + Gr. χάσις division.] = POLYCHASIUM. — **plei'o-cha'si-al** (-ăl), *a*
Plei'o-hip'pus (-hĭp'ŭs). Var. of PLIOHIPPUS.
plei'o-mas'ti-a (-măs'tĭ-ȧ),
plei'o-ma'zi-a (-mā'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pleio-* + Gr. μαστός, μαζός, breast.] Polymastia.
plei'o-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.*,
plei'o-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.*,
plei'o-mor'phy (plī'ō-môr'fĭ), *n.* = PLEOMORPHIC, etc.
Plei'o-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PLIOSAURUS.
plei-os'po-rous (plī-ŏs'pō-rŭs; plī'ō-spō'rŭs), *a.* [*pleio-* + *-sporous.*] *Bot.* Many-spored. *Rare.*
plei'o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs) Var. of PLEIOTAXY.
plei'o-thal'a-mous (-thăl'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*pleio-* + Gr. θάλαμος chamber.] *Bot.* Having several cells, as an ovary. *Rare.*
pleise. † PLAICE.
pleise, pleiss † PLEASE.
plesier. † PLEASURE.
Pleis'the-nes (plīs'thē-nēz), *n.* [Gr. Πλεισθένης.] See ATREUS.
pleite † PLAIT. [PLECK.]
plek Obs. or dial. Eng var. of
plem-myr'ru-late, *a* [OIt. *plemmyrrulato*. Cf. PLEMMYRULE.] Wavy. *Obs.*
plem-myr'ule, *n.* [OIt. *plemmyruli*, pl.; cf. L. *Plemmyrium*, a promontory of Sicily (called *undosum* billowy, wavy, in Vergil, *Æn.* III. 693), Gr. Πλημμύριον, also Gr πλήμμυρα the flood tide.] A wave. *Obs*
plen. *Abbr* Plenipotentiary.
ple'nal (plē'năl), *a.* [L. *plenus* full.] Plenary. *Obs.* — **ple'nal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
ple'nar, *a.* [ME. *plener*, OF. *plenier*, F. *plénier.*] Plenary. *Obs.*
ple'na-ri-ly (-nȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PLENARY.
ple'na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
plene. † PLAIN.
‖ **ple'ne ad-mi'ni-stra'vit** (plē'nē ăd-mĭn'ĭ-strā'vĭt). [L.] *Law.* Lit., he has fully administered; — used to designate a certain plea in bar by an executor or administrator.
plener. † PLENAR.
ple'ni-corn (plē'nĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L *plenus* full + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Solid-horned, as a deer. — *n.* A solid-horned ruminant. *R.*
ple-nil'o-quence (plē-nĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L *plenus* full + *loquentia* a talking.] Fullness of talk; much speaking. *Rare.*
plen'i-lu'nal (plĕn'ĭ-lū'năl; plē'nĭ-), **plen'i-lu'nar** (-nȧr), **plen'i-lu'na-ry** (-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the full moon.
plen'i-lune (plĕn'ĭ-lūn; plē'nĭ-), *n.* [L. *plenilunium; plenus* full + *luna* the moon.] The time of full moon; also, a full moon. *Chiefly Poetic.*
plen'i-po (plĕn'ĭ-pō). Short for PLENIPOTENTIARY. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To plenipotentiarize. *Colloq.*
plen'i-po-ten'tial (-pō-tĕn'shăl), *a.* Plenipotentiary. — **plen'i-po-ten'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PLENIPOTENTIARY.
plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-rize (-ā-rīz), *v. i* To act as a plenipotentiary.
plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
plen'ish-ment (plĕn'ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* Plenishing; outfit. *Scot.*
plen'i-tide', *n.* [Irreg. fr. L.

plen'i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, fr. *plenus* full: cf. F. *plénitude.*] **1.** Quality or state of being full; completeness; plentifulness; as, the *plenitude* of space or power. **2.** State of being filled; fullness; specif., *Obs.:* **a** Of a flower, doubleness. **b** *Med.* Animal fullness; repletion; plethora. **c** State of having an abundance; affluence.

plen'i-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by plenitude, or fullness; well-filled; humorously, stout; portly.

plen'te-ous (plĕn'tē-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *plaintiose, plentivous, plentevous,* OF. *plentious, plentivos, plentevous,* fr. *plentif* (cf. *plenteïf*) abundant. See PLENTY.] *Now Chiefly Rhet.* **1.** Constituting, characterized by, or existing in, plenty; abundant; copious; plentiful; as, a *plenteous* crop. **2.** Yielding abundance; productive; fruitful. *Gen.* xli. 34. **3.** Having plenty; abounding; rich. *Archaic.*

The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods. *Deut.* xxviii 11.

4. Liberal; generous; bountiful; bounteous. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PLENTIFUL.

— **plen'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **plen'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

plen'ti-ful (-tĭ-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Yielding or containing plenty; prolific; fruitful; opulent. **2.** Constituting, characterized by, or existing in, plenty; copious; abundant; ample; as, a *plentiful* harvest. **3.** Lavish; profuse. *Obs.* "*Plentiful* in expenses." *Bacon.*

Syn. — Full, ample, lavish, profuse, bountiful, rich, overflowing, superabundant. — PLENTIFUL, PLENTEOUS, ABUNDANT, COPIOUS, EXUBERANT. That is PLENTIFUL or PLENTEOUS of which there is great or sufficient supply; *plenteous* is now somewhat bookish; that is ABUNDANT which is very plentiful, or of which there is more than enough; as, "If reasons were as *plentiful* as blackberries" (*Shak.*); "*Plenteous* grace with Thee is found" (*C. Wesley*); "thy *abundant* goodness" (*Shak.*). That is COPIOUS which exists or is supplied in great abundance; EXUBERANT implies superabundant richness; as, "*copious* quotations" (*Irving*); "He was the best conversationalist in London, so rapid, so full of fancy, so *copious* in information" (*Jowett*); "the *exuberant* richness of Asiatic phraseology" (*Milton*); *exuberant* gayety. See PROFUSE, CAPACIOUS, LUXURIOUS, RICH.

— **plen'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **plen'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

plen'ty (plĕn'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *plentee, plente,* OF. *plenté,* fr. L. *plenitas,* fr. *plenus* full. See FULL, *a.,* cf. COMPLETE.] **1.** Full or abundant supply; enough and to spare; abundance; a great quantity, amouut, or number (with respect to what is needed, or to be properly expected, or the like); — when used with *a,* now chiefly *U. S.* **2.** Quality or state of being abundant or copious; abundance; copiousness.

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world *Thomson*

3. Fullness or completeness; perfection; plenitude. *Obs.* **4.** Copiousness or abundance of material things, as the products of the earth, that satisfy human wants.

Houses of office stuffed with *plenty* *Chaucer.*

5. *pl.* The necessaries and comforts abundance of which constitutes plenty. *Obs.*

Dear nurse of arts, *plenties,* and joyful births *Shak.*

plen'ty, *a.* **1.** Plentiful; abundant; — used predicatively exc. in dial. Eng. or Scot. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* **2.** Having abundance; copiously supplied. *Obs.*

ple'num (plē'nŭm), *n.* [L., prop., neut. of *plenus* full.] **1.** Fullness; — generally connoting homogeneity. **2** A space or all space every part of which is full of matter; — opposed to *vacuum.* **3.** *Ventilation.* A condition in which the pressure of the air in an inclosed space is greater than that of the outside atmosphere. See PLENUM, *a.* **4.** A general or full assembly, esp. a joint assembly of all parts of a legislative or other body.

ple'num, *a. Ventilation.* Designating, or pert. to, a system of ventilation in which air is forced into an inclosed space, as a room or caisson, so that the outward pressure of the air in the space is slightly greater than the inward pressure from the outside, and leakage is outward instead of inward; as, *plenum* chamber, fan, system, etc.

ple'o-chro'ic (plē'ō-krō'ĭk), *a.* Having pleochroism. — **pleochroic halo,** a spot, observed in some crystals, as of biotite, having marked pleochroism.

ple-och'ro-ism (plē-ŏk'rō-ĭz'm), **ple'o-chro'ma-tism** (plē'ō-krō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + χρόα color.] *Cryst.* The property, possessed by some crystals, of showing different colors when viewed in the direction of different axes. It includes *dichroism* and *trichroism.* — **ple-och'ro-it'ic** (plē-ŏk'rō-ĭt'ĭk), **ple'o-chro-mat'ic** (plē'ō-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

ple'o-mor'phic (plē'ō-mŏr'fĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, pleomorphism.

ple'o-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + μορφή form.] Lit., of more than one form; as: **a** *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms. It includes *dimorphism* and *trimorphism.* **b** *Bot.* Occurrence of more than one distinct form in the life cycle of some plants, esp. certain fungi and bacteria. **c** *Biol.* = POLYMORPHISM.

ple'o-mor'phist (-fĭst), *n.* An advocate of a theory of pleomorphism.

ple'o-mor'phy (plē'ō-mŏr'fĭ), *n.* Pleomorphism.

ple'on (plē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλέων, p. pr. of πλέειν to sail.] *Zoöl.* **a** A crustacean's abdomen. **b** Telson of a king crab. — **ple'o-nal** (-ō-năl), *a.* — **ple-on'ic** (plē-on'ĭk), *a.*

ple'o-nasm (plē'ō-năz'm), *n.* [L. *pleonasmus,* Gr. πλεονασμός, fr. πλεονάζειν to be more than enough, to abound, fr. πλέον, neut. of πλέων, πλείων, more, compar. of πολυς much. See FULL, *a.;* cf. POLY-, PLUS.] **1.** *Gram. & Rhet.* Redundancy or fullness of language in speaking or writing; the use of more words than are necessary to express the bare idea, as in, I saw it *with my own eyes;* also, a case of this, or the redundant or unnecessary word or expression. **2.** Redundancy; a redundant thing.

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

ple'o-nas'tic (-năs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, or constituting, pleonasm; redundant.

ple'o-pod (plē'ō-pŏd), *n.* [*pleon* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* One of the abdominal limbs of a crustacean.

ple-ro'ma (plē-rō'mȧ), *n.* [L. See PLEROME.] **1.** Fullness; specif., *Valentinian Gnosticism,* the fullness of being in which the divine life was supposed to dwell, and in which were all the æons from the uncreated monad. See ÆON, 2. **2.** *Bot.* = PLEROME.

ple'ro-mat'ic (plē'rō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a plerome.

ple'rome (plē'rōm), *n.* [G. *plerom,* fr. Gr. πλήρωμα that which fills up.] *Bot.* The central portion of the primary meristem at the growing points of stems and roots. It is in the periblem and dermatogen, and gives rise to the stele.

ple'ro-morph (plē'rō-mŏrf), *n.* [Gr. πληρης full + μορφη form.] *Cryst.* A kind of pseudomorph believed to have been formed by infiltration.

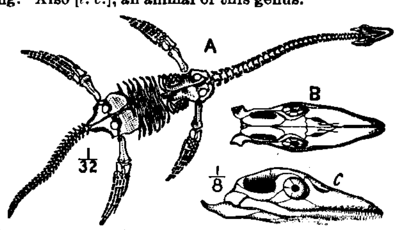
ple-roph'o-ry (plē-rŏf'ō-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. πληροφορία; πλήρης full + φέρειν to bear.] Full assurance. *Rare.*

ple-ro'sis (plē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλήρωσις a filling up, fr. πληροῦν to fill.] *Med.* Restoration of lost tissue, as after illness. — **ple-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a. & n.*

ple'si-o-mor'phous (plē'sĭ-ō-mŏr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. πλησιος near + μορφή form.] *Cryst.* Crystallizing in closely similar forms while unlike in chemical composition. — **ple'si-o-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* — **ple'si-o-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

Ple'si-o-sau'ri-a (-sô'rĭ-ȧ), **Ple'si-o-sau'ri** (-sô'rī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLESIOSAURUS.] *Paleon.* An extinct order of Mesozoic marine reptiles including *Plesiosaurus, Pliosaurus,* etc. — **ple'si-o-saur'** (plē'sĭ-ō-sôr'), *n.* — **ple'si-o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ple'si-o-sau'roid** (-roid), *a.*

Ple'si-o-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.; pl.* -RI (-rī). [NL.; Gr. πλησιος near + σαῦρος a lizard.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct marine reptiles, of the Mesozoic of Europe and North America, having a very long neck, a small head, and all four limbs developed as paddles for swimming. Several species are known, the largest (*P. conybeari*) about sixteen feet long. Also [*l. c.*], an animal of this genus.



Plesiosaurus (*P. dolichodeirus*). *A* Ventral view of Skeleton; *B C* Dorsal and Lateral views of Skull.

ples'si-graph (plĕs'ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. πλήσσειν to strike + *-graph.*] *Med.* A form of pleximeter designed to indicate changes in the nature of the sounds elicited and to map out by means of a crayon the limits of any organ or dull area.

ples'sor (plĕs'ŏr), *n.* [Cf. Gr. πλήσσειν to strike.] *Med.* A small hammer employed in percussion.

pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ō-rȧ; *the etymological* plē-thō'rȧ *is but little used*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πληθώρη, fr. πλήθειν to be or become full.] **1.** *Med.* A morbid condition regarded formerly as due to excessive fullness of the blood vessels or (with early physicians) superabundance of humors in the body, but now as due to excess of red corpuscles; repletion. **2.** *Carpentry.* A defective or diseased condition of wood due to hypertrophy of the tissues. **3.** State of being overfull; excess; superabundance.

He labors under a *plethora* of wit and imagination. *Jeffrey.*

ple-thor'ic (plē-thŏr'ĭk; plĕth'ō-rĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. πληθωρικός: cf. F. *pléthorique,* LL *plethoricus.*] Having a full habit of body; characterized by plethora; as, a *plethoric* constitution; fig., overfull; overloaded; inflated; turgid; bombastic. "*Plethoric* phrases." *Sydney Smith.*

ple-thys'mo-graph' (plē-thĭz'mō-grăf; plē-thĭs'-), *n.* [Gr. πληθυσμός an enlargement + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining and registering variations in size of a limb, and hence variations in the amount of blood in the limb. — **ple-thys'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pleth'ys-mog'ra-phy (plĕth'ĭz-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ; plĕth'ĭs-), *n.* *Physiol.* The art of using the plethysmograph.

pleu'ra (plōō'rȧ; 243), *n.; L. pl.* PLEURÆ (-rē). [NL., *n. fem.,* fr. Gr. πλευρά a rib, the side.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The delicate serous membrane which lines each half of the thorax of mammals and is reflected over the surface of the lung of the same side. Each has the form of a completely closed sac, one wall of which (the pulmonary layer, or ‖ **pleu'ra pul'mo-na'lis**) is closely adherent to the lung as far as the root of that organ, where it is continuous with the other wall (the parietal layer, or ‖ **pleu'ra cos-ta'lis**), which passes outward to adhere to the pericardium, the side of the thorax, the superior surface of the diaphragm, etc. The space between the two walls (the cavity of the pleura) contains a small quantity of serous fluid by which respiratory movements are rendered almost frictionless. **2.** *Zoöl.* A lateral part, as a mollusk radula; a pleuron.

pleu'ral (-răl), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pleura or pleuræ, or the sides of the thorax. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a pleuron or pleurite. — **pleural ganglia,** in most mollusks, a pair of ganglia sending nerves to the mantle, parts of the body wall behind the head, etc. They often lie close to, or are fused with, the cerebral ganglia.

pleu-ral'gi-a (plōō-răl'jĭ-ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πλευρά rib + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the side or region of the ribs. — **pleu-ral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

pleu'ra-poph'y-sis (plōō'rȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs; 243), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See PLEURA; APOPHYSIS.] *Zoöl.* A laterally or more or less ventrally directed process or appendage of a vertebra forming a rib or part corresponding to a rib; a rib considered as a part of a vertebra. See RIB. — **pleu-rap'o-phys'i-al** (plōō-răp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

pleu'ri-sy (plōō'rĭ-sĭ; 243, 277), *n.* [F. *pleurésie,* OF. also *pleurisie,* L. *pleurisis, pleuritis,* Gr. πλευρίτις (sc. νόσος), fr. πλευρά rib, side.] **1.** *Med.* An inflammation of the pleura, usually accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough, and with exudation into the pleural cavity. **2.** Usually **plurisy, plurisie.** [As if fr. L. *plus, pluris,* by confusion.] Superabundance; excess; plethora. *Obs. Shak.*

[Mars] that . . cur'st the world
O' th' *pluresie* of people. *Two Noble Kinsmen.*

pleurisy root. The butterfly weed; also, its root, used as a remedy for pleuritic affections.

pleu-rit'ic (plōō-rĭt'ĭk), **pleu-rit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl; 243), *a.* [L. *pleuriticus,* Gr. πλευριτικός: cf. F. *pleurétique.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to pleurisy; suffering from pleurisy.

pleu-ri'tis (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Pleurisy.

pleu'ro- (plōō'rō-; 243). [See PLEURA.] Combining form denoting *relation to a side;* specif., *connection with,* or *situation in* or *near, the pleura;* as, *pleuro*peritoneum.

pleu'ro-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* In crustaceans, a gill arising from the side of the thorax. — **pleu'ro-bran'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pleu'ro-car'pic (-kär'pĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Pleurocarpous.

pleu'ro-car'pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* In bryology, bearing the archegonia and sporogonia on short lateral branches; — opposed to *acrocarpous.*

Pleu-roc'er-a (plōō-rŏs'ēr-ȧ; 243), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. κερας horn.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of American freshwater tænioglossate gastropods similar to *Melania,* but having the mantle edge entire and the copulatory organ not developed. It is the type of a family, **Pleu'ro-cer'i-dæ** (plōō'rō-sĕr'ĭ-dē). — **pleu-roc'er-oid** (plōō-rŏs'ēr-oid), *a.*

Pleu'ro-di'ra (plōō'rō-dī'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. δέρη, δειρή, the neck.] *Zoöl.* An extensive group of freshwater turtles in which the neck cannot be retracted, but is bent laterally beneath the front of the carapace. It is now almost confined to the Southern Hemisphere. The matamata is an example. — **pleu'ro-di'ran** (-rȧn), *a. & n.* — **pleu'ro-dire** (plōō'rō-dīr), *a. & n.* — **pleu'ro-di'rous** (-dī'rŭs), *a.*

pleu'ro-dont (plōō'rō-dŏnt; 243), *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth consolidated with the inner edge of the jaw, as in some lizards. — *n.* Any pleurodont lizard.

pleu'ro-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* A painful affection of the side, simulating pleurisy, usually due to rheumatism.

pleu'ro-gen'ic (plōō'rō-jĕn'ĭk; 243), **pleu-rog'e-nous** (plōō-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-genic, -genous.*] *Med.* Originating in the pleura; as, *pleurogenic* pneumonia.

pleu'ro-lith (plōō'rō-lĭth; 243), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion in the pleura.

pleu'ron (plōō'rŏn; 243), *n.; pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρόν a rib.] *Zoöl.* One of the sides of an animal; esp.: **a** One of the lateral parts or pieces of a thoracic segment of an insect, generally of two parts called *epimeron* and *episternum.* **b** One of the lateral processes of a somite of a crustacean between the tergum and sternum.

pleu'ro-per'i-car-di'tis (plōō'rō-pĕr'ĭ-kär-dī'tĭs), *n* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pleura and the pericardium.

pleu'ro-per'i-to-ne'um (-tō-nē'ŭm), *n.* Also **pleu'ro-per'i-to-næ'um.** [NL.] *Zoöl.* The membrane lining the body cavity and covering the surface of the inclosed viscera of vertebrates having no diaphragm, — regarded as representing both pleura and peritoneum. It is often called simply *peritoneum.* — **pleu'ro-per'i-to-ne'al, -næ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a (-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* **a** *Med.* Inflammation of the pleura and lungs; a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia. **b** *Veter.* A contagious and fatal lung plague of cattle. — **pleu'ro-pneu-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

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plenus full + *tide.*] Full tide; flood tide. *Obs.*

plen'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (plĕn'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A plenist.

plen'i-tu'di-na-ry, *a.* Having plenitude; full. *Obs.*

plen'i-ty, *n.* [L. *plenitas:* cf. OF. *plenité.*] Plenitude. *Obs*

‖ **ple'no ju're** (plē'nō jōō'rē; 243). [L.] With full right.

plensh'ing nail. [See PLANCH, *v.*] A flooring nail.

plent. † PLAINT.

plente, -tee. † PLENTY.

plenteliche, *adv.* Plentifully. *Obs.*

plenteouste, *n.* [OF. *plentuoseté.*] Plenteousness. *Obs.*

plen'teth. † PLENTY.

plentevous. † PLENTEOUS.

plent'ful. † PLAINTFUL.

plen'ti-fy, *v. t.* [*plenty* + *-fy.*] To make plenteous. *Obs.*

plen'ti-ness, *n.* Plentifulness. *Obs.*

plen'tious. † PLENTEOUS.

plentithe, etc. † PLENTY, etc.

plen'ti-tude. Erron. for PLENITUDE, influenced by PLENTY.

plen'tive, *a.* [OF. *plentif.*] Plenteous. *Obs.*

plentivous, plentuous † PLENTEOUS

plen'ty, *adv.* Abundantly; as, *plenty* good enough. *Colloq.*

plentyvous. † PLENTEOUS.

ple'ny (plē'nĭ), *a.* Full; as, *pleny* tide. *Naut. Cant.*

pleny, plenye. † PLAIN, *v.*

plen'yie, *n.* [See PLAIN to lament.] Complaint. *Obs. Scot.*

ple-och'ro-ous (plē-ŏk'rō-ŭs), *a* Pleochroic.

ple'o-dont (plē'ō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. πλέως full + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having solid teeth.

ple'o-ma'zi-a (plē'ō-mā'zĭ-ȧ). Var. of PLEIOMAZIA.

ple'o-morph (plē'ō-mŏrf), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + *-morph.*] = POLYMORPH.

ple'o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* Pleomorphic.

ple'o-nas'mic, ple'o-nas'mi-cal, *a.* Superfluous. *Obs.*

ple'o-nast (plē'ō-năst), *n.* One addicted to pleonasm. *Rare.*

ple'o-nas'ti-cal (-năs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pleonastic. *Rare.*

ple'o-nas'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PLEONASTIC, -TICAL.

ple'o-nex'i-a (-nĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr πλεονεξία.] Covetousness; avarice. — **ple'o-nec'tic** (-nĕk'tĭk), *a.*

ple'o-phy-let'ic (-fī-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* Polyphyletic.

ple-op'o-dite (plē-ŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* A pleopod.

pler'ry (plĕr'ĭ), *n.* *Slate Quarrying.* A split in a slate block along a line of imperfect cleavage *Brit.*

ples, plesance, etc. † PLEASE, PLEASANCE, etc.

plesh (plĕsh). Obs. or dial Eng var. of PLASH.

ple'si-o-type' (plē'sĭ-ō-tīp'), *n* [Gr. πλησίος near + *-type.*] *Biol.* A specimen referred to a previously described species, and used as the basis of a new description or figure of that species.

ples-sim'e-ter (plĕ-sĭm'ē-tēr), **ples'si-met'ric** (plĕs'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **ples-sim'e-try** (plĕ-sĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *plessimètre.*] = PLEXIMETER, etc

plesure. † PLEASURE.

plet (plĕt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of PLATE, PLAIT.

‖ **plet** (plĕt), *n.* Also **plete.** [Russ. *plet'.*] A kind of whip having three lashes tipped with lead balls.

plete. † PLATE, PLEA, PLEAD, PLEAT.

pleth'o-ret'ic (plĕth'ō-rĕt'ĭk), **pleth'o-ret'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Plethoric. *Obs. or R.*

ple-thor'i-cal (plē-thŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Plethoric. *Rare.* — **ple-thor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pleth'o-ry (plĕth'ō-rĭ), *n* Plethora. *Now Rare.*

pleth'ron (plĕth'rŏn), **-rum** (-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλέθρον.] *Gr. Antiq.* See MEASURE

plette † PLAT, *v.*

pleu (plū), **pleuch, pleuche, pleugh** (plūĸ). Obs or Scot. vars. of PLOW.

pleu'ra, *n., pl.* of PLEURON.

Pleu'ra-can'the-a (plōō'rȧ-kăn'thē-ȧ), **Pleu'ra-can-thi'ni** (-kăn thī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of ICHTHYOTOMI

Pleu'ra-can'thus (-kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. πλευρόν rib + ἄκανθα spine.] *Paleon.* A genus of Paleozoic elasmobranchs of the group Ichthyotomi of the Carboniferous and Lower Permian of Europe and North America, having a terminal mouth, long dorsal fin, and a strong serrated spine on the nape. — **pleu'ra-can'thoid** (-thoid), *a. & n.*

pleu-ren'chy-ma (plōō-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ; 243), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Wood tissue. — **pleu'ren-chym'a-tous** (plōō'rĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Both Obs. or R.*

pleu-ret'ic. † PLEURITIC.

pleu'ric (plōō'rĭk; 243), *a.* [Gr. πλευρικός costal] Pleural. *R.*

pleu'rite (-rīt), *n.* A pleuron.

pleu-rit'i-cal (plōō-rĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pleuritic. — **pleu-rit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pleu'ro. Short for PLEUROPNEUMONIA *Colloq.*

Pleu'ro-bra'chi-a (-brā'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PLEURO-; BRACHIUM.] *Zoöl.* See CYDIPPIDA.

pleu'ro-bron-chi'tis, *n* [NL.] *Med.* Combined pleurisy and bronchitis.

pleu'ro-carp, *n.* *Bot* Any pleurocarpic moss.

pleu'ro-cele, *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-cele.*] *Med* Hernia of the lung

pleu'ro-cen'trum, *n; pl* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL. See PLEURO-; CENTRUM.] *Paleon.* One of a pair of dorsal and lateral elements of the centrum of the vertebræ of certain fishes and extinct amphibians. They represent, or are formed from, dorsal arcualia — **pleu'ro-cen'tral** (-trăl), *a.*

pleu'ro-cer'e-bral, *a.* *Zoöl.* Connecting the pleural and cerebral ganglia of a mollusk.

pleu'ro-hep'a-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of pleura and liver.

Pleu'ro-nec'ti-dæ (plōō'rō-nĕk'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. νήκτης a swimmer.] *Zoöl.* A family including all the flatfishes or all but the soles. — **pleu'ro-nec'tid** (-tĭd), **pleu'ro-nec'toid** (-toid), *a & n.*

Pleu'ro-ne'ma (-nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr νῆμα thread.] *Zoöl.* A genus of holotrichous infusorians of fresh and salt water having an ovoid body with the *mouth at the anterior end.* See HOLOTRICHA.

pleu-rop'e-dal (plōō-rŏp'ē-dăl; plōō'rō-pē'dăl; 243), *a.* *Zoöl* Connecting a mollusk's pleural and pedal ganglia.

pleu'ro-per'i-car'di-al, *a* See PLEURO-.

pleu'ro-per'ip-neu'mo-ny (plōō'rō-pĕr'ĭp-nū'mō-nĭ), *n.* *Med.* Pleuropneumonia.

Pleu-rot′o-ma (plōō-rŏt′ō-mȧ ; 243), *n.* [NL. ; *pleuro-* + Gr. τομή a cut.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine mostly tropical toxoglossate gastropods having a spindle-shaped shell with a posterior notch or slit in the outer lip. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Pleu′ro-tom′i-dæ** (plōō′rō-tŏm′ĭ-dē). — **pleu-rot′o-mine** (plōō-rŏt′ō-mīn ; -mĭn ; 183), *a.* — **pleu-rot′o-moid** (-moid), *a. & n.*

1/2

Plenrotoma (*P. Babylonica*).

Pleu′ro-to-ma′ri-a (plōō′rō-tō-mā′rĭ-ȧ ; 115, 243), *n.* [NL. ; *pleuro-* + Gr. τομή a cutting + *-aria.*] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* An extensive genus of zygobranchiate rhipidoglossate gastropods having usually a trochiform nacreous shell with a broad sinus in the outer margin of the last whorl, extending back around the whorls as a raised band. It has existed since the Silurian, but the living species are few, confined to the deep sea in a few parts of the world, and individuals are very rare. It is the only living genus of a large family, **Pleu′ro-tom′a-ri′i-dæ** (-tŏm′ȧ-rī′ĭ-dē), known from the early Cambrian, but almost extinct during the Tertiary. — **pleu′ro-to-ma′ri-oid** (-tō-mā′rĭ-oid), *a. & n.*

pleu-rot′o-my (plōō-rŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the pleura.

pleu′ro-vis′cer-al (plōō′rō-vĭs′ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Connecting the pleural and visceral ganglia of mollusks.

plex′al (plĕk′săl), *a.* Pertaining to a plexus or plexuses.

plex′i-form (plĕk′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*plexus* + *-form* : cf. F. *plexiforme.*] Like a network, or plexus ; complicated.

plex-im′e-ter (plĕk-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πλῆξις stroke (fr. πλήσσειν to strike) + *-meter.*] *Med.* A small, hard, flat plate, as of ivory, placed in contact with the body to receive the blow, in mediate percussion. — **plex′i-met′ric** (plĕk′sĭ-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* — **plex-im′e-try** (plĕk-sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.*

plex′ure (plĕk′shūr ; plĕks′ūr), *n.* [See PLEXUS.] A weaving together ; that which is woven together.

plex′us (plĕk′sŭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* PLEXUS. [L., a twining, braid, fr. *plectere, plexum*, to twine, braid.] **1.** *Anat.* A network, esp. of anastomosing or interlacing blood vessels or nerves. Cf. BRACHIAL PLEXUS, SOLAR PLEXUS, etc.
2. *Math.* A set of equations expressing completely the relations that exist between a set of quantities.
3. A network ; an intricate or interwoven combination of elements or parts in a coherent structure.

In the perception of a tree the reference to an object is circumscribed and directed by a *plexus* of visual and other presentations. *G. F. Stout.*

plexus of Meissner. = MEISSNER'S PLEXUS.

pli′a-bil′i-ty (plī′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pliable ; flexibility ; as, *pliability* of mind or movement.

pli′a-ble (plī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *plier* to bend. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being bent ; easy to be bent ; flexible ; pliant ; supple ; limber ; as, willow is a *pliable* plant.
2. Flexible in disposition or character ; easily influenced or persuaded ; — sometimes in a bad sense ; as, a *pliable* youth. "*Pliable* she promised to be." *Dr. H. More.*
3. Applicable ; suitable ; — aphetic for APPLIABLE. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.
— **pli′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pli′a-bly**, *adv.*

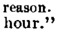
pli′an-cy (plī′ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pliant ; flexibility ; as, the *pliancy* of a rod ; *pliancy* of mind.

pli′ant (plī′ănt), *a.* [F. *pliant*, p. pr. of *plier* to bend. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** Bending ; readily yielding without breaking ; flexible ; pliable ; as, a *pliant* thread ; *pliant* wax. Also, fig., easily influenced ; yielding ; compliant.

The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reason. *South.*

2. Favorable to yielding. *Rare.* "A *pliant* hour." *Shak.*
Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.
— **pli′ant-ly**, *adv.* — **pli′ant-ness**, *n.*

pli′ca (plī′kȧ), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [LL., a fold, fr. L. *plicare* to fold. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** *Med.* A disease (*plica polonica*) of the hair in which it becomes twisted and matted together. The disease is endemic in Poland and other parts of eastern Europe, and is hence called also **Polish plait.**
2. A fold or folded part ; a bend, as a fold of skin.
3. *Bot.* A disease of plants characterized by excessive development of small entangled twigs.
4. *Medieval Music.* A kind of ligature, of a "folded" shape, denoting a tone ending with a falsetto grace.



The Long Plica (4) : *a* Ascending ; *b* Descending.

‖ **pli′ca a-la′ris** (ȧ-lā′rĭs) [NL. *alaris* of the wing], *Zoöl.*, the fold of skin along the front of a bird's wing, stretching from the shoulder to the wrist joint. — ‖ **plica se′mi-lu-na′ris** (sĕm′ĭ-lū-nā′rĭs) [NL. *semilunaris* like a half-moon], *Anat.*, the vertical fold of conjunctiva occupying the inner canthus of the eye. It represents the nictitating membrane.

pli′cal (plī′kăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or exhibiting, plica.

pli′cate (plī′kāt), *a.* [L. *plicatus*, p. p. of *plicare* to fold.] **1.** Plaited ; folded like a fan ; as, a *plicate* leaf.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** Folded. **b** Having parallel ridges on the surface.

pli′cate (plī′kāt ; plĭ-kāt′), *v. t.* *Medieval Music.* To render in the manner of a plica.

plic′a-tile (plĭk′ȧ-tĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *plicatilis*, fr. *plicare* to fold.] Capable of being folded ; specif., *Zoöl.*, folding lengthwise, as the wings of certain insects.

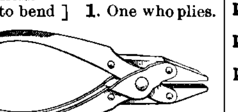
pli-ca′tion (plī-kā′shŭn ; plĭ-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *plication.*] **1.** Act of folding, or state of being folded.
2. A folding or fold ; a plait.

pli-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), *n.* Anything that makes folds ; specif., a plaiting attachment to a sewing machine.

plic′a-ture (plĭk′ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *plicatura*, fr. *plicare* to fold.] Folding or a fold ; a plication.

pli-cif′er-ous (plī-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs ; plĭ-), *a.* [LL. *plica* fold + *-ferous.*] Having a plica or plicæ.

pli′er (plī′ẽr), *n.* [From PLY to bend.] **1.** One who plies.
2. *pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.* A kind of small pinchers with long jaws, used for bending or cutting metal rods or wire, for handling small objects, etc.



Parallel Pliers.

plight (plīt), *n.* [ME. *plit* condition, state, manner, prop. a folding, fold ; for *plet* (now PLEAT), fr. OF. *ploit*, earlier *pleit* ; perh. influenced by *ply* to bend. The spelling with *gh* is from influence of *plight* risk, pledge. See PLEAT, PLAIT.] **1.** A fold; plait. *Obs.*
2. Of lawn, a certain length or piece ; prob. orig., the length or size of a fold. *Obs.*
3. Condition ; state ; — now usually qualified as bad ; as, a luckless *plight.* *Shak.*
4. Bodily state, as to health ; also, good health. *Rare.*
5. State of mind ; mood. *Obs.* *Milton.*
6. Legal state, position, or status.
7. Attire ; dress. *Rare.*
Syn. — See PREDICAMENT.

plight, *n.* [ME. *pliht* danger, engagement, AS. *pliht* danger, akin to *plēon* to risk, also to D. *plicht* duty, G. *pflicht*, Dan. *pligt*, and to D. *plegen* to care for, be wont, G. *pflegen*, OS. *plegan* to pledge. Cf. PLEDGE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Danger ; risk. **b** Sin ; guilt ; blame ; also, defect ; want.
2. Pledge ; engagement. *Now Rare.* "That lord whose hand must take my *plight.*" *Shak.*

plight, *v. t.* ; PLIGHT′ED ; PLIGHT′ING. [AS. *plihtan* to expose to danger. See PLIGHT a pledge.] **1.** To put in danger of forfeiture ; to pledge ; to engage ; as, to *plight* faith, troth, honor, word ; — never applied to property or goods.

Here my inviolable faith I *plight.* *Dryden.*

2. To pledge one's self to do or give ; to promise. *Obs.*
3. To put under a pledge ; to bind by a pledge ; promise ; engage ; betroth ; — often in the passive ; as, a *plighted* bride.

Plim′soll, *or* **Plim′soll's, mark** (plĭm′sŏl ; -sŏlz). Also **Plimsoll**, *or* **Plimsoll's, line.** *Naut.* The load-line mark conspicuously painted on the sides of all British merchant vessels, to indicate the limit of submergence allowed by law ; — so called from Samuel Plimsoll, by whose efforts the act of Parliament to prevent overloading was procured.

plinth (plĭnth), *n.* [L. *plinthus*, Gr. πλίνθος a brick or tile, a plinth, perh. akin to E. *flint* : cf. F. *plinthe.*] **1.** *Arch.* **a** In classical architecture, a vertically faced member immediately below the circular base of a column ; also, the lowest member of a pedestal ; hence, in general, the lowest member of a base ; a sub-base ; a block upon which the moldings of an architrave or trim are stopped at the bottom. See BASE, *Illust.* **b** A course of stones forming a continuous plinth, as of ashlars forming the foundation or base course of a rubble wall ; — called also **plinth course.**
2. A square block serving as a base for a statue, vase, etc. ; also, the squared base of a vase, piece of furniture, etc.
3. *Carp.* A skirting or baseboard without a molded edge.

pli′o- (plī′ō-). Combining form from Greek πλείων, *more, greater.* See PLEIO-.

Pli′o-cene (plī′ō-sēn), *a.* Also **Plei′o-cene.** [*plio-* + Gr. καινός new, recent.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the latest period of the Tertiary. See GEOLOGY, *Chart* ; TERTIARY. — *n.* The Pliocene period or system. The known Pliocene formations are largely of terrestrial origin. The life of the period was similar to that of the present time.

Plo-ce′i-dæ (plō-sē′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλοκεύς a plaiter, braider.] *Zoöl.* A large family of finchlike Old World birds consisting of the weaver birds. The chief subfamily, **Plo′ce-i′næ** (plō′sē-ī′nē), is chiefly African ; but the type genus, **Plo′ce-us** (plō′sē-ŭs), including the baya, is Indian. — **plo-ce′i-form′** (-ĭ-fôrm′), *a.*

plod (plŏd), *v. i.* ; PLOD′DED ; PLOD′DING. [Orig. uncert. ; perh. imitative of the sound of heavy steps.] **1.** To walk heavily ; to move or travel slowly but steadily ; to trudge.
2. To work laboriously, steadily, and monotonously, as to study laboriously and patiently ; to toil ; drudge.
3. *Hunting.* To hang behind, searching too long for the scent in one place ; — said of hounds. *Obs.*
4. By confusion or influence : = PLOT, *v. i.* *Obs.*

plod, *v. t.* **1.** To walk slowly or heavily along ; to trudge along or through ; to make (one's way) thus.

The plowman homeward *plods* his weary way. *Gray*

2. By confusion or influence : = PLOT, *v. t.* *Obs.*

plod, *n.* **1.** Act or period of plodding.
2. The sound of a heavy tread, as that of a horse ; thud.

plod′der (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who plods ; esp., a drudge.
2. A kind of soldier or camp follower. *Obs.*

plod′ding (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLOD. Specif. : *p. a.* Progressing in a slow, toilsome manner ; marked by laborious diligence. — **plod′ding-ly**, *adv.* — **plod′ding-ness**, *n.*

plop (plŏp), *v. i.* ; PLOPPED (plŏpt) ; PLOP′PING. [Imitative.] To fall, drop, or move suddenly, as on or to the surface of water, with a sound suggestive of the word *plop* ; to plump.

The body *plopped* up, turning on its side. *Kipling.*

plop, *n.* Act of plopping ; the sound made in plopping, as by a stone dropping into water without splashing.

plot (plŏt), *v. t.* ; PLOT′TED ; PLOT′TING. [F. *peloter* to roll into a ball.] *Soap Manuf.* To press (soap) into cakes.

plot, *n.* [AS. *plot* a piece of ground ; orig. uncert. In the sense of a secret design or scheme prob. influenced by *complot* (*Oxf. E. D.*). Cf. PLAT of ground.] **1.** A spot or mark, as on the skin.
2. A small, or not large, area of ground or something on the ground ; a plat ; as, a garden *plot* ; a *plot* of herbs.
3. Place of situation ; site, as of a town, laid out. *Obs.*
4. A ground plan, as of a building or area ; a map ; chart ; diagram ; specif., *Surv.*, a plan or draft of a field, farm, estate, etc., drawn to a scale. *Obs., Archaic, or U. S.*
5. **a** Fig. : A plan, scheme, or outline of a literary composition. *Obs.* **b** A plan or scheme ; design. *Obs.*
6. The plan or main story of a literary composition, as a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication, or causally connected series, of motived incidents which are gradually unfolded, sometimes by unexpected means.
7. Contrivance ; ability to devise literary plots *Obs. & R.* "A man of much *plot.*" *Denham.*
8. Any secret scheme, project, design, or plan, often complicated for the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a bad one ; a conspiracy ; intrigue ; as, the Rye House *Plot.*

I have overheard a *plot* of death. *Shak.*

9. A share or participation (in something plotted). *Obs.*
Syn. — See CONSPIRACY.

plot, *v. t.* ; PLOT′TED ; PLOT′TING. **1.** To make a plot, map, or plan, of (something in existence) ; to mark the position of on a plan ; to delineate ; to draw, esp. by filling in after marking the principal points of, as a diagram.
2. To make a plan of (something to be made or built) ; to map out ; also, to lay (land) out in plots ; — often with *out.*
3. Specif. : To locate and mark (a point), as on plotting paper, by means of its coördinates ; to make (a curve) by marking out a number of points in this way ; hence, to represent graphically (a mathematical equation) by means of a curve so constructed.
4. To plan ; scheme ; devise ; contrive, esp. secretly or clandestinely. "*Plotting* an unprofitable crime." *Dryden.*
5. To invent or devise the plot of, as a play. *Obs. or R.*

plot, *v. i.* To form a plot, plan, or, now always, a scheme of evil or hostile purpose, as against a government or those who administer it ; to contrive ; scheme ; conspire. *Shak.*

The wicketh *plotted* against the just. *Ps.* xxxvii 12.

Plo-tin′i-an (plō-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Plotinus, the Plotinists, or Plotinism.

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pleu′ro-po′di-um, *n.* ; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *pleuro-* + *-podium.*] *Zoöl.* One of a pair of glandular organs of unknown function on the first abdominal segment of some insects.

Pleu-rop′ter-yg′i-i (plōō-rŏp′tẽr-ĭj′ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *pleuro-* + Gr. πτερύγιον fin.] *Paleon.* The Cladoselachea, an order of elasmobranchs. — **pleu-rop′ter-yg′i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

pleu′ro-pul′mo-na-ry, *a.* See [PLEURO-.]

pleu′ror-rhe′a, -rhœ′a (plōō′rō-ē′ȧ ; 243), *n.* [NL. ; *pleuro-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity.

Pleu′ro-sau′rus, *n.* [NL. ; *pleuro-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon* A genus of rhynchocephalian reptiles from the Upper Jurassic of Europe They had an elongate, serpentiform body, short legs, and rather slender head. [side.

pleu′ro-spasm, *n.* Cramp in the

pleu-ros′te-on (plōō-rŏs′tē-ŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *pleuro-* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] *Zoöl.* The anterolateral piece of the sternum of a young bird, forming the *costal process in the adult.* — **pleu-ros′te-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Pleu′ro-stic′ti (plōō′rō-stĭk′tī ; 243), *n. pl* [NL. ; *pleuro-* + Gr. στικτός pricked.] *Zoöl.* A division including most scarabæid beetles, having only the anterior three abdominal spiracles on the connecting membranes. Cf. LAPAROSTICTI. — **pleu′ro-stict** (plōō′rō-stĭkt), *a. & n.*

pleu′ro-thot′o-nus (-thŏt′ō-nŭs), **pleu-rot′o-nus** (plōō-rŏt′ō-nŭs ; 243), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πλευρόθεν from the side + τόνος a stretching.] *Med.* Tetanus in which the body is curved laterally. — **pleu′ro-tho-ton′ic** (-thō-tŏn′ĭk), **pleu′ro-ton′ic** (plōō′rō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*

pleu′ro-tri′bal (plōō′rō-trī′băl), **pleu′ro-tribe** (plōō′rō-trīb ; 243), *a.* [*pleuro-* + Gr τρίβειν to rub.] *Bot.* Touching or rubbing the side ; — said of certain heterogamous flowers in which the anthers and stigma are so placed as to touch the sides of visiting insects, thus insuring cross-pollination. Cf. NOTOTRIBE.

pleu-rot′ro-pous (plōō-rŏt′rō-pŭs ; 243), *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Flattened on the sides.

pleu′ro-ty′phoid, *n.* Typhoid fever complicated with pleurisy.

plever. † PLOVER

plev′in, *n.* [OF *plevine* See REPLEVIN.] Warrant ; assurance. *Obs.*

plev′is-a-ble, *a.* [OF *plevissable.*] = BAILABLE, 1. *Obs or R.*

plew (plōō), *n.* [Canadian F. *plus, pélu*, F. *pelu, poilu*, hairy.] A beaver skin. *Canada & Western U. S.*

plew, plewe (plū ; plōō), **plewch, plewgh** (plūk). Scot & dial Eng. vars. of PLOW

plewme. † PLUME.

plex, *n.* [Cf. L. *plexus.*] A plait. *Obs.*

plex (plĕks), *v. i. & t.* [See PLEXUS.] To form a plexus, or network ; to make plexiform.

plex-om′e-ter (plĕk-sŏm′ē-tẽr). Var. of PLEXIMETER.

plex′or (plĕk′sŏr), *n.* [Gr. πλῆξις stroke.] *Med.* A plessor.

pley. † PLAY.

pley (*dial.* plā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PLEA.

pley, *n.* [Sp. *playa.*] Shore. *Obs.*

pley′a-ble, *a.* [From *pley*, var of *plea.*] Debatable. *Obs* *Scot*

Pley′dell, Counselor (plā′dĕl). A shrewd and witty lawyer in Scott's "Guy Mannering."

pleye. † PLAY.

pley′fere′. † PLAYFERE.

pleyne. † PLAIN.

pleynte. † PLAINT.

plez′ant, plez′ur-a-bl. Pleasant ; pleasurable. *Ref. Sp.*

plez′ure. Pleasure. *Ref. Sp.*

plf., plff. *Abbr.* Plaintiff.

pli′a-bl. Pliable. *Ref. Sp.*

Pli′a-ble, *n.* In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a neighbor of Christian's, who accompanies him for a time, but turns back at the Slough of Despond

Pli′ant, Sir Paul. An uxorious, foolish old knight in Congreve's "The Double Dealer," who is easily deceived by Lady Pliant, his young, handsome, and pretendedly prudish, but really far from virtuous, wife.

plic′a-ble, *a.* Pliable. *Obs.*

pli′cat-ed (plī′kāt-ĕd), *a.* 1. Plicate
2. Complicated *Obs. & R.*

pli′cate-ly, *adv.* of PLICATE.

pli-ca′ter, *n.* = PLICATOR.

plic′a-tive (plĭk′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Plicate ; plicatile.

pli-cat′u-late (plĭ-kăt′ū-lāt ; plī-), *a.* Minutely plicate.

plicht. † PLIGHT.

plicht′an′ker, *n* [LG. *plichtanker* or D. *plechtanker.*] Sheet anchor. *Obs.* *Scot.*

plic′i-form (plĭs′ĭ-fôrm ; plī′sĭ-), *a.* [LL. *plica* fold + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a plica, or fold.

plie. † PLEA.

plie. Var. of PLY.

plied (plīd), *pret. & p. p.* of PLY.

plien. † PLY.

plies (plīz), *n., pl.* of PLY.

pli′form, *a* [*ply* fold + *-form.*] In the form of a ply or fold. *Obs.*

plight. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PLITCH.

plight, *v. t* [ME *plyten.* See PLIGHT a fold.] To plait ; braid ; fold ; embrace. *Obs.*

plight. Obs. pret & p. p. of PLIGHT, to pledge

plight′er, *n.* One that plights or pledges.

plight′ful, *a.* Guilty ; also, hazardous. *Obs.*

plight′less, *a.* Guiltless. *Obs.*

plight′y, *a.* [From PLIGHT guilt.] Guilty. *Obs*

plight′y, *a.* [From PLIGHT a fold.] Rugose. *Obs.*

pliht. † PLIGHT.

plihtliche, *a* Dangerous. *Obs.*

plim (plĭm), *v t. & i.* [Cf. dial. *plum* to swell.] To swell ; grow plump. *Chiefly Dial.* — *a.* Swollen : filled out. *Dial.*

plim′soll (plĭm′sŏl), *n.* A sandshoe. *Australia.*

Plin′i-an (plĭn′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L *Plinianus.*] Of, pert. to, or named after, Pliny ; as: **a** Pliny the Elder (C. Plinius Secundus), the naturalist (23–79 A. D.). **b** Pliny the Younger (C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus), the author of the "Letters" (d. before 115).

plinth course. = PLINTH, 1 **b.**

plinth′less, *a.* See -LESS.

Plin′y (plĭn′ĭ), *n.* [L. *Plinius.*] Masc prop. name.

Pli′o-hip′pus (plī′ō-hĭp′ŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *Plio*cene + Gr. ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct one-toed horses having strongly hypsodont molar teeth, from the North American Pliocene.

Pli′o-sau′rus (plī′ō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *plio-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon* An extinct genus of marine reptiles allied to *Plesiosaurus*, but having a much shorter neck and larger head. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Pli′o-sau′ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **pli′o-saur** (plī′ō-sôr), **pli′o-sau′ri-an** (-sô′rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

plis′ky (plĭs′kĭ), *n.* A trick ; frolic ; plight *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **plis′sé′** (plē′sā′), *n.* [F.] Gathering or plaiting. — *a.* Plaited.

plit. † PLIGHT.

plitch, *v. t.* [AS. *plyccan.* Cf. PLUCK.] To pluck ; pull. *Obs.*

plite, plith, plitte. † PLIGHT.

pliver † PLOVER.

plo. † PLOW [*Dial. Eng.*]

ploat. Var. of PLOT. *Scot. &*

ploat, *v. t.* Also **plott.** [D. *ploten* to remove the wool] To pluck ; fleece. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

plo′ce (plō′sē ; plŏs′ē), *n.* [L., fr Gr. πλοκή complication.] *Rhet.* An emphatic repetition of a word, in which it is used pregnantly with reference to its special significance ; as, "His *wife*'s a *wife* indeed." *Bailey.*

plod. † PLOUD [PLAID.]

plod (plŏd) Obs. or dial Eng. of

plodde. † PLUD.

plod′der-ly, *adv.* As done by a plodder ; clumsily. *Obs*

plodge (plŏj), *v. i.* To wade or walk heavily, as in water or mire. *Dial. Eng.*

plogh, ploh. † PLOW.

Plo′i-ma (plō′ĭ-mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλώιμος fit for sailing.] *Zoöl.* An extensive order of rotifers in which locomotion is performed by the ciliated disk only and which usually have a forked and more or less retractile tail. — **plo′i-mate** (-māt), *a. & n.*

ploi′ter (ploi′tẽr). Var of PLOUTER. *Chiefly Scot.*

plokke. † PLUCK.

plom. † PLUM.

plom-. For various obs. forms in *plom-*, see the forms in PLUM-.

plomayle, *n.* [OF. *plumail.*] Plumage. *Obs.*

plonge (plŏnj), *v. t.* [See PLUNGE.] To cleanse, as open drains which are entered by the tide, by stirring up the sediment when the tide ebbs.

plonk (plŏnk). Var. of PLUNK *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

plonket. † PLUNKET.

Plon′-Plon′ (plôɴ′plôɴ′), *n.* [F.] Sobriquet of Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte (1822–91).

plonte. † PLANT.

plook, plook′ed, plook′y. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of PLOUK, etc. [plop ; plump.

plop, *adv. or interj.* With a

plo-ra′tion (plō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ploratio.*] Weeping *Rare.* — **plo′ra-to-ry** (plō′rȧ-tō-rĭ ; plŏr′ȧ-), *a.* *Rare.* [PLASH.

plosh (plŏsh). Dial. Eng. of

plo′sion (plō′zhŭn), *n.* [From *explosion, implosion.*] *Phon.* The percussive shutting off or release of the breath or a combination of both, as in uttering the stops, *p, t, b*, etc. *Lloyd.*

plo′sive (plō′sĭv), *n.* *Phon.* A speech sound formed by any form of plosion, distinguished according to its formation as *implosive* (or *applosive*), *explosive*, or *biplosive.* — *a* Characterized by plosion. *Lloyd*

plot (plŏt), **plote** (plōt), *v. t.* To scald ; burn ; scorch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plotch, *n.* A blotch. *Obs.*

plot′cock′, *n.* [Prob. an alteration of *Pluto.* *Oxf. E. D.*] The Devil. *Obs. Scot.*

plotform. † PLATFORM.

plot′ful, *a.* Full of plots.

Plo-ti'nism (plō-tī'nĭz'm; plō'tĭ-nĭz'm; 277), *n.* The doctrines of Plotinus (205–270 A. D.), the chief philosopher of the Alexandrian school of Neoplatonists. See NEOPLATONISM. — **Plo-ti'nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

plot'ter (plŏt'ẽr), *n.* One that plots; specif.: **a** One who makes a plot or map. *Obs. or U. S.* **b** A device for plotting, as a pencil holder in an instrument for plotting coördinates. **c** One who plots or schemes; a contriver; planner; now, esp., a conspirator; a schemer.

plot'ting (plŏt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLOT. — **plotting paper,** paper ruled into small squares, for plotting curves, making diagrams, etc. Cf. COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **plot'ting-ly,** *adv.*

plout'er (plout'ẽr), *v. i.* Also *plowter, plotter.* [Perh. imitative.] To wade or move about with splashing; to dabble; also, to potter; trifle; idle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

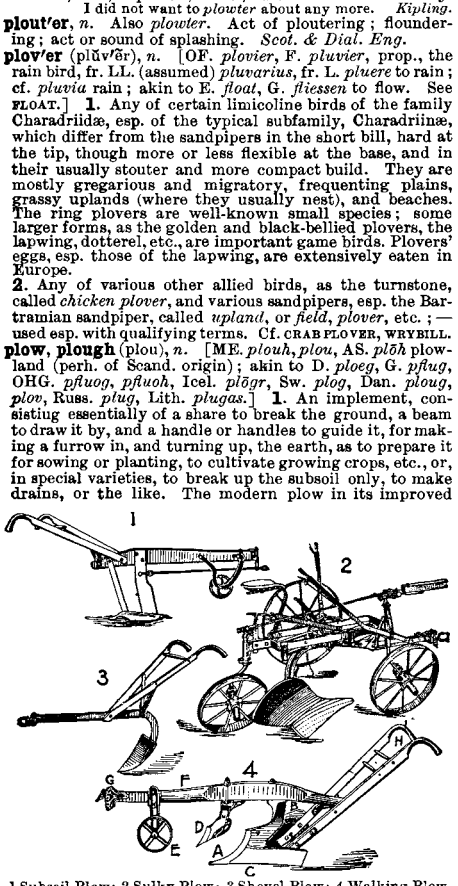
I did not want to *plowter* about any more. *Kipling.*

plout'er, *n.* Also *plowter.* Act of ploutering; floundering; act or sound of splashing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plov'er (plŭv'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *plovier,* F. *pluvier,* prop., the rain bird, fr. LL. (assumed) *pluvarius,* fr. L. *pluere* to rain; cf. *pluvia* rain; akin to E. *float,* G. *fliessen* to flow. See FLOAT.] **1.** Any of certain limicoline birds of the family Charadriidæ, esp. of the typical subfamily, Charadriinæ, which differ from the sandpipers in the short bill, hard at the tip, though more or less flexible at the base, and in their usually stouter and more compact build. They are mostly gregarious and migratory, frequenting plains, grassy uplands (where they usually nest), and beaches. The ring plovers are well-known small species; some larger forms, as the golden and black-bellied plovers, the lapwing, dotterel, etc., are important game birds. Plovers' eggs, esp. those of the lapwing, are extensively eaten in Europe.

2. Any of various other allied birds, as the turnstone, called *chicken plover,* and various sandpipers, esp. the Bartramian sandpiper, called *upland,* or *field, plover,* etc.; — used esp. with qualifying terms. Cf. CRAB PLOVER, WRYBILL.

plow, plough (plou), *n.* [ME. *plouh, plou,* AS. *plōh* plowland (perh. of Scand. origin); akin to D. *ploeg,* G. *pflug,* OHG. *pfluog, pfluoh,* Icel. *plōgr,* Sw. *plog,* Dan. *ploug, plov,* Russ. *plug,* Lith. *plugas.*] **1.** An implement, consisting essentially of a share to break the ground, a beam to draw it by, and a handle or handles to guide it, for making a furrow in, and turning up, the earth, as to prepare it for sowing or planting, to cultivate growing crops, etc., or, in special varieties, to break up the subsoil only, to make drains, or the like. The modern plow in its improved



1 Subsoil Plow; 2 Sulky Plow; 3 Shovel Plow; 4 Walking Plow. *A* Share; *B* Moldboard; *C* Landside; *D* Colter, or Jointer; *E* Gauge Wheel to regulate depth of furrow; *F* Beam; *G* Clevis; *H* Guiding Handles.

forms has a steel or chilled cast-iron share, properly curved moldboard, landside, colter or jointer (where required), clevis, and sometimes gauge wheel or fore carriage, etc. Disks are sometimes used instead of shares or colters (see DISK PLOW), and both pointed-share and disk plows are often made with gangs of shares. The **sulky plow** has a seat for the driver. See MIDDLE BREAKER.

2. a A team of horses or oxen for a plow or wagon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A wagon or cart and horses or oxen; hence, a wagon or cart. *Dial. Eng.*

3 *O. Eng. Hist.* = PLOWLAND, 1.

4. Land, or a piece of land, plowed; plowland. Specif.: *Moham. Law.* A certain share of land. See PATTIDARI.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Charles's Wain, or the Dipper; sometimes, the constellation Ursa Major.

6. Any of various implements suggestive of a plow; as: **a** *Bookbinding.* An implement for trimming off the edges of books. **b** A carpenter's rabbet or grooving plane. **c** An instrument for creasing the sides of lean mackerel. **d** An instrument for measuring angles at sea. *Obs.* **e** *Electric Railways.* A device for "picking up" the electricity from the live wire or rail in a conduit. **f** A snowplow.

7. [From PLOW, *v.*] A pluck. *Eng. Univ. Slang.*

plow, plough, *v. t.;* PLOWED or PLOUGHED (ploud); PLOW'ING or PLOUGH'ING. **1.** To turn up, break up, or trench, with a plow; to till with or as with a plow; to make, as a furrow, with a plow; as, to *plow* the ground; to *plow* a field.

2. To make furrows, grooves, or ridges in; to furrow; to break, throw, root, or cut (up) with or as with a plow; to scratch or trench by action likened to that of a plow; also, to bring or cause to be by or as if by plowing (in sense 1); — often with *up, over,* etc.; to *plow* in manure.

3. To move, cut, or cleave through, as the water in sailing.

With speed we *plow* the watery way. *Pope.*

4. *Bookbinding.* To trim, or shave off the edges of, as a book or paper, with a plow. See PLOW, *n.*, 6 **a.**

5. To cut a groove in, as in a plank, or the edge of a board; esp., to make with a plow (a rectangular groove to receive the end of a shelf, the edge of a panel, a tongue, etc.).

6. To use a plow on (mackerel). See PLOW, *n.*, 6 **c.**

7. *Eng. Univ.* To pluck. *Slang.*

plow, plough (plou), *v. i.* **1.** To use a plow; to till with a plow; to prepare for something as if with a plow; also, to bear or admit of plowing; as, the field *plows* hard. *Shak.*

Doth the plowman *plow* all day to sow? *Is.* xxvii. 24.

2. To go, move, or cut, as through water or snow, as a plow does through soil; to proceed laboriously; to plod.

3. *Carp.* To cut with a plow.

plow'boy', **plough'boy'** (plou'boi'), *n.* A boy that leads or guides a team in plowing; a young rustic.

plow'er, plough'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plows; a plowman.

plow, *or* **plough, fish.** A large ray (*Rhina ancylostoma*) of the eastern coast of Asia and the East Indies, closely resembling a guitar fish. *Phil. I.*

plow'gang', *or* **plough'gang'** (plou'găng'), *n.* [*plow,* n. + *gang,* n.] *Scot. Hist.* A measure of land; prob., a carucate or hide of land. See HIDE, *n.*

plow'head', **plough'head'** (plou'hĕd'), *n.* **a** A beam or frame to which a plowshare was fixed. *Obs.* **b** The clevis, or draft iron, of a plow.

plow'ing, plough'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLOW, PLOUGH. — **plowing,** *or* **ploughing, iron.** = PLOW IRON.

plow'land', **plough'land'** (plou'lănd'), *n.* **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* One of the units of area into which land was divided for cultivation; esp., a carucate or hide of land. See HIDE.

2. Arable land.

plow'man, plough'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who plows; hence, a husbandman. *Chaucer.*

2. A rustic; a countryman; a field laborer.

plow'point', *or* **plough'point'** (-point'), *n.* The point of a plowshare, sometimes made separate from the share.

Plow-right'i-a (plou-rī'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charles Bagge *Plowright,* English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of destructive parasitic ascomycetous fungi. *P. morbosa* causes the black knot of plum and cherry trees.

plow'share', **plough'share'** (plou'shâr'), *n.* The share of a plow, or the part that furrows in the earth.

plow, *or* **plough, staff.** **a** A kind of spade or paddle for cleaning the plowshare. **b** A plow handle.

plow'tail', **plough'tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* The hind part or handle of a plow.

plow, *or* **plough, truck.** A seat attachment on a pair of wheels, to enable the plowman to ride. See PLOW, *Illust.*

plow, *or* **plough, wire.** A strong steel wire originally introduced for making ropes used in steam plowing.

plow'wright', **plough'wright'** (plou'rit'), *n.* One who makes or repairs plows.

ploy (ploi), *v. i.* [F. *ployer.* See PLY, *v.*] **1.** To bend. *Obs.*

2. [Perh. abbr. fr. *deploy.*] *Mil.* To diminish front; esp., to form a column from a line; — the opposite of *deploy.*

ploy'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* *Mil.* The act or movement of ploying.

pluck (plŭk), *v. t.;* PLUCKED (plŭkt); PLUCK'ING. [AS. *plucian;* akin to LG. & D. *plukken,* G. *pflücken,* Icel. *plokka, plukka,* Dan. *plukke,* Sw. *plocka;* orig. uncert.; cf. It. *piluccare,* OF. *peluchier* to peck, F. *éplucher* to pluck (a fowl).] **1.** To pull or pick off or out; to gather; pick; to cull; as, to *pluck* feathers from a fowl; to *pluck* grapes.

2. *Geol.* To break loose and bear away in large masses; — said of glaciers acting on solid rock. Contrasted with *abrade.*

3. To pull; drag; — with *out, off, from, down, asunder,* etc.

My spirit . . struggles hard to wring
Thy bolts apart, and *pluck* thy captives thence. *Bryant.*

4. To pull with sudden force, as a musical string; to give a pull at, as a person or his clothes; jerk; twitch; hence, to make (a musical string or stringed instrument) sound by such action; to twang; plunk.

5. To disentangle and straighten (wool) with a plucker.

6. To pull off the feathers, hair, etc., of; to strip of or as of feathers; as, to *pluck* a fowl.

7. To rob; plunder; fleece. *Obs. or Cant. Ancren Riwle.*

8. To reject (a candidate for a degree or for some position) for some deficiency or misdemeanor, as, now only, for failure to pass in an examination. *Orig. Eng. Univ. Slang.*

to pluck a crow, to settle, or engage in the settlement of, a dispute or the like; to clear up a matter requiring explanation. Cf. under 4th CROW, *n.* *Obs.* — **to p. down,** to pull down; to humble. — **to p. up. a** To gather up; to summon; as, *to pluck up* courage. **b** To pull or tear up violently; to eradicate; as, *to pluck up* a plant, a nation. *Jer.* xii. 17.

pluck, *v. i.* **1.** To drag; also, to grab; steal. *Obs. or R.*

2. To make a motion of sharp pulling or twitching; to tug; — usually with *at;* as, to *pluck* at one's gown.

pluck, *n.* **1.** Act of plucking, or pulling; a pull, esp. a quick or sudden and forcible one; a twitch; tug; jerk.

2. Fig., a turn, or set-to; a bout; a go. *Obs.*

3. A plucking, or state of being plucked. See PLUCK, *v t.*, 8.

4. That which is plucked.

5. [So called as being *plucked* out after the animal is killed.] The heart, liver, and lungs (and sometimes other internal parts) of an animal killed for food; also, by extension, the similar parts of a human being.

Pluck: The term properly includes larynx, trachea, esophagus, heart, lungs, liver, a portion of the diaphragm ("skirt"), and the fat of the parts. Sometimes the lungs alone are spoken of as *plucks.* *Butchers' Advocate.*

6. Spirit; courage; resolution. *Colloq. Thackeray.*

7. *Photog., etc.* Distinctness; sharpness; boldness. *Cant.*

8. A two-pronged fork with teeth at right angles to the shaft, used for moving dung, etc. *Scot.*

Syn. — See DECISION.

plucked (plŭkt), *a.* [FR. PLUCK, *n.*, 6.] Having or possessed of pluck, or courage, spirit, or resolution; — chiefly in comb.; as, good-*plucked;* hard-*plucked,* hard-hearted. *Colloq., Eng.*

Plück-e'ri-an (plük-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a. Math.* Of or pertaining to Julius Plücker, German mathematician and physicist (1801–68), his ideas, methods, or inventions.

Plück'er's e-qua'tions (plük'ẽrz). *Math.* Six equations that connect the order, class, multiple points, cusps, bitangents, and points of inflection of a plane algebraic curve.

Plück'er sur'face (of a line), *or* **Plück'er** (plük'ẽr), *n. Math.* In the theory of nonlinear complexes, the surface on which lie all conics through that line.

Plück'er tube. *Elec.* **a** A form of Geissler tube in which the part through which the discharge takes place is a capillary, producing intense incandescence. **b** A Crookes tube.

pluck'y (plŭk'ĭ), *a.;* PLUCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PLUCK'I-EST. **1.** Having, or marked by, pluck or courage; courageous; spirited; brave; resolute; as, a *plucky* man. *Colloq.*

2. *Photog., etc.* Distinct; sharp; bold, as a drawing.

3. *Stonecutting.* Designating a stone or rock that breaks with a conchoidal fracture under the hammer or chisel. Flint, obsidian, and some limestones are examples.

pluff (plŭf; *dial. also* plōōf), *v. t.* [Prob. imitative.] To emit, as smoke, dust, etc., in puffs; to puff. *Dial.*

pluff, *v. i.* To explode gunpowder; to fire off a gun; shoot; also, to swell; puff up; rise. *Dial.*

pluff, *n. Scot.* **1.** A quick puff, as of smoke from a pipe, or of dust from a puffball; a slight explosion; a shot.

2. A powder puff.

plug (plŭg), *n.* [Akin to D. *plug,* G. *pflock,* Dan. *plök, plyg,* Sw. *plugg;* cf. W. *ploc.*] **1.** Any piece of wood, metal, or other substance used to stop or fill a hole; a stopple.

2. Hence, variously: **a** A plug gauge. **b** The piece or valve in a cock which can be turned to permit or check the flow. **c** See PLUG AND FEATHER. **d** *Elec.* (1) A slightly tapered piece of conducting material for insertion between two conductors to make an electrical connection. Cf. LISTENING PLUG. (2) A spark plug. **e** *Dentistry.* The filling of a hollow tooth. **f** A piece of soft steel impressed by a punch to form a die. **g** A pump plunger. *Obs.* **h** *Railroads.* The wedge or pin used to secure a rail in a chair. **i** *Civil Engin.* A reference peg driven in flush with the surface of the ground. **j** In a lock of the Yale type, a cylindrical piece containing the keyway and rotated by the key. See LOCK, *Illust.* **k** = FIRE PLUG. **l** *Med.* An obstructing mass of fibrin or other material in a vessel or opening. **m** *Geol.* A more or less columnlike mass of intrusive igneous rock; the filling of the conduit leading to a volcanic vent. Cf. NECK, 3 **k,** BYSMALITH. **n** A flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco.

3. A blow; punch; knock; also, punching; boxing. *Slang.*

4. *Slang or Colloq.* Something inferior or defective, esp. through deterioration or damage; as: **a** An inferior or worn-out horse; a jade. *U. S.* **b** A horse of a good, steady, slow sort. *Slang, Australia & New Zealand.* **c** A slow-selling book. **d** A plugged coin. **e** An inferior operator.

5. Short for PLUG HAT. *Slang, U. S.*

plug and feather, *Mech.,* a device for splitting stones, etc., consisting of two tapered pieces, and a wedge-shaped key variously called a *feather* or a *plug.* The tapered pieces are referred to as a (divided) *plug* or sometimes as *feathers* (when the contrivance is designated *plug and feathers*).

plug (plŭg), *v. t.;* PLUGGED (plŭgd); PLUG'GING (-ĭng).

1. To stop, make tight, or secure by means of a plug; to insert a plug in; — often with *up.*

2. To close (a rivet) by hammering or pressing, so as to cause it to fill the hole.

3. *Quarrying & Stonecutting.* To break off or proportion (a piece of stone) with the plug and feather; — with *off.*

4. To hit with a bullet; put a bullet into; shoot. *Slang.*

5. To strike with the fist; to punch. *Slang.*

plug, *v. i.* **1.** To keep perseveringly or doggedly at work or in action; to plod. *Slang.*

2. To fire shots; to shoot. *Slang.*

to plug in, *Elec.,* to establish a circuit by inserting a plug.

plug board. *Elec.* A switchboard in which connections are made by means of plugs.

plug centerbit *or* **centrebit.** A centerbit ending in a small cylinder instead of a point.

plug'ger (plŭg'ẽr), *n.* One that plugs; as: **a** *Dentistry.* An instrument for driving in and consolidating plugs. **b** One who works perseveringly or doggedly.

plug'ging (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLUG. Hence, *n.* Act of stopping with a plug; also, material used for a plug

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Plo-tin'ic (plō-tĭn'ĭk), **Plo-tin'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Plotinian.

Plo-tī'nize (plō-tī'nīz; plō'tĭ-nīz), *v i.* To imitate Plotinism

plot'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **plot'less-ness,** *n.*

plot'meal', *adv.* [*plot,* n. + *-meal.*] Piecemeal. *Obs.*

plot'-proof', *a.* Secure against harm by plots. [SURVEY.]

plot survey. See VALUATION

plott (plŏt). Var. of PLOAT.

plot'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of PLOT. Specif.: *p. a* **a** Planned. **b** Delineated; charted. **c** Having a plot. [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]

plot'ter. Var. of PLOUTER.

plotton. + PLATOON.

plot'ty (plŏt'ĭ), *n.* [From PLOT to scald.] A hot drink, as mulled wine. *Scot.*

Plo'tus (plō'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the snakebirds. See SNAKEBIRD.

plou. + PLOW.

ploud, *n.* Turf; sod. *Obs. Scot.*

plough, plough'land', **plough'share',** etc. Vars. of PLOW, etc.

plouh + PLOW.

plouk, plook (plōōk), *n.* **1.** A pimple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A small knob near the brim of a metal measure for liquids to mark the place of exact measure. *Obs. Scot.*

plouk'ed (plōōk'ĭt; plōōkt), *a.* Pimpled. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plouk'y, plook'y (plōōk'ĭ), *a.* Pimply. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plounce (plouns), *v. t. & i.* To plunge; flounder. *Obs. or Dial.*

plounge, ploungen. + PLUNGE.

plout (plout). Var. of PLOT, scald. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plout, *n.* A dash; splash; plash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plout, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To splash; to plunge; plash; flounder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plou-toc'ra-cy (plōō-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ; plou-). Var. of PLUTOCRACY.

plover page, *or* **plover's page.** The dunlin or other small sandpiper, sometimes accompanying the larger plovers. *Scot.*

plover quail. A small Australian bird (*Pedionomus torquatus*) similar to the hemipodes.

plov'er-y (plŭv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in plovers.

plow'a-bl. Plowable. *Ref. Sp.*

plow'a-ble, plough'a-ble (plou'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

plow, *or* **plough, alms** A penny formerly paid annually to the church for every plowland.

plowbat, *or* **ploughbat,** *n.* A plow staff. *Obs.* [n., 6.]

plow, *or* **plough, beam.** = BEAM,

plow'bote', **plough'bote',** *n* See BOTE, 2 **b.**

plowd. Plowed. *Ref. Sp.*

plow, *or* **plough, day.** **a** A day on which a tenant had to plow for his lord. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] Plow Monday.

plow'foot', **plough'foot',** *n.* An adjustable staff on the plow beam to fix the depth of furrow. *Obs.*

plow'gate, plough'gate (plou'gāt), *n.* = BOVATE.

plow, *or* **plough, iron.** Any iron part of a plow; usually, in *pl.,* the share and colter.

plow'man-ship, plough'man-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.

plow'man's-spike'nard, plough'man's-spike'nard, *n.* The cinnamonroot.

plowme. + PLUM.

Plow, *or* **Plough, Monday.** The Monday after Epiphany, or Twelfth Day. Formerly the beginning of plowing was celebrated in many parts of England on this day by a procession drawing a plow from door to door.

plowp. Scot. var. of PLOP, *v.*

plow, *or* **plough, paddle, pattle,** *or* **pettle.** A plow staff.

plow, *or* **plough, plane.** A form of carpenter's plow. See PLOW, 6 **b.**

plow, *or* **plough, press.** A bookbinder's plow. See PLOW, 6 **a.**

plowshare, *or* **ploughshare, bone** **a** The vomer. **b** The pygostyle of a bird. [STAFF **a.**]

plow, *or* **plough, spade.** = PLOW

plow'swain', *or* **plough'-,** *n.* A plowman. *Obs.* [PLOUTER.]

plow'ter (plou'tẽr). Var. of

plow, *or* **plough, tree.** Plow handle.

plow'wise', **plough'wise',** *a.* In the manner of a plow; boustrophedonic.

ploy + PLOW

ploy (ploi), *n.* [Cf. EMPLOY.] Some action or proceeding; esp., a merrymaking, game, pastime, sport, or frolic; also, an escapade, trick, or practical joke. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [bend. *Obs.*]

ploy, *v. t.* [See PLOY, *v. i.*] **1** To

2. [Cf. EMPLOY.] To employ. *Dial. Eng* [Linnæan Society.]

P. L. S. *Abbr.* President of the

pluccid. + PLOUKED.

plucht. + PLOW. *Scot.*

pluck, *n.* Lyrie (fish). *Dial. Eng.*

plucked, *pret. & p. p.* of PLUCK. — **pluck'ed-ness** (plŭk'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* — **plucked wool,** sheep's wool plucked after death.

pluck'er, *n.* **1.** One that plucks.

2. A machine with spiked rollers for disentangling long-fibered wool before combing.

Plück'er (plük'ẽr), *n.* Short for PLÜCKER SURFACE (of a line). [PLUCKY

pluck'i-ly (plŭk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

pluck'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pluck'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pluck'less-ness,** *n.*

pluckt. Plucked. *Ref. Sp.*

plud, *n.* A puddle. *Obs.*

plue. + PLOW.

pluff'er (plŭf'ẽr; plōōf'-), *n.* A shooter; marksman. *Scot.*

pluff'y (-ĭ), *a.* Puffy; fat; fluffy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plug cock. **a** A cock turned on or off by a plug. **b** A spigot that is merely driven into a barrel.

plugd. Plugged. *Ref. Sp.*

plug'draw'er, *n.* A participator in the plug riots. *Eng.*

plug drill. A stonecutter's percussion drill.

plug frame. = PLUG ROD **a.**

plug gauge *or* **gage.** *Mech.* A cylindrical plug of metal used for gauging holes.

plugged (plŭgd), *pret. & p. p.* of PLUG. [plug, as a shell.

plugged, *a.* Furnished with a

or plugs; specif., *Building*, sound-proof material laid between floor joists, in partitions, etc.

plug rod. *Steam Engin.* **a** A rod fixed to the beam to work the valves, as in the Cornish engine. **b** An air-pump rod.

plug switch. *Elec.* A switch in which connection is made by means of a plug or plugs.

plug'-ug'ly (plŭg'ŭg'lĭ), *n.* A kind of city rowdy, ruffian, or disorderly tough; — a term said to have been originated by a gang of such in Baltimore. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.*

plum (plŭm), *n.* [AS. *plūme*, fr. L. *prunum*, pl. *pruna*, or its source, Gr. προῦνον, προῦμνον. Cf. PRUNE a dried plum.] **1.** The fruit of any of various species of *Prunus*. The plum is a true stone fruit, or drupe, differing from the cherry by its larger size and oblong stone, and from the peach by the smooth skin and unwrinkled stone. The most important cultivated plums are the damsons, greengages, prunes, etc., descended from *P. domestica* of Europe; the wild goose types, from *P. hortulana;* and the true American plums, from *P. americana*. See PRUNE. Also, the tree which bears plums. See PRUNUS; cf. CHERRY, 1.
2. Any of various unrelated trees having an edible plum-like fruit; also, the fruit itself. The plums of Mexico and the West Indies are species of *Spondias;* of Australia, species of *Diospyros* and other genera; of India, species of *Flacourtia;* of Africa, *Parinarium*, etc.
3. A raisin, esp. one used in cooking.
4. A color like that of some plums, formed by mixing purple with black.
5. Something like a plum, as in shape or sweetness; as, a sugar*plum;* also, short for SUGARPLUM. *Cowper.*
6. A stone or mass of rock embedded in a matrix of a different kind, as a pebble in a conglomerate.
7. Something likened to a plum in desirableness; a good or choice thing of its kind, as among appointments, positions, parts of a book, etc.
8. The sum of £100,000 sterling; also, formerly, a person possessing it. *Obs. or Rare Slang, Eng.*
To tax directors, who (thank God) have *plums.* *Pope.*

plu-ma'ceous (plōō-mā'shŭs; 243), *a.* [From L. *pluma* feather.] Like a contour feather, or plume; pennaceous.

plum'age (plōōm'ăj; 243), *n.* [F., fr. *plume* a feather.]
1. *Zoöl.* The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.
2. *Falconry.* Feathers given as a casting. *Obs.*
3. A bunch or tuft of feathers used for ornament. *Now R.*

plu'mate (plōō'mât), *a.* [L. *plumatus* feathered.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a plume; — said of hairs, antennæ, etc., in which the main shaft bears many smaller hairs or hairlike parts.

plumb (plŭm), *n.* [F. *plomb*, OF. *plom*, L. *plumbum* lead, a leaden ball or bullet; cf. Gr. μόλυβος, μόλιβος, μόλυβδος. Cf. PLUMMET, PLUNGE.] **1.** A little mass or weight of lead, or other heavy material (commonly brass), attached to a line, and used by builders, etc., to indicate a vertical direction; a plummet; a plumb bob.
2. A weighting lead, or plummet, as a mariner's sounding lead, a fishline sinker, a sinker used to sound a stream or lake for fishing, a clock weight, or the like; a missile of lead.
3. Usually *plum.* A deep pool. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
out of plumb, *or* **off p.,** out of the vertical; fig., out of true.

plumb. *a.* Also **plum.** **1.** Conforming to the direction of a line attached to a plumb; vertical; as, the wall is *plumb.*
2. Downright; complete; absolute. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*
Syn. — See VERTICAL.

plumb, *adv.* Also **plum.** **1.** In a plumb direction or condition; vertically. "*Plumb* down he falls." *Milton.*
2. Directly; exactly; also, immediately.
3. Completely; absolutely. *Obs., or Slang or Dial. U. S.*

plumb, *v. t.;* PLUMBED (plŭmd); PLUMB'ING (plŭm'ĭng).
1. To sound with a plumb, or plummet; to measure the depth of (water) by sounding; hence, to ascertain the depth, quality, dimension, etc., of; sound; fathom; reach the bottom of; test; as, to *plumb* one's motives.
2. To adjust or test by a plumb line; to cause to be perpendicular; as, to *plumb* a building or a wall.
3. To be or place in a perpendicular line with.
4. To weight or load with lead, as an oar.
5. To seal with lead; as, to *plumb* a trunk.
6. [Cf. PLUMBER.] To supply, as a building, with a system of plumbing. *Cant.*

plumb, *v. i.* **1.** To fall like a plumb, or straight down. *Obs.*
2. To be vertical; to hang perpendicularly.
3. To do plumbing. *Cant.*

Plum-bag'i-na'ce-æ (plŭm-băj'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLUMBAGO.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Primulales) containing about 10 genera and 350 species, widely distributed, chiefly in saline situations. They have mostly basal leaves and small clustered flowers, the tubular ribbed calyx being inferior, and the corolla consisting of 5 clawed segments. The fruit is a utricle or an achene. The principal genera are *Plumbago, Limonium,* and *Armeria.* — **plum-bag'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

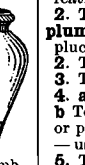
plum-bag'i-nous (plŭm-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of, or containing, plumbago.

plum-ba'go (plŭm-bā'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of lead ore, a plant, leadwort, fr. *plumbum* lead.] **1.** Graphite.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs, the leadworts, typifying the family Plumbaginaceæ and widely distributed in warm climates. They have alternate sessile leaves and spicate blue or white flowers with a glandular calyx, a salver-shaped corolla, and 5 styles united below. *P. capensis* is cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

plum'bate (plŭm'bāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of plumbic acid.

plumb bob. The bob, or weight, of a plumb line.

plum'be-ous (-bē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plumbeus*, fr. *plumbum* the metal lead.] **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, lead; leaden; lead-colored; specif., *Ceramics,* lead-glazed.
2. Dull; heavy; stupid. *Obs. J. P. Smith.*


Plumb Bob.

plumb'er (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *plombier*, OF. *plommier.* See PLUMB.] Orig., a worker in lead; now, an artisan who works in lead, zinc, tin, sheet metal, etc.; esp., a tradesman who furnishes, fits, and repairs gas, water, and soil pipes, cisterns, tanks, baths, water-closets, and their fittings, and other sanitary and fire-protection apparatus for a house or other building, including the junctions to the mains and sewers. The trade of the gas fitter has in many parts become separated from that of the plumber. Cf. 1st LEAD, 2 d.

plumb'ers' soil (-ẽrz). Lampblack mixed with glue and water, used as a paint to prevent adhesion of solder.

plumb'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *plommerie*, F. *plomberie.*] **1.** A place where plumbing or lead working is carried on. *Rare.*
2. The business or work of a plumber; plumbing. *Obs. or R.*

plum'bic (plŭm'bĭk), *a.* [From PLUMBUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, like, or containing, lead; — used specifically to designate compounds in a higher valence as contrasted with *plumbous* compounds.
plumbic acid, *Chem.,* either of two acids of which lead dioxide is the anhydride: (1) **orthoplumbic acid,** H_4PbO_4, known only in salts, the **orthoplumbates,** as calcium orthoplumbate, Ca_2PbO_4, and lead orthoplumbate, Pb_2PbO_4 (minium); (2) **metaplumbic acid,** H_2PbO_3, formed sometimes on the anode when lead salts are electrolyzed. Salts of it, called **metaplumbates,** are formed by reaction of caustic alkalies with lead dioxide.

plum-bif'er-ous (plŭm-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*plumbum* + *-ferous.*] Producing, or containing, lead.

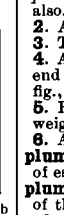
plumb'ing (plŭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLUMB. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of using a plumb, or plummet, or plumb line; specif.: *Surv.* = PLUMMING. **b** Art of working in lead; now esp., a plumber's occupation or trade; also, leadwork; plumber's work.

plum'bism (plŭm'bĭz'm), *n.* [From PLUMBUM.] *Med.* Lead poisoning.

plum'bite (-bīt), *n.* [*plumbum* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A salt of lead hydroxide, $Pb(OH)_2$, formed when the hydroxide acts as a weak acid.

plumb joint. In sheet-metal work, a soldered lap joint.

plumb line. **a** A line or cord having at one end a weight (plumb bob) usually conoidal and of brass or lead, used to determine verticality; a plummet; sometimes, a plumb rule. **b** A line directed to the center of gravity of the earth; a vertical line; also, *Obs.,* a line perpendicular to another. **c** A sounding line.


Plumb Rule.

plumb'-line', *v. t.* To test the verticality or find the depth of, by means of a plumb line.

plumb'ness, *n.* State of being plumb or vertical.

plum'bous (plŭm'bŭs), *a.* [L. *plumbosus* full of lead.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, lead, specif., designating compounds in which lead has a lower valence in contrast with *plumbic* compounds.

plumb rule. A narrow board with a plumb line and bob, used by builders and carpenters.

plum'bum (plŭm'bŭm), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Lead.

plum curculio. An American weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) which is very destructive to plums, cherries, nectarines, peaches, and other stone fruits. The adult feeds on the leaves of these trees, but lays its eggs in crescent-shaped incisions made in the fruit. The larva lives upon the pulp around the stone.

Plum Curculio. Larva in a plum, and Adult Curculio (×2).

plum duff. A plain flour pudding containing raisins or currants, boiled in a bag or cloth.

plume (plōōm, 243), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pluma.* Cf. FLY, *v.*] **1.** A feather; — now chiefly *Poetic,* exc. specif.: A long, conspicuous, or handsome feather; also, an ornamental tuft of feathers on a bird.
2. Plumage, esp. soft or downy feathers. *Now Rare.*
3. A feather, group of feathers, or tuft of hair or the like, worn as an ornament, as on a helmet.
His high *plume,* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*
4. A token of honor or prowess; a prize or reward. "Ambitious to win from me some *plume.*" *Milton.*
5. Something likened to a feather, as in shape, appearance, or lightness, as a column of smoke, a projection of the solar corona, or, *Zoöl.,* a plumate part or structure.
6. *Bot.* **a** A plumule. *Obs.* **b** Any plumose appendage, as the pappus of a dandelion or the coma of a milkweed seed.

plume (plōōm; 243), *v. t.;* PLUMED (plōōmd); PLUM'ING (plōōm'ĭng). [Cf. F. *plumer* to pluck, to strip, L. *plumare* to cover with feathers.] **1.** *Falconry.* To pull out the feathers of the prey, — said esp. of a hawk. Also fig. *Obs.*
2. To plume, pride, or congratulate one's self. *Obs.*

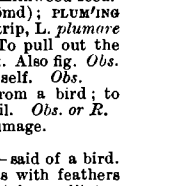
plume, *v. t.* **1.** To pull out (feathers) from a bird; to pluck; hence, to strip; bare; rob; despoil. *Obs. or R.*
2. To provide or adorn with plumes or plumage.
3. To place or fix as a plume. *Rare.*
4. **a** To dress the feathers of (itself); — said of a bird. **b** To dress or adorn (one's self) with or as with feathers or plumes; hence, to pride, congratulate, take credit to; — used reflexively; as, he *plumes* himself on his skill.
5. To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of; to preen.
Pluming her wings among the breezy bowers. *Irving*
Syn. — See PRIDE.

plumed (plōōmd; *poet. or rhetorical* plōōm'ĕd; 243), *p. a.* **1.** Plucked; stripped of feathers. *Obs.*
2. Provided or adorned with plumes; wearing a plume.
Plumed Knight, James G. Blaine (1830-93); — first so called by Col. R. G. Ingersoll in a nominating speech at the Republican Convention of 1876. — **p. partridge,** the California mountain quail. See MOUNTAIN QUAIL.

plume grass. **a** Any grass of the genus *Erianthus;* — named from its large plumelike spikes. **b** In Australia, any similar grass of the genus *Dichelachne.*

plume'let, *n* [*plume* + *-let.*] **1.** = PLUMULE, 1. *Obs.*
2. A small plume.

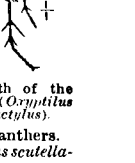
plume moth. Any of many small, slender moths constituting the family Pterophoridæ. Most have the wings deeply divided into two or more plumelike lobes. Some injure the grapevine.


Plume Moth of the Grapevine (*Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*).

Plu-me'ri-a (plōō-mē'rĭ-ă; 243), *n.* [NL., after Charles *Plumier*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American apocynaceous trees, having large white, yellow, or pink flowers with a salver-shaped corolla, and unappendaged anthers.

plum gouger. A weevil, or curculio (*Anthonomus scutellaris*), which destroys plums. The larva eats the kernel.

plu'mi-corn (plōō'mĭ-kôrn; 243), *n.* [L. *pluma* feather + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* One of the tufts of lengthened feathers on the head of certain owls. They are popularly called *horns,* or *ears.*


Plum Gouger

plum'met (plŭm'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *plommet,* OF. *plommet,* fr. *plom* lead, F. *plomb.* See PLUMB.] **1.** A plumb bob; also, a plumb rule; hence, a test or criterion.
2. A sounding lead.
3. The pommel of a sword. *Obs. Scot.*
4. A lump, ball, or weight (of lead), as for a missile, at the end of a scourge, in a cestus, for a clock weight (hence, fig., actuating force), for an angler's sinker, etc. *Obs.*
5. Hence, something that weighs down or depresses; a weight. "The heaviest *plummet* of despair." *Wordsworth.*
6. A piece of lead formerly used to rule paper for writing.

plum'ming (-ĭng), *n.* [See PLUMB.] *Surv.* The process of establishing vertical lines by use of suspended plummets.

plum'my (-ĭ), *a.* [From PLUM.] Full of, consisting of, of the nature of, or like, plums; hence, very desirable; advantageous. *Colloq. or Slang.*

plu'mose (plōō'mōs, plōō-mōs'; 243), *a.* [L. *plumosus,* fr. *pluma* feather.] **1.** Having feathers or plumes; feathered.
2. Having hairs, or other parts, arranged along an axis like a feather; feathery, plumelike; as, a *plumose* stigma.

plu-mos'i-ty (plōō-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ, 243), *n.* State of being plumose.

plu'mous (plōō'mŭs; 243), *a.* Plumose; feathery.

plump (plŭmp; *dial. also* plŏŏmp), *n.* **A** cluster; group; crowd; flock; clump. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
To visit islands and the *plumps* of men *Chapman.*

plump (plŭmp), *a.;* PLUMP'ER (plŭmp'ẽr), PLUMP'EST. [ME. *plomp* rude, clumsy; akin to D. *plomp,* G., Dan., & Sw. *plump;* prob. of imitative origin. Cf. PLUMP, *adv.,* PLUMP to fall heavily.] **1.** Blunt; rude; dull. *Obs*
2. Well rounded or filled out; esp., chubby; fat; as, a *plump* baby; *plump* cheeks.
The god of wine did his *plump* clusters bring. *T. Carew.*
3. [See PLUMP, *adv.*] Done or made suddenly and without reservation; blunt; direct; unqualified. "The tone of *plump* assurance." *J. Martineau.*
4. Plumped down; paid at one time.
5. Of full size and weight; — said of coins.

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plug'gy (plŭg'ĭ; *dial. also* plŏŏg'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Short and stout; thickset; sturdy. *Dial. Eng.*
2. Stiff; tenacious, as clay. *R.*

plugh. ✝ PLOW.

plug hat. The ordinary silk hat. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

plug key. = PLUG SWITCH.

plug'less. *a.* See -LESS.

plug'man. *n.* **1.** *U. S. Nav.* The member of a gun's crew whose duty is to open and close the breech plug or block, in firing.
2. A man who attends the engine, pumps, etc., in a mine. *Obs.*

plug riots. Certain riots in 1842, when cotton mills in Lancashire, Eng., were prevented from working by the drawing of "plugs" (bolts) from the boilers.

plug tap. See TAP, *n.*

plug tobacco. Tobacco in the form of plugs. [See TRAY.]

plug'tray', *n.,* *or* **plug tray.**

plug tree. A plug rod for working the valves in a beam engine.

pluik. ✝ PLOUK.

pluke. Var. of PLOUK. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plukke. ✝ PLUCK.

plum. Var. or ref. sp. of PLUMB.

plum (*dial.* plŭm), *v. i.* To rise; swell; plim. — *v. t.* To shake. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plum. *a.* **1.** Rounded out; plump. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Light, as bread; soft, as a bed or rock. **b** Mild; — of weather. **c** Fig., soft; stupid.

plu'ma (plōō'mă; 243), *n.; pl.* MÆ (-mē). [L.] Contour feather.

plu-mach' (plōō-măsh'), *n.* [OF. *plumache.*] A plume. *Hist.*

plu-ma'ci-ol, *n.* [LL. *plumaceolus;* cf. OF. *plumaceole.*] *Old Surgery.* A pledget of lint. *Obs.*

plum-ade', *n.* [Cf. OF. *plumart.*] A plume on horses in funeral processions. *Obs.*

plum'aged (plōōm'ăjd; 243), *a.* Having plumage; feathered.

plum'age-ry (-ăj-rĭ), *n.* Feather working. *Rare.*

plu-mash'. ✝ PLUMACH.

plu-mas'ser-y, *n.* [OF. *plumasserie.*] An ornamental tuft of feathers. *Obs.*

‖ **plu'mas'sier'** (plŭ'má'svē'), *n.* [F.] One who prepares or deals in ornamental plumes or feathers.

Plu'ma-tel'la (plōō'má-tĕl'ă; 243), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *plumatus* feathered.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water phylactolæmatous polyzoans having a chitinous ectocyst and forming branching colonies. It is the type of a family, **Plu'ma-tel'lidæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **plu'ma-tel'lid,** *a.* & *n.* — **plu'ma-tel'loid,** *a.*

plumb. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of PLUM. [PLUMP.]

plumb. Obs or Scot. var. of

plumb. Obs. or dial. var. of PLUM. [work. *Rare.*]

plumb'age (plŭm'ăj), *n.* Lead-

plum-ba'gine. *n.* [F. *plombagine.*] *Obs.* **1.** A natural alloy of silver and lead.
2. The mineral plumbago.

plum'ba-gin'e-ous (plŭm'bă-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Plumbaginaceous.

plum'ba-ry, *n.* [L. *plumbarius,* adj.] Lead ore. *Obs.*

plumbat. ✝ PLUMMET.

plumb bond. See BOND, *n.,* 10 a.

plum'be-an, *a* [See PLUMBEOUS.] Leaden. *Obs.* [BLOCK.]

plumber block. = PLUMMER

plumb'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

plumbet. ✝ PLUMMET

plumbet, *n.* [Prob. fr F. *plomb* lead, and named from its color. *Oxf. E. D.*] A fabric for clothing, usually of silk or wool. *Obs.*

plum'bi-on (plŭm'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*plumbum* + *-ion.*] *Chem.* The bivalent cation, Pb^{++}, present in solutions of lead salts.

plum'bi-sol'vent (plŭm'bĭ-sŏl'vĕnt), *a.* [*plumbum* + *solvent.*] Solvent of lead. — **plum'bi-sol'ven-cy** (-vĕn-sĭ), *n.*

plum bladder. Bladder plum.

plumb'less (plŭm'lĕs), *a.* Incapable of being plumbed; fathomless; immeasurable

plum'bo-sol'vent. Erron. for PLUMBISOLVENT. [cal. *Obs.*]

plumb'right', *a.* Plumb; vertical.

plumb'y, *a.* *Her.* Lead-colored; — apparently misused by Ferne (1586) for *plummy,* plum-colored, or purpure. *Obs.*

plum color *or* **colour.** = PLUM, *n.,* 4. — **plum'-col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.*

plumd. Plumbed. *Ref. Sp.*

plum-dam'as (plŭm-dăm'ăs) **-dam'is** (-ĭs), *n.* [F. *Damas* Damascus] A damson. *Scot.*

plume. ✝ PLUMB.

Plume, Captain The hero of Farquhar's "The Recruiting Officer," a gallant soldier, fonder of his profession than of the ladies, whom he charms.

plume'less. *a.* See -LESS.

plume moss. The moss *Hypnum crista-castrensis,* from its feathery branches.

plume nutmeg An aromatic monimiaceous Australian tree (*Atherosperma moschata*), whose carpels are tipped with long plumose persistent styles.

plu'me-o-pi'ce-an (plōō'mē-ō-pĭ'sē-ăn; 243), *a.* [L. *plumeus* downy + *piceus* of pitch.] Consisting of tar and feathers. *Humorous Nonce Word.*

plu'me-ous (plōō'mē-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *plumeus.*] Feathery. *Rare.*

plume poppy. A Japanese papaveraceous plant (*Bocconia cordata*), with plumelike panicles of flowers.

plum'er-y (plōōm'ẽr-ĭ; 243), *n.* Plumes; plumage. *Rare.*

plumet. ✝ PLUMMET.

plum'et (plōōm'ĕt), *n.* [F.] A small plume. *Rare.*

‖ **plume'tis'** (plŭm'tē'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Tambour work
2. A kind of muslin dress goods.

plum fir. A Chilean taxaceous tree (*Podocarpus andina*), with an edible plumlike fruit.

plum granite The American wild plum (*Prunus americana*).

plum'ier (plōōm'yẽr; 243), *n.* One who feathers arrows *Rare*

Plu'mi-e'ra (plōō'mĭ-ē'ră; 243), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PLUMERIA.

plu'mi-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pluma* feather + *-fication.*] Act of feathering, or state of being feathered. *Rare*

plu'mi-form (plōō'mĭ-fôrm; 243), *a.* Feather-shaped — **plu'mi-form-ly,** *adv.*

plu-mig'er-ous (plōō-mĭj'ẽr-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *plumiger;* *pluma* a feather + *gerere* to bear.] Plume-bearing; feathered.

plum'i-ness (plōōm'ĭ-nĕs; 243), *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

plu'mi-ped, plu'mi-pede (plōō'mĭ-pĕd, -pēd; 243), *a.* [L. *plumipes, -edis;* *pluma* feather + *pes* foot.] Having feet covered with feathers. — *n.* A plumiped bird.

plum'ist (plōōm'ĭst; 243), *n.* A plumassier. *R.*

plum juniper. An East Indian juniper (*Juniperus drupacea*) with edible drupelike fruits.

plum knot. = BLACK KNOT.

plum'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plum line. Plumb line *Ref. Sp.*

plumme. ✝ PLUMB.

plum'mer. Obs. or ref sp. var. of PLUMBER. [MER BLOCK.]

plum'mer, *n.* Short for PLUM-

Plum'mer, Caleb. In Dickens's "The Cricket on the Hearth," a poor, dispirited old toy maker, so devoted to his blind daughter that, to make her happy, he deceives her into the belief that he is prosperous.

plummer block. A pillow block or bearing block See BEARING, *Illust.;* PILLOW BLOCK

plum'mer-y ✝ PLUMBERY

plum'met, *v. t.* *Obs* **a** To sound or fathom. **b** To let fall or draw (a line) by use of a plummet

plum'met, *v. i.* To fish with a plummet line.

plum'met-ed. *a.* Furnished with or as with plummets

plum'met-less, *a* Unfathomable. [plummet.]

plummet line. A line with a

plum'ming. Plumbing. *Ref Sp.*

plum'my, *a.* [Cf dial *plum* to swell, to rise, as bread.] Porous. *Obs.* — **plum'mi-ness.** *n* *Obs.*

plum oil, plum'-ker'nel oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

plump (plŭmp), *n.* & *v.* Pump. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plump, *v. i.* To form crowds; to crowd (together). *Obs.*

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plump (plŭmp), *v. t.;* PLUMPED (plŭmpt); PLUMP'ING. To make plump; to fill (out); dilate; distend.

To *plump* up the hollowness of their history with improbable miracles. *Fuller.*

plump, *v. i.* [See PLUMP, *a.*] To grow or become plump; to swell out; as, her cheeks have *plumped.*

plump, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *plompen*, G. *plumpen*, Sw. *plumpa*, Dan. *plumpe;* of imitative origin.] **1.** To drop, fall, sink, or come in contact, suddenly or heavily; to come or go plump. "Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair." *Spectator.*

2. To give or vote a plumper. See 2d PLUMPER, 2.

plump, *v. t.* [See PLUMP to fall heavily.] **1.** To drop, cast, or plunge all at once or suddenly and heavily; as, to *plump* a stone into water.

2. To utter, as an opinion, plump or suddenly; blurt (out).

3. To give (one's votes) as a plumper. See 2d PLUMPER, 2.

plump, *n.* **1.** Act of plumping, or falling, plunging or striking abruptly or heavily; a sudden plunge or heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a fall. *Colloq.*

2. A heavy or sudden shower. *Scot.*

plump, *adv.* [Cf. D. *plomp*, interj., G. *plump*, *plumps;* of imitative origin. Cf. PLUMP to fall.] **1.** With a sudden or heavy drop; suddenly and heavily; as, to fall *plump.*

2. Straight down; vertically; perpendicularly; also, straight ahead; directly in front.

3. Without hesitation, circumlocution, or concealment; unqualifiedly; straight; directly; bluntly; flatly.

A scientist, who asked her *plump* whether the religion of the American Indian was or was not a pure theism. *K. D. Wiggin.*

plump'er (plŭm'pêr), *n.* [See PLUMP, *a.*] One that plumps or swells out something else; esp., something, as a light ball, carried in the mouth to fill out the cheeks.

plump'er, *n.* **1.** Act of plumping, or falling suddenly or heavily; a plump, as from a horse; a cropper.

2. [Cf. PLUMP, *adv.*] *English Elections.* A vote or votes given to one candidate only, when the voter might vote for more than one for the same office, as for several candidates for a county council.

3. A downright, unqualified lie. *Obs. or R., or Colloq.*

plum pudding. **1.** A pudding containing plums; specif., a pudding of flour or bread crumbs, raisins, currants, and other fruits, suet, eggs, spices, etc., boiled in a bag or cloth; also, an ordinary suet pudding with raisins.

2. *Whaling.* A muscular fibrous tissue which permeates the blubber of the tongue of certain whales.

plump'y (plŭm'pĭ), *a.* Plump; chubby. *Rare.* "*Plumpy* Bacchus." *Shak.*

plum thrips. A very destructive thrips (*Euthrips pyri*) which first appeared in numbers near San José, California. It attacks the buds of prune, cherry, pear, and almond trees.

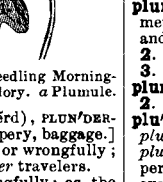
Plumularia (*P. setacea*)

Plu'mu-la'ri-a (plōō'mū-lā'rĭ-ä; 115, 243), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of calyptoblastic hydrozoans with sessile zooids arranged on only one side of the branching plumelike stems. It is the type of a family, **Plu'mu-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lä-rĭ'ĭ-dē).

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of the family Plumulariidæ.

— **plu'mu-la'ri-an** (-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

plu'mule (plōō'mūl; 243), *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma* a feather: cf. F. *plumule.*] **1.** *Bot.* The primary bud of an embryo or germinating seed plant. It is usually at the apex of the hypocotyl (in dicotyledonous plants between the pair of cotyledons) and continues in its development the ascending axis or primary stem.



Seedling Morning-glory. *a* Plumule.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** A down feather. **b** = ANDROCONIUM. See ANDROCONIA.

plum'y (plōōm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Downy. *Obs.*

2. Covered or adorned with, abounding in, or like, plumes; plumed; feathery.

plun'der (plŭn'dĕr), *v. t.;* PLUN'DERED (-dĕrd), PLUN'DERING. [G. *plündern* to plunder, *plunder* frippery, baggage.] **1.** To take the goods of by force, as in war, or wrongfully; to pillage; spoil; sack; rob; as, to *plunder* travelers.

2. To take or appropriate by force or wrongfully; as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found.

Syn. — Pillage, despoil, sack, rifle, strip, rob, ravage.

plun'der, *v. i.* To commit robbery or spoliation.

plun'der (plŭn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** Act of plundering, as in war; pillaging; robbery; spoliation.

Inroads and *plunders* of the Saracens. *Sir T. North.*

2. That which is taken by open force, as from an enemy, or by theft or fraud; pillage; spoil; booty.

3. Personal property; baggage. *Slang, U. S.*

Syn. — See BOOTY.

plun'der-age (-ăj), *n.* A plundering; specif., *Mar. Law*, embezzlement of goods on shipboard; also, the plunder so got

plun'der-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who plunders or pillages.

plunge (plŭnj), *v. t.;* PLUNGED (plŭnjd); PLUNG'ING (plŭn'jĭng). [ME. *ploungen*, OF. *plongier*, F. *plonger*, fr. (assumed) LL. *plumbicare*, fr. L. *plumbum* lead. See PLUMB.] **1.** To cause to penetrate or enter quickly and forcibly; to thrust or force (into or in liquid, a penetrable substance, or a cavity); to immerse; submerge; as, to *plunge* the body into water; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast. Also fig.; as, to *plunge* a nation into war.

2. To baptize by immersion. *Obs. & R.*

3. To overwhelm; overcome; embarrass. *Obs.*

Plunged . . . with three lines of Seneca. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. **a** *Surv.* To set (the horizontal cross wire of a theodolite) in the direction of a grade in plunging a grade (see below). **b** To turn over (the telescope of a transit) on its horizontal transverse axis.

5. To thrust or cast one's self into; to dive into. *Obs. & R.*

6. *Hort.* To sink (a potted plant) in the ground or in a bed of prepared material.

to plunge a grade. *Civil Engin.* **a** *Surv.* To establish a grade between two points of known level by sighting the target, set up at either point, through a theodolite fixed at the other point, clamping the instrument, and then bringing the target into the fixed line of sight at any desired intermediate points on the grade. Cf. BONING. **b** To test a railroad embankment or the like as to its reliability or condition by prodding with a light pointed steel rod.

plunge (plŭnj), *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or cast one's self, as into water; to submerge one's self; to dive or rush in; to penetrate, sink, or enter, suddenly or impetuously, as into a forest. Also fig.; as, to *plunge* into debt.

Forced to *plunge* naked in the raging sea *Dryden.*

2. To descend or dip suddenly, as a road.

3. To pitch or throw one's self headlong or violently forward and downward, as a horse or ship.

Some wild colt, which . . . flings and *plunges.* *By Hall*

4. To bet or gamble heavily and with seeming recklessness; to risk large sums in hazardous enterprises. *Slang.*

plunge, *n.* **1.** A place for plunging or diving, as a swimming tank; a deep place (in water).

2. Act of plunging; a dive, leap, rush, or pitch into, or as into, water; act of pitching one's self headlong or violently forward and, esp., downward; as, to take the water with a *plunge.* Also, a heavy fall, as of rain.

3. A state of being submerged in difficulty, danger, or the like; a strait; difficulty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. Heavy and reckless betting or gambling; hazardous or reckless speculation or expenditure. *Slang.*

plunge battery. *Elec.* A voltaic battery so arranged that the plates can be plunged into, or withdrawn from, the exciting liquid at pleasure.

plung'er (plŭn'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One that plunges; a diver.

2. **a** *Mach.* A sliding reciprocating piece driven by or against fluid pressure; a piston; esp., a long valveless piston, used as a forcer in a force pump (which see), as a ram in a hydraulic press, or the like. **b** A piece with a motion more or less like that of the foregoing, as a device for firing the charge in a cartridge or a contact mine, the dasher of a churn, the iron core of an electric sucking coil, etc.

3. A cavalryman. *Mil. Slang. Now Rare.*

4. A reckless gambler or speculator. *Slang.*

5. *Pottery.* A tank in which the clay and other ingredients are worked with water to the proper consistence.

plunger magnet. An electromagnet in which an iron core is attracted into a tubular coil, or solenoid.

plunge rod. *Civil Engin.* A leveling rod or a pointed steel rod used in plunging a grade (see under PLUNGE, *v. t.*).

plung'ing (plŭn'jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLUNGE. — **plunging battery.** = PLUNGE BATTERY. — **p. fire,** *Gun.*, direct fire on an enemy from a superior elevation. — **p. rod.** = PLUNGE ROD.

plunk (plŭŋk), *v. t.* [Imitative.] *Chiefly Colloq.* **1.** To pluck and release quickly (a musical string); to twang.

2. To throw, push, drive heavily, plumply, or suddenly; as, to *plunk* down a dollar; also, to hit or strike.

3. To be a truant from (school). *Scot.*

plunk, *v. i. Chiefly Colloq.* **1.** To make a quick, hollow, metallic, or harsh sound, as by pulling hard on a taut string and quickly releasing it; of a raven, to croak.

2. To drop or sink down suddenly or heavily; to plump.

3. To play truant, or "hooky." *Scot.*

plunk, *n.* **1.** Act or sound of plunking. *Colloq.*

2. *Slang.* **a** A large sum of money. *Obs.* **b** A dollar. *U. S.*

plu'per'fect (plōō'pûr'fĕkt; plōō'pûr'fĕkt; 277), *a.* [L. *plus* more + *perfectus* perfect: cf. F. *plus-que-parfait*, L. *plus-quamperfectum*, more than perfect.] **1.** *Gram.* Past perfect; — applied to the tense expressing an action or event as completed at or before a given past time.

2. *Music.* Augmented; — of an interval *Rare.*

3. More than perfect or complete. *Rare.*

plu'per'fect, *n.* The pluperfect tense; also, a verb or verb form denoting it.

plu'ral (plōō'răl; 243), *a.* [L. *pluralis*, fr. *plus*, *pluris*, more: cf. F. *pluriel*, OF. *plurel.* See PLUS.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the form of a word denoting more than one, or in some languages having a dual form, as ancient Greek, more than two.

2. More than one; pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or equal to, more than one.

Plural faith, which is too much by one. *Shak.*

plural livings, *Eccl.*, two or more livings or benefices held by one incumbent. — **p. marriage,** polygamy; — so called among the Mormons. — **p. number.** See NUMBER, *n.*, 15. — **p. vote,** the casting or right of casting more than one vote, or of voting in more than one constituency, as in British parliamentary elections. Hence: **p. voter, p. voting.** — **p. wife,** any of the two or more wives of a plural marriage.

plu'ral. *n. Gram.* The plural number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form. For the formation of English plurals, see *Introd.*, *Rules for Spelling*, esp. the paragraph treating of words having two plurals with differentiated meanings. Abstract nouns, *humanity*, *malignity*, *perseverance*, etc., may take a plural with the concrete sense of *acts* or *instances* of the nature or quality denoted. Some nouns, as *trout*, *carp*, *plover*, etc., are used without change of form to denote more than one individual, but take the plural *-s* to denote more than one species; thus, a dozen *trout*, a flock of *plover;* but, the *trouts* of Wisconsin, the *plovers* of North America. Certain other nouns, such as *barley*, *millet*, etc., have no plural form or sense except for species.

plu'ral-ism (plōō'răl-ĭz'm; 243), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being plural.

2. *Eccl.* The practice or fact of one person holding more than one benefice or living at a time. *Brit.*

3. The holding by one person of two or more offices at once.

4. *Metaph.* The doctrine that there are more than one or two kinds of being or independent centers of causation in the universe; — opposed to *monism* and to *dualism.*

plu'ral-ist, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A clergyman holding more than one benefice or living at a time. *Brit.*

2. A person having two or more offices, two or more professions, or the like, at one time.

3. *Metaph.* One who holds the doctrine of pluralism.

plu-ral'i-ty (plōō-răl'ĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *pluralitas:* cf. F. *pluralité.*] **1.** State of being plural; also, state of being numerous; a large number or quantity; a multitude; as, a *plurality* of persons or worlds.

2. *Eccl.* **a** The holding by one person of two or more benefices or livings at one time. **b** Any of the benefices or livings so held. *Brit.*

3. The holding by one person of two or more offices or positions at one time.

4. The greater number or part; majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. *L'Estrange.*

5. *U. S. Politics.* In an election, an excess of votes over those for any other candidate for the same office; esp., and most commonly, when there are more than two candidates, an excess over the number for the next opponent; — in distinction from a *majority* over all, or an absolute majority of all the votes cast. See MAJORITY, 2.

plurality of causes, the doctrine of J. S. Mill that the cause of an event, philosophically speaking, is the sum total of its conditions, both positive and negative.

plu'ral-ize (plōō'răl-īz; 243), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make plural by using the plural termination; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural form.

plu'ral-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To take a plural; to assume a plural form; as, a noun *pluralizes.* *Earle.*

2. To be or become a pluralist. *Brit.*

plu'ri- (plōō'rĭ-; 243). [See PLUS.] Combining form fr. Lat. *plus*, *pluris*, meaning *more*, *many; multi-;* as in *plur*iliteral, having many letters; *plur*icapsular, multicapsular.

plu'ri-ax'i-al (-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* Having more than one axis. Specif., *Bot.*, designating plants of which the flowers are developed on secondary shoots; — opposed to *monaxial.*

plu'ri-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Consisting of more than one name; polynomial.

plu'ri-pres'ence (-prĕz'ĕns), *n.* Presence in more than one place at the same time.

plu'ri-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Consisting of several series or rows. — **plu'ri-se'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

plus (plŭs), *a.* [L., more; akin to Gr. πλείων, πλέων, and E. *full.* See FULL, *a.;* cf. PIU, PLENAUM.] **1.** Taking in addition; adding; — having a quasi prepositional force (almost equivalent to *with*), and used orally to render the sign +; as, four *plus* five (or mathematically expressed 4 + 5); the debt *plus* interest. Opposed to *minus.*

2. Indicating addition or requiring to be added; positive (in mode or direction of reckoning); not negative; as, the *plus* sign [+]; a *plus* quantity or value; — used orally to render the sign +. Opposed to *minus.*

3. Hence; **a** In predicate use, having as an addition or gain; as, he was *plus* a coat. *Colloq.* **b** Additional; extra.

4. *Elec.* Positively electrified; positive.

plus pressure, *Engin.*, a pressure above atmospheric pressure. — **p. sign,** *Math.*, the sign + (orig. a contr. of Latin *et*, and) denoting addition or a positive quantity. — **p. thread,** *Mech.*, a screw thread on a bolt with the same diameter as that at the bottom of the thread; — opp. to *minus thread.*

plus, *adv. Elec.* Positively.

plus, *n.* **1.** The plus sign; — opposed to *minus.*

2. An added quantity; something additional or extra.

3. A positive quantity.

plush (plŭsh), *n.* [F. *pluche*, *peluche* (cf. It. *peluzzo*), perh. ultimately fr. L. *pilus* hair. See PILE hair.] **1.** A textile fabric with a nap or shag on one side, longer and softer than that of velvet. It is made of silk, cotton, wool, etc., or a combination of two materials.

2. *pl.* Plush breeches, such as worn by some footmen.

3. Some natural substance, as grass, like or likened to plush in softness or appearance.

Plu'si-a (plōō'shĭ-ä; -sĭ-ä; 243), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλούσιος rich; — in ref. to the metallic markings on its wings.] *Zoöl.* **a** A large widely distributed genus of noctuid moths. They have a stout body, slender antennæ, and the fore wings usually with metallic markings. The larvæ are often serious pests to agriculture. It is the type of a family, **Plu-si'i-dæ** (plōō-sĭ'ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any member of this

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plump, *v. t.* To sow (seed) in plumps, or clumps.

plump'en (plŭm'pĕn), *v. t.* To make plump; plump. *Rare.*

plump'er, *n.* A machine for sowing seeds in plumps.

plump'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLUMP. Specif.: *p. a.* Of oysters, floating.

plump'ly, *adv.* of PLUMP.

plump'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

plum pocket. = BLADDER PLUM

plumpt. Plumped. *Ref. Sp.*

plum'-pud'ding stone. Puddding stone; conglomerate.

plum'rock', plum'rose'. Corruptions of PRIMROSE. *Scot.*

Plum'stead peculiars (plŭm'stĕd). *Eccl.* = PECULIAR PEOPLE b.

plu'mu-la (plōō'mū-lä; 243), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A plumule.

plu'mu-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a* Pert. to or like down.

plu'mu-lar (plōō'mū-lăr; 243), *a.* Relating to a plumule.

plu'mu-late (-lāt), *a.* Finely plumose.

plu'mu-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Like a plumule.

plu'mu-lose (-lōs), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a down feather.

plum weevil. The plum curculio.

plun'der, *v. t.* To perplex. *Obs.*

plun'der-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

plun'derd. Plundered. *Ref. Sp.*

plun'der-ess, *n.* A female plunderer.

plun'der-less, *a.* See -LESS.

plun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, plundering.

plun'geon (plŭn'jŭn), *n.* [F. *plongeon.*] A diver (bird). *Obs.*

plunger bucket, plunger lift. A piston, without a valve, in a pump. [*n.*, 2.]

plunger piston. See PLUNGER.

plunger pump. = FORCE PUMP.

plung'ing-ly, *adv.* of PLUNGING.

plun'gy (plŭn'jĭ), *a.* [Cf. PLUNGE.] Stormy; rainy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plunk, *adv. & interj.* With a plunking sound; plump.

plun'ket, *n.* [Cf. OF. *plonquié* lead-colored, a lead-colored stuff, *plonquier* to cover with lead, and E. *blanket.*] A grayish or bluish fabric of wool. *Obs.*

plun'ther (plŭn'thĕr), *v. i.* To plod; flounder. *Rare* [fect.]

plup., *or* **plupf.** *Abbr.* Pluper-

plur. *Abbr* Plural.

plu'ra-cie, *n.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Plurality. *Obs. Scot.*

plu'ral-is'tic (plōō'răl-ĭs'tĭk; 243), *a.* Of or pert. to pluralism, esp. in metaphysics. — **plu'ral-is'tic-al-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

plu'ral-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A pluralizing.

plu'ral-iz'er (plōō'răl-īz'ĕr; 243), *n. Eccl.* A pluralist. *Rare.*

plu'ral-ly, *adv.* of PLURAL.

plu'ra-tive (plōō'rä-tĭv; 243), *a.* [L. *pluralivus* plural.] **a** *Gram* = PLURAL, 1. **b** *Logic.* Denoting a logical quantity more than half but less than all. *Rare*

plurice. ✝ PLEURISY.

plu'ri-cap'su-lar, plu'ri-cel'lular, *a.*, **plu'ri-cip'i-tal** (plōō'rĭ-sĭp'ĭ-tăl; 243), *a.*, **plu'ri-cus'pid, plu'ri-cus'pi-date,** *a.*, **plu'ri-den'tate,** *a.* See PLURI-

plu'ri-es (plōō'rĭ-ēz; 243), *n.* [From L. *pluries* many times, which occurs in the first clause.] *Law.* Any of one or more writs issued after the first and alias writs have been exhausted.

plu'ri-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plurifarius.*] Multifarious. *Obs*

plu'ri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*pluri-* + *-fication.*] Process of making, or state of being, plural.

plu'ri-flag'el-late, *a.*, **plu'ri-flo'rous** (plōō'rĭ-flō'rŭs; 201, 243), *a.*, **plu'ri-fo'li-ate,** *a.*, **plu'ri-fo'li-o-late,** *a.*, **plu'ri-gut'tu-late,** *a.* See PLURI-.

plu'ri-lit'er-al, *a. Heb Gram.* Of more letters than three.

plu'ri-loc'u-lar, *a* See PLURI-.

plu'ri-nu'cle-ate, plu'ri-nu'cle-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* See PLURI-.

plu-rip'a-ra (plōō-rĭp'ä-rä; 243), *n.; pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [NL.; *pluri-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A multipara.

plu'ri-par'i-ty (plōō'rĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.* Multiparous quality or state.

plu-rip'a-rous (plōō-rĭp'ä-rŭs; 243), *a.* [*pluri-* + *-parous.*] Multiparous.

plu'ri-par'tite, *a.*, **plu'ri-pet'al-ous,** *a.*, **plu'ri-sep'tate,** *a.*, **plu'ri-se'ri-ate, plu'ri-se'ri-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **plu'ri-se'tose,** *a.* See PLURI-.

plurisie, plurisy. ✝ PLEURISY.

plu'ri-spi'ral (-spī'răl), *a.*, **plu'ris'po-rous** (plōō-rĭs'pō-rŭs; plōō'rĭ-spō'rŭs), *a.* See PLURI-

plu'ri-tan, *n.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more; after *puritan.*] One who seeks many (lecherously). *Obs.*

plu'ri-ty, *n.* [LL. *pluritas.*] Plurality; numbers. *Obs.*

plu'ri-va'lent (plōō'rĭ-vā'lĕnt; plōō-rĭv'ä-lĕnt; 243), *a.* [*pluri-* + L *valens*, p. pr.] *Biol.* Designating a chromatin rod consisting of several chromosomes

plu'ri-valve (plōō'rĭ-văl'v; 243), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Multivalve.

plu-riv'o-rous (plōō-rĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*pluri-* + *-porous.*] *Bot.* Inhabiting several or many hosts, as certain fungi.

‖ **plus a'le-ŭs quam mel'lis ha'bet** (ăl'ē-ŭs). [L.] He has more of gall (lit., of aloes) than of honey. *Juvenal* (VI. 181).

pluschaud, *a.* [F. *plus chaud* hotter.] Very hot. *Obs.*

plush copper. Chalcotrichite, a fibrous red copper ore.

plushed (plŭsht), *a.* **1.** Having a long nap like plush.

2. Wearing plush. [of plush.]

plush-ette', *n.* An inferior kind

plush stitch. A stitch in worsted work, made with loops cut to form a surface like plush, or left whole for a border, or fringe Called also RAISED STITCH

plush velveteen. Cotton plush made to imitate silk plush.

plush'y (plŭsh'ĭ), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, plush; soft and shaggy; covered with plush.

‖ **plus' on est' de fous', plus' on rit'** (*plü'zŏn-nĕ' dĕ fōō', plü'zŏn rē'*). [F.] The more merry-makers, the more fun.

‖ **plus' quam-,** *or* **plus' quam** (plŭs' kwăm), *a.* [L.] More than.

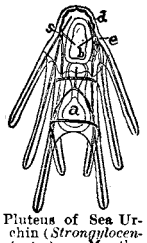
‖ **plus sage' que les sages'** (plü sázh' kĕ lā sázh'). [F.] Wiser than the wise.

genus, esp. *P. brassicæ*, the cabbage plusia, whose larva feeds on cabbage and other crucifers.

Plu-tel'la (plōō-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. dim. fr. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of tineid moths. **b** [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus, esp. *P. cruciferarum*, the cabbage plutella, whose larva destroys turnips and cabbages.

plu'te-us (plōō'tē-ŭs; 243), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TEI (-ī), E. -TEUSES (-ŭs-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L., a shed.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** *Arch.* A low wall or parapet, esp. one used as a partition between columns. **b** *Mil.* A kind of penthouse of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers; also, a breastwork; parapet. **c** A bookshelf, bookcase, or desk.

2. *Zoöl.* The free-swimming, bilaterally symmetrical larva of sea urchins and ophiuras. It has several slender, anteriorly projecting processes inclosing calcareous rods. The adult radial form develops on one side of the pluteus, the larval arms or processes being gradually absorbed.



Pluteus of Sea Urchin (*Strongylocentrotus*). *a* Mouth; *b* Stomach; *d s* Water Tubes; *e* Rudiment of Sea Urchin. Much enlarged.

Plu'to (-tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλούτων.] *Class. Myth.* The god of the lower world, usually called *Hades* by the Greeks and *Dis* by the Romans. See HADES, 1 **a**, DIS, PERSEPHONE.

plu-toc'ra-cy (plōō-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλουτοκρατία; πλοῦτος wealth + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, fr. κράτος strength.] Government by the wealthy; the rule or dominion of wealth or of the rich; also, a controlling or influential class of rich men; a body of plutocrats.

plu'to-crat (plōō'tō-krăt; 243), *n.* One who has power or influence due to his wealth; one of the plutocracy.

plu'to-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), **plu'to-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, plutocrats or plutocracy.

plu-tol'o-gy (plōō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-logy.*] The scientific study of wealth; theoretical economics. — **plu-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Pluto monkey. A long-tailed West African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus pluto*) of a grizzled blackish color with a white frontal band.

Pluto Monkey.

Plu-to'ni-an (plōō-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Plutonius*, Gr. Πλουτώνιος.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Pluto or the lower world; Plutonic; infernal.

2. *Geol.* = PLUTONIC, 1.

Plu-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *plutonique.*] **1.** Pert. to or designating the theory of the Plutonists; igneous.

2. Plutonian.

Plutonic rocks, *Geol.*, igneous rocks, as granite, regarded as having solidified at some depth below the surface.

Plu'to-nism (plōō'tō-nĭz'm; 243), *n.* [Cf. F. *plutonisme.*] The Plutonic theory.

Plu'to-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *plutoniste.*] *Geol.* One holding the theory that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by igneous fusion; — opposed to *Neptunist.*

Plu'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλοῦτος.] *Class. Myth.* The son of Iasion and Demeter, and the god of wealth. He is fabled to have been blinded by Zeus that he might bestow his gifts without discrimination of merit.

plu'vi-al (-vĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia* rain: cf. F. *pluvial.* See PLOVER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to rain. *Rare.*

2. *Geol.* Due to the action of rain.

plu'vi-o-graph' (-ō-grăf'), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-graph.*] A self-registering rain gauge.

plu'vi-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-graphy.*] The branch of meteorology treating of the automatic registration of the precipitation of rain, snow, etc.; also, the graphic presentation of precipitation data.

plu'vi-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-meter*: cf. F. *pluviomètre.*] A rain gauge.

plu'vi-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
plu'vi-o-met'ric-al (-ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } pluviometry or the pluviometer. — **plu'vi-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

plu'vi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The use of, or measurement by, the pluviometer.

plu'vi-ous (plōō'vĭ-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *pluviosus*, fr. *pluvia* rain: cf. F. *pluvieux.* See PLUVIAL, *a.*] Of, pert. to, characterized by, or of the nature of, rain; rainy.

ply (plī), *v. t.*; PLIED (plīd); PLY'ING (plī'ĭng). [ME. *plien*, F. *plier* to fold, to bend, OF. also *pleier* (F. *ployer*), fr. L. *plicare*; akin to Gr. πλέκειν, G. *flechten.* Cf. APPLY, COMPLEX, DISPLAY, DUPLICITY, EMPLOY, EXPLOIT, IMPLICATE, PLAIT, PLIANT, FLAX.] **1.** To bend; fold; double; mold. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

2. Hence, to bend in will or disposition; to turn; also, to bend the meaning or interpretation of (a term). *Obs.*

ply, *v. i.* **1.** To bend; yield; be pliable; also, to twist. *Obs.*

It would rather burst a two than *plye.* *Chaucer*

2. Hence, to yield; comply; be pliant. *Obs. or R.*

ply (plī), *n.* [Cf. F. *pli*, fr. *plier.* See PLY to bend.] **1.** A fold; plait; layer or thickness formed by folding, as of cloth; a turn or twist, as of yarn; as, two-*ply*, three-*ply*, etc., i. e., a fold of two, three, etc., thicknesses.

2. A bend or curvature, as of an animal's limb or wing; as, the *ply* of the arm, i. e., the elbow. *Obs. or R.*

3. Bend; twist; direction; bias; inclination.

The Czar's mind had taken a strange *ply.* *Macaulay.*

4. Plight; condition; physical state; as, out of *ply.* *Scot.*

ply, *v. t.* [Short for *apply.*] **1.** To apply (one's self). *Obs.*

2. To use or wield diligently or vigorously and steadily; to exert or exercise; as, to *ply* one's wit.

Go *ply* thy needle; meddle not. *Shak.*

3. To practice or perform diligently; to apply one's self to.

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply.* *Waller.*

4. To work at steadily or repeatedly; to assail vigorously or continually; to urge importunately; to keep furnishing or supplying; as, to *ply* one with questions, requests, or drink. "And *plies* him with redoubled strokes." *Dryden.*

5. To make a practice or business of rowing or sailing over or on; as, the ferryboat *plies* the river. *Rare.*

Syn. — See HANDLE.

ply, *v. i.* **1.** To employ one's self or work diligently and steadily; to apply one's self; to be in steady action.

Ere half these authors be read (which will soon be with *plying* hard and daily). *Milton.*

2. *Naut.* To work to windward; to beat.

3. Hence, to direct one's course; to steer. *Now Poetic.*

4. To go or travel more or less regularly back and forth (between); as, the steamer *plies* between two cities.

5. To wait regularly for business; to have one's stand; — said of a porter, boatman, etc. *Eng.*

ply'er (plī'ĕr), *n.* One that plies; specif.: **a** *pl.* A kind of balance of timbers, in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, used in raising and lowering a drawbridge. **b** *pl.* = PLIER, 2 *pl.*

Plym'outh Breth'ren (plĭm'ŭth). The members of a religious sect which arose at Plymouth, England, about 1830; — so called by others, the only title they acknowledge being *Brethren* or *Christians.* They take the Scriptures as their sole guide, protest against sectarianism, and reject all ecclesiastical organization, creeds, rituals, and ordained ministry. They are essentially Calvinistic, baptize believers only, partake of the Lord's Supper every Sunday, and have no church buildings. Called also *Brethren, Christian Brethren, Plymouthists*, etc., and, after their founder, John Nelson Darby (1800–82), *Darbyites*, a name also applied to a strict section of them. A branch less strict than the other branches is called the *Open Brethren.*

plymouth rock. One of an American breed of medium-sized single-combed domestic fowls. The barred variety, the oldest and best known, has long smooth yellow legs, and is grayish white with each feather evenly barred with bluish black. Pure white and buff varieties also are bred.

Plyn-te'ri-a (plĭn-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. Πλυντήρια, fr. πλυντηριος of washing.] An Athenian festival falling a few days after the Kallynteria (which see), probably the 22d or 25th of Thargelion. On that day the statue of Athena Polias was stripped of its robe and ornaments, which were cleansed and purified. The day was considered unlucky, and the temple of the goddess was closed.

pne'o- (nē'ō-; p'nē'ō-; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεῖν, *to breathe.*

pne'o-dy-nam'ics (-dĭ-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-năm'ĭks), *n.* Physiology that deals with the mechanics of respiration.

pne'o-graph (nē'ō-grȧf; p'nē'-; 218), *n.* [*pneo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* **a** An instrument for studying and recording the expiratory movements. **b** A pneometer, or spirometer.

pne-om'e-try (nē-ŏm'ē-trĭ; p'nē-ŏm'-; 218), *n.* [*pneo-* + *-metry.*] *Physiol.* The measurement of the air drawn into, or exhaled from, the lungs.

pne'o-scope (nē'ō-skōp; p'nē'ō-; 218), *n.* [*pneo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for studying the movements of the thorax, as in breathing, esp. their extent.

pneu'ma (nū'mȧ; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. πνεῦμα. See PNEUMATIC.] **1.** A breath; breathing.

2. Soul; spirit; also, in some ancient philosophies, the universal spirit or primordial substance.

3. The vital soul or the spirit; — variously interpreted as the animal soul mediating between the higher spiritual nature and the body, as the breath or life-giving principle, and as the spirit superior to both soul and body.

4. *Medieval Music.* A neume.

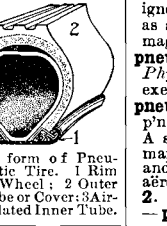
pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pneumaticus*, Gr. πνευματικός, fr. πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, wind, air, πνεῖν to blow, breathe: cf. F. *pneumatique.* Cf. PNEUMONIA.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or using, air or wind, or, rarely, other gas; pert. to pneumatics.

2. Specif.: **a** Moved or worked, as a tool, by pressure of air. **b** Adapted for holding compressed air; inflated with air; as, a *pneumatic* tire.

3. *Biol.* Containing air; having cavities filled with air.

4. Of or pert. to the pneuma, or spirit; spiritual; — disting. from *psychic* as limited to vital powers. *Chiefly Theol.*

5. Fitted with pneumatic tires.



One form of Pneumatic Tire. 1 Rim of Wheel; 2 Outer Tube or Cover; 3 Air-Inflated Inner Tube.

6. Of, pertaining to, or conveyed by, pneumatic dispatch.

7 *Medieval Music.* Of or pertaining to the pneuma. *Rare.*

pneumatic action, *Music*, a device for overcoming the resistance of organ keys, stop knobs, pedals, and other movable parts in an organ, by the use of compressed air. — **p. caisson.** *Engin.* = CAISSON, 2 **a.** — **p. clock**, any of a series of clocks or dials with hands controlled by air pulsations transmitted from a master clock. — **p. dispatch**, a system of tubes (**pneumatic tubes**) leading to various points, through which letters, packages, etc., are sent by air pressure. — **p. gun**, *Ordnance*, a gun using compressed air or gas as the propulsive force, usually to throw dynamite or other high explosives. On account of inaccuracy, they are practically discarded in the United States. — **p. hub**, an automobile (motor car) hub using compressed air as a buffer. — **p. physician**, *Med. Hist.*, a physician of an ancient Greek class holding that health and disease depend on the proportions of the pneuma, or the vital principle. — **p. pile**, a tubular pile or large cylinder sunk by atmospheric pressure. — **p. pump**, an air-exhausting or forcing pump. — **p. syringe**, a stout tube closed at one end and provided with a piston, for illustrating the phenomena of the compressibility of gases. — **p. telegraph**, a kind of telegraph transmitting signals through a tube containing compressed air. — **p. trough**, a trough having a perforated shelf, and used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases in chemical operations. — **p. tube.** See PNEUMATIC DISPATCH.

pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *n.* **1.** = PNEUMATOLOGY, 2. *Rare.*

2. *Gnosticism.* A pneumatic, or spiritual, being, or one belonging to the highest of the three classes into which mankind was divided.

3. A pneumatic tire; also, a vehicle with wheels fitted with such tires.

4. *Organ Building.* A member, as a bellows or tube, of a pneumatic action.

pneu-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* **1.** That branch of physics treating of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, etc. See MECHANICS.

2. Study or knowledge of spiritual beings and their relations to God, angels, and men.

pneu'ma-to- (nū'mȧ-tō-; p'nū'mȧ-tō-; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, *wind, air, breath, spirit*; as, *pneumatograph, pneumatology.*

pneu'ma-to-cele' (nū'mȧ-tō-sēl'; nū-măt'ō-sēl; p'nū'-; p'nū-; 218), *n.* [Gr. πνευματοκήλη a flatulent hernia; πνεῦμα wind + κήλη tumor.] *Med.* **a** Hernia of the lungs. **b** An air-filled tumor, esp. of the scrotum.

pneu'ma-to-cyst' (-sĭst'), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* A cyst or sac of a siphonophore, containing air and serving as a float, as in *Physalia.* — **pneu'ma-to-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pneu'ma-to-gen' (-jĕn'), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-gen.*] A kind of respiration apparatus for use in gaseous coal mines, being essentially a filter having a material for regenerating air.

pneu'ma-to-gen'ic (nū'mȧ-tō-jĕn'ĭk; p'nū'mȧ-; 218), *a.* [*pneumato-* + *-genic.*] *Geol.* Deposited from a gaseous state, as ores, etc.; — opposed to *hydatogenic.*

pneu'ma-to-gram' (nū'mȧ-tō-grăm'; nū-măt'ō-grăm; p'nū'-; p'nū-; 218), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-gram.*] **1.** *Physiol.* A tracing of the respiratory movements, obtained by a pneumatograph or stethograph.

2. A message sent by pneumatic dispatch.

pneu'ma-to-graph' (-grȧf'), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the thorax in respiration; a stethograph.

pneu'ma-to-log'ic } (nū'mȧ-tō-lŏj'ĭk; -ĭ-kăl; p'nū'-;
pneu'ma-to-log'i-cal } 218), *a.* Of or pert. to pneumatology.

pneu'ma-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

pneu'ma-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [See PNEUMATO-; -LOGY.] **1.** The doctrine of air and other elastic fluids; pneumatics.

2. The doctrine of spiritual beings or phenomena of any description; esp., the doctrine of spirits intermediate between God and man; also, magical or necromantic lore of spirits and demons.

3. *Theol.* Doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

pneu'ma-tol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Geol.* Action by which pneumatolytic minerals are formed.

pneu'ma-to-lyt'ic, pneu'ma-to-lit'ic (-mȧ-tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*pneumato-* + *-lytic.*] *Geol.* Formed or forming by vapors (or superheated liquids under pressure); — applied to the minerals and ores occurring in or near masses of igneous rock whose origin is conditioned by mineralizers, as steam, fluorine, etc., given off by the cooling molten magma. Also, designating the processes involved.

pneu'ma-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the amount of force exerted by the lungs in respiration.

pneu'ma-to-phore' (nū'mȧ-tō-fōr'; nū-măt'ō-fōr; p'nū'-; p'nū-; 218), *n.* [*pneumato-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] **1.** *Bot.* A special root structure developed by various swamp or marsh plants. It is usually negatively geotropic or erect, and functions as a respiratory organ, being of spongy aërenchyma, as in the *knees* of the bald cypress.

2. *Zoöl.* A pneumatocyst.

— **pneu'ma-toph'o-rous** (nū'mȧ-tŏf'ō-rŭs; p'nū'-; 218), *a.*

Plu-tarch'i-an (plōō-tär'kĭ-ăn; 243), *a* [L. *Plutarchius.*] Of or pert. to Plutarch, the famous Greek biographer; hence, of a distinguished character like the men of whose lives he treated.

Plu-tar'chic (-kĭk). **Plu-tar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* Plutarchian. — **Plu-tar'chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

plu'tar-chy (plōō'tär-kĭ; 243), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-archy.*] Plutocracy. *Rare.*

plu'te-al (-tē-ăl), **plu'te-an** (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a pluteus.

plu'te-i, *n.*, *pl.* of PLUTEUS.

‖ **Plu'te-um Pic-to'ris** (plōō'tē-ŭm pĭk-tō'rĭs; 201, 243). [L., painter's board (i. e., easel).] *Astron.* = EQUULEUS PICTOR.

plu-tol'a-try (plōō-tŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-latry.*] Worship of wealth.

plu'to-ma'ni-a (plōō'tō-mā'nĭ-ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *mania.*] **1.** Mad pursuit of wealth. *R.* [wealth.]

2. The delusion of having great

Plu-to'ni-an (plōō-tō'nĭ-ăn; 243), *n.* *Geol.* A Plutonist.

Plu-to'ni-um (-ăm), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *Plutonius* Plutonian; cf. *Plutonia*, pl., a pestilential district in Asia.] A place marked by mephitic vapors; — as being anciently regarded as an entrance to the infernal regions.

plu-ton'o-my (plōō-tŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr πλοῦτος wealth + νόμος law.] Political economy; economics (which see); plutology. — **plu'to-nom'ic** (plōō'tō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* — **plu-ton'o-mist** (plōō-tŏn'ō-mĭst; 243), *n.*

plutte. † PLUD.

pluv'er. Obs. or ref sp of

plu'vi-al (plōō'vĭ-ăl; 243), *n.* [LL., *pluviale* a garment which keeps off the rain: cf. F *pluvial.*] An ecclesiastic's cope; also, a similar robe of state of a monarch. *Obs. or Hist.*

plu'vi-am'e-ter (-ăm'ē-tĕr), **-a-met'ri-cal** (-ȧ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), etc. Vars. of PLUVIOMETER, etc.

plu'vi-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **plu'vi-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pluviography or the pluviograph.

plu'vi-o-scope' (plōō'vĭ-ō-skōp'; 243), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-scope.*] A rain gauge.

‖ **Plu'viōse'** (plōō'vyōz'; *Angl.* plōō'vĭ-ōs), *n.* [F. See PLUVIOUS.] See *Revolutionary calendar*, under REVOLUTIONARY.

plu'vi-ose (plōō'vĭ-ōs; 243), *a.* [L. *pluviosus.*] Rainy; watery; hence, tearful. *Rare.*

plu'vi-os'i-ty (-vĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being pluviose. *Rare.*

Plu'vi-us (plōō'vĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., lit., rain-bringing] See JUPITER.

ply (plē). Scot var. of PLEA.

plyande. † PLIANT.

plyar. Var. of PLYER.

plycht. † PLIGHT.

‖ **ply'gain'** (plī'gīn'), *n.* [W., dawn.] A singing of carols or hymns at cockcrow on Christmas morning. *Wales.*

Plymouth Brother. One of the Plymouth Brethren.

Plymouth cloak. A staff or cudgel. *Obs. Slang.*

Plym'outh-ism (plĭm'ŭth-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or practice of the Plymouth Brethren.

Plym'outh-ist. Plym'outh-ite. *n.* One of the Plymouth Brethren.

Plymouth Sister. A woman of the Plymouth Brethren.

plyte. † PLIGHT.

pm. *Abbr.* Premium; premolar.

P. M., *or* **p.m.** *Abbr.* Past Master; Past Midshipman; Police Magistrate; Postmaster; post meridiem, or afternoon; post mortem, or post-mortem examination; put of more (*Stock Exchange*).

P. M. G. *Abbr* Paymaster-general; Postmaster-general.

P. M. O. *Abbr.* Principal Medical Officer.

p. m. r. *Abbr.* Point of minimum radius (of a curve).

pn. A consonant combination occurring only in words from the Greek. See *Guide*, § 218.

pn. *Abbr.* Pioneers (*Mil.*).

p. n., *or* **P/N.** *Abbr.* Promissory note.

pne'o-ma-nom'e-ter (nē'ō-mȧ-nŏm'ē-tĕr; p'nē'ō-; 218), *n.* A pneumatometer.

pne-om'e-ter (nē-ŏm'ē-tĕr; p'nē-; 218), *n.* *Physiol.* A spirometer.

pneum. *Abbr* Pneumatic; pneumatics

pneu'ma (nū'mȧ; p'nū'mȧ; 218), *n.* *Medieval Music.* **a** A kind of ligature, denoting a long florid phrase, sung on one syllable, or even with no syllable at all. **b** The prolonged phrase so sung.

pneu'mar-thro'sis (-măr-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Presence of gas or air in the cavity of a joint.

pneu'ma-the'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (-mȧ-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pneumato-* + *-hæmia.*] Presence of gas or air in the blood vessels.

pneu-mat'i-cal, *a.* **a** = PNEUMATIC, 1 & 2 **a** *Obs.* **b** = PNEUMATIC, 3. *Obs.* **c** = PNEUMATIC, 5.

pneu-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PNEUMATIC, -ICAL.

pneu'ma-tic'i-ty (nū'mȧ-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pneumatic, or of having air cavities.

pneu'ma-tism (nū'mȧ-tĭz'm; p'nū'-; 218), *n* The doctrine of the pneumatic physicians. *Rare.*

pneu'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A pneumatic physician. *Obs. or Hist.*

pneu'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*pneumato-* + *-ize.*] *Metal.* To pass air through (the molten metal in a Bessemer converter).

pneu'ma-tized (-tīzd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having air cavities.

pneu'ma-to-chem'i-cal. *a.* Pert. to the chemistry of gases. *Obs.*

pneu'ma-tode (nū'mȧ-tōd; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* Pneumatophore.

pneu'ma-to-graph'ic (-tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pneumatography or a pneumatograph.

pneu'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** The so-called spirit writing of mediums; automatic writing under the control of abnormal influences.

2. Descriptive pneumatology.

pneu'ma-to-lit'ic. Var. of PNEUMATOLYTIC.

Pneu'ma-to-ma'chi-an (-tō-mā'kĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. πνευματομάχος; πνεῦμα spirit + μάχεσθαι to fight.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., one hostile to the Holy Ghost; — a nickname applied esp. to a Macedonian. — **Pneu'ma-tom'a-chist** (-tŏm'ȧ-kĭst), *n.*

Pneu'ma-tom'a-chy (-kĭ), *n.* [See PNEUMATOMACHIAN.] Hostility to the Holy Spirit.

pneu'ma-tom'e-try (nū'mȧ-tŏm'ē-trĭ; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* = SPIROMETRY.

pneu'ma-ton'o-my (-tŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pneumato-* + Gr. νόμος law.] Deductive pneumatology.

pneu'ma-to-scope', *n.* *Med.* An instrument for determining the presence of any abnormal matter, as pus, in the cells of the mastoid.

pneu'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πνευμάτωσις inflation.] *Med.* Abnormal presence of air or gas in any part of the body; flatulence. — **pneu'ma-to'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

pneu'mo- (nū'mŏ-; p'nū'mŏ-; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, *lung;* as, *pneumo*gastric, *pneumo*logy; or sometimes from Greek πνεῦμα, *breath.*

pneu'mo-ba-cil'lus (-bȧ-sĭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL.; *pneumo-* + *bacillus.*] *Bacteriol.* The bacillus of Friedländer (*Bacillus pneumoniæ*), a microörganism associated with *Micrococcus lanceolatus* in the lesions of pneumonia.

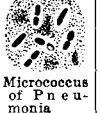
pneu'mo-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CI (-kŏk'sī). [See PNEUMO-; COCCUS.] *Bacteriol.* The bacterium (*Micrococcus lanceolatus*) which causes croupous pneumonia. *Fränkel.* — **pneu'mo-coc'cal** (-ăl), **pneu'mo-coc'cic** (-kŏk'sĭk), **pneu'mo-coc'cous** (-ŭs), *a.*

pneu'mo-co'ni-o'sis (-kō'nĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pneumo-* + Gr. κονία dust + *-osis.*] *Med.* Disease of the lungs due to habitually inhaling minute mineral or metallic particles, as of coal dust in anthracosis; miner's asthma or lung.

pneu'mo-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*pneumo-* + *gastric.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the lungs and the stomach; designating, or pert. to, the pneumogastric nerve. — *n.* The pneumogastric nerve. — **pneumogastric nerve,** *Anat. & Zoöl.,* either of the tenth pair of cranial nerves; a vagus nerve. They arise from the medulla, and, leaving the skull through the jugular foramina, pass down the neck, through the thorax, and into the abdomen, supplying branches to the pharynx, esophagus, larynx (see LARYNGEAL NERVE), lungs, heart, stomach, liver, and spleen, and in water-breathing vertebrates to the branchial apparatus and lateral line organs. They supply the organs of voice, and lungs, with both sensory and motor fibers, the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and heart with motor fibers only.

pneu-mog'ra-phy (nū-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ; p'nū-; 218), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-graphy.*] A description of the lungs.

pneu-mo'ni-a (nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πνευμονία, fr. πνεύμων, pl. πνεύμονες the lungs, also, πλεύμων, which is perh. the original form. Cf. PNEUMATIC, PULMONARY.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonitis; esp., croupous, or lobar, pneumonia, usually due to infection by *Micrococcus lanceolatus.* See CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA, CATARRHAL PNEUMONIA.


Micrococcus of Pneumonia

pneu-mon'ic (nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πνευμονικός: cf. F. *pneumonique.*] **a** Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic. **b** Of or pertaining to pneumonia.

pneu'mo-no- (nū'mō-nŏ-; p'nū'mŏ-nŏ-; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, *lung.* Cf. PNEUMO-.

pneu'mo-per'i-car'di-um (-pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Accumulation of air in the cavity of the pericardium.

pneu'mo-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n. Med.* A state marked by the presence of air or other gas in the cavity of the chest.

pneu'mo-ty'phoid (-tī'foid), *n. Med.* Typhoid fever complicated with pneumonia.

Po'a (pō'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόα grass.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, the meadow grasses, marked by the open panicle with 2-6-flowered spikelets, the upper scales exceeding the empty ones. They are widely distributed in temperate and arctic regions, and include the blue grass (*P. pratensis*), wire grass, etc.

Po-a'ce-æ (pō-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A huge family of monocotyledonous plants, the grass family, containing about 375 genera and more than 3,500 species. It is distinguished from the allied Cyperaceæ by the hollow culms, and by the fruit, a grain (caryopsis) instead of an achene. The grasses of temperate regions are herbaceous, but the large tropical subfamily of bamboos (Bambuseæ) have arborescent stems. See GRASS, 2, BAMBOO, 1, CEREAL. — **po-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

poach (pōch), *v. t.;* POACHED (pōcht); POACH'ING. [OF. *pochier,* F. *pocher,* to place in a pocket, to poach eggs (the yolk of the egg being as it were *pouched* in the white), from *poche* pocket, pouch. Cf. POKE a bag, POUCH, *v. & n.*] **1.** To cook (an egg) by breaking it into boiling water. **2.** [Perh. a different word; cf. POACH to poke, thrust, and OF. (Cotgrave) *pocher le labeur d'autruy* to poach into, or encroach upon, another man's employment.] To trespass on, esp. for game or fish; to steal (game); to take, as game or fish, by illegal methods. **3.** To take unfairly (some advantage); to steal, as a start or a length, as by starting too soon. *Sporting Slang.*

poach, *v. i.* **1.** To trespass for something, esp. game or fish; to steal or take game or fish by illegal methods; to kill or destroy game illegally; as, to *poach* for rabbits. **2.** To take an unfair advantage, as by starting too soon in a race. *Sporting Slang.*

poach (pōch), *v. t.* [OF. *pochier* to thrust or dig out with the fingers, F. *pocher* to bruise (the eyes); perh. fr. the same source as E. *poke* to thrust.] **1.** To push, thrust, drive, ram, or force; to poke or stir. *Obs. or R. or Dial.* **2.** To stab; pierce; spear, as fish. *Obs.* **3.** To stamp down, trample, or cut (up), as with hoofs; to make holes in (soft ground) by trampling; to make soft or muddy, esp. by trampling. *Tennyson.* **4.** To reduce to a uniform consistency, as clay, by mixing thoroughly with water. **5.** *Paper Manuf.* To bleach (half stuff) by thoroughly mixing it with the bleach liquor. **6.** To wash free from acid, thoroughly mix, and render uniform (guncotton pulp) by moving it around with a paddle in a large tank called a *poacher.*

poach, *v. i.* **1.** To poke; thrust; dig; also, to thrust one's self; intrude; interfere. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** To sink into something walked upon, as into mire; to walk or travel heavily or laboriously; to plod. **3.** To become soft or muddy and full of holes when trampled on; as, the ground *poaches* badly.

poach'er (pōch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who poaches for game. **2. a** [Perh. a different word; cf. POCHARD.] The American widgeon. *Local, U. S.* **b** Short for SEA POACHER. **3. a** *Paper Manuf.* A tank in which half stuff is poached; also, a poaching engine. **b** *Guncotton Manuf.* See 3d POACH, 6.

poach'y (pōch'ĭ), *a.* [See POACH to stab.] Swampy; sodden; easily cut up by the feet of cattle; — said of land.

Po-a'les (pō-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See POA.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants comprising the two families Poaceæ and Cyperaceæ (the grasses and sedges). They have the small flowers in the axils of chaffy scales, aggregated in spikelets.

po'chard (pō'chȧrd; *also* pŏ'chȧrd, pŏch'ȧrd, pŏk'-), *n.* [Prob. from POACH to stab.] A common Old World duck (*Aythya ferina*) related to, and resembling in color, the redhead of America. Also, usually with a qualifying word, any of several related ducks, esp. the American redhead.

pock (pŏk), *n.* [ME. *pokke,* AS. *pocc, poce;* akin to D. *pok,* G. *pocke,* and perh. to E. *poke* pocket. Cf. POX.] **1.** *Med.* A pustule on the surface of the body in smallpox and other eruptive diseases; also, a spot like such a pustule. **2.** (Now, except *Dial. or Vulgar,* in the *pl.* and written **pox.**) A disease characterized by pustules. Specif.: **a** A smallpox. **b** Syphilis (French or Spanish *pox*). **c** *sing. & pl.* An eruptive disease of sheep; pox. *Obs.*

pock'et (pŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *poket,* OF. *poquette,* F. *pochette,* dim. fr. OF. *poque, pouque,* var. of OF. & F. *poche;* prob. of Teutonic origin. Cf. POKE a pocket, POACH to cook eggs, POUCH.] **1.** A coarse bag or sack, as those used in packing various articles, as ginger, hops, etc. **2.** A bag or pouch carried by a person; esp., a small bag inserted in a garment, for carrying small articles, as money; hence, purse; money; wealth; pecuniary resources. **3.** Any place suggestive of a pocket; specif.: **a** Any of the bags in a pool table or English billiard table. **b** A bin for storing coal, grain, etc. **c** A socket for the foot of a post, stake, etc. **d** A mountain glen or hollow. **e** A bight on a lee shore. **f** A small cavity containing gold or other mineral or water; also, a small isolated body of ore. **g** *Arch.* A hole or space covered by a movable piece of board, as in a floor, boxing, partitions, window frame, or the like. **h** *Naut.* An interspace made by sewing a strip of canvas on a sail, in which a batten or a light spar can be placed. **i** *Founding.* (1) A temporary extension to a flask. (2) A large core inclosed on three sides by metal and well pierced. **j** *Steam Boilers.* Any of a series of curved baffle plates in the flue of a Galloway boiler. **k** In Australia, a peninsula formed by a bend in a river and having a narrow isthmus; also, a circular spot amid dense scrub or bush. **l** *Racing.* The position of a contestant hemmed in by others. *Cant.* **in one's pocket. a** Very close to one; as, to sit *in one's pocket.* **b** In one's control. — **in p. a** In possession of money; having funds available. **b** In a condition of having received more than one has expended. — **out of p. a** Out of money or funds. *Obs.* **b** In a condition of having expended or lost more than one has received.

pock'et (pŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.;* -ET-ED; -ET-ING. **1.** To put, inclose, confine, or conceal, in or as in a pocket; as, to *pocket* cash. **2.** To take (money, etc.), esp. secretly or fraudulently. **3.** To receive (an affront, rebuff, etc.) without open resentment; to conceal or suppress, as pride or anger; to refrain from giving out, as a report. "I must *pocket* up these wrongs." *Shak.* **4.** *U. S. Politics.* To retain (a bill) unsigned until after Congress or the Legislature has adjourned; — said of the President and some State governors. See POCKET VETO. **5.** *Billiards.* To drive (a ball) into a pocket of the table. **6.** *Racing.* To put (a contestant) into a pocket. *Cant.* **7.** To control, esp. in elections; as, to *pocket* a borough. *R.* **8.** To provide with a pocket or pockets; as, to *pocket* a building for electric wires. **9.** *Surg. & Med.* To form into a pocket or pouch; to collect (pus) in a pocket or pouch.

pock'et, *v. i.* **1.** To form pockets or pocketlike recesses. **2.** To become puckered or baggy. *Colloq., U. S.*

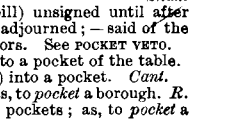
pock'et, *a.* **1.** Suitable, as in size, shape, etc., for carrying in the pocket; as, a *pocket* edition or dictionary. **2.** Affecting one's pocket or purse; pecuniary. **3.** Private; secret.

pock'et-book' (-bo̅o̅k'), *n.* **1.** [Usually two words.] A book adapted for carrying in the pocket. **2.** A small book or case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; also, a notebook for the pocket. **3.** See LAMPSILUS.

pocket borough. A borough whose right of representation is controlled, or virtually owned, by a single person or family; close borough. Few now exist. *Chiefly Brit.*

pocket gopher. Any gopher of the family Geomyidæ.

pock'et-knife' (-nīf'), *n.; pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz'). **1.** A knife with a blade or blades folding into the handle to fit it for being carried in the pocket. **2.** *Carp.* A kind of chisel for cutting pockets in window frames.



Pocketknife *A* Scale; *B* Spring; *C* Tang of Blade; *D* Kick.

pocket money. Money for small current personal expenses; esp., an allowance for this purpose, as to a boy.

pocket mouse; *pl.* POCKET MICE. Any of various nocturnal burrowing rodents of the genus *Perognathus* inhabiting arid parts of western North America; — so called from their external cheek pouches for carrying food. Called also *kangaroo mouse;* hence often confused with *kangaroo rat.*

pocket piece. 1. A piece of money, as an obsolete coin, kept in the pocket as a charm or for luck. **2.** *Carp.* A movable part in a window-frame pulley style to render accessible the inclosed weight and sash cord.

pocket pistol. 1. A pistol to be carried in the pocket. **2.** A liquor flask carried in a pocket, esp. the hip pocket, where a pistol is usually carried. *Slang.*

pocket print. *Pattern Making.* A detachable core print left in the mold when the pattern is lifted.

pocket rat. a A pocket gopher. **b** A kangaroo rat.

pocket veto. The retention by the President of the United States of a bill unsigned so that it does not become a law, in virtue of the following constitutional provision (*Const.* Art. I., sec. 7, cl. 2): "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law." Also, an analogous retention of a bill by a State governor.

pock'et-y (pŏk'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* **1.** *Mining.* Carrying value in pockets, and not evenly; — said of ore deposits. **2.** Of the nature of a pocket or hollow.

pock'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A mark or pit due to smallpox.

pock'-marked' (-märkt'), *a.* Marked by smallpox.

pock'y (-ĭ), *a.;* POCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); POCK'I-EST. *Now Rare.* **1.** Full of, or marked with, pocks; affected with pox. **2.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pock or the pox.

Po'co-no sand'stone' (pō'kō-nō). [From *Pocono Sandstone* Knob, near Huntingdon, Pa.] *Geol.* A sandstone of the Mississippian system in the northern Appalachians, esp. in Pennsylvania. It is oil-bearing and gas-bearing in West Virginia, and is called by the drillers *Big Injun sand.*

po-co'sin (pō-kō'sĭn), *n.* Also **po-co'son, po-quo'sin,** etc. [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Massachusetts *pohqui* to open out.] A swamp; a "dismal." *Southern U. S.*

pneu'ma-to-ther'a-peu'tics (nū'mȧ-tō-thĕr'ȧ-pū'tĭks; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* Pneumatotherapy.

pneu'ma-to-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* Treatment of disease by condensed or rarefied air.

pneu'ma-to-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n. Med.* = PNEUMOTHORAX.

pneu'ma-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Passage of gas in the urine. [of NEUME.]

pneume (nūm; p'nūm; 218). Var.

pneu-mec'to-my (nū-mĕk'tō-mĭ; p'nū-; 218), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a part of a lung.

pneu'mo-cele (nū'mō-sēl; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* Pneumatocele.

pneu'mo-cen-te'sis (-sĕn-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Puncturing of the lung to remove fluid.

pneu'mo-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Swelling of the skin due to air in the tissues.

pneu'mo-dy-nam'ic, *a.* Acting by the force of fluids in motion, esp. of air; pneumatic.

pneu'mo-dy-nam'ics, *n.* Pneumatics.

pneu'mo-en'ter-i'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* a Pneumonia combined with enteritis. **b** Hog cholera

pneu'mo-gram, *n. Physiol.* A pneumatogram.

pneu'mo-graph (nū'mō-grăf; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* = PNEUMATOGRAPH. — **pneu'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pneu'mo-hæ'mo-tho'rax, **-he'mo-tho'rax** (-hē'mō-thō'răks; -hĕm'ō-), *n. Med.* Accumulation of blood and gas in the pleural cavity.

pneu'mo-lith (nū'mō-lĭth; p'nū'-; 218), *n. Med.* A calculus in the lung.

pneu'mo-li-thi'a-sis (-lĭ-thī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Formation of pneumoliths.

pneu-mol'o-gy (nū-mŏl'ō-jĭ; p'nū-), *n* [Gr. πνεῦμα wind, spirit + *-logy.*] A discourse treating of spirits. *Obs.*

pneu-mol'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. πνεύμων lung + *-logy.*] *Anat.* The scientific study of the respiratory organs. — **pneu'mo-log'i-cal** (nū'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl; p'nū'mō-; 218), *a.*

pneu-mom'e-ter (nū-mŏm'ē-tĕr; p'nū-; 218), *n.* A spirometer — **pneu-mom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

pneu'mo-mo-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.] = PNEUMONOMYCOSIS.

pneumon-. See PNEUMONO-.

pneu-mo-nal'gi-a (nū'mō-năl'jĭ-ȧ; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pain in the lungs.

pneu'mo-nec'to-my (-nĕk'tō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* Pneumectomy.

pneu-mon'ic (nū-mŏn'ĭk), *n. Med.* A medicine for pulmonary affections. *Rare.*

pneu'mo-ni'tis (nū'mō-nī'tĭs; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PNEUMONO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Pneumonia. — **pneu'mo-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pneu'mo-no-cele' (-nō-sēl'), *n. Med.* Hernia of the lung.

pneu'mo-no-cir-rho'sis (-sĭr-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Cirrhosis of the lungs.

pneu'mo-no-co'ni-o'sis (-nō-kō'nĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pneumoconiosis.

pneu'mo-no-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pain in the lungs.

pneu'mo-no-lith' (nū'mō-nō-lĭth'; p'nū'mō-; 218), *n. Med.* A pneumolith.

pneu'mo-no-li-thi'a-sis (-lĭ-thĭ'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pneumolithiasis.

pneu'mo-no-mel'a-no'sis (-mĕl'ȧ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid black deposit in lung tissues, as from inhaling coal dust.

pneu'mo-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physiol.* A spirometer.

pneu'mo-no-my-co'sis (-nō-mĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Disease of the lungs caused by fungi.

pneu'mo-ny (nū'mō-nĭ), *n.* = PNEUMONIA.

pneu'mo-per'i-to-ni'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Peritonitis with the presence of air in the cavity of the peritoneum.

pneu'mo-pleu-ri'tis (nū'mō-plōō-rī'tĭs; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pleuropneumonia

pneu'mo-py'o-tho'rax (-pĭ'ō-thō'răks), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pyopneumothorax.

pneu'mor-rha'gi-a (nū'mō-rā'jĭ-ȧ; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the lungs.

pneu'mo-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n. Med.* a Treatment of pulmonary diseases. **b** Pneumatotherapy.

pneu-mot'o-my (nū-nŏt'ō-mĭ; p'nū'-; 218), *n Surg.* Incision of the lung, as for the drainage of a cyst.

pneu'mo-ty'phus (nū'mō-tī'fŭs; p'nū'mō-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med* a Pneumotyphoid. **b** Typhus fever with pneumonia.

pnxt *Abbr.* Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).

Pnyx (nĭks; p'nĭks; 218), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. πνύξ.] *Gr. Antiq.* The public meeting place at Athens.

po (pō), *n.* [Tag.] Sir. *Phil. I*

po, *n.* [Eng. *Folklore.* An impish spirit. *Obs.*

po, *n.* [AS. *pāwa,* fr. L. *pavo.* Cf. PEACOCK] Peacock *Obs.*

P. O., *or* **p. o.** *Abbr.* Petty officer; postal order; post office; professor ordinarius (L., ordinary professor); Province of Ontario; public office or officer; put outs (*Baseball*).

po. *Abbr.* Pole.

poa-. For various forms in *poa-*, see those in PO-.

poach'ard (pōch'ȧrd). Var. of POCHARD. [poaching eggs.]

poach'er, *n.* A contrivance for

poach'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [POACH.]

poach'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of

poacht. Poached. *Ref. Sp.*

poak. ✝ POKE, to push.

poale. ✝ POLE.

poan. ✝ POWAN.

poap (pōp; pŏp; pŏ'ȧp). Var. of PAUP. *Dial. Eng.*

poar. ✝ POKE, *v.*

poareblind. ✝ PURBLIND.

poast. ✝ POST. [ridge.]

pob (pŏb), *sing.* of POBS, por-

pob, *n.* The refuse of flax, often used as fuel. *Scot.*

P. O. B. *Abbr.* Post office box.

pob'ble. ✝ PEBBLE

po'bla-cion' (pō'blä-syōn'; 138), *n.; pl.* -CIONES (-syō'nās). [Sp. *población.*] The center of population of a pueblo; the central town that is the seat of municipal government, etc. *Phil. I.*

pobs (pŏbz), *n. pl.* Also **pob'bies** (pŏb'ĭz). Porridge; pap; bread and milk; — a child's word. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **po'ca bar'ba, po'ca vergüen'za** (pō'kä bär'bä, pō'kä vĕr-gwĕn'thä; 268). [Sp.] Little beard, little modesty, i. e., a young person has little modesty.

pocalips. ✝ APOCALYPSE.

po'can (pō'kăn), *n.* [Cf. POKE plant.] Pokeweed.

pocard ✝ POCHARD.

po-ca'son (pō-kä'sn). Var. of POCOSIN.

‖ **po'cas pa-la'bras** (pō'käs pä-lä'brȧs). [Sp.] Few words.

poccoon. ✝ PUCCOON.

‖ **po'chade'** (pō'shȧd'), *n.* [F.] A rough sketch.

po'chaise, po'chay, pochay. Contr. of POST CHAISE.

poche. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POACH.

poche ✝ POUCH.

Poch'e-reth (pŏk'ē-rĕth; pō'kē-; pō-kē'-). *Bib.*

‖ **po-chette'** (pō-shĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A small violin; kit.

po-chok'. Var. of PUTCHOCK.

‖ **po-cho'te** (pō-chō'tā). *n.* [Mex. *pochotl.*] The silk-cotton tree.

poc'il-la'tor, *n.* [L., fr. *pocillum,* dim. of *poculum* a cup.] A cupbearer. *Obs.*

po-cil'li-form (pō-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pocillum* little cup + *-form.*] Cup-shaped. *Rare.*

pocion. ✝ POTION.

pock. Obs. or Scot & dial Eng. var. of POKE, bag.

pock, *v. t.* To mark with pocks

pock'et-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE —

pock'et-a-ble-ness, *n.* [PLUM.]

pocket bladder. See BLADDER

pock'et-eer', *n.* Pickpocket. *Obs.*

pock'et-er, *n.* One who pockets or appropriates.

pocket fish. The angler. *Brit*

pock'et-ful, *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo̅o̅lz). See -FUL

pocket judgment. *Eng. Law.* A statute merchant. *Obs.*

pock'et-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pocket plum. = BLADDER PLUM.

pocket sheriff. *Eng. Law.* A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the crown.

pock'-freck'en, *a.* Also **pock'-freck'led** Pockpitted. *Obs.*

pock'fret', **pock'hole',** *n.* A pockmark. — **pock'fret',** **-fret'ted.** **-fret'ten.** **-holed',** *a.* Pockmarked. *All Obs. or Dial Eng.*

pock'house', *n.* A smallpox hospital.

pock'i-fy, *v. t.* [*pocky* + *-fy.*] To infect with the pox. *Obs.*

pock'i-ly (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of POCKY.

pock'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pock lymph Vaccine virus.

pock-man'teau, pock-man'tie, pock-man'ty, etc. Corruptions of PORTMANTEAU, by confusion with *pock,* Scot. var. of *poke* bag. [with pocks.]

pock'-pit', *v. t.* To pit or mark

pock'roy'al, *n* A syphilitic pustule. *Obs.*

pock'wood (pŏk'wŏŏd'), *n.* [Because used as a specific for the pox.] Lignum-vitæ (*Guaiacum*).

pock'y (pŏk'ĭ), *a.* Having pocks, or bags; baggy; — applied to the cloud called mammatocumulus. *Orkney Isls.*

pock'y, *n.* [*pock,* var. of *poke.*] A small pock, or bag. *Scot.*

‖ **po'co** (pō'kō; *It.* pō'kō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* A little; somewhat; — chiefly in phrases; as: **po'co più al-le'gro,** a little faster; **po'co lar'go,** rather slow. — **po'co a po'co** (ä) [It.], *Music,* little by little.

po'co (pō'kō), *n.* An old-clothes man; — often [*cap.*] used as a nickname *Students' Slang, U.S.*

po'cock, *n.* [ME. *pocok; po* peacock + *cok* cock.] Peacock. *Obs.*

po'co-cu-ran'te (pō'kō kō-rŭn'tā), *a* [It. *poco curante.*] Lit., caring little; hence, careless; indifferent; nonchalant. — *n.* A careless, indifferent, or nonchalant person; a trifler. — **po'co-cu-ran'te-ism** (-tĭz'm), **po'co-cu-ran'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* — **po'co-cu-ran'tish,** *a.* [Pococurante.]

po'co-cu-ran'tist (-tĭst), *n. & a.*

pocok. ✝ POCOCK.

‖ **po'co tiem'po** (pō'kō tyĕm'pō). [Sp.] Pretty soon; interjectionally, "one moment!"

poc'u-la-ry, *n.* [L. *poculum* cup.] *Eccl.* An indulgence granted for drunkenness. *Obs.*

poc'u-lent (pŏk'ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *poculentus.*] Fit for drink. *Obs.*

poc'u-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *poculum* a cup.] Cup-shaped.

pocy, *n.* Position; posture. *Obs.*

pod. ✝ PAD, toad.

pod, *n.* A young pike. *Obs.*

pod (pŏd), *n.* A number of animals closely clustered together; a school, as of seals and whales; of birds, a flock.

pod, *n.* [Cf. 5th PAD, *n.*, 8.] *Mech.* **a** The bit socket in a brace. **b** The straight groove or channel in the barrel of a pod auger or similar tool.

Pod b.

pod, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1**. *Bot.* Any dry dehiscent seed vessel or fruit, whether monocarpellary (as a legume, silique, or follicle) or composed of carpels, as a capsule. Specif., a legume, as of the pea or bean.
2. A bag; pouch; sac. *Obs. or Dial. or Cant.*
3. Anything resembling a pod or pouch; specif., a large protuberant belly. *Dial. or Vulgar.*

Pod, 1.

pod, *v. i.;* POD'DED; POD'DING. **1**. To produce pods.
2. To swell or fill out like a pod.

-pod (-pŏd). [See FOOT.] A suffix from Greek πούς, ποδός, *foot;* as, deca*pod*, phyllo*pod*, myria*pod*.

-poda. A Modern Latin plural suffix from Greek πούς, ποδός, *foot;* as, Deca*poda*, Hexa*poda*, Myria*poda*. See -POD.

po-dag'ra (pō-dăg'rȧ; -dā'grȧ; pŏd'ȧ-; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ποδάγρα; πούς, ποδός, foot + ἄγρα a catching.] *Med.* Gout in the feet; hence, gout in some other part of the body.

po-dag'ric (pō-dăg'rĭk), *a.* [L. *podagricus*, Gr. ποδαγρικός.] Pert. to, or afflicted with, the gout; gouty. — *n.* A sufferer from gout.

po-dal'ic (pō-dăl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] Of or pertaining to the feet; as, *podalic* version in obstetrics, i. e., turning the fetus by seizing the feet.

pod'ded (pŏd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1**. Having or producing pods; leguminous; borne in a pod, as seeds.
2. Well-to-do; rich; opulent. *A Gallicism.*

po'des-ta' (pō'dĕs-tä'; pō-dĕs'tȧ), *n.* [It. *podestà*, fr. L. *potestas* power, magistracy.] In Italy, any of several public officers; specif.: **a** *Hist.* (1) A governor of one or more Lombard cities, appointed by the emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa). (2) In the medieval Italian republics, one of the chief magistrates, with very extensive powers. **b** A subordinate judge or other magistrate in some towns.

po-de'ti-um (pō-dē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* The stalk of the ascocarp in certain lichens, as species of *Cladonia;* hence, loosely, any stalklike organ or body, as the seta of mosses.

po'dex (pō'dĕks), *n.; pl.* PODICES (pŏd'ĭ-sēz). [L., rump.] *Zoöl.* **a** Anal region; rump. **b** The pygidium of an insect.

podg'er (pŏj'ẽr), *n.* *Mech.* A small taper rod, or drift, used to bring rivet holes into alignment; also, a tommy.

podg'y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PUDGY.] Fat and short; pudgy.

po'di-um (pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PODIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot. See PEW.] **1**. *Arch.* A low wall serving as a foundation, substructure, or terrace wall. In *Archæol.*, esp.: **a** The dwarf wall around the arena of an amphitheater, from the top of which the seats began. **b** The masonry under the stylobate of a temple, sometimes a mere foundation. Cf. COLUMN, *Illust.*
2. *Zoöl.* A foot; specif., a tube foot, or other homologous process, of an echinoderm.
3. *Bot.* **a** Any basal structure or support, as a footstalk; — chiefly in combination (see -PODIUM). **b** A phytomer.

-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot, or its diminutive πόδιον a small foot.] Combining form signifying *foot, footlike part;* as, meso*podium*, pro*podium*.

pod'o- (pŏd'ō-). [See FOOT.] Combining form from Greek πούς, ποδός, *foot;* as, *podo*carp, *podo*cephalous.

pod'o-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL.; *podo-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* In crustaceans, a gill attached to the basal segment of a thoracic limb; — opposed to *pleurobranchia* and *arthrobranchia.* — **pod'o-bran'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **pod'o-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

Pod'o-car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of taxaceous trees distinguished by a pulpy fruit with one hard seed. They are evergreens of various habit, the 60 species being widely distributed in the Southern Hemisphere, and often most important as timber trees. The New Zealand species are called *black pine.* See YACCA, MATAI, MIRO, KAHIKATEA, and PLUM FIR.

pod'o-derm (pŏd'ō-dûrm), *n.* [*podo-* + *-derm.*] The dermal, as distinguished from the epidermal or horny, part of the covering of the foot of a hoofed animal.

Pod'oph-thal'mi-a (pŏd'ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Zoöl.* The stalk-eyed Crustacea, in many classifications a division, usually an order, of malacostracan crustaceans with the eyes supported on movable stalks. It includes the Phyllocarida, Schizopoda, Decapoda, and Stomatopoda of recent writers. — **pod'oph-thal'mi-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pod'oph-thal'mic** (-mĭk), *a.* — **pod'oph-thal'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

pod'o-phyl'lin (pŏd'ō-fĭl'ĭn), *n.* [From PODOPHYLLUM.] *Chem.* A bitter purgative resin extracted from the rootstock of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*). It contains podophyllotoxin. — **pod'o-phyl'lic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pod'o-phyl'lo-tox'in (-ō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*podophyllum* + Gr. τοξικόν poison.] *Chem.* A neutral crystalline compound, the active principle of the drug podophyllum.

pod'o-phyl'lous (-ŭs), *a.* [*podo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Far.* Designating, or pert. to, the laminar tissue of the pododerm.

Pod'o-phyl'lum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] **1**. *Bot.* A genus of berberidaceous herbs distinguished by the chiefly hexamerous flowers with peltate stigmas. It contains one Asiatic and one American species; the latter (*P. peltatum*) is the May apple, or mandrake.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The rhizome and rootlet of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), used as a cathartic.

pod'o-scaph (pŏd'ō-skăf), *n.* [*podo-* + Gr. σκάφος boat.] A canoe-shaped float attached to the foot, or a pair of these, for walking on water; also, a boat propelled by bicycle treadles. — **pod'o-scaph'er** (-skăf'ẽr; pō-dŏs'kȧ-fẽr), *n.*

Pod'o-ste-ma'ce-æ (pŏd'ō-stē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PODOSTEMON.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) with 21 genera and 170 species, natives of tropical regions. The only North American genus is *Podostemon.* — **pod'o-ste-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pod'o-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. στήμων warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A rather widely distributed genus of aquatic fleshy herbs, as the riverweed, type of the family Podostemaceæ, having sessile involucrate flowers with no perianth, the stamens forked below the anthers.

-podous. Combining form from Greek πούς, ποδός, *foot;* as, acantho*podous*, hexa*podous*, etc.

Po-du'ra (pō-dū'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* **1**. A genus of small thysanurous insects having a cylindrical body with the appendage of the abdomen developed as a leaping organ. It is the type of a family, **Po-du'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), including the snow fleas and springtails.

Podura (*P. villosa*). Much enlarged.

2. [*l. c.; pl.* L. -RÆ (-rē), E. -RAS (-rȧz).] Any member of the family Poduridæ. — **po-du'ran** (pō-dū'răn), *a. & n.* — **po-du'rous** (-rŭs), **po-du'roid** (-roid), *a.*

pœ'ci-lo- (pē'sĭ-lō-). Combining form from Greek ποικίλος, *variegated, manifold, various.*

po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* [L. *poëma*, Gr. ποιημα, fr. ποιεῖν, ποεῖν, to make, to compose, to write, especially in verse: cf. F. *poème.*] **1**. A metrical composition; a composition in verse, either blank verse or rime, characterized by imagination and poetic diction; a piece of poetry; — opposed to *prose;* as, the *poems* of Homer or of Milton.
2. Any composition of which the language is highly imaginative or impassioned; as, a prose *poem.*
3. Something like, or likened to, a piece of poetry.

He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things ought himself to be a true *poem.* *Milton.*

po'e-sy (pō'ē-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [ME. *poisie*, OF. *poësie*, F. *poésie*, L. *poesis*, fr. Gr. ποίησις, πόησις, fr. ποιεῖν to make. Cf. POEM, POSY.] **1**. Poetry; metrical composition; poems; also, art of composing poems; poetical skill or faculty. *Archaic or Poetic.* *Shak.*
2. A poem; a poetical composition; *pl.*, poetical expressions or thoughts. *Obs.* *Herrick.*
3. A short motto, as one engraved on a ring; a posy.
4. A nosegay; a posy. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

po'et (pō'ĕt; 151), *n.* [ME. *poete*, OF. *poëte*, F. *poète*, L. *poëta*, fr. Gr. ποιητής, ποητής, fr. ποιεῖν to make. Cf. POEM.] **1**. An author or composer of a poem or poems; one skilled in making poetry; one with talent for metrical composition; also, an imaginative thinker or writer.

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies. *Dryden.*

2. More widely: **a** A literary author; writer. *Obs.* **b** A maker of any fine-art work; as, a tone *poet.* *Rhet.*

po'et-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr; pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr; 277), *n.* [NL. See 2d -ASTER.] An inferior or petty rimer or writer of verses; a dabbler in poetic art; rimester. *Macaulay.*

po'et-ess, *n.* A female poet.

po-et'ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *poëticus*, Gr. ποιητικός: cf. F.
po-et'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *poétique.*] **1**. Of or pert. to poets or poetry; of the nature of, resembling, or suitable for, a poet or poetry; showing the imaginative or rhythmical quality of poetry; as, *poetic* talent, theme, nature.
2. [Usually *poetical.*] Fictitious; imaginary. *Obs.*
3. Having to do with, interested in, or fond of, poetry.
4. Creative; formative; of or pertaining to artistic creation; — the etymological sense. *Rare.*

poetic, *or* **poetical, justice**, that ideal justice according to which crimes should be punished and virtues rewarded, regarded by authors and critics of the former pseudo classical school as proper to a poem, drama, or other literary work. — **p. license.** See LICENSE, *n.*, 5.

po-et'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *poétique*, L. *poëtica*, *poëtice*, Gr. ποιητική (sc. τέχνη).] **1**. The principles and rules of the art of poetry, or a treatise on it; criticism of poetry; as, Aristotle's *Poetics* or *Poetic.*
2. Composition of poetry. *Rare.*

po'et-ize (pō'ĕt-īz), *v. i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *poétiser.*] To make or compose poetry; to write or speak in poetry or poetically; also, *Obs.*, to feign; fable.

I versify the truth, not *poetize.* *Daniel.*

po'et-ize, *v. t.* **1**. To tell or describe in poetry.
2. To make poetic; to give a poetic character to.

poet laureate. **1**. Orig., a poet worthy of bearing the Muses' crown of laurel; — a title or designation applied in early use to eminent poets generally and sometimes conferred by universities, e. g., on John Skelton by Oxford.
2. In England, a title given to a poet appointed by the sovereign to be a member of the royal household, his duty being to compose odes, etc., for court and national occasions. Ben Jonson was the first poet laureate, in that he performed this duty, but the first to bear the official title was Sir William D'Avenant (appointed 1638).

po'et-ling (pō'ĕt-lĭng), *n.* A young or embryo poet; also, a minor poet or a poetaster. *Gosse.*

po'et-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *poetrie*, OF. *poëterie*, *poëtrie*, LL. *poetria;* cf. L. *poetria* a poetess, Gr. ποιήτρια. See POET.] **1**. *Obs.* **a** A treatise on poetics; an ars poetica. **b** Imaginative literature; fiction.
2. The art or work of poets; the embodiment in appropriate language of beautiful or high thought, imagination, or emotion, the language being rhythmical, usually metrical, and characterized by harmonic and emotional qualities which appeal to and arouse the feelings and imagination; metrical composition; also, the production or productions of a poet or poets; poetical writings; poems collectively; verse; rime; as, dramatic *poetry;* lyric or Pindaric *poetry.* "The planetlike music of *poetry.*" *Sir P. Sidney.*

For *poetry* is the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language. *Coleridge.*

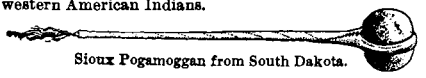
3. Creative art in general. *Rare.*
4. *pl.* Pieces of poetry; poems. *Rare.*

P. O. D. *Abbr.* Pay on delivery; Post Office Department.
pod (pŏd), *v. t.* To prod. *Dial. Eng.*
pod, *v.i.* To assemble in groups, or pods, as seals.
pod, *v. t.* To drive (seals) into groups, or pods.
pod, *v. t.* To gather, as peas, in the pod; also, to hull or shell, as peas.
po-dag'ral (pō-dăg'răl). Podagric.
po-da'gre, *a.* [F., L. *podager.*] Podagric. *Obs.*
podagre, *n.* [F.] Podagra. *Obs.*
po-dag'ri-cal, *a.* Podagric.
pod'a-grous (pŏd'ȧ-grŭs), *a.* [L. *podagrosus.*] Podagric.
pod'a-gry (pŏd'ȧ-grĭ), *n.* [OF. *podagrie.*] Podagra. *Obs.*
po'dal (pō'dăl), *a.* [Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to a foot or feet; specif., designating membranes attached to the neuropodia and notopodia of certain polychæte worms.
po-dal'gi-a (pō-dăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the foot, as from gout.
podanger, *n.* A two-horse team. *Obs. New. Eng. Dial.*
po-dar' (pō-där'), **pod-dar'**. Vars. of POTDAR.
Po-dar'ge (pō-där'jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. Ποδάργη, lit., swift-footed.] See HARPY, 1.
Po-dar'gi-dæ (-jĭ-dē), **Pod'ar-gi'næ** (pŏd'är-jī'nē), *n.pl.* [NL. See PODARGUS.] See FROGMOUTH. — **po-dar'gine** (-jĭn; -jīn), *a.*
po-dargue' (pō-därg'), *n.* [From PODARGUS.] A frogmouth (bird).
Po-dar'gus (pō-där'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόδαργος swift-footed; πούς, ποδός, foot + ἀργός bright, swift.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Podargidæ.
pod'ar-thri'tis (pŏd'är-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the joints of the foot.
po-da'tus, *n.* [Cf. Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] See NEUME, *Illust.*
pod auger, bit, gimlet, etc. An auger, etc., having a pod. See 2d POD b.
Pod'ax-o'ni-a (pŏd'ăk-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot + ἄξων axis.] *Zoöl.* A group comprising the Brachiopoda, Polyzoa, and Gephyrea. — **pod'ax-o'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*
pod bit. See under POD AUGER.
pod corn. A kind of Indian corn (*Zea mays tunicata*) with kernels in husks.
pod'der. Var. of PODWARE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pod'der, *n.* A person who gathers field peas for the market. *Dial. Eng.*
pod'der, *n.* One who pods, or prods. *Obs.*
pod'didge (pŏd'ĭj), *n.* [Cf. POTTAGE.] Pottage, or porridge. *Dial. Eng.*
poddinge. † PUDDING.
pod'din-ger (pŏd'ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [For *pottinger*, *pottanger.*] A porringer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pod'dish, *n.* Also **pod'dige** (-ĭj). [See PORRIDGE, POTTAGE.] Porridge; pottage, esp. of oatmeal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
poddissoy. † PADUASOY.
pod'dle (pŏd''l), *v. i.* To waddle, as ducks. *Dial. Eng.*
pod'dock (pŏd'ŭk). Var. of PADDOCK, toad.
pod'dy (pŏd'ĭ), *n.* The tallegalane.
pod'dy, *n.* A calf or a lamb just taken from the mother. *Australia.*
pode. † POOD.
pode, *n.* [Cf. PAD, PADDOCK.] A toad. *Obs.*
podel. † PUDDLE.
po'de-on (pō'dē-ŏn; pŏd'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot; cf. ποδεών neck or mouth of a wine skin.] *Zoöl.* The petiole of the abdomen of a hymenopter.
‖ **po-der'** (pō-thĕr'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] *Law.* A power of attorney.
po'der. Var. of PODAR.
podestat, podestate. † PODESTA.
po-des'ter-ate (pō-dĕs'tĕr-āt), *n.* [It. *podesteria.*] Office, rule, or jurisdiction of a podesta.
po-de'ti-i-form' (pō-dē'shĭ-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* *Bot.* Like a podetium in form or appearance.
pod fern. The floating fern.
podge. † PODDISH.
podge (pŏj), *n.* Something podgy. *Dial. or Colloq.*
podge, *n.* A puddle; mud hole. *Dial. Eng.*
podge, *v. i.* To waddle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
podg'i-ly (pŏj'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PODGY.
pod gimlet. See under POD AUGER.
podg'i-ness (pŏj'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
po'di-a (pō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PODIUM.
po'di-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a podium.
pod'i-cal (pŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *podex*, *podicis*, anus.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the podex; anal.
Pod'i-ceps (-sĕps), *n.* [NL.; L. *podex*, *podicis*, anus + *pes* foot.] *Zoöl.* Typical genus of the family **Pod'i-ci-ped'i-dæ** (-sĭ-pĕd'ĭ-dē). See GREBE.
Po-dic'i-pes (pō-dĭs'ĭ-pēz), *n.* *Zoöl.* Syn. of PODICEPS.
podike. † POWDIKE.
poding. † PUDDING.
pod'ite (pŏd'īt), *n.* [*podo-* + *-ite.*] *Zoöl.* A limb of a crustacean, esp. an ambulatory limb. — **po-dit'ic** (pō-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*
po-dit'ti (pō-dĭt'ĭ), *n.* An Australian kingfisher (*Syma flavirostris*).
pod'o-carp, *n.* [*podo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A stipitate fruit. *Rare.*
pod'o-ceph'a-lous (pŏd'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle.
pod'o-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in the foot; podalgia.
pod'o-gyn (pŏd'ō-jĭn), **pod'o-gyne**, **pod'o-gyn'i-um** (-jĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*podo-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] *Bot.* A basigynium.
Po-do'li-an (pō-dō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Podolia. — *n.* One of the people of Podolia, southwestern Russia.
pod'o-man'cy (pŏd'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*podo-* + *-mancy*] Pedomancy.
pod'o-mere (pŏd'ō-mēr), *n.* *Zoöl.* A segment of a jointed appendage.
po-dom'e-ter (pō-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [= PEDOMETER.]
po-dom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Foot measure; measurement by the foot. *Obs.*
Pod'oph-thal'ma (pŏd'ŏf-thăl'mȧ), **Pod'oph-thal'ma-ta** (-mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of PODOPHTHALMIA. — **pod'oph-thal'mate** (-măt), *a.* — **pod'oph-thal'ma-tous** (-mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
pod'oph-thal'mite (-mīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* The distal segment of the eyestalk of a crustacean. — **pod'oph-thal-mit'ic** (-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*
po-dos'co-py (pō-dŏs'kō-pĭ), *n* Pedomancy.
Pod'o-so'ma-ta (pŏd'ō-sō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] = PYCNOGONIDA. — **pod'o-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -sō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
pod'o-sperm (pŏd'ō-spûrm), *n.* *Bot.* A funicle. *Obs*
pod'o-ste'mad (pŏd'ō-stē'măd), *n.* A podostemaceous plant. *R.*
Pod'o-ste'mo-na'ce-æ (-stē'mō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PODOSTEMACEÆ. — **pod'o-ste'mo-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Pod'o-sto'ma-ta (-stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** The Pterobranchia, regarded as an order of polyzoans *Obs.* **b** The Merostomata (including the trilobites). — **pod'o-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
pod'o-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. θήκη case.] *Zoöl.* The scaly covering of the foot of a bird or reptile. — **pod'o-the'cal** (-kăl), *a*
pod pepper. Any pepper of the genus *Capsicum.*
pod'shaw. Var. of PADISHAH.
pod shrimp. Any entomostracan having a bivalve shell, as of the genus *Estheria.*
Pod'snap, Mr. John (pŏd'snăp). A pompous, self-satisfied representative of British respectability and philistinism in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." He continually protests against anything likely to "bring a blush into the cheek of the young person" (his daughter), and always knows the exact designs of Providence (which invariably coincide with his own).
pod'stick'. † POTSTICK.
pod'ware' (pŏd'wâr'), *n.* Agricultural produce; fodder; later, plants bearing pods, as peas, beans, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
po'e (pō'ē). Var. of POI.
po'e, *or* **po'e-bird'**, *n.* [Named by Capt. Cook fr. the Tahitian word which he supposed to mean earrings, from two tufts of white feathers under its throat. Tahitian *poe* means pearl beads.] The parson bird.
poece. Obs. pl. possessive of POET.
Pœ'ci-le (pē'sĭ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ποικίλη (sc. στοά), lit., many-colored.] = THE PORCH, under PORCH
Pœ'ci-li'i-dæ (-lī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* NL., fr. *Pœcilia*, a genus of fishes, fr. Gr. ποικίλος variegated.] = CYPRINODONTIDÆ. — **pœ-cil'i-id** (pē-sĭl'ĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*
pœ'ci-lit'ic (pē'sĭ-lĭt'ĭk) Var. of POIKILITIC.
pœ'ci-lo-nym' (pē'sĭ-lō-nĭm'), *n.* [*pœcilo-* + Gr. ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] A synonym. — **pœ'ci-lo-nym'ic** (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.*
pœ'ci-lon'y-my (-lŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* The use of several names for one thing.
Pœ'ci-lop'o-da (-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pœcilo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** An artificial group including many parasitic Entomostraca, together with the horseshoe crabs. **b** The Merostomata. — **pœ-cil'o-pod** (pē-sĭl'ō-pŏd; pē'sĭ-lō-pŏd'), *a. & n.* — **pœ'ci-lop'o-dous** (pē'sĭ-lŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*
po'em-at'ic (pō'ĕm-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποιηματικός.] Poetical. *Nonce Word.*
po'em-let, *n.* See -LET.
pœnal. † PENAL.
pœnitentiary. † PENITENTIARY.
pœ-nol'o-gy. Var. of PENOLOGY.
Po-ëph'a-ga (pō-ĕf'ȧ-gȧ), *n pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ποηφάγος grass-eating; πόα grass + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* A group including the kangaroos and their allies. — **po-eph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*
Po-ëph'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.* [NL. See POËPHAGA.] *Zoöl.* The subgenus of *Bos* consisting of the yak; also [*l. c.*], *Obs.*, the yak.
poeple. † PEOPLE.
poer. † POOR, POWER.
po-e'sis, *n.* [L.] Poesy. *Obs*
po'e-sy (pō'ē-sĭ), *v. i.;* PO'E-SIED (-sĭd). To poeticize.
poet. *Abbr.* Poetic; poetical; poetry.
‖ **po-e'ta na'sci-tur, non fit** (pō-ē'tȧ năs'ĭ-tûr). [L.] The poet is born, not made.
po'et-as'ter-ing (pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr-ĭng), *n.* Composition of inferior or petty poems.
po'et-as'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), **po'et-as'ter-y** (-ĭ). **po'et-as'try** (pō'ĕt-ăs'trĭ; pō'ĕt-ăs'trĭ), *n.* Work of a poetaster.
po'et-as'tress (pō'ĕt-ăs'trĕs; pō'ĕt-ăs'-), *n.* Female poetaster.
po'et-as'tric (-ăs'trĭk). **po'et-as'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a poetaster.
po'et-dom (pō'ĕt-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Rare.*
po'et-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* [*poet* + *-esque.*] Poetical. *Rare.*
po'et-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
po-et'ic. *n.* **1**. A poet. *Obs.* **2**. = POETICS, 1.
po-et'i-cal'i-ty (pō-ĕt'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Poeticalness. *Rare.*
po-et'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of POETIC, POETICAL.
po-et'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
po-et'i-cism (pō-ĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
po-et'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To make poetic; put into poetry. — *v. i.* To compose or recite poetry.
po-et'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*
po-et'i-cule (pō-ĕt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* A poetaster.
po-et-i'to (pō'ĕt-ē'tō), *n.* A poetaster. *Rare.*
po'et-i-za'tion (pō'ĕt-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of poetizing.
po'et-iz'er (pō'ĕt-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who poetizes.
po'et-less, *a.* See -LESS.
po'et-ly, *a.* Poetical. *Rare.*
po'e-to-ma'chi-a (pō'ē-tō-mā'kĭ-ȧ; -măk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr ποιητής poet + μάχη battle.] A strife or contest of poets.
po'et-ress, *n.* Poetess. *Obs.*

5. That which is like, or likened to, poetry; poetical quality, spirit, or the like.

Po'ets' Cor'ner (pō'ĕts). An angle in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, London; — so called because it contains the tombs of Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Ben Jonson, Gray, Tennyson, Browning, and other English poets, and memorials to many buried elsewhere.

pog'a-mog'gan (pŏg'ȧ-mŏg'ăn), *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] An aboriginal weapon consisting of a stone or piece of antler fastened to the end of a slender handle, used by Northwestern American Indians.



Sioux Pogamoggan from South Dakota.

Po-go'ni-a (pō-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πώγων beard.] *Bot.* A genus of North American terrestrial orchids comprising two species, *P. ophioglossoides*, the snakemouth, or rose pogonia, and *P. divaricata*. They have slender rootstocks, one or two alternate leaves, and terminal solitary flowers with distinct sepals and petals and a crested lip. Some botanists extend the genus to include *Isotria* and *Triphora*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

po-go'ni-on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πωγώνιον little beard.] *Craniol.* The forward point of the chin on the median line. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

po'gy (pō'gĭ; pŏg'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). [Cf. PAUHAUGEN.] *Zoöl.* **a** The menhaden. **b** The Lake Tahoe trout (*Salmo henshawi*). *Pogy* is often confounded with *porgy*, and therefore incorrectly applied to various other fishes.

pogy oil. Menhaden oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

po-hu'tu-ka'wa (pō-hōō'tōō-kä'wä), *n.* [Maori.] A myrtaceous tree (*Metrosideros tomentosa*) of New Zealand, with brilliant crimson flowers and leaves silvery white below. Its bark yields a brown dye.

Pohutukawa. *b* Fruit. (½)

po'i (pō'ē; poi), *n.* [Hawaiian *poi*, fr. *po-e* to mash.] A common article of food among the native Hawaiians. It is prepared from the taro root pounded to a paste with water and allowed to ferment. See TARO.

-poi-e'sis (-poi-ē'sĭs). [NL., fr. Gr. ποίησις a making, fr. ποιεῖν to make.] Combining form signifying *production*, *formation;* as, chylopoiesis.

-poi-et'ic (-poi-ĕt'ĭk). [Gr. ποιητικός creative, fr. ποιεῖν to make.] Combining form signifying *productive*, *formative*, *-factive;* as, hæmapoietic, sarcopoietic, etc.

poign'an-cy (poin'ăn-sĭ; -yăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being poignant; as, the *poignancy* of grief.

poign'ant (-ănt; -yănt), *a.* [ME. *poynt(u)nt*, F. *poignant*, p. pr. of *poindre* to sting, fr. L. *pungere*. See PUNGENT.] **1.** Pricking; piercing. *Obs.* "*Poignant* spear." *Spenser.* **2.** Hence, sharp; keen; piercing, as a glance of the eye; also, pungent; sharp; biting. "*Poynaunt* sauce." *Chaucer.* **3.** By extension, sharply or keenly affecting; severe; keen; as, *poignant* thirst, grief, joy, sarcasm.

His wit . . . became more lively and *poignant*. *Scott.*

Syn. — See PUNGENT.

poi'ki-lit'ic (poi'kĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποικίλος many-colored, variegated.] **1.** *Geol.* Mottled; — formerly applied specif. to the series called the *New Red Sandstone*. **2.** *Petrog.* Pertaining to or designating a fabric in igneous rocks in which a crystal of one mineral incloses smaller unoriented grains of another, producing luster mottling.

poi'ki-lo-cyte' (poi'kĭ-lō-sīt'), *n.* [Gr. ποικιλος diversified + κύτος a hollow vessel.] *Physiol.* A red blood corpuscle of irregular form occurring in profound anæmia.

poi'ki-lo-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition marked by poikilocytes in the blood.

poi-men'ic (poi-mĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποιμενικός pertaining to a shepherd, fr. ποιμήν shepherd.] *Theol.* Of or pertaining to pastoral care; as, *poimenic* literature. Cf. HOMILETIC.

Poin'ci-a'na (poin'sĭ-ā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after M. de *Poinci*, a governor of the French West Indies.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of ornamental cæsalpiniaceous trees or shrubs distinguished by the imbricate calyx lobes and long-exserted stamens of the bright orange or red flowers. *P. pulcherrima* is the Barbados pride, or flower fence.

2. [*l. c.*] = PEACOCK FLOWER **a**.

poind (pūnd; pīnd; poind), *v. t.* [AS. *pyndan* to pen up. Cf. PINDER, PINFOLD.] *Scot.* **1.** To distrain.

2. To impound, as cattle. *Flavel.*

poind'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POIND. Specif.: *vb. n. Scots Law.* The process by which a creditor seizes his debtor's property so as to become vested with the title and the right of sale or appropriation in satisfaction of his debt.

Poin-set'ti-a (poin-sĕt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joel R. *Poinsett* (1779-1851), of South Carolina.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous herbs commonly included in *Euphorbia*, but distinguished by the glandlike stipules and clustered cymes, mostly with brightly colored involucral leaves.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus, esp. *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, which has deep green foliage and a scarlet involucre. *P. heterophylla*, a smaller species of the southern United States and the West Indies, is often called *annual poinsettia*.

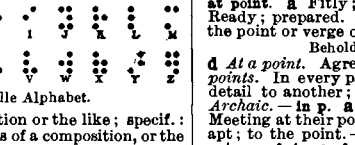
point (point), *n.* [F. *point* action of pricking, mark made by a pointed object, place, moment, L. *punctum;* also F. *pointe* a sharp point, a pointed object; LL. *puncta* (cf. L. *puncta* a puncture); both fr. L. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick. See PUNGENT; cf. PUNCTURE.] **1.** The tapering end of anything pointed, as of a needle, pin, sword, pencil; the tip of anything tapering or ending in an angle; as, the *point* of a finger, toe, rivet, boat, pickax, fleece of wool.

2. Hence, specif.: **a** The tapering end of a tract of land, as a small tapering promontory or cape; also, a peak. **b** *Mil. & Nav.* A wing. *Obs.* **c** *Mil.* A small group of men thrown out before an advance guard or behind a rear guard on the march. With a small guard it consists of three men under a corporal. **d** *pl.* Of a horse, the extremities.

3. Anything having a tapering end; specif.: **a** A piercing weapon or instrument, as a dagger, bodkin, etching needle. **b** A stonecutter's tool with a pyramidal point, used to smooth down rough surfaces. **c** *Lace Manuf.* Any of a series of needles for taking up the twist and crosses or intersections in the net. See POINT BAR **a**. **d** *Her.* (1) A pile-shaped charge, usually in the base of a shield, formerly used as an abatement. (2) Any of the pendants of a label. **e** A tine or snag of an antler. **f** *Elec.* The pointed end of a conductor; also, the luminous end of a carbon in an arc. **g** *Railroads.* A tapering rail, as in a frog or a switch (see FROG, *n.*, 3, *Illust.*); *pl.*, in British usage, a switch. **h** One of the twelve tapered spaces on a backgammon board. **i** *Med.* A vaccine point. **j** *Mining.* A pointed steam pipe used in one system of thawing frozen ground in sinking a shaft. **k** *Dentistry.* A piece of gutta-percha, gold, etc., for filling root canals. **l** *Print.* (1) An iron or steel pin secured to the feed board of a press to insure correct registry. (2) Short for POINT PLATE. **m** *Anc. Costume.* A tagged string or lace used to fasten together certain parts of dress, as doublet and hose. **n** *Naut.* (1) One of the 32 points of the compass (see *points of the compass*, below); also, the difference, of 11¼ degrees, between two points of the compass; as, to fall off a *point*. (2) A reef point.

4. Hence, of immaterial things, the most prominent or important feature, as of an argument, discourse, etc.; the telling part; as, the *point* of a story; the *point* of a joke; also, the quality in something said or written, or in a person, adapted by its importance or significance to arrest attention; a distinctive or salient feature; a strong or main characteristic; as, his remarks have *point;* the good or bad *points* of a man; hence, the essential matter; the precise thing; — with *the*. "Here lies the *point*." *Shak.*

5. The hole or mark made by a pointed instrument, as a needle; a puncture; also, *Chiefly Med.*, a minute mark or spot; a dot; a speck. Specif.: One of the raised dots used in certain systems of printing and writing for the blind. The first practical system was that devised by Louis Braille in 1829, and still used in Europe (see BRAILLE). Two modifications of this are current in the United States: **New York point**, founded on three bases of equidistant points arranged in two lines (viz., : :: :::), and a later improvement, **American Braille**, embodying the Braille base (⁝⁝) and the New-York-point principle of using the characters of few points for the commonest letters.



Point, 5. American Braille Alphabet.

6. A dot or mark used in punctuation or the like; specif.: **a** A mark used to show the divisions of a composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading, or to point off groups of figures, etc.; a stop, as a comma, colon, or, esp., a period.

And there a *point*, for ended is my tale. *Chaucer.*

b In certain Oriental languages, a vowel point, a diacritical point, a mark to indicate stress accent, or the like. **c** *Music.* A dot or mark used to designate certain tones, time, or style of rendering; as, *points* of perfection, of augmentation, etc. See phrases below, and DOT, 4.

7. A mere spot indicated or supposed; an indefinitely small space. Specif.: **a** *Math.* (1) That which has neither parts nor extent, but position only; an end of a line segment; a single intersection of two lines or curves, or of three surfaces, and so on. (2) A number either real or complex conceived as represented by a point in the plane of the complex variable. (3) Any element in an aggregate of *n* dimensions conceived as determined by a simultaneous set of *n* values or coördinates. **b** *Astron., etc.* A fixed conventional place for reference, or zero of reckoning; as, equinoctial, solstitial, or nodal *points*. See EQUINOCTIAL, NODAL.

8. Hence: A place having definite position but no extent in space; a place considered as to its position only; a spot; a geographical place or situation; a locality; as, a good *point* from which to start.

9. A separate or individual part; a particular; item; detail; circumstance; as, the *point* to emphasize; specif., a particular or detail taken as a unit of appraisal or estimation; as, his sense of honor is a *point* in his favor. Also, *Colloq.*, an item of private information; a tip; hint; pointer.

[Do] all *points* of my command. *Shak.*

A *point* of precedence. *Selden.*

10. A minute part; a particle; whit; jot; bit; trifle; hence, a punctilio; scruple. *Obs.*

[He] cared not for God or man a *point*. *Spenser.*

11. Specif.: **a** A moment; an instant. *Obs.* **b** *Music.* (1) A short strain, phrase, or tune; a signal consisting of such. "A *point* of war." *Scott.* (2) A phrase or passage of imitation in a piece of contrapuntal music; also, the entry of a fugue subject, or of a similarly important part. **c** In medieval reckoning, a quarter of an hour. *Obs.* **d** The twelfth part of anything, as of either straight side of a quadrant; also, *Astron.*, a twelfth or twenty-fourth of the diameter of the sun or moon, used as a unit in measuring eclipses. *Obs.*

12. A unit; as: **a** A unit of counting in the scoring of a game or contest. **b** *Cant.* (1) A recognized unit in quoting prices of stocks, shares, and various commodities, varying with the commodity. In stocks, in the United States, one point ordinarily means $1 a share. (2) In betting, a recognized unit in stating the odds. **c** See MEASURE, *Table.* **d** In Australia, a unit in measuring rainfall, the hundredth of an inch. **e** *Type Founding.* See POINT SYSTEM. **f** *Chem.* In technical analysis, one hundredth of one per cent.

13. A position or condition attained; a degree; step; stage; as, a *point* of elevation; boiling *point;* freezing *point*. Specif.: **a** A crisis or juncture in affairs; exact moment for doing something; as, when it came to the *point*, he backed down. *Rare*, exc. in phrases. **b** A time or portion of time considered only as to its position in time; the exact time of occurring; moment or instant of an action taking place; as, the *point*, i. e., break, of day; the *point* of death. **c** Culmination; acme. **d** End; conclusion; period. **e** A mental position or stand; decision; resolution.

14. A degree or stage of condition; state, as of body or health; condition; plight. *Obs. or R.* *G. Douglas.*

A lord full fat and in good *point*. *Chaucer.*

15. A position or thing aimed at or striven for; end; object; esp., a proposition to be established; as, to carry or make one's *point*. Also, direction; aim; course.

16. **a** Lace wrought wholly with the needle on a parchment or paper pattern; as, Irish *point*; Brussels *point*. Loosely, pillow lace or other fine lace. See POINT LACE. **b** A piece of point lace used as a head covering, etc. *Obs.*

17. An accusation; also, an examination or trial. *Obs.*

18. In technical senses: **a** In various games, a position of a certain player, or, by extension, the player himself; as: (1) *Cricket.* See CRICKET, game. (2) *Lacrosse & Ice Hockey.* The position of the player of each side who stands a short distance in front of the goal keeper; also, the player himself. (3) *Baseball. pl.* The positions of the pitcher and catcher. **b** *Hunting.* A spot to which a straight run is made; hence, a straight run from point to point; a cross-country run. *Colloq. Oxf. E. D.* **c** *Her.* One of the several different parts of the escutcheon (which see). **d** A square of a chessboard; as, the four *points*, the four center squares. *Obs.* **e** *Falconry.* The perpendicular rising of a hawk over the place where its prey has gone into cover. **f** The attitude assumed by a pointer or setter dog when he finds game. **g** Act of pointing, as of the foot downward in certain dance positions. **h** *Fencing.* A thrust or lunge; as, tierce *point*. **i** *Arch.* Degree of pointedness; as, an arch of the third *point*. *Rare.*

at point. **a** Fitly; properly. *Obs.* **b** Also *at a point*. Ready; prepared. *Obs.* **c** With *to*, ready or about to; on the point or verge of. Also *at the point to* or *of*. *Archaic.*

Behold, I am *at the point to* die. *Gen.* XXV. 32.

d *At a point.* Agreed; decided; resolved. *Obs.* **e** *At all points.* In every part or respect. — **from p. to p.**, from one detail to another; in detail; circumstantially. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **in p.** **a** In condition or order. *Obs.* **b** *Her.* Meeting at their points; — said of two piles. **c** Pertinent; apt; to the point. — **in p. of**, in the matter of; as regards. — **in p. of, to, or for**, ready or about to; on the point or verge of. *Obs.* — **on, or upon, the p. of** (*Obs.* **to**), on the verge of; just about to; formerly, close to; nearly. — **p. of addition** *or* **augmentation**, *Medieval Music*, the dot (sense 4 **a**). — **p. of condensation**, a limit point. — **p. of demonstration**, *Mensurable Music*, a dot used to denote a ritardando. — **p. of departure**, starting point. — **p. of distance.** See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **p. of honor** *or* **honour**, a matter seriously affecting one's honor; as, he regarded it as a *point of honor;* hence, the obligation to demand satisfaction for something regarded as affecting one's honor. — **p. of inflection**, *Geom.*, the point on opposite sides of which a curve bends in contrary ways. — **p. of order**, in parliamentary practice, a question of order or propriety under the rules. — **p. of regard.** = FIXATION POINT. — **p. of rest**, *Mil.*, the point at which a successive formation begins, marked by the right or left file of the unit first aligned in the new formation. — **p. of sight.** See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **p. of undulation**, *Math.*, a point of a curve where the tangent passes through four consecutive points. — **p. of view**, the relative position from which anything is seen or any subject is considered. — **p. salient.** = SALIENT POINT. — **points of the compass**, the thirty-two points of division in the compass card; the corresponding points by which the circle of the horizon is supposed to be divided, of which the four marking the directions of east, west, north, and south, are called *cardinal points*, and the rest are named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N. N. E., N. E. by N., N. E., etc. See COMPASS CARD, *Illust.* — **to point.** **a** Into condition or order. *Obs.* **b** To the minutest detail; exactly. *Archaic. Shak.* — **to the p.**, appropriate; pertinent; apt; in point. — **upon p.** **a** In danger; on penalty. *Obs.* **b** In fact or reality. *Obs.* — **upon the p. of.** See ON THE POINT OF, above.

point (point), *v. t.*; POINT'ED; POINT'ING. [ME. *pointen*, OF. *pointier*, F. *pointer*. See POINT, *n.*] **1.** To pierce or prick with something sharp-pointed; to puncture. *Obs.*

2. To mark with pricks or dots; to note; describe. *Obs.*

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po'et-ry-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Poetsch process (pûch). [After A. and H. T. *Poetsch*, who introduced it.] = FREEZING PROCESS **a**.

po'et's-daf'fo-dil, *n.* [narcissus.] Poet's.

po'et-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

po'et's-nar-cis'sus, *n.* See NARCISSUS, 1. [so called.]

Poets' Poet. Spenser; — often.

poeuere, poeure. ✝ POOR.

poff. Obs. or dial. Eng. of PUFF.

poi'fie (pŏf'ĭ), *n.* A small holding of land. *Scot.*

pogge (pŏg), *n.* A sea poacher.

Pog'gen-dorff cell (pŏg'ĕn-dôrf). [After J. C. *Poggendorff*, Ger. physicist.] *Elec.* A form of bichromate cell.

pog'gy (pŏg'ĭ). Var. of PORGY.

pog'gy, *n.* A small whale, prob. a young bowhead.

pog-ha'den (pŏg-hä'dĕn). Var. of PAUHAUGEN.

poghe. ✝ POUGH.

po'gie. Var. of POGY.

pogodo. ✝ PAGODA.

po'go-ni'a-sis (pō'gō-nĭ'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πώγων beard.] *Med.* Excessive growth of beard.

po-go'ni-ate (pō-gō'nĭ-āt), *a.* [Cf. Gr. πωγωνιάτης bearded.] Bearded. *Rare.*

po'go-nol'o-gy (pō'gō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πώγων beard + *-logy.*] A treatise on beards. — **po'go-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

po'go-not'o-my (-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πώγων, πώγονος, beard + *-tomy.*] Cutting of the beard; shaving. *Humorous.*

po'go-not'ro-phy (-rō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πώγων beard + τροφή nourishment.] Beard growing.

Po'gram, the Honorable Elijah (pō'grăm). In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," a petty but pompous member of the United States Congress, regarded by his admirers as "one of the master minds of the country."

‖ **po-grom'** (pō-grōm'), *n.* [Russ., devastation.] An organized massacre, specif. of the Jews, as orig. in Russia. [kiss. *Ir.*]

pogue (pōg), *n.* [Ir. *pog.*] A

poh (pō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt; bah!

po'ha (pō'hä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A solanaceous plant (*Physalis peruviana*); also, its berry, used in the Hawaiian Islands for jelly, etc. [PAUHAUGEN.]

po-ha'gen (pō-hä'gĕn). Var. of **pohen, pohenne.** n. Pesheu. *Obs.*

po-hick'o-ry, *n.* [Amer. Ind. See HICKORY.] Hickory.

po'i (pō'ē; poi), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Then.

Po-ia'na (pō-yä'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Fernando *Po*, where found.] See LINSANG. [POECILE.

Poi'ci-le (poi'sĭ-lē). Var. of

poi'ci-lit'ic. Var. of POIKILITIC.

poictrell. ✝ POITREL.

poid, *a.* (& *n.*). [Cf. OF. *pu*, dirty, bad. *Oxf. E. D.*] Vile or coarse (person). *Obs. Scot.*

poiet. ✝ POET.

poi-et'ic (poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός.] Creative. *Rare.*

poi-gna'do, *n.* A poniard. *Obs.*

poign'ance (poin'ȧns; -yȧns), *n.* Poignancy. *Rare.*

poign'ant-ly, *adv.* of POIGNANT.

poign'ard (pŏn'yȧrd). Var. of PONIARD.

poigne, *n.* [F. *poing*, or perh. *poigne*, *pogne.*] The fist. *Obs.*

poignet, *n.* [F., wrist.] Bracelet or wrist ornament. *Obs.*

poigniard. ✝ PONIARD.

poik. Scot. var. of POKE, a bag.

poin'er (pĭn'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of PINER, laborer.

Poins (poinz), *n.* A companion of Falstaff and Prince Hal in the two parts of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV."

Poin-set'ta (poin-sĕt'ȧ), *n.* Corrupt. of POINSETTIA.

Poin'sot's' al-lip'soid (pwĂn'-sōz'). [After L. *Poinsot* (1777-1859), French mathematician.] = MOMENTAL ELLIPSOID.

point. ✝ PAINT.

point, *a.* *Phon.* See DENTAL, 2.

point, *a.* [From *point-device.* *Oxf. E. D.*] Ready; perfect. *Obs.*

point, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *appoint.*] *Obs.* **1.** To **fix**; settle on; decree; name; **appoint.**

2. To furnish; equip.

point, *n.* [From *point*, v., for *appoint.*] Appointment. *Obs.*

‖ **point** (pwĂn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Point.

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3. To supply with or as with punctuation marks; to put the proper indications of division or character in (something said, read, chanted, or the like); to punctuate; as, to *point* a composition. Specif.: **a** To mark, as a psalm or canticle, with points as an aid in chanting; hence, to arrange the words of (a psalm, canticle, etc.) to the notes of the chant. **b** To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel or other points; to insert the vowel points in. **c** To mark or divide into periods or groups, or to separate, by points or dots, as figures, or esp. the decimal fraction from the integral part; — with *off*.

4. To furnish with a point or points; to cause to have an acute end; as, to *point* a dart; also, to give point, force, or piquancy to, as to a remark; to make piquant or poignant, as, formerly, food. "To *point* a moral." *Johnson.*

5. To fasten or adorn with points, or tagged laces. *Obs.*

6. In the fur trade, to insert (white hairs) into certain furs, as beaver, fox, or lynx.

7. To work on with a sharpened tool; specif.: **a** To cut or work on, as a surface in stonecutting, with a "point." **b** *Masonry.* To finish (a wall) by filling the joints with cement, mortar, or other material after the wall is built; also, more usually, to scratch out the old mortar from the joints of (a wall) and fill in with new material. **c** *Hort.* To prick, dig, or turn (in or over) with the point of the spade; as, to *point* in manure.

8. To indicate the position or direction of, as with the finger; to direct attention or notice to; to give prominence to; to indicate; — esp. with *out*; as, the error was *pointed* out.

It was easy for Zebek-Dorchi to *point* the jealousy of the Russian court to others. *De Quincey.*

9. To indicate the presence and place of (game) by a fixed look and position; — said of setters or pointers.

10. To direct (at, to, or upon); to aim; to turn, as the eyes upon something; as, to *point* a gun; to *point* the finger of scorn at a person; to *point* a tree in felling it.

11. *Backgammon, etc.* To place (a man) on a point. *Rare.* **to point a cable** *or* **rope,** *Naut.*, to taper and neatly finish off the end by interweaving the nettles. — **to p. a sail,** *Naut.*, to insert reef points through the eyelet holes. — **to p. a toe,** to rest a forefoot on the toe or hold a forefoot forward to remove the weight of the body from it; — said of a horse, as one affected with navicular disease. *Cant.* — **to p. the yards** (of a vessel), *Naut.*, to brace the yards up sharp so as to offer less resistance to the wind.

point (point), *v. i.* **1.** To direct the point of something, as of a finger, to designate an object, or attract attention to it; to direct attention thus, as in scorn or contempt; also, to direct the mind; hint (at); allude (to); — with *at* or *to*.

Point at the tattered coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden*

2. To indicate the presence and place of game by a fixed look and position, as certain hunting dogs do.

3. To be situated with the point (to or towards); to be directed; to face or look; also, to aim; tend; as, the church *points* to the east; his action *pointed* towards that result.

4. To project or run in a point. *Obs. or R.*

5. *Med.* To come to a head; — said of an abscess.

6. *Naut.* Of a sailing vessel, to sail more or less close to the wind; as, she *points* higher with jib set.

point alphabet. An alphabet for the blind with a system of raised points corresponding to letters. See POINT, *n.*, 5.

point appliqué. Lace having a needle-made design applied to a net ground, this ground often being machine made.

point bar. **a** The iron bar in a lace machine to which the points are secured. **b** One of the needles governing the warp threads in a Jacquard apparatus.

point'-blank', *adv.* [Prob. fr. OF. *de pointe en blanc* directly, straight, or without obstacles in the way. The word *blanc* prob. at first referred to the white of the target. See POINT, *n.*; BLANK, *a.*] In a point-blank manner.

To sin *point-blank* against God's word. *Fuller*

point'-blank', *a.* **1.** Aimed directly toward the mark; specif., in gunnery, not having, or not allowing for, appreciable curve in the trajectory; as, a *point-blank* shot.

2. Hence, direct; unqualified; as, a *point-blank* assertion.

point-blank distance *or* **range,** *Gunnery*, the distance through which the trajectory may be assumed to be practically a straight line. See POINT-BLANK, *n.*

point'-blank', *n.* [See POINT-BLANK, *adv.*] *Gun.* **a** A point in the trajectory near which it begins to fall rapidly. As a limit of the distance through which the trajectory is nearly a straight line, it was formerly used as a crude indication of the power, now measured by muzzle velocity. For firearms in general it is considered to be the second point in which the lowest or natural line of sight, when horizontal, cuts the trajectory. In the British service, for artillery, it is the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun carriage stands, the axis of the piece being horizontal. **b** The point-blank range or distance; fig., range; reach. **c** A point-blank shot. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **point' d'ap'pul'** (pwăn' dȧ'pwē'). [F.] Point of support; basis; fulcrum; specif., *Mil.*, a basis of operations.

point'-de-vice' (point'dē-vīs'), *a.* Also **point'-de-vise', point'-de-vyse',** etc. [ME. *at point devis*; *at* at + *point* point, condition + *devis* exact, careful, OF. *devis* fixed, set, L. *divisus*, p. p. Cf. DIVIDE, DEVICE.] Perfectly correct; very nice, exact, precise, or particular. *Obs. or Archaic.*

You are rather *point-devise* in your accoutrements. *Shak*

Thus he grew up, in logic *point-device*. *Longfellow*

point'-de-vice', *adv.* Perfectly; exactly; completely. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*

point'-de-vice', *n.* Point of perfection; extreme of nicety or correctness; — used in the phrase *at point-device*. *Obs.*

point duty. The duty of a police constable stationed at a street corner or crossing to regulate traffic. *Eng.*

point'ed (poin'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of POINT. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Having, or furnished with, a point or points. **b** Sharp, direct, or pithy, esp. of expression; keen; terse; epigrammatic.

His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit. *Pope.*

c Directed esp. and plainly to or at a particular person or thing; as, a *pointed* hint. **d** Furnished or fastened with points, or tagged laces. *Archaic.* **e** Very precise. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Cf. CONCISE.

pointed arch, *Arch.*, an arch with a pointed crown. An ordinary two-centered pointed arch is lancet (acute), equilateral, or blunt, according as chords of its curves are greater than, equal to, or less than, its span. See ARCH, *Illust.* (5), (6), (7), (12). Pointed arches became characteristic of Gothic architecture. — **p. box.** = FUNNEL BOX. — **p. file.** See 4th FILE, 1. — **p. style,** *Arch.*, the style characterized by the pointed arch; — commonly called *Gothic style*. — **p. wart.** See FIG WART. — **point'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **point'ed-ness,** *n.*

poin'tel (poin'tĕl), **poin'tal** (-tăl), *n.* [ME. *pointel* stylus, OF. *pointel* tip of a lance.] *Obs.* **1.** A small pointed instrument; specif.: **a** A kind of pencil, stylus, or graving tool used esp. with the tablets of the Middle Ages. *Chaucer.* **b** A plectrum. **c** A stiletto.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small style-like organ or part, as the pistil of a flower, or the balancer of a fly. *Obs. or R.*

3. *Glass Making.* = PUNTY.

point'er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker of points, or tagged laces. *Obs.*

2. One that points, or sharpens to or puts on points.

3. One that points or points out; specif.: **a** One that points or indicates, as a rod used to direct attention to something, the hand of a timepiece, an index on a balance, etc. **b** Short for STATION POINTER. **c** *Whale Fishing* A device, consisting of a black object on the end of a pole, placed at the masthead to indicate the position of the whale. **d** An item of private information; a hint; tip; point. *Colloq.* **e** One who points, or aims, a gun; specif., in the United States navy, one who brings the gun to the prescribed elevation, as distinguished from the *trainer*, who regulates its direction, or train, in azimuth.

4. One of a breed of smooth-coated hunting dogs trained to stop at scent of game birds and point toward it with the nose. They are bred in various colors, as liver and white, pure black, and pure liver.

Pointer.

5. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* The two stars (Merak and Dubhe) in the Great Bear, the line joining which points nearly in the direction of the north star. See URSA MAJOR, *Illust.*

6. *Print.* A press feeder who uses points.

7. *Sculpt.* A man who drills small holes, as gauges in a block of marble to be carved; also, the drilling instrument.

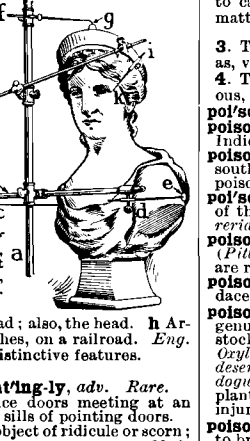
8. A pointed object; as: **a** A stonecutter's point. **b** A bricklayer's tool for clearing out old mortar in pointing a wall. **c** *Railroads.* A switch lever. **d** A clipper sled. *U. S.*

9. *Shipbuilding.* = SNAKEPIECE.

-point'ic (-poin'tĭk), *a.* [*point* + *-ic.*] *Math.* Of or pert. to a specified number of points; — used as a combining form with *two, three, n*, etc.; as, *two-pointic, n-pointic.*

poin'til-lism (pwăn'tĭ-lĭz'ĭm), *n.* [F. *pointillisme.*] *Paint.* The production or representation of light effects by numerous crowded dots of unmixed pigments of various colors, which are blended by the eye; — a method invented by the French impressionists. — **poin'til-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

poin'ting (poin'tĭng), *vb. n.* of POINT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that points, or the result of such action; specif.: **a** Act or art of pointing, or punctuating; punctuation. **b** *Naut.* Of a rope, tapering and finishing off of the end; also, the tapered end. **c** Act of filling and finishing the joints in masonry with mortar, cement, etc.; also, the material so used. **d** The rubbing off of the point of the wheat grain in the first process of high milling. **e** Act of indicating or designating, as a position or direction, by something pointed, as a finger or a rod; also, an intimation or hint, esp. a verbal one. **f** *Sculpt.* Act or process of measuring, at the various distances from the surface of a block of marble, the surface of a future piece of statuary; also, a process used in cutting the statue from the artist's model.



Apparatus for pointing (1 f). *a* Standard; Crossbar *b* has two adjustable Stocks, *c*, *d*, with points set to fit in small socket plates fixed in the model, as at *e*, the Upper Bar *f* being likewise set at *g*. Three socket plates are fixed at corresponding points of the stone to be cut. The Middle Bar *h* carries a Pointer *i*, which, when *c*, *d*, and *f* are in position, is adjusted to any other point of the model, as *k*. The apparatus is then applied to the stone, *c*, *d*, and *f* being held up to their socket plates, and the stone being then cut away at the point corresponding to *k* until *c*, *d*, and *f* all bed home in their sockets. Other points are similarly located.

g Of an abscess, a coming to a head; also, the head. **h** Arrangement of the points, or switches, on a railroad. *Eng.* **i** Giving or noting of points, or distinctive features.

2. *pl. Engin.* = POINTING SILLS.

point'ing, *p. pr.* of POINT. — **point'ing-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

pointing doors, *Civil Engin.*, sluice doors meeting at an angle. — **p. sills,** *Civil Engin.*, the sills of pointing doors.

point'ing-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn; a laughingstock. *Obs. Shak.*

point lace. Lace wrought wholly with the needle, as distinguished from pillow-made lace. Called also *needle-point* lace. See POINT, *n.*, 16 **a.** — **point'-laced'** (-lāst'), *a.*

point'less (point'lĕs), *a.* Without a point; specif.: **a** Having no sharp end; blunt. **b** Wanting point, keenness, or effectiveness, as a remark. **c** Not distinctive in features.

Syn. — Dull, stupid, insipid, witless, inane, vapid, silly.

— **point'less-ly,** *adv.* — **point'less-ness,** *n.*

point net. A machine-made lace imitating a kind of Brussels lace.

point paper. Paper pricked to form a stencil.

point plat appliqué. A modern lace combining pillow-made designs with a machine-made net ground.

point plate. *Printing.* The adjustable plate on which the points are borne.

points'man (pointz'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Eng.* **a** A switchman. **b** A policeman on point duty.

point switch. *Railroads.* A switch made up of a rail from each track, both rails being tapered far back and connected to throw alongside the through rail of either track.

point system. *Type Founding.* A system according to which the various sizes of type bodies, leads, etc., bear a fixed and simple relation to one another. The point system now in general use in America was adopted in 1886 by the United States Type Founders' Association, though many founders were already using it. It is a modification of a French system, and is based upon the pica body then most used. This body is divided into twelfths, called "points," and every type body consists of a given number of these points. The value of the point is .0138 inch, or nearly $\frac{1}{72}$ inch. For specimens of sizes, see TYPE.

poise (poiz), *n.* [ME. *pois*, OF. *pois*, fr. earlier *peis*, F. *poids*, fr. L. *pensum* a portion weighed out, *pendere* to weigh, weigh out. The sound of *z* is due to influence of the verb. Cf. AVOIRDUPOIS, PENDANT, POISE, *v.*] **1.** Weight; heaviness; a standard of weight; gravity; importance. *Obs.*

2. A weight, as for scales; specif., a clock weight. *Obs.*

3. Something weighty in action, effect, etc.; bias; inclination. *Obs. or R.* "Certain reasons or *poises*." *E. Hall.*

4. Heavy impact; a heavy blow; assault; attack. *Obs.*

5. State of being balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise; balance; equilibrium; stability.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden.*

6. The bearing or carriage of the body or head; carriage.

7. Suspension of motion due to an exact balance; rest; pause; hence, suspense; indecision.

Syn. — See BALANCE.

poise (poiz), *v. t.*; POISED (poizd); POIS'ING (poiz'ĭng). [ME. *poisen*, OF. & F. *peser*, to weigh, balance, OF. il *peise*, il *poise*, he weighs, F. il *pèse*, fr. L. *pensare*, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh. See POISE, *n.*; cf. PENSIVE.]

1. To weigh. *Obs. or R.* *South.*

2. To weight; to weigh (down); oppress; bias. *Obs. Shak.*

3. To make steady; to ballast. *Obs.*

4. To place, hold, or keep in equilibrium or equipoise; to make of equal weight; to make stable; to balance.

Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky;
Nor *poised*, did on her own foundation lie *Dryden.*

5. To counterpoise; counterbalance; equal. *Obs. Shak.*

poise, *v. i.* To hang or be held in equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended; hover.

pois'er (poiz'ẽr), *n.* One that poises; *Zoöl.*, a balancer.

poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* [F. *poison*, in OF. also, a potion, fr. L. *potio* a drink, draft, potion, a poisonous draft, fr. *potare* to drink. See POTABLE; cf. POTION.] **1.** A potion; esp., a potion containing a noxious or deadly ingredient; also, such an ingredient. *Obs.*, exc. as in sense 2.

2. Any agent which, introduced into the animal organism, may produce a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect; as, morphine is a deadly *poison*; the *poison*, or venom, of a snake.

3. That which taints or destroys moral purity, character, or the public welfare; as, the *poison* of evil example.

4. The poison bush. *Colloq., Australia.*

Syn. — Venom, virus; bane, pest; malignity.

poi'son, *v. t.*; POI'SONED (-z'nd); POI'SON-ING. [Cf. F. *empoisonner*, OF. *poisonner* to give to drink, L. *potionare*. See POISON, *n.*] **1.** To put poison on or into; to infect or impregnate with poison; as, to *poison* an arrow, food. *Shak.*

2. To administer poison to; to injure or kill by poison; to cause a morbid state of by infection with poisonous matter; as, to *poison* a person, a wound, or the hand.

If you *poison* us, do we not die? *Shak.*

3. To corrupt; vitiate; pervert; be or prove fatal to; as, vice *poisons* happiness; slander *poisoned* his mind.

4. To make unfit for use by introducing something injurious, as, formerly, to *poison* (i. e., spike) a cannon. *Rare.*

poi'son, *v. i.* To injure or kill by or as by poison.

poison ash. **a** The poison sumac. *U. S.* **b** In the West Indies, the torchwood *Amyris balsamifera*.

poison bay. The star anise (*Illicium floridanum*) of the southern Atlantic States. Its leaves are supposed to be poisonous.

poi'son-ber'ry (poi'z'n-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* **a** Any solanaceous shrub of the genus *Cestrum*. **b** The boraginaceous shrub *Bourreria succulenta*. *West Indies.* **c** The poison-berry tree.

poison-berry tree. An Australian pittosporaceous shrub (*Pittosporum phillyræoides*), the bitter berries of which are reputed poisonous. The herbage is used for fodder.

poison bulb. Either of two tropical amaryllidaceous plants (*Crinum asiaticum* and *Boöphane toxicaria*).

poison bush. In Australia: **a** Any fabaceous shrub of the genus *Gastrolobium*, the herbage of which is poisonous to stock; also, any species of several related genera, as *Oxylobium*, *Gompholobium*, etc. **b** The plant *Myoporum deserti*, often distinguished as *Ellangowan poison bush* or *dogwood poison bush*. **c** The poison pea. **d** The ulmaceous plant *Trema cannabina*, which, though not poisonous, is injurious to stock because of its large amount of fiber.

poison cup. **a** A cup containing poison. **b** A cup supposed to break on having poison put into it. **c** = DEATH CUP, 1.

poi'soned (poi'z'nd), *a.* **1.** Affected, killed, injured, impregnated, etc., by or with poison.

2 Having the power of or as of poisoning; venomous. *Obs.*

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2. a In embroidery and lace making, a stitch. **b** = POINT (lace); as, *point* de Milan, etc.

point'a-ble (poin'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* [*Obs. or R.*]

poin'tal. Var. of POINTEL.

‖ **point' à l'aï'guille'** (pwăn'-tȧ lȧ'gwē'y'). [F.] Needle-point lace, esp. Brussels and Alençon.

‖ **point' à ré'seau'** (rā'zō'). [F.] Lace having a net ground.

point constable. = POINT POLICEMAN. *Eng.* [NATE, *n.*, 2.]

point coördinates See COÖRDINATE.

‖ **point' d'A'len'çon'** (pwăn' dȧ'lăn'sōn'). [F.] = ALENÇON LACE.

‖ **point' d'An'gle-terre'** (dăn'-glē-târ'). [F.] See *English point lace*, under ENGLISH.

‖ **point' d'Ar'gen'tan'** (där'-zhăn'tăn'). [F.] = ARGENTAN POINT.

‖ **point' d'Au'ril'lac'** (dō'rē'-yȧk'). [F.] = AURILLAC LACE.

‖ **point de France.** See POINTS DE FRANCE.

‖ **point' de gaze'** (pwăn' dē gāz'). [F.] Gauze point, a fine needle-made modern Brussels lace with delicate net ground

‖ **point' de Gênes'** (pwăn' dē zhăn'). [F.] = GENOA LACE.

‖ **point' de Mi'lan'** (mē'lăn'). [F.] = MILAN POINT.

‖ **point' de rac'croc'** (rȧ'krō'). [F.] Raccroc stitch.

‖ **point' d'Es'pagne'** (dĕs'pȧn'y'). [F.] = SPANISH LACE.

‖ **point' d'es'prit'** (pwăn' dĕs'-prē'). [F.] A fine dotted piece lace; also, a lace stitch.

point draftsman *or* **draughtsman.** An engraver. [*n.*, 1.]

point fuse *or* **fuze.** See FUSE.

point gaze. Point de gaze.

‖ **poin'til'lé** (pwăn'tē'yā'), *a.* [F.] Marked with small points, spots, or dots; made by drawing, cutting, or punching points.

point'let, *n.* A small point

point'ling, point'lings, *adv.* [*point* + 2d *-ling.*] With the point foremost. *Obs.*

point'ment (point'mĕnt), *n.* Appointment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

point policeman. A police constable on point duty. *Eng.*

poin'trel (poin'trĕl), *n.* [Cf. POINTEL.] = POINTEL, 1 **a.**

point'-ring' sight. *Firearms.* A ring with equidistant projections toward the center from the rim; — used for a front sight.

point rot. *Hort.* A fungus disease of green tomatoes causing decay of the fruit, beginning at the apex.

‖ **points' de France'** (pwăn' dē frăns'). [F.] French points, or French laces of the time of Louis XIV., esp. Alençon and Argentan.

point'-tag', *n.* An aglet of a piece of lace. *Obs.*

point tool. *Turning.* A tool with a flat, V-shaped end.

point'-to-point', *a.* **1.** Made, run, etc., from one point or place straight to another. Hence, direct; categorical. — *n.* A straight run, as a cross-country race; a steeplechase.

poin'ture. *n.* [F.] Pricking. *Obs*

point'-vice', *a. & adv.* Point-device. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

point'ways' (point'wāz'), **point'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a point or points.

point'y (poin'tĭ), *a.* **a** Very pointed **b** Having many points; — said of a fleece.

poire. † POOR.

pois. † POISE; POSE, a hoard.

pois'a-ble, *a.* [AF. See POISE, *v.*] That can be weighed. *Obs.*

pois'age, *n.* [Cf. F. *pesage.*] A fee for weighing wares. *Obs.*

pois'ant, *a.* [Cf. F. *pesant.* See POISE.] Peisant. *Obs.*

poise, poisle. † POESY.

poi'son-a-ble (poi'z'n-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of poisoning. *Obs.* **2.** Capable of being poisoned.

poi'sond. Poisoned. *Ref. Sp.*

poison daisy. = MAYWEED **a.**

poison dogwood *or* **elder.** Poison sumac.

poison hemlock. The plant *Conium maculatum*, or species of *Cicuta*. See HEMLOCK, 1.

poison ivy. **a** Any of several American sumacs with trifoliolate leaves, greenish flowers, and white berries, the herbage being poisonous to the touch. The poison ivy of the eastern United States is *Rhus radicans* or *R. toxicodendron;* that of the Pacific coast is *R. diversiloba.* **b** The mountain laurel.

Poison Ivy.

poison land. *Australia.* Land so infested with poisonous indigenous plants that stock cannot be pastured thereon.

poi'son-ous (poi'z'n-ŭs), *a.* Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous; corrupting; noxious; malignant. **Syn.** — POISONOUS, VENOMOUS, VIRULENT are here compared in their fig. senses. That is POISONOUS which is morally deleterious or corrupting, or which is rankling or corrosive; VENOMOUS implies active malevolence, VIRULENT, bitter malignity; as, "You might condemn us as *poisonous* of your honor" (*Shak.*); "What a difference between Pope's little *poisonous* barbs and Dryden's strong invective!" (*Tennyson*); "It was a *poisonous* regret to Mr. Casaubon that he had once addressed a dedication to Carp" (*G. Eliot*); "an ugly, little, *venomous* serpent of a noise" (*Hawthorne*); "I must have been more *venomous* than the old serpent to have hissed or stung in your company" (*Byron*); "His praise of foes is *venomously* nice" (*Dryden*); "proceedings . . . dictated by *virulent* hatred" (*G. Eliot*); "If certain critics were as clear-sighted as they are malignant, how great would be the benefit . . . from their *virulent* writings!" (*Shelley*); "the *virulence* of party spirit" (*Hazlitt*). See MALICIOUS, ACRIMONY.

poisonous hogweed. = HOG'S-MEAT **b.**

— **poi'son-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **poi'son-ous-ness,** *n.*

poison plant. Any of several Australian fabaceous plants poisonous, or reputed poisonous, to stock, as *Lotus australis, Swainsona greyana,* and species of *Gastrolobium.*

poison sumac *or* **sumach.** An American sumac (*Rhus vernix*) having very poisonous herbage. It is a smooth shrub growing in swamps, with pinnate leaves, and greenish flowers succeeded by greenish white berries, which distinguish it from the harmless red-fruited species. It yields a lacquer somewhat like Japanese lacquer.

Poison Sumac (*Rhus vernix*).

poison weed. Any of various plants of the western United States with foliage poisonous to stock, esp. species of *Delphinium, Lupinus,* etc.

poi'son-wood' (poi'z'n-wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** An anacardiaceous tree (*Rhus metopium*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having poisonous foliage. **b** A euphorbiaceous tree (*Gymnanthes lucida*) of the same region, with like properties. **c** The poison sumac. **d** The manchineel.

Pois'son's' ra'ti-o (pwä'sôNz'). [After S. D. *Poisson* (1781–1840), French physicist.] *Mech.* The ratio of transverse to longitudinal strain, estimated per unit length, produced by a longitudinal stress. Its value lies between ¼ and ⅓ for most hard solids. Cf. HOOKE'S LAW.

poke (pōk), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin. Cf. POCAN.] **1.** Some unidentified plant the leaves of which were smoked by the North American Indians. *Obs.*

2. **a** A coarse American perennial herb (*Phytolacca decandra*) with racemose white flowers and dark purple juicy berries. The root is poisonous. Both the berries and the root are emetic and purgative. The young shoots are sometimes eaten like asparagus. **b** = INDIAN POKE.

poke, *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *poki,* OD. *poke;* cf. also Gael. *poca,* and OF. *poque,* var. of OF. & F. *poche,* and AS. *pocca.* Cf. POCKET, POUCH, POACH to cook (eggs).] **1.** A bag; a small sack. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

They wallowed as pigs in a *poke.* *Chaucer.*

2. Hence: **a** A beggar's wallet. *Scot.* **b** A pocket. *Obs. or Archaic.* **c** A long, wide sleeve. *Obs.* **d** A morbid swelling on the neck, as a goiter, or, in sheep, one which is a symptom of the rot; hence, the rot.

poke, *v. t.;* POKED (pōkt); POK'ING (pōk'ĭng). [Cf. LG. *poken* to prick, pierce, thrust, *pok* a dagger, knife, D. *pook,* G. *pochen* to beat, also Ir. *poc* a blow, Gael. *puc* to push.] **1.** To thrust or prod with something more or less pointed, as one's arm, a stick, a poker, the horns, etc.; more widely, to push or thrust, as away, down, through, etc.; to make, produce, or stir by such action; as, to *poke* a fire. Hence, fig., *Obs. or R.,* to stir up; to excite.

2. To shut (up) in a poky place. *Colloq.*

3. To stiffen (a ruff) with a poking stick. *Obs.*

4. To thrust forward, esp. obtrusively, lit. or fig.; as, to *poke* one's nose into an affair; to *poke* the head, *Eng.,* to carry the head thrust awkwardly forward.

to poke fun, to excite fun, esp. slyly or indirectly; to joke; to jest. *Colloq.* — **to p. fun at,** to make a butt of; to ridicule or banter, esp. slyly or indirectly. *Colloq.*

poke, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or push, as with a stick or sword.

2. To go prying; to feel one's way, as in the dark; to search; grope; also, to idle; dawdle; as, to *poke* about.

A man must have *poked* into Latin and Greek. *Prior.*

3. *Cricket.* To defend one's wicket by short strokes without hitting out, and hardly taking the bat off the ground.

poke (pōk), *n.* **1.** Act of poking; a thrust; jog; nudge.

2. A lazy person; a dawdler; also, a bore. *Slang, U. S.*

3. A device to keep an animal from leaping, or breaking through, fences. It consists of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointed forward. *U. S.*

poke, *n.* [Prob. fr. POKE, *v.*] **1.** A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet.

2. Short for POKE BONNET, POKE COLLAR.

poke bonnet. A bonnet with a projecting brim or front. — **poke'-bon'net-ed,** *a.*

poke milkweed. A milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*) of the eastern United States with leaves like those of poke.

pok'er (pōk'ĕr), *n.* [From POKE to push.] **1.** That which pokes or is used in poking; specif.: **a** A metal bar or rod used in stirring a coal fire. **b** *Cotton Manuf.* A vertical rack in a slubbing and roving machine for giving a vertical up-and-down motion to the bobbin rails. **c** A poking stick. *Obs.* **d** The implement used in pyrography.

2. Fig.: A person who acts or bears himself stiffly.

3. The rod of office of a verger, beadle, etc. *Humorous, Eng.* Hence, a beadle. *Oxf. & Camb. Slang, Eng.*

4. One who pokes; esp., a prying person.

pok'er, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *pokker* the deuce, devil, also W. *pwca, pwci,* a hobgoblin, bugbear, and E. *puck.*] Any imagined frightful object, esp. one haunting the darkness; a bugbear; hobgoblin. *Obs. or R.*

pok'er, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Any of various card games in which, when one player has bet, those following must equal his bet (**see** or **call** him), increase his bet (**raise** him), or drop out of the game for that hand (**pass**). In **draw poker,** the principal game, each player, after contributing his ante, may discard any of his cards and receive (**draw**) from the dealer an equal number. In **straight poker,** or **bluff,** each player in turn puts up the ante for the rest of the players. In **stud poker** all cards but the first round are dealt face up and the betting usually begins after the second round. See also ANTE, 1, **a;** BLIND, *n.,* 5; JACK POT, 1, etc.

poker dice. A game played with five dice in which the count is usually made, in order, by pairs, two pairs, three of a kind, full houses, four of a kind, and five of a kind (the highest throw), similar to poker; also, the dice used in this game, esp. when marked with the ace, king, queen, jack, ten, and nine instead of the usual digits.

poker plant. Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Kniphofia,* named from the spike of orange-red or scarlet flowers; esp., *K. aloides.*

poke'weed' (pōk'wēd'), *n.* The poke (*Phytolacca decandra*). See 1st POKE, 2.

pok'ing (pōk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POKE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Thrust forward; projecting.

2. That pokes, or idles; pottering; drudging; servile; hence, mean; shabby; poky. *Colloq.*

Bred to some *poking* profession. *Gray.*

pok'y (pōk'ĭ), *a.;* POK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); POK'I-EST. [Cf. POKE, *v.*] Slow; dull; tedious; "behind the times;" cramped; petty.

Po'lack (pō'lăk), *n.* A Polander. *Shak.*

po-la'cre (pō-lä'kĕr), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *polacca, polaccra, polacra,* F. *polaque,* Sp. *polacra.*] *Naut.* A vessel with two or three masts, usually in one piece, and square or, rarely, lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

Po'land Chi'na. One of a popular American breed of domestic pigs, like the Berkshires, but larger.

Po'land-er (pō'lăn-dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Pole.

Pol'a-ni'si-a (pŏl'ä-nĭzh'ĭ-ä; -nĭs'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *poly* + *aniso-* + *-ia.*] *Bot.* A large genus of capparidaceous plants of temperate and tropical regions. They are strong-scented hairy herbs, having palmate leaves and white or yellow flowers with many unequal stamens. *P. graveolens* and *P. trachysperma* are common North American species.

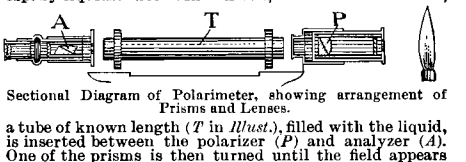
po'lar (pō'lär), *a.* [Cf. F. *polaire.* See POLE of the earth.] Of or pertaining to one of the poles of the earth or of a sphere; lying near, or proceeding from, one of the poles; as, *polar* regions; *polar* winds. **a** Likened to a pole of the earth in position or to the polestar as a guide; of or pertaining to a central or guiding principle. **b** Likened to the poles of a magnet; opposite in action, etc. **c** *Physics.* Of or pertaining to a magnetic pole of the earth or of a magnet, the poles of a voltaic cell, etc.

polar axis, that axis of an astronomical instrument, as of an equatorial, which points to the pole of the heavens. — **p. bands.** *Meteor.* = NOAH'S ARK **c.** — **p. bear,** a large bear (*Ursus,* or *Thalarctos, maritimus*) inhabiting the Arctic regions of both the Old and the New World. It attains a length of about nine feet and often weighs more than 1,000 pounds. It frequents the shores and ice floes, and swims well, living largely on seals. It differs from other bears in its creamy white color, long neck, narrow skull, and small molar teeth. — **p. body, cell,** *or* **globule,** *Biol.,* one of the minute cells which separate by mitotic division from the egg during its maturation. See MATURATION, 4 **a.** — **p. circles,** *Astron. & Geog.,* two parallels of latitude, each at a distance from a pole of the earth equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or about 23° 28′, the northern called the *arctic circle,* and the southern the *antarctic circle.* — **polar coördinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.,* 2 (18). — **p. curve,** *Math.,* a curve whose equation is in polar coördinates. — **p. dial,** a dial whose plane passes through the poles of the earth, its center being at infinity. — **p. distance,** the angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles. — **p. equation,** *Math.,* an equation connecting polar coördinates. — **p. hare,** a large hare (*Lepus arcticus*) of arctic America, related to the common European hares. It is almost completely pure white in winter. — **p. lights,** the aurora borealis, or aurora australis. — **p. line,** *Math.,* the intersection of consecutive planes normal to a skew curve (*Monge*); the axis of curvature (*Mannheim*). — **p. nucleus,** *Bot.,* in angiospermous plants, one of the two nuclei which fuse to form the definitive nucleus of the embryo sac. They are formed at the two poles of the megaspore. — **p. plant,** the rosinweed or compass plant *Silphium laciniatum.* — **p. projection,** *Cartog.,* a projection of the sphere in which the point of sight is at the center, and the plane of projection passes through one of the polar circles. — **p. reciprocal surface,** *or* **polar surface,** *Geom.,* either of two nondevelopable surfaces, so related that either, with respect to a quadric, is the envelope of the polar planes of the points of the other. — **p. star,** the polestar. — **p. whale,** the bowhead. See RIGHT WHALE.

po'lar (pō'lär), *n.* *Math.* **a** The plane curve $x'\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + y'\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + z'\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0$, derived from the plane curve $F(x, y, z) = 0$ (as to which it is the polar) by the operator $x'\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y'\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z'\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, where x, y, z are homogeneous point coördinates and the point (x', y', z') is the pole, of which it is the polar. If the operator be applied to F repeatedly, there result in precisely the same way the 2d, 3d, . . . nth, polars. More generally, if $P = (a, b, \ldots \between)(x, y, z)^p = 0$ and $T = (A, B, \ldots \between)(u, v, w)^t = 0$ be respectively (homogeneous) point and tangential equations of two curves C and K, then $(a, b, \ldots \between \frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial}{\partial w})^p\, T = 0$, when $p<t$, is the polar of C as to K; and $(A, B, \ldots \between \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z})^t\, P = 0$, when $t<p$, is the polar of K as to C. **b** *pl.* Polar coördinates. **polar of a surface,** a locus related to a surface precisely as the polar plane is related to the original curve.

po-lar'i-graph'ic (pō-lăr'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [*polar* + *-graphic.*] Pert. to the process or results of photography as applied to study of the polarization of light, as of the sun's corona.

po'lar-im'e-ter (pō'lär-ĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*polar* + *-meter.*] *Optics.* **a** An instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light, or the proportion of polarized light, in a partially polarized ray. **b** A polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization, esp. by liquids. See POLARIZATION, 2. In a common form,



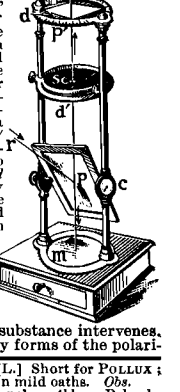
Sectional Diagram of Polarimeter, showing arrangement of Prisms and Lenses.

a tube of known length (*T* in *Illust.*), filled with the liquid, is inserted between the polarizer (*P*) and analyzer (*A*). One of the prisms is then turned until the field appears the same as before the insertion of the tube, when the amount of the rotation is read from a scale.

po'lar-im'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Optics.* Art or process of using the polarimeter. — **po-lar'i-met'ric** (pō-lăr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

Po-la'ris (pō-lā'rĭs; 115), *n.* [NL. See POLAR.] *Astron.* The star *α* (Alpha) Ursæ Minoris. See NORTH STAR.

po-lar'i-scope (pō-lăr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*polar* + *-scope.*] *Optics.* An instrument for studying the properties of, or examining substances in, polarized light. It consists essentially of a combination of two Nicol prisms or other polarizing devices, called the polarizer and the analyzer.



Nörremberg's Polariscope. *p* Movable Glass Plate (Polarizer), the inclination of which is shown on the Graduated Circle *c*; *m* Mirror; *p′* Graduated Plate containing Disk (*d′*) with opening over which the Black Glass Mirror *m′* is inclined at the polarizing angle; *d′* Adjustable Disk; *sc* Black Screen with a hole in the center. When *p* is at 35° 25′ a Ray *r* meeting it is polarized and reflected down to *m*, which sends it up through *sc* to *m′*. If now the Disk *d* carrying *m′* be turned horizontally through 90° (to the position shown) the reflected ray disappears. When *p* and *m′* are parallel, the ray is at maximum intensity.

When the two have their planes of vibration at right angles to each other they are said to be crossed, and the light emerging from the polarizer is extinguished by the analyzer unless an optically active substance intervenes. See POLARIZATION, 2. There are many forms of the polari-

poi'son-er, *n.* One that poisons.

poi'son-er-ess, *n.* A female poisoner. *Rare.*

poison flag. Any of several blue-flowered American irises, as *I. versicolor.*

poison flour. Arsenious oxide (white arsenic) obtained by sublimation in a floury state.

poi'son-ful. *a.* Poisonous. *Obs.*

poison laurel. Mountain laurel.

poi'son-less, *a.* See -LESS.

poison lime. A lime preparation for unhairing hides. [*Obs.*]

poi'son-ly, *adv.* Poisonously.

poi'son-ment, *n.* Act or means of poisoning. *Obs.* [Tanghin.]

poison nut. a NUX vomica. **b**

poison oak. **a** Poison sumac. **b** Any poison ivy, esp. *Rhus diversiloba.*

poison parsley. Poison hemlock.

poison parsnip. Wild parsnip.

poison pea. Any Australian fabaceous herb of the genus *Swainsona,* esp. *S. greyana,* cultivated for its red flowers. Cf. DARLING PEA.

poison rhubarb. The butterbur.

poison snakeroot, *or* **poison snakeweed.** Poison hemlock.

poi'son-some, *a.* Poisonous. *Obs.*

poison tobacco. Black henbane

poison tree. **a** = BLIND-YOUR-EYES. **b** The poison sumac.

poison vetch. The poison pea

poison vine. **a** The poison ivy. **b** The silk vine.

poi'son-y, *a.* Poisonous. *Obs.*

‖ **pois'sarde'** (pwä'särd'), **n.** [F.] In France: **a** A woman of the lowest class, esp. a market woman. **b** By association with *poisson,* fish, a fishwife.

‖ **pois'son'** (-sôN'), *n.* [F.] Fish.

‖ **pois'son d'a'vril'** (dä'vrēl'). [F.] Lit., fish of April: esp., a mackerel, because abounding in April; fig., an April-fool joke.

poist. Rare Scot. var. of POST.

pois'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. PESTER.] To confine, as with fetters. *Obs.*

poi'sure, *n.* [See POISE.] Weight. *Obs.*

poit (*dial.* poit). Var of POTE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

poite. † POET.

poi'trel (poi'trĕl), *n.* Also **poitrail,** etc. [ME. *poitral, peitrel,* F. *poitrail,* fr. L. *pectorale* a breastplate, fr. *pectoralis,* a. See PECTORAL, *a.*] **1.** *Anc. Armor.* A horse's breastplate. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A breastplate. *Obs.*

poi'trell Erron. for POINTEL, 1.

‖ **poi'tri'naire'** (pwä'trē'nâr'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* One affected with disease of the chest or lungs.

‖ **poi'vrade'** (p w ä'v r ä d'), *n.* [F.] Pepper sauce.

poize. † POISE. [-ABLE.]

pok'a-ble (pōk'ä-b'l), *a.* See

pokalipsis. † APOCALYPSE.

Po'ka-no'ket (pō'kä-nō'kĕt), *n.* = WAMPANOAG.

poke. † POCK. [heap.]

poke. Dial. Eng. var. of POOK,

poke, *n.* Short for SHITEPOKE.

poke, *v. t.* To bag. *Obs. Scot.*

poke, *v. t.* To put a poke on; as, to *poke* an ox. *Colloq., U. S.*

poke'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The berry of the poke; also, the plant.

poke brim. A projecting brim of a bonnet or hat. — **poke'-brimmed'** (-brĭmd'), *a.*

poke collar. A standing collar with ends projecting outward.

poked (pōkt), *a.* Provided with, or having, a poke.

poke'ful, *n.* A bagful. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

poke'lo'ken (p ō k'l ō'k ĕ n),

poke'lo'gan (-lō'găn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin. Cf. LOGIN.] *Logging.* An inlet, bay, or marshy place, into which logs float off during a drive. *U. S.*

poke-man'tie (pōk-măn'tĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of POCKMANTEAU.

poke net. *Angling.* A drag net in the form of a bag.

poke pudding. **1.** A stout person; a glutton; — a name of ridicule formerly applied by the Scottish to the English. *Now Humorous.* [*Local, Brit.*]

2. The long-tailed titmouse.

pok'er (pōk'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. POCHARD.] Any of several ducks, esp. the pochard. *Local, Eng.*

pok'er, *v. t.* **1.** a To stir or strike with a poker. **b** With *up,* to stiffen up. [phy.]

2. To decorate with pyrogra-

poker drawing. Pyrography.

po'ker-fle', *v. t.* = DRAWFILE.

pok'er-ish, *a.* Infested or frequented by pokers, or hobgoblins; uncanny. *Colloq., U. S.*

pok'er-ish, *a.* Stiff like a poker. — **pok'er-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **pok'er-ish-ness.** *n.* *All Colloq.*

poke'root', *n.* **a** Poke. **b** The Indian poke, or false hellebore.

poker painting. Pyrography.

poker picture. A pyrogravure.

poker work. Work done with a poker: pyrography. [*Obs.*]

poke sleeve. = 2d POKE, 2 c.

poket † POCKET.

pok'ey (pōk'ĭ). Var. of POKY.

pok'ey (pōk'ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of PAWKY. [-NESS.]

pok'i-ness (pōk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

poking stick. A small rod, orig. of wood or bone, formerly used to stiffen the plaits of ruffs.

pokke. † POCK; POKE, a pouch.

pokkes. † POX.

pokoc, pokok, *n.* Peacock. *Obs.*

Po'ko-mo (pō'kō-mō), *n.;* *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). **1.** One of a Mayan tribe of central Guatemala.

2. One of the Wapokomo.

pok'y (pōk'ĭ), *a.* Of the *nature* of a poke; — used in **poky bonnet.** — *n.* A poke bonnet.

pol. † POLE, POLL, POOL.

Pol, *n.* [L.] Short for POLLUX; — used in mild oaths. *Obs.*

Pol., *or* **pol.** *Abbr.* Poland; Polish; political.

Po'lab' (pō'läb'), *n.* [Slav. *po* along + *Lab* Elbe.] **A** Polabian.

Po-la'bi-an (pō-lā'bĭ-ăn), **n.** [See POLAB.] A Slav of a people formerly occupying the basin of the lower Elbe, in Germany; also, their language See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Po-la'bish (pō-lā'bĭsh), **n.** [G. *Polabisch.*] Polabian language.

po-lac'ca (pō-läk'ä), **n** **1.** [It. *pol(l)acca.*] *Music.* = POLONAISE, 2. [LACRE.]

2. [It. See POLACRE.] = PO-

po'la-han'. Var of PULAHAN.

polaile. † PULLAILE.

polan. † POLAYN, knee armor.

Polan, *n.* [OF. *Poulain, Poulin.*] A Pole. *Obs.*

Po-la'ri-an (pō-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to the star Polaris; — in chemical classification of the *stars,* denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Polaris.

po-lar'ic (pō-lăr'ĭk), *a.* Polar.

po'lar-i-ly, *adv.* Polarly. *Obs.*

scope, the simplest being the *tourmaline tongs*. See also POLARIMETER. — **po-lar′i-scop′ic** (pō-lăr′ĭ-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

po-lar′i-stro-bom′e-ter (pō-lăr′ĭ-strō-bŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*polar* + Gr. στρόβος a whirling + *-meter*.] A form of polarimeter used in saccharimetry, etc., in which rotation of the polarization plane is indicated by interference fringes.

po-lar′i-ty (pō-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. That quality or condition in virtue of which a body exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers, in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; the having of poles; polarization. Specif., *Plant Physiol.*, the tendency of stems and roots to develop root-forming tissue at one extremity and bud-forming tissue at the other. Thus, a cutting emits roots from the end which was nearest the original root and shoots from the end nearest the stem apex.
2. Particular state (positive or negative) with reference to the two poles or to polarization.

po′lar-i-za′tion (pō′lȧr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *polarisation.*] **1**. Act of polarizing; state of being polarized, or of having poles.
2. *Optics.* A peculiar condition of the rays of light, including those of the infra-red and ultra-violet parts of the spectrum, resulting in their exhibiting different properties in different directions. The term *polarization* was derived from the emission theory, assuming poles in the corpuscles analogous to the poles of a magnet, but this view is now not held. The undulatory theory is that ordinary light is due to vibrations transverse to the direction of the ray, but varying so rapidly as to show no particular direction of their own. When, by any means, these vibrations are given a definite direction, the light is said to be *polarized*, and the polarization is called, from the nature of its path, **plane, elliptical,** or **circular.** Plane polarization is effected by reflection, refraction, and in other ways. The **angle of polarization,** or **polarizing angle,** is the augle of reflection for complete polarization. For glass it is 54° 35′, for water 52° 45′, for diamond 68°, etc. The **plane of polarization** is the plane in which the light is reflected; it is disputed whether the vibrations take place in this or in the plane perpendicular to it. **Circular and elliptical polarization** are produced by reflection from metal surfaces or from glass surfaces under certain peculiar conditions, as in Fresnel's rhomb. In **rotatory polarization,** as shown by quartz crystals, sugar solutions, etc., a ray of plane-polarized light is changed into two circularly polarized rays, a right-handed and a left-handed. One of these constantly gains on the other, so that when, on emerging, they are reunited to a plane-polarized ray, the plane of polarization is found to have undergone an angular displacement depending on the nature of the medium and the length of the layer. Such media are said to be optically active, and are called dextrorotatory or levorotatory according to the direction in which they rotate the plane of polarization. See SPECIFIC ROTATORY POWER, MAGNETIC ROTATION.
3. *Elec.* Au effect produced on the electrodes of a cell by the deposition on them of the gases liberated by the current. It is chiefly due to the hydrogen, and increases the resistance and sets up an opposing electromotive force.

po′lar-ize (pō′lȧr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [F. *polariser.*] **1**. To give polarity to; to bring into a state of polarization. See POLARIZATION, 2, 3.
2. Hence, to give a special trend or significance to.
polarized relay, *Elec.*, one acting by unidirectional current.

po′lar-iz′er (-īz′ẽr), *n.* That which polarizes; esp., the part of a polariscope receiving and polarizing the light. It is usually a reflecting plate, or a plate of some crystal, as tourmaline, or a doubly refracting crystal. See NICOL PRISM.

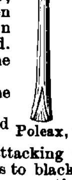
‖ **pol′der** (pōl′dẽr), *n.* [D.] A tract of low land reclaimed from the sea, or other body of water, by dikes.

pole (pōl), *n.* [L. *polus*, Gr. πόλος a pivot, axis, pole; akin to πέλειν to move: cf. F. *pôle.* Cf. WHEEL.] **1**. Either extremity of an axis of a sphere; esp., an extremity of the earth's axis (*geographical pole*); as, the north *pole*.
2. *Spherics.* A point on the surface of a sphere equidistant from every point of a great circle (of which it is the pole); or either point in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of such circle meets the surface.
3. *Physics.* One of the opposite or contrasted parts in which certain forces are manifested; one of the points, of which there are ordinarily two, where a force appears to he concentrated, or to enter or leave a body; as, the north *pole* of a magnet; the positive *pole* of a battery.
4. *Math.* The vertex (in a plane) of the pencil of lines in that plane that belong to a given linear complex. See LINEAR COMPLEX, POLAR, *n.*
5. *Biol.* Specif.: **a** In cells, esp. egg cells, either of two morphologically or physiologically differentiated areas at opposite ends of an axis (see ANIMAL POLE, VEGETATIVE POLE). **b** In nerve cells, a point of origin of a process.
6. *Theory of Functions.* A point where a function of a complex variable becomes infinite, but in such a way that the reciprocal of the function is holomorphic in the immediate neighborhood of the point.
7. *Math.* In Maxwell's theory, the point where any axis cuts a sphere of any radius about the origin as center.
8. The firmament; the sky. *Archaic.*
pole of a lens, *Optics*, the point where the principal axis meets the surface. — **poles of cold,** *Meteor.*, places where the winter cold is the most intense, usually in the interior of a continent. The lowest known average monthly temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, is that of Verkhoyansk, Siberia (lat. 67° 34′ N., long. 134° 20′ E.), —56° for January. The next lowest is that of Fort Conger, Grinnell Land (81° 44′ N., 64° 45′ W.), —40° for February. The year's average at Fort Conger, —4°, is much lower than that of Verkhoyansk. — **poles of the heavens,** two opposite points of the celestial sphere where it is pierced by the earth's axis produced, and about which the heavens appear to revolve.

pole (pōl), *n.* [AS. *pāl*, L. *palus*, akin to *pangere* to make fast. Cf. PALE a stake, PACT.] **1**. A long, slender piece of wood or timber; the stem of a small tree with branches removed; esp.: **a** A carriage pole, a wooden bar extending from the front axle of a carriage between the wheel horses, by which the carriage is guided and held back. **b** A flagpole. **c** A Maypole. **d** A barber's pole, a pole painted in stripes, used as a sign by barbers. **e** A vessel's mast. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in phrase *under bare poles.*
2. A measuring stick; also, a measure of length or surface; a rod; a perch. See ROD.
3. In technical uses: **a** *Agric.* The flowering stalk of sisal hemp. **b** *Silk Manuf.* Pile; as, *pole* warp. **c** The tail of certain birds and animals. *Sporting Cant. Orf. E. D.* **d** *Racing.* The inside position on a track.

pole, *v. t.*; POLED (pōld); POL′ING (pōl′ĭng). To act upon with a pole; as: **a** To furnish with poles for support. **b** To convey on poles. **c** To impel or push by a pole or poles, as a boat, or a railroad car in switching. **d** To strike or the like with a pole; esp., to strike with the end of a carriage pole. **e** *Metal.* To subject to the operation of poling.

Pole, *n.* [Cf. G. *Pole* Pole, *Polen* Poland.] **1**. Poland. *Obs.*
2. A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Polander. The kingdom of Poland previous to its dismemberment was inhabited by Lithuanians, Ruthenians, and White Russians, as well as by the Polish race or nationality. The latter are below medium stature, brachycephalic and blond, and probably represent an early race mixture. They are known for their vitality and industry. In religion they are largely Roman Catholic.
3. A Polish rabbit.



Poleax, 2.

pole′ax′ } (pōl′ăks′), *n.* [ME. *pollax*, *polax*;
pole′axe′ } cf. LG. *pollexe.* See POLL head; AX.] **1**. *Mil.* A long-handled battle-ax, often with a hook or spike opposite the blade. In later times the handle was sometimes shortened.
2. *Nav.* A short ax with a strong hook at the top of the handle, formerly used by boarders.
3. An ax with a hammer face opposite the edge, used in slaughtering cattle.

pole bean. Any kind of bean usually trained on poles, as the scarlet runner.

pole′burn′ (pōl′bûrn′), *n.* A disease often attacking tobacco in the curing process, causing the leaves to blacken and assume a bitter flavor. It develops in damp weather, esp. if the leaves are too crowded.

Polecat (*Putorius putorius*).

pole′cat′ (-kăt′), *n.* [ME. *polcat*; prob. fr. F. *poule* hen, and lit., a poultry cat, because it feeds on poultry. See POULTRY.] **a** A European musteline carnivore (*Putorius putorius*, syn. *P. fœtidus*), of which the ferret is a domesticated variety. It is dark brownish above and blackish below, with white markings on the head. Similar species or varieties, to which the name also applies, occur in eastern Europe and Asia, as *P. eversmanni*, *P. larvatus*, and *P. sarmaticus*. **b** A skunk of the genus *Mephitis*. *U. S.* **c** The zorilla. *So. Africa.* **d** The musang.

pole chain. **a** A Gunter's chain. See CHAIN, *n.*, 5. **b** A chain joining the pole of a vehicle to the horse's collar.

pole compass. *Naut.* A compass raised above an iron vessel's deck to lessen the effect on it of the hull's magnetism.

pole crab. A tip on a carriage pole, with two loops or rings for receiving the breast straps or chains.

pole flounder } A large deep-water flounder (*Glyptoceph-*
pole fluke } *alus cynoglossus*), of the north Atlantic.

pole horse. A horse harnessed beside the pole; specif., a wheeler in distinction from a leader.

pole lathe. A primitive form of lathe in which the cord passing around the work to rotate it is fastened at its ends to the treadle and to an elastic pole above.

pole′less (pōl′lĕs), *a.* Having no pole. — **poleless magnet,** a magnet having a magnetic axis returning on itself.

pole′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who uses a pole, as in surveying, lumbering, fighting, etc.

po-lem′ic (pō-lĕm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολεμικός warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. *polémique.*] Of, pertaining to, or involving, controversy; engaged in, or addicted to, controversy; controversial; as, *polemic* theology; a *polemic* writer.

po-lem′ic, *n.* **1**. One who writes to support one opinion, doctrine, or system, as opposed to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversialist; disputant.
The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic*. *Macaulay.*
2. A polemic argument or controversy.

po-lem′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to war. *Obs.*
2. Polemic; controversial; disputatious. *Jer. Taylor.*

po-lem′ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *polémique.*] Art or practice of disputation or controversy, esp. of religious controversy.

Pol′e-mo′ni-a′ce-æ (pŏl′ē-mō′nĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLEMONIUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants typifying the order Polemoniales, and containing about 8 genera and 180 species, natives mainly of western North America. They are chiefly herbs with handsome flowers, the 5 stamens being inserted on the corolla tube, alternating with its lobes. *Polemonium*, *Phlox*, *Gilia*, and *Cobæa* are favorite genera in cultivation. — **pol′e-mo′ni-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pol′e-mo′ni-a′les (pŏl′ē-mō′nĭ-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* *Bot.* A large order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, chiefly herbs, occasionally shrubs or trees, having flowers with the stamens adnate to the corolla lobes, and a single superior compound ovary. Among the numerous families are the Convolvulaceæ, Polemoniaceæ, Menthaceæ, Solanaceæ, and Scrophulariaceæ.

Pol′e-mo′ni-um (-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολεμώνιον a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs typifying the family Polemoniaceæ. They have pinnate leaves and large cymose-paniculate flowers, with herbaceous calyx, declined stamens, and mucilaginous seeds. Several species, as *P. reptans*, *P. cæruleum*, etc., are grown under the name of *Greek valerian*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

po-lem′o-scope (pō-lĕm′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πόλεμος war + *-scope*: cf. F. *polémoscope.*] An opera or field glass with an oblique mirror arranged for seeing objects not directly before the eye; — called also *diagonal*, or *side*, *opera glass.*

pole piece. **1**. *Harness.* A stout strap connecting the horse's collar with the pole; — called also *pole strap.*
2. *Arch.* The ridgepole of a roof.
3. *Elec.* A piece of soft iron at a pole of an electromagnet to localize the lines of force; esp., any of the hollowed-out ends of the field magnets of a dynamo or motor.

pole plate. *Arch.* A horizontal timber on the tiebeams of a roof and receiving the ends of the rafters. It differs from the *plate* in not resting on the wall. See ROOF, *Illust.*

pol′er (pōl′ẽr), *n.* One that poles; specif.: **a** A pole horse; a wheeler. **b** One who poles a boat, esp. a punt.

pole shoe. *Elec.* An iron or steel plate sometimes attached to a field-magnet pole to support the field coil.

pole′star′ (pōl′stär′), *n.* **1**. The North Star. See NORTH STAR.
2. Fig.: A guide or director; a controlling principle; also, a center of attraction; a lodestar.

pol′hode (pŏl′hōd), *n.* [Gr. πόλος axis, pole + ὁδός path.] *Math.* The path on a quadric of its point of contact with a tangent plane that also rolls round on a concentric sphere.

Po′li-an (pō′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or named for, tho Italian naturalist G. S. Poli. — **Polian vesicle,** *Zoöl.*, a pear-shaped or tubular diverticulum of the circumoral water tube of most echinoderms except crinoids.

po′li-a-nite′ (pō′lĭ-ȧ-nīt′), *n.* [Gr. πολιαίνεσθαι to become gray.] *Min.* Manganese dioxide, MnO_2, in gray, metallic-looking tetragonal crystals. H., 6.–6.5. Sp. gr., 4.99.

Pol′i-an′thes (pŏl′ĭ-ăn′thēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πολιός gray + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical amaryllidaceous plants. They have tall wandlike stems, and spikes of fragrant white flowers borne in pairs, the tube of the perianth strongly curved. *P. tuberosa* is the tuberose.

po-lice′ (pō-lēs′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *politia* condition of a state, government, administration, Gr. πολιτεία, fr. πολίτης citizen, fr. πόλις city; akin to Skr. *pur*, *puri*. Cf. 1st POLICY, POLITY.] **1**. Sagacity or diplomacy in affairs; policy; craft; also, cultivation; civilization; social organization. *Obs.*
2. The internal organization or regulation of a state; the control and regulation of a community or state through the exercise of the constitutional powers of government; esp., such control and regulation with respect to matters affecting the general comfort, health, morals, safety, or prosperity of the public; by extension, the control and regulation of the affairs affecting the general order, health, etc. (as the cleanliness of a camp), of any community; also, the organization or system of laws for effecting such control.
3. **a** The department of government charged with the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of public order, safety, health, etc., having executive, judicial, and, in the broadest sense, legislative functions; now, esp., the department of government charged with the prevention, detection, and prosecution of public nuisances, crimes, etc. Its powers and functions vary widely in different states, municipalities, and communities. Cf. POLICE POWER. **b** The organized body or force of civil officials and officers in this department, esp., as a collective *pl.*, the police officers or constabulary of a town, city, or other community.
4. *Mil.* **a** In the United States army, the soldiers detailed for police duty. **b** The act or process of cleaning and putting in order a camp or garrison.

po-lice′, *v. t.*; -LICED′ (-lēst′); -LIC′ING (-lēs′ĭng). [Cf. F. *policer* to govern.] **1**. To govern or regulate (a country). *Obs.*
2. To protect or keep in order by or as by police.
3. *Mil.* To make clean and put in order, as a camp.

police commissioner. A civil officer, usually one of a board, commissioned to regulate and control the appointment, duties, and discipline of the police.

police constable. A policeman.

police court. A court of record having jurisdiction over various minor offenses and to bind over for trial in a superior court or for the grand jury persons accused of more serious offenses. Its jurisdiction corresponds to that of the common-law justice of the peace.

po-liced′ (pō-lēst′), *a.* **1**. Regulated by laws enforced by organized administration. "A *policed* kingdom." *Howell.*
2. Furnished with a police force.

police inspector. A superior officer of police, usually ranking next below a superintendent.

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po′lar-is′co-py (pō′lȧr-ĭs′kō-pĭ), *n.* *Optics.* Art or process of using the polariscope. — **po′lar-is′co-pist** (pō′lȧr-ĭs′kō-pĭst; pō-lăr′ĭ-skōp′ĭst), *n.*
po′lar-is′tic (pō′lȧr-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting poles or polar characteristics.
po′lar-iz′a-ble (pō′lȧr-īz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be polarized. — **po′lar-iz′a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
po′lar-iz′ing (-īz′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLARIZE. — **polarizing angle.** *Optics.* See POLARIZATION, 2. — **p. saccharimeter.** See SACCHARIMETER.
po′lar-ly, *adv.* of POLAR.
pol-ar′tike, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pol(e) artique.* See POLE; ARCTIC.] Polar star; north pole. *Obs.*
po′lar-y, *a.* **1**. Polar. *Obs.* **2**. Tending to, or directed toward, a pole. *Obs.*
‖ **po′la′touche′** (pō′lȧ′tōōsh′), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *poletusha.*] A small flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus russicus*) native of north-eastern Europe and Siberia.
polax. † POLEAX.
po-lax′is (pō-lăk′sĭs), *n.* Polar axis.
polayl. † PULLAILE.
polayn † POULAINE.
polayn, *n.* [OF. *poulain.*] *Old Armor.* A piece protecting the knee. *Obs.*
polayne. † POULAINE; PULLEN.
polcat. † POLECAT.
pol-da′vy (pŏl-dā′vĭ; pōl-). *n.* Also **pol-da′vis.** [Prob. fr. *Pouldavid* in Brittany.] A sort of coarse canvas or sacking, once used for sails in the British navy.
pol′der. † POWDER.
pol′der, *n.* [Corrupt. of *poller*, var. of POLLARD.] A pollard tree. *Obs. or Dial.*
pol′der-boy′, pol′der-man′, *n.* A workman engaged in making or guarding a polder, or dike.
pol′dern, pol′dron. † POULDRON.
pold′way′, *n.* † POLDAVY.
pole † PULLEY.
pole. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POOL.
pole. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POLL.
pole, *n.* The pole flounder.
pole, *v. i.* **1** To fight with a pole as weapon **2**. To propel a boat with a pole.
pole′ax′, *or* **pole′axe′,** *v. t.* To attack, strike, or fell with or as with a poleax.
pole′ax′er, *n.* One who uses a poleax, as in fighting.
pole′burn′, *v. i.* To become affected with poleburn.
polecat tree *or* **wood.** The buckthorn *Rhamnus caroliniana.*
polecat weed. Skunk cabbage.
pole′-clipt′, *a.* Entwined on poles. *Obs.*
Pol. Econ., Polit. Econ. *Abbr.* Political economy.
poledavy. † POLDAVY.
po-leg′ra-phy (pō-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πωλεῖν to sell + *-graphy.*] A graphic method of illustrating combinations of operations in the stock or produce markets.
pole, *or* **poll, hammer.** [Cf. POLEAX.] A long-handled medieval war hammer. *Obs.*
pole′hat′chet, *n.* Prob. for POLE HACHE.
pole′head′, *n.* A tadpole. *Obs. or Dial. Brit.*
poleine. † POULAINE.
poleist. Obs. p. p. of POLISH.
pole jump. = POLE VAULT.
pol′e-march (pŏl′ē-märk), *n.* [Gr. πολέμαρχος; πόλεμος war + ἀρχός leader.] *Gr. Hist.* A chieftain or leader; at Athens, the third archon, who presided at the court which heard the causes of the metics.
pole mast. A mast in one piece.
po-lem′i-cal, *n.* A polemical controversy.
po-lem′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of POLEMIC, -ICAL.
po-lem′i-cist (pō-lĕm′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A controversialist.
pol′e-mist (pŏl′ē-mĭst), *n.* A controversialist. *Rare.*
pol′e-mize (-mīz), *v. i.* [Gr. πολεμίζειν to make war.] To be polemic; argue controversially. *R.*
pol′e-my (-mĭ), *n.* [See POLEMIC.] Warfare; controversy. *Obs.*
po-len′ta (pō-lĕn′tȧ), *n.* [It., or its source, L. *polenta* peeled barley.] A thick porridge of Indian meal or, formerly, of barley, or of chestnut meal. *Italy.*
polen wax. [Cf. OF. *poulain* Polish.] A medieval wax, used esp. for candles. *Obs.*
poler. † POLLER.
Po-le′sian (pō-lē′shăn; -zhăn), *n.* [Russ. *polyesie* wooded district, fr. *lyes* forest.] One of a people of West Russia, in the marsh lands of Pinsk, whose exceptional brachycephaly may be due to Polish admixture.
Pole Star. See ORDER, *n.*, 1 c.
pole strap, *or* **pole′strap′,** *n.* = POLE PIECE, 1.
polesy. † POLICY.
polete. polette. † PULLET.
pole tie. *Railroads.* See TIE, *n.*
pole torpedo. = SPAR TORPEDO.
pole trawl. A beam trawl.
pole vault. Vaulting or a vault with the aid of a long pole, as over a bar. — **pole vaulter.** — **pole vaulting.**
pole′ward (pōl′wẽrd), **pole′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward a pole of the earth.
pole′wig (-wĭg), *n.* [Cf. POLLIWOG.] The spotted goby. *Eng.*
poley. † POLY.
pol′ey (pōl′ĭ), *a.* [See POLL, *v.* & *n.*] Polled; hornless. *Eng.*
poleyn. † POLAYN, POLEN, POULAINE, PULLEN.
poleyn, *n.* [F. *poulain.*] Prob., colt. *Obs.*
poleyne. † PULEYNE.
pol-hache, *n.* [ME. *pol* head (see POLL) + *hache* ax, F. *hache.*] A poleax. *Obs.*
polheved. † POLEHEAD.
poli-. See POLIO-.
pol′i-ad (pŏl′ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. πόλις city + 2d *-ad.*] A city nymph. *Nonce Word.*
pol′i-ad′ic (-ăd′ĭk), *a.* Tutelary of a city or state; — said of a deity. *Rare.*
Pol′i-as (pŏl′ĭ-ăs), *a.* [Gr. Πολιάς.] See ATHENA.
poliate, *a.* [See POLITE.] Polite. *Obs. Scot.*
pol′ic (pŏl′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
police. † POLISH.
po-lice′dom (pō-lēs′dŭm), *n.* [See -DOM.]
police jury. In Louisiana, a body of officers who collectively exercise jurisdiction in certain cases of police, as levying taxes, regulating roads, etc.

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police justice *or* **magistrate.** A judge of a police court.

po-lice′man (pō-lēs′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A member of a body of police; a constable.
2. *Mining.* A guard or cover placed around or over mine workings to prevent injury of persons. *Eng.*
— **po-lice′man-like′** (-lĭk′), *a.* — **po-lice′man-ship,** *n.*

police offenses. *Law.* Minor offenses against order, over which a police court may have final jurisdiction.

police officer. An officer in a police force; also, loosely, a policeman.

police power. *Law.* The inherent power of a government to regulate its police affairs. The term *police power* is not definitely fixed in meaning. In the earlier cases in the United States it was used as including the whole power of internal government, or the powers of government inherent in every sovereignty to the extent of its dominions (11 Peters (*U. S.*) 102). The later cases have excepted from its domain the development and administration of private law. Modern political science defines the power as a branch of internal administration in the exercise of which the executive should move within the lines of general principles prescribed by the constitution or the legislature, and in the exercise of which the most local governmental organizations should participate as far as possible (*Burgess*). Under this limitation the police power, as affecting persons, is the power of the state to protect the public against the abuse of individual liberty, that is, to restrain the individual in the exercise of his rights when such exercise becomes a danger to the community. The tendency of judicial and popular usage is towards this narrower definition.

police station. The headquarters of the police, or of a section of them; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to which they take arrested persons.

Po′li′chi′nelle′ (pō′lē′shē′nĕl′), *n.* [F.] In French comedy, a hooked-nosed, deformed puppet, corresponding to the English Punch, the favorite character in puppet shows. He is insolent, blustering, gluttonous, bibulous, and quarrelsome, and his use of his club, his laugh, his hoarse, nasal, piercing voice, and his buffoonery amuse the children. *The secret of Polichinelle* is something that everybody knows, but of which the very credulous make a mystery. Cf. PUNCHINELLO.

po′li-clin′ic (pŏl′ĭ-klĭn′ĭk), *n.* [G. *poliklinik.*] *Med.* Orig., a clinic held at private houses in a city [Gr. πόλις] or town, the patients being treated by advanced students under supervision of a professor to whom they reported daily, the professor seldom visiting the patients; by extension, a dispensary or department of a hospital at which out-patients are treated. Cf. POLYCLINIC.

po′li-cy (pŏl′ĭ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* POLICIES (-sĭz). [ME. *policie,* OF. *policie,* L. *politia,* Gr. πολιτεια. In senses 6, 7, and 8 influenced by L. *politus* polished. See POLICE, *n.*] **1.** Civil or ecclesiastical polity; government; the science of government. Also, a government or state. *Obs. or R.*
2. Prudence or wisdom in the management of public and private affairs; wisdom; sagacity; shrewdness; wit; as, the *policy* of such a course is doubtful.
The very *policy* of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him. *Fuller*
3. A wise scheme or device; a contrivance, esp. a cunning contrivance; a stratagem; trick. *Obs. or R.*
4. Management, administration, or procedure based primarily on temporal or material interest, rather than on higher principles; hence, more or less disparagingly, worldly wisdom; as, he allowed *policy* to outweigh honor.
5. A settled or definite course or method adopted and followed by a government, institution, body, or individual.
The German Empire once established, the great Chancellor's *policy* became one of peace. *N. Int. Encyc.*
Honesty is the best *policy.* *Old Saying.*
6. a Act or process of improving an estate, town, building, etc., or improvements so made. *Obs. Scot. Oxf. E. D.* **b** Often in *pl.* In Scotland, the improved grounds around a country house.
7. Refinement; polish; culture. *Obs. Scottish Latinism.*

pol′i-cy, *n.* [F. *police;* cf. Pr. *polissia,* Sp. *póliza,* It. *pólizza;* prob. fr. LL. *apodixa* a receipt, fr. Gr. ἀπόδειξις a showing forth, a proof, fr. ἀποδεικνύναι to show forth, exhibit; ἀπό + δεικνύναι to show.] **1.** A certificate of insurance; any writing whereby a contract of insurance is made; the document containing the contract made by an insurance company with a person whose property or life is insured; often, an annuity contract or certificate of an insurance company. See INSURANCE, 1, ENDOWMENT INSURANCE, etc.
2. A conditional promissory note, depending on the result of a wager. *Obs. or R. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. A method of gambling by betting that certain numbers will be drawn in a lottery; as, to play *policy.*
4. A ticket or voucher, as a ballot, a pay warrant, etc.

pol′i-cy-hold′er (-hōl′dĕr), *n.* A person to whom an insurance policy has been granted.

policy shop. A place where policy gambling is carried on.

policy slip. A voucher showing, when filled out, what numbers one has bet on in policy; also, a slip containing a list of the numbers drawn.

pol′i-gar (pŏl′ĭ-gär), *n.* [Marathi *pālegār,* or Tamil *pālaiyakkāran.*] A kind of feudal chief in the Madras Presidency; also, a follower, usually predatory, of such a chief, or a descendant from such a follower. *India.* — **pol′i-gar-ship′** (-shĭp′), *n.*

pol′ing (pōl′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLE. **1.** Act of supporting or propelling by a pole or poles; as, the *poling* of beans.
2. *Engin. & Mining.* Act or process of temporarily protecting the face of a level, drift, cut, etc., by driving poles or planks along the sides into the yet unbroken ground.
3. *Metal.* A process used in refining certain metals, as copper and lead, consisting in the introduction of poles of green wood into the molten metal. Gases are generated, which have a reducing action on oxides.

pol′i-o- (pŏl′ĭ-ō-), **poli-.** Combining forms from Greek πολιός, *gray,* used specif. to indicate *relation to the gray matter of the brain* or *spinal cord.*

pol′i-o-my′e-li′tis (-mī′ē-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *polio-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. In children the anterior horns of the gray matter are usually affected. See INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

pol′ish (pŏl′ĭsh), *n.* **1.** Act or process of polishing.
2. A smooth, glossy surface, usually produced by friction; a gloss or luster.
3. Fig.: Refinement; culture; elegance.
This Roman *polish* and this smooth behavior. *Addison*
4. Anything used to produce a gloss.
5. A flourlike material rubbed from the surface of the hulled rice grain in preparing the latter for market. It is a valuable cattle feed. Called also *rice polish.*

pol′ish (pŏl′ĭsh), *v. t.;* POL′ISHED (-ĭsht); POL′ISH-ING. [ME. *polischen,* F. *polir,* L. *polire.* Cf. POLITE; 2d -ISH.] **1.** To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to burnish; to give luster to; as, to *polish* glass, metals, etc.
2. Hence, to wear off the rudeness, coarseness, or rusticity of; to make elegant, cultured, or polite; to refine; as, to *polish* life or manners.
3. To affect or bring into a specified condition by polishing; as, to *polish* away one's crudities.
Syn. — POLISH, BURNISH, FURBISH. To POLISH is to make smooth or glossy by friction; fig., the word implies refinement, esp. by the removal of social roughness or crudeness; to BURNISH is to polish (esp. metal), commonly with something hard and smooth; to FURBISH (lit. and fig.) is to rub or brush (something) until it looks bright or new; the word is often used slightingly or in contempt; as, "window-panes which she had *polished* until they shone like jewels" (*Mary Wilkins*); "the most *polished* gentlemen of the most *polished* nation" (*Landor*); "*burnished* steel" (*Tickell*); "sunset's *burnished* gold" (*Shelley*); "*furbished* the rusty sword again" (*Dryden*); "I took it [the play] to make alterations . . . and *furbished* it up in a day or two" (*Lamb*); to *furbish* up one's Latin and Greek. See LUSTER.
to polish off, to finish or get rid of completely, as an adversary. *Slang.* *W. H. Russell.*

pol′ish, *v. i.* **1.** To become smooth, as from friction; to receive a gloss; as, steel *polishes* well.
2. To take on refinement or culture.

Pol′ish (pōl′ĭsh), *a.* [From POLE a Polander.] Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.
Polish berry, a scale insect (*Porphyrophora polonica*) of north and central Europe whose body yields a red dye. — **P. Bull,** *Astron.,* the constellation Taurus Poniatowskii. — **P. cake.** = 2d BABA. — **P. disease.** = PLICA, 1. — **P. draughts** *or* **checkers,** a variety of draughts, or checkers, played usually on a special board of 100 squares, in which the men can take opposing men by jumping backward as well as forward and kings can go any distance in one move. — **P. millet,** crab grass (*Syntherisma sanguinalis*). — **P. plait.** *Med.* = PLICA, 1. — **P. rabbit,** one of a breed of small, entirely white, domestic rabbits with rather short erect ears and pink eyes. — **P. ragout.** = BORSCH. — **P. sauce,** Allemande flavored with horse-radish, lemon juice, pepper, and parsley. — **P. swan,** a supposed domestic variety of the mute swan having pale legs and white cygnets. — **P. wheat,** a kind of European wheat (*Triticum polonicum*) distinguished by its glaucous ears and long empty glumes inclosing the spikelets.

Pol′ish (pōl′ĭsh), *n.* **1.** The language of the Poles. Its chief dialects are *Great Polish,* spoken in Posen, Kalish, and Plotsk; *Little Polish,* in Galicia; and *Lithuanian, Prussian,* and *Silesian, Polish.* Polish employs the Roman alphabet, peculiar sounds being indicated by diacritically marked letters. Its literature dates from the 12th century, but its important works are recent. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
2. a One of a long-established breed of ornamental medium-sized domestic fowls having a large globular crest, smooth legs, leaf comb, and in some varieties large muffs. The chief varieties are known by their colors, as white-crested black, white, golden, silver, etc. **b** A Polish rabbit.

pol′ished (pŏl′ĭsht), *p. a.* Smooth and glossy; hence, highly finished; refined; polite; as, *polished* manners; *polished* verse. — **pol′ished-ly,** *adv.* — **pol′ished-ness,** *n.*
polished-stone age. See NEOLITHIC.

pol′ish-er (pŏl′ĭsh-ĕr), *n.* One that polishes or refines; also, that which is used in polishing.

pol′ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLISH. — **polishing iron,** an iron burnisher; esp., a small smoothing iron used in laundries. — **p. putty.** = PUTTY POWDER. — **p. red,** colcothar. — **p. slate. a** A gray or yellow slate, found in Bohemia and Auvergne, and used for polishing glass, marble, etc. **b** A kind of hone or whetstone; hone slate. — **p. snake,** a serpentine formerly used in cleaning lithographic stones. — **p. wheel,** a lap.

‖ **po′lis′soir′** (pō′lē′swär′), *n.* [F.] **a** A polishing or grinding implement or instrument. **b** *Glass Making.* A tool consisting of a flat wooden block with a long iron handle, used for flattening out split cylinders of blown glass.

po-lite′ (pō-lĭt′), *a.;* PO-LIT′ER (-lĭt′ĕr); PO-LIT′EST (-lĭt′ĕst). [L. *politus,* p. p. of *polire.* See POLISH, *v.*] **1.** Smooth; polished. *Obs.* "A *polite* surface." *Sir I. Newton.*
2. Put in order; neat; clean and orderly.
3. Characterized by refinement, culture, or elegance; as, *polite* literature, the *polite* nations; of a person, smooth and refined in behavior or manners; courteous; civil.
He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite.* *Pope.*
Syn. — POLITE, GENTLE, GENTEEL. POLITE, as here compared (see CIVIL), applies to that which is characterized by culture or refinement; GENTLE, in the sense here distinguished (see GENTLE), suggests good or honorable birth; as, *polite* society, *polite* literature; *gentle* blood, extraction, *gentle* breeding. GENTEEL now commonly implies a more or less vulgar affectation of fineness or gentility; as, "country or Bavarian beer not being *genteel* enough for the hotel" (*Thackeray*); "Swaying her rattling skirts with a *genteel* air" (*Mary Wilkins*); cf. shabby-*genteel.*

po-lite′ly, *adv.* **1.** In a polished manner; so as to be smooth or glossy; also, elegantly; ornately. *Obs. Milton.*
2. In a polite manner; with politeness; courteously.

po-lite′ness, *n.* **1.** High finish; smoothness. *Obs.*
2. Mental polish; culture; refinement; elegance. *Now R.*
3. The quality or state of being polite; urbanity.
Syn. — Courtesy, good breeding, refinement, urbanity, courteousness, affability, complaisance, civility.

pol′i-tesse′ (pŏl′ĭ-tĕs′; *F.* pō′lē′tĕs′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *politezza, pulitezza.*] Politeness; — often implying artificiality.

pol′i-tic (pŏl′ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *politicus* political, Gr. πολιτικός belonging to the citizens or to the state, fr. πολίτης citizen: cf. F. *politique.* See POLICE; cf. POLITICAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to polity, or civil government; political; as, the body *politic.* See under BODY. *Now Rare.*
He with his people made all but one *politic* body. *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. Pert. to a constitutional, as distinguished from a despotic, state or government; constitutional. *R. Oxf. E. D.*
3. Sagacious in promoting a policy; ingenious in devising and advancing a system of management; devoted to a scheme or system rather than to a principle; hence, in a good sense, wise; prudent; sagacious; and in a bad sense, artful; unscrupulous; cunning; — said of persons.
Politic with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shak.*
4. Pertaining to, or promoting, a policy; well-devised; expedient; adapted to its end, whether right or wrong; — said of things; as, a *politic* treaty; a *politic* reply; — sometimes implying cunning or insincerity. "*Politic* meekness offends us as a hypocrisy." *J. Martineau.*
5. Polished; cultured. *Scot. Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — Discreet, provident, wary, artful. See WISE.

pol′i-tic, *n.* **1.** A politician. *Obs. or Archaic. Stevenson.*
2. An indifferentist or temporizer in religion. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
3. Policy; politics. *Obs.*
4. *pl.* See POLITICS.

po-lit′i-cal (pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See POLITIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to polity, or politics, or the conduct of government, referring in the widest application to the judicial, executive, and legislative branches; of or pertaining to, or incidental to, the exercise of the functions vested in those charged with the conduct of government; relating to the management of affairs of state; as, *political* theories.
2. Having, or conforming to, a polity, or settled system of administration; as, a *political* body or government.
3. Of or pertaining to the exercise of the rights and privileges or the influence by which the individuals of a state seek to determine or control its public policy; having to do with the organization or action of individuals, parties, or interests that seek to control the appointment or action of those who manage the affairs of a state; as, his *political* affiliations were with the Republicans.
4. Of or pertaining to those who make a business or profession of politics, or politicians in their partisan activities; as, he is actuated by merely *political* motives.
5. Politic; expedient. *Obs.*
political day, a civil day; = DAY, 4. — **p. economist,** one who is versed in, or a student of, political economy; esp., a teacher of, or writer on, economics. — **p. economy,** orig., the art of regulating the politics or policy of a government for the promotion of the wealth of the community and the government; now, the science more appropriately called *economics* (which see). — **p. geography.** See GEOGRAPHY. — **p. liberty.** See LIBERTY, 2. — **p. prisoner,** a person in custody or imprisoned for a political offense. — **p. science,** the science dealing with the organization and government of states. — **p. verse,** a Byzantine or modern Greek type of accentual verse, esp. of fifteen-syllabled iambic lines.

po-lit′i-cal, *n.* **1.** A political officer, agent, or the like; specif., in India, a British official dealing with and advising the ruler of a native state.
2. Also: **a** A politician. *Rare.* **b** A political prisoner or offender. **c** *pl.* Politics. *Obs.*

po-lit′i-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** Politicly; artfully. *Obs. Knolles.*
2. In a political manner; as regards politics.

pol′i-ti′cian (pŏl′ĭ-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* **1.** A politic person; a schemer; an intriguer. *Obs.*
2. One versed or experienced in the science of government; one devoted to politics; a statesman.
While empiric *politicians* use deceit. *Dryden.*
3. One addicted to, or actively engaged in, politics as managed by parties (see POLITICS, 2); often, more or less disparagingly, one primarily interested in political offices or their profits; as, a mere *politician.*
4. A Politique or politique. *Obs.*
Syn. — POLITICIAN, STATESMAN. In modern usage POLITICIAN commonly implies activity in party politics, esp. with a suggestion of artifice or intrigue; STATESMAN now usually suggests broad-minded and far-seeing sagacity in affairs of state; as, "What makes Burke stand out so splendidly among *politicians* is that he treats politics with his thought and imagination" (*M. Arnold*); "He has . . . a loose, shifty expression of face, and one which gives you the impression of a thorough *politician* in the bad sense of the word" (*E. L. Godkin*); "The ideas which began the new Germany were due to this quiet, strong, faithful, persistent, self-respecting *statesman*" (*Andrew D. White*).

pol′i-tic-ly (pŏl′ĭ-tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* In a politic manner; sagaciously; shrewdly; artfully.

po-lit′i-co- (pō-lĭt′ĭ-kō-). Combining form from Greek πολιτικός, *civil, political;* as in, **po-lit′i-co-com-mer′cial,** pertaining to both politics and commerce, or to either as affected by or combined with the other; **po-lit′i-co-ec-cle′si-as′ti-cal; po-lit′i-co-e′co-nom′ic; po-lit′i-co-eth′i-cal; po-lit′i-co-re-li′gious; po-lit′i-co-so′cial.**

pol′i-tics (pŏl′ĭ-tĭks), *n.* Plural in form, but construed either as *pl.* or as *sing.;* see -ICS. [Cf. F. *politique,* Gr. πολιτική (sc. ἐπιστήμη). See POLITIC.] **1.** The science and art of government; the science dealing with the organization, regulation, and administration of a state, in both its internal and external affairs; political science; also, formerly, that branch of ethics dealing with the ethical relations and duties of states or social organizations.
2. The theory or practice of managing or directing the affairs of public policy or of political parties; hence, political affairs, principles, convictions, opinions, sympathies, or the like; in a bad sense, artful or dishonest management to secure the success of political candidates or parties.
3. The conduct of, or policy or scheming in, private affairs.

po-lice′less, *a.* See -LESS.

Polichinello + POLICHINELLE.

po-li′cial (pō-lĭsh′ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the police. *Rare.*

polician. + POLITIAN.

policiar, *n.* One who "policies," or regulates. *Obs. Scot.*

po-lic′ize (pŏ-lēs′ĭz), *v. t.* To police, or to govern in an orderly fashion. *Rare.*

pol′i-cize′er (pŏl′ĭ-sĭz′ĕr), *n.* A schemer. *Obs.*

pol′i-cy, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *policier.*] To policize. *Obs.*

pol′i-en-ceph′a-li′tis (pŏl′ĭ-ĕn-sĕf′ă-lī′tĭs), *n.* Also **pol′i-o-en-ceph′a-li′tis** (-ō-ĕn-sĕf′ă-lī′tĭs). [NL.; *polio-* + *encephalitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain.

pol′i-en-ceph′a-lo-my′e-li′tis, *n.* Also **pol′i-o-en-ceph′a-lo-my′e-li′tis** (-ĕn-sĕf′ă-lō-mī′ē-lī′tĭs). [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and the spinal cord.

Pol′i-eus (pŏl′ĭ-ūs), *a.* [Gr. Πολιεύς.] Protector of the city (Athens); — an epithet of Zeus.

pol′i-o-my′e-lop′a-thy (-ō-mī′ē-lŏp′ă-thĭ), *n.* [*polio-* + *myelo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

pol′i-or-cet′ic (-ôr-sĕt′ĭk; -sē′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολιορκητικός.] *Mil.* Pertaining to sieges. *Rare.*

pol′i-or-cet′ics (-tĭks), *n. Mil.* Art of conducting sieges. *Rare.*

pol′i-o′sis (-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *polio-* + *-osis.*] Abnormal grayness of the hair. [POLYPHONE.]

pol′i-phant. Obs. corrupt. of **polypragmatick.** + POLYPRAGMATIC. [See -ABLE.]

pol′ish-a-ble (pŏl′ĭsh-ă-b'l), *a.*

pol′ish-ment, *n.* A polishing; state of being polished *Obs. or R.*

pol′isht. Polished. *Ref. Sp.*

polishure, *n.* [F. *polissure.*] State of being polished. *Obs.*

‖ **po-lis′ta** (pō-lēs′tä), *n.* [Sp.] A compulsory laborer.

Po-lis′tes (pō-lĭs′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολιστής founder of a city.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of social wasps having a spindle-shaped abdomen and wings which fold like a fan. They are mostly black with yellow markings, or brown. Their nests consist of a single comb of paper-like material suspended by a peduncle and having no envelope.

pol′i-tarch (pŏl′ĭ-tärk), *n.* [Gr. πολιτάρχης.] A governor of citizens; — the title of civic magistrates in some Oriental cities, as Thessalonica, under the Romans. *Oxf. E. D.*

po-lite′, *v. t.* To polish. *Obs.*

po-lite′ful, *a.* Very polite. *Colloq.*

po-li′tian (pō-lĭsh′ăn), *n.* [OF. *policien.*] A politician. *Obs.*

po-lit′i-cal-ism (pō-lĭ-tĭ′ĭ-k ăl-ĭz′ĭm), *n.* Zeal in politics.

po-lit′i-cas′ter (pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăs′tĕr; pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăs′tĕr), *n.* [Cf. It. *politicastro.* See 2d -ASTER.] A petty politician. *Rare.*

pol′i-ti′cian, *a.* Cunning; politic; artful. *Archaic.*

pol′i-ti′cious (pŏl′ĭ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Crafty; politic. *Obs.*

po-lit′i-cist (pō-lĭt′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A student of political science. *R.*

po-lit′i-cize (-sĭz), *v. i.* To discuss, or take part in, politics. — *v. t.* To give a political tone to; to bring within the sphere of politics. — **po-lit′i-ciz′er** (-sĭz′ĕr), *n.*

po-lit′i-co (pō-lĭt′ĭ-kō), *n.* [It. *politico* or Sp. *político.*] A politician; specif., an unscrupulous ly politic person.

‖ **Po′li′tique′** (pô′lē′tĕk′), *n.* [F., lit., politic.] One of a party which arose in France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, composed of moderate Catholics and Protestants, aiming to restore civil peace on the basis of religious tolerance; hence [*l. c.*], an opportunist. *Obs. or Hist.*

pol′i-ty (pŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *politia*, Gr. *πολιτεία*; cf. F. *politie* (with *t* pronounced like *s*). See 1st POLICY, POLICE.] **1.** Form or constitution of the government of a state, or, by extension, of any institution or organization similarly administered; the general or fundamental system or organization of a government as determined by the theory on which it is based as to the object it aims to accomplish, its relation to the people, their political and civil rights, etc.; by extension, the constitution or organization of any analogous institution.

Nor is it possible that any form of *polity* . . . should be good. unless God himself be author of it. *Hooker.*

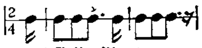
2. In Aristotle, specif., that form or method of government in which the sovereignty is in the whole body of citizens and the government is conducted for the good of all; the ideal commonwealth or republic.

3. A politically organized community; a state.

4. Policy; prudence; management. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

po-litz′er-ize (pŏ-lĭt′sẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). *Med.* To inflate the middle ear of (a patient) by blowing air up the nose during the act of swallowing; — from the name of Prof. Politzer of Vienna, who first practiced it. — **po-litz′er-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

pol′ka (pōl′kȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pol. *Polka* a Polish woman: cf. F. & G. *polka*.] **1.** A dance of Polish origin performed by two persons in duple time.



A Polka Rhythm.

2. *Music.* A lively Bohemian dance tune in 2–4 measure, with the third quaver (second beat) accented.

polka dot. In textile fabrics, a pattern of many round dots regularly distributed.

polka mazurka. **a** A dance in which a mazurka step is joined to the polka. It is in six movements occupying two bars of 3-4 time. **b** *Music.* A dance tune in slow 3-4 meter, characterized by piquant accents in the weak metrical parts, and partiality to dotted rhythms. *J. H. Cornell.*

poll (pŏl), *n.* Also *pol.* [Gr. *οἱ πολλοί* the many, the rabble.] *Camb. Univ., Eng.* **a** Collectively, with *the*, the students who "go up" for, or obtain, a pass or ordinary degree (**poll degree**), that is, a degree without honors. **b** A poll degree.

poll (pōl), *n.* [ME. *pol*, *polle*, akin to LG. *polle* the head, the crest of a bird, the top of a tree, OD. *pol*, *polle*, Dan. *puld* the crown of a hat.] **1.** The head; the skull; esp., the back or back and top of the head, as covered by hair; also, the nape of the neck. "All flaxen was his *poll*." *Shak.*

2. A unit or an individual in a number; a head. *Obs.*

3. A number or aggregate of heads; a list of heads or individuals; also, formerly, the counting of heads.

We are the greater *poll*, and in true fear
They gave us our demands. *Shak*

4. Specif.: **a** A register or list of persons on whom a poll tax is to be levied. **b** The list or register of the electors who may vote, or of those who have voted, in an election.

5. The casting or recording of the votes of a body of persons, as of the registered electors or of the members of a jury; as, the close of the *poll;* also, the result of the counting of such votes; the number of such votes cast.

6. The place where the votes are cast or recorded; as, to go to the *polls;* — usually in *pl.* in the United States.

7. A poll tax.

8. The broad or flat end of a hammer or similar tool.

9. The crown of a hat, cap, or the like.

10 The European chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*).

poll (pōl), *v. t.;* POLLED (pōld); POLL′ING. [From POLL head.] **1.** To cut off or cut short the hair, wool, or the like of; to shear; clip; as, to *poll* a man or a man's head; to *poll* sheep; also, to cut off or cut short (the hair, etc.).

When he [Absalom] *polled* his head. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26

2. To cut off the head or top of, as a tree or plant; to pollard; also, rarely, to cut off (the top or head).

3. To cut off or cut short the horns of (cattle).

4. *Law.* To cut even without indentation. See DEED POLL.

5. To practice extortion on; to despoil; fleece. *Archaic.*

6. To pay as one's personal tax. *Obs. & R.*

The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head. *Dryden.*

7. To enter, as polls or persons, in a list or register; to enroll, as in order to count; to enumerate; specif.: **a** To receive and register the votes of; — usually in *p. p.;* as, the county was *polled* on the question. **b** To call on each member of (a jury) to answer individually as to his concurrence in a verdict rendered.

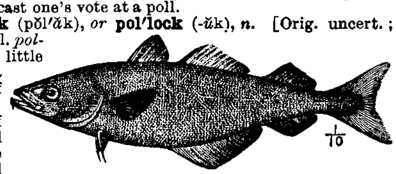
8. To register or deposit, as a vote; also, to elicit or call forth, as votes or voters; as, he *polled* a hundred votes.

poll (pōl), *v. i.* **1.** To commit extortion; to plunder.

I come not hither to *poll* nor to shave. *J. Heywood.*

2. To cast one's vote at a poll.

pol′lack (pŏl′ăk), *or* **pol′lock** (-ŭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Gael. *pollag* a little pool, a sort of fish.] Any of several marine gadoid fishes belonging to the genera *Pollachius* and *Theragra*. The true pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*) inhabits the Atlantic coast of Europe; a closely allied, if distinct, species (*P. carbonarius*), called also *coalfish*, occurs on both the European and American coasts and resembles the cod, but is darker and more lustrous, with a longer lower jaw; the Alaska pollack (*T. chalcogramma*) is widely diffused in the North Pacific. All are valued for food.



Pollack (*Pollachius carbonarius*).

poll adz *or* **adze.** A tool having a head consisting of an adz on one side and a hammer poll on the other.

pol′lard (pŏl′ȧrd), *n.* [See POLL, *v.*, POLL head.] **1. a** = POLL, 10. **b** A stag that has cast its antlers. **c** A hornless animal (cow or sheep).

2. A clipped coin; also, a counterfeit. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. A tree which has been cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage.

4. A coarse kind of bran obtained from wheat, and sometimes used for feeding stock.

5. Pollard wheat. *Obs.*

pol′lard, *v. t.;* POL′LARD-ED; POL′LARD-ING. **1.** To remove the crown of (a tree); to cut back or convert into a pollard.

2. To kill (rabbits) by feeding with poisoned grain or pollard. *New Zealand.*

poll book (pōl). A register of electors entitled to vote, or of those who have voted at a given poll.

polled (pōld), *a.* Having (such) a poll, or head.

polled (pōld), *a.* Deprived of a poll, or of something belonging to the poll. Specif.: **a** Shaved or shorn; — used of a person or of the hair. *Archaic* **b** Without horns; — said of hornless or dehorned cattle and of deer that have cast their antlers. **c** Pollarded; — said of trees. **d** Of wheat, pollard; awnless. *Obs.*

polled Angus. = ABERDEEN ANGUS. — **p. Durham,** a breed of cattle similar to the shorthorn but without horns.

pol′len (pŏl′ĕn), *n.* [L. *pollen*, *pollinis*, fine flour, fine dust; cf. Gr. *πάλη*.] **1.** Fine bran or flour. *Obs. Bailey.*

2. *Bot.* The mass of microspores in seed plants. Pollen usually appears as a fine yellow dust, each grain being a spore consisting of a single cell of various shapes, with the outer wall (*extine*) often finely sculptured. They are formed as tetrads by the division of the pollen mother cells. In some families, as the Orchidaceæ and Asclepiadaceæ, the pollen is aggregated into viscid or waxy masses (*pollinia*). In angiosperms the pollen lodges on the stigmatic part of the pistil, where the microspores germinate, sending out a tube through which the male generative cell passes to the ovule, where it fuses with the egg cell of the embryo sac; the fertilized ovule then develops into the structure known as a seed. See MICROSPORE **a**, FERTILIZATION, 2, SEED.

pollen plate. In bees, a pollen brush when consisting of a flat or concave area bordered with stiff hairs.

pollen tube. *Bot.* The tube developed from the wall of the pollen grain in fertilization. See POLLEN, 2.

poll′er (pōl′ẽr), *n.* [From 3d POLL.] One who polls; specif.: **a** One who polls or lops trees **b** One who polls hair; a barber. *Obs.* **c** A taxgatherer; hence, an extortioner or plunderer. *Obs.* **d** One who registers voters, or one who votes.

poll′-e′vil (pōl′ē′v'l), *n.* *Veter.* A suppurative inflammation in the region of the poll of the horse, the result of bruising and infection with pus-producing organisms.

pol′lex (pŏl′ĕks), *n.; L. pl.* POLLICES (-ĭ-sēz). [L., the thumb.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The first (preaxial) digit of the fore limb, the thumb. In birds it supports the bastard wing.

pol-lic′i-ta′tion (pŏ-lĭs′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *pollicitatio*, fr. *pollicitari* to promise, v. intens. fr. *polliceri* to promise.] **1**. A promising or a promise. *Now Rare. Bp. Burnet.*

2. *Roman & Civil Law.* A proposal or promise without mutuality, as a vow to do something for, or give something to, another; an unaccepted proposal or promise.

pol′li-nate (pŏl′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* *Bot.* To perform pollination on.

pol′li-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* *Bot.* **a** The transfer of pollen from the andrœcium to the gynœcium. See CROSS-POLLINATION **a**. **b** Loosely, fertilization.

poll′ing (pōl′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLL. **1.** Act of one that polls something.

2. Something cut off, lopped off, or the like; — usually in *pl.;* as, the *pollings* of a beard.

Pol-lin′i-a (pŏ-lĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pollen*, *-inis*, fine flour.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall perennial Asiatic grasses with terminal fan-shaped panicles, the paired spikelets 1-flowered, and subtended by a tuft of silky hairs.

pol′li-nif′er-ous (pŏl′ĭ-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pollen*, *-inis*, pollen + *-ferous*.] **1.** *Bot.* Bearing or producing pollen.

2. *Zoöl.* Adapted for the purpose of carrying pollen.

pol-lin′i-um (pŏ-lĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL. See POLLEN.] *Bot.* A coherent mass of pollen grains. Pollinia are especially characteristic of the orchid and milkweed families, and often bear a stalk bearing an adhesive disk, which clings to visiting insects and facilitates withdrawal of the whole pollinium from its receptacle. Pollinia-bearing plants are in general heterogamous. See ASCLEPIAS, *Illust.*

pol′li-niz′er (pŏl′ĭ-nīz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant used to furnish pollen in crossbreeding; a male parent.

2. One that performs the operation of cross-pollination.

pol′li-no′di-um (-nō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; L. *pollen* (see POLLEN) + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] *Bot.* In certain phycomycetous fungi, a hyphal branch which functions as an antheridium. It conjugates with the oögonium, into which its protoplasmic contents are emptied. — **pol′li-no′di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pol′li-wog (pŏl′ĭ-wŏg), *n.* [ME. *polwigle*. Cf. POLL head; WIGGLE.] A tadpole.

poll pick (pōl). *Mining.* A single-pointed pick having a short poll, or striking head. See PICK, *n.*, *Illust.*

poll tax. A tax of so much per head or person, usually on every male person over a given age.

pol-lute′ (pŏ-lūt′), *v. t.;* POL-LUT′ED (-lūt′ĕd); POL-LUT′ING (-lūt′ĭng). [L. *pollutus*, p. p. of *polluere* to defile, to pollute, from a prep. appearing only in comp. (akin to *per*, *pro*) + *luere* to wash. See LAVE.] To make or render impure or unclean, ceremonially, physically, or morally; to impair or destroy the purity or sanctity of; to defile; desecrate; profane; corrupt; befoul.

Wickedness . . hath *polluted* the whole earth. 2 *Esd.* xv. 6.
They have *polluted* themselves with blood. *Lam.* iv. 14

Syn. — Soil, corrupt, debauch, ravish. See CONTAMINATE.

pol-lut′ed (pŏ-lūt′ĕd), *p. a.* Defiled; made unclean or impure. — **pol-lut′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **pol-lut′ed-ness,** *n.*

pol-lu′tion (pŏ-lū′shŭn), *n.* [L. *pollutio:* cf. F. *pollution*.] **1.** Act of polluting, or state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity; desecration.

2. *Med.* Emission of semen at other times than in coition.

3. That which pollutes or is polluted. *Rare.*

Pol′lux (pŏl′ŭks), *n.* [L., the twin brother of Castor.] **1.** *Class Myth.* See DIOSCURI.

2. a *Astron.* The first-magnitude star β (Beta) Geminorum. Cf. 3d CASTOR, 2. See STAR. **b** [*l.c.*] *Min.* = POLLUCITE.

Pol′ly (pŏl′ĭ), *n.* **1.** Familiar form for MOLLY, MARY; — fem. prop. name.

2. [*often l. c.*] A popular name for a parrot.

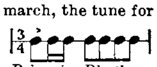
po′lo (pō′lō), *n.* [Of Eastern origin (Balti); — properly, the ball used in the game.] *Sports.* **a** A game of ball resembling hockey, with the players, usually four on a side, on horseback. **b** A similar game played on ice or on a floor by players, usually five on a side, wearing ice or roller skates. There is no offside rule. Cf. HOCKEY, 1. **c** A somewhat similar game played by swimmers.

Polo, 1. 1, 2 Common Forms of Polo Mallets.

po′lo, *n.* [Sp., an air or popular song in Andalusia.] A Spanish gypsy dance characterized by energetic movements of the body while the feet merely shuffle or glide, with unison singing and rhythmic clapping of hands.

po′lo-naise′ (pō′lō-nāz′; pŏl′ŏ-; 277), *n.* **1.** [F., prop. fem. of *polonais* Polish.] **a** An article of dress for women, consisting of a waist and drapery in one piece worn over a separate skirt. **b** A short overcoat, usually furred, worn by men early in the 19th century.

2. *Music.* A stately Polish dance or march, the tune for which is in 3-4 measure, having a characteristic rhythm, which in the accompaniment is as shown in the *Illust.;* also, the music for it. It was given independent importance as an instrumental form by Chopin.



Polonaise Rhythm.

po-lo′ni-um (pŏ-lō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So named after Poland, in L. form *Polonia*, one of the discoverers being a Pole.] *Chem.* A supposed new element, a radioactive substance discovered by M. and Mme. Curie in pitchblende. It is closely related chemically to bismuth. It emits only alpha rays and is perhaps identical with radium F.

Po-lo′ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* Lord chamberlain to the King of Denmark, and father of Ophelia and Laertes, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." He is a garrulous old courtier, full of moral precepts and aphorisms, and fancying himself to be shrewd. He is slain, while eavesdropping, by Hamlet.

polo pony. Any small wiry horse (according to present rules not over 14½ hands in height) used in playing polo.

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politique. † POLITIC.
pol′i-tist (pŏl′ĭ-tĭst), *n.* A student of polity. *Rare.*
polititian. † POLITICIAN.
pol′i-ti′tious. † POLITICIOUS.
polititize, *v. t.* To treat in a politic way. *Obs.*
pol′i-tize (pŏl′ĭ-tīz), *v. i.* To play the politician; also, to deal politically. *Obs. or R.*
pol′i-ture (pŏl′ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *politura*, fr. *polire* to polish.] Polish; gloss; refinement. *Obs.*
pol′i-um, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πόλιον*.] Poly. *Obs.*
polive. † PULLEY.
Po′lix′ène′ (pô′lēk′sĕn′), *n.* See MADELON.
Po-lix′e-nes (pŏ-lĭk′sĕ-nēz), *n.* The unjustly suspected king of Bohemia, father of Florizel, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."
polk. † POKE, a bag.
polk (pōlk), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *polker*.] To dance the polka. *Colloq.*
pol′ka (pōl′kȧ), *v. i.* To dance the polka.
pol′ka, *n.*, *or* **polka jacket.** A kind of knit or cloth jacket worn by women. [of PULK, pool.]
polke. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
poll † POOL. [var. of POLE.]
poll (pŏl). Obs. or dial. Eng.
poll, polle, *n.* [Ir. *poll*.] A measure of land in Ireland, of fifty or sixty acres. *Hist.*
poll (pōl), *a.* *Chiefly Law.* Polled, as contrasted with *indented;* as, a deed *poll*.
poll, *n.* A polled animal; — the kind usually being specified.
poll′a-ble (pōl′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be polled, as a vote.
pollacre. † POLACRE.
poll′age (pōl′āj), *n.* A poll tax; also, extortion. *Obs. or R.*
pol′la-ki-u′ri-a (pŏl′ȧ-kĭ-ū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πολλάκις* often + *-uria*.] *Med.* Abnormally frequent micturition.
pol′lam (pŏl′ăm), *n.* [Tamil *palam*, fr Skr. *pala*.] See WEIGHT.
pol′lam, *n.* [Tamil *pāḷaiyam*.] A district held in a sort of feudal tenure by a poligar. *E. Ind.*
pol′lan (pŏl′ăn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *pollōg* a kind of fish, Gael. *pollag*.] A lake whitefish (*Coregonus pollan*), native of Ireland.
pollankan. † PALANQUIN.
pol′lar-chy (pŏl′är-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, pl. *πολλοί*, many + *-archy*.] Polyarchy. *Rare.*
pol′lard (pŏl′ȧrd), *a.* **1.** Of wheat, beardless; awnless. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. Of a tree, pollarded
poll′ax′, poll′axe′. † POLEAX.
poll bill. A bill providing for a poll tax. *Obs.*
poll booth. A polling booth.
poll-da′vy. † POLDAVY.
poll deed. A deed poll. *Now Rare.*
polldennery, *n.* [*poll*, v. + *denary* a denarius.] Extortion. *Obs*
polle. † POLE, POLL, PULL.
pol′le-cy. † POLICY.
pol′le-ga′da (pŏl′ĕ-gä′dä), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE
Pollegian. † PELAGIAN.
pol′len. † PULLEN.
pol′len. Var of POLLAN.
pol′len, *v. t.* To pollinate.
pol′len-a′ri-um (-ā′rĭ-ŭm; 115) Var. of POLLINARIUM.
pol′len-ate, pol′len-a′tion Vars. of POLLINATE, POLLINATION.
pollen basket. The pollen plate, or corbicula, of a bee.
pollen brush. A brushlike organ on the leg or body of a bee, used for carrying pollen.
pollen catarrh. *Med.* Hay fever.
pol′len-cy (pŏl′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *pollentia*.] Potency. *Obs. & R.*
pol′lened (-ĕnd), *a* Covered with pollen; containing pollen
pollen fever. *Med.* Hay fever.
poll′en-ger, *n.* [Cf. POLL, *v*] A pollard tree. *Dial. Obs*
pol′len-if′er-ous (pŏl′ĕn-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs). Var. of POLLINIFEROUS.
pol′len-i-za′tion, pol′len-ize, etc. Vars. of POLLINIZATION, etc.
pol′len-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pollen mass. *Bot.* A pollinium.
pol′lent (pŏl′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pollens*, p. pr. of *pollere* to be strong.] Powerful. *Rare.*
pollerone. † POULDRON.
pollet, *n.* Also **pollette.** [Cf. EPAULET.] A small epaulet or pauldron. *Obs.*
polley. † PULLEY.
pol′li-cal (pŏl′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the pollex. [lical. *R.*]
pol′li-car, *a* [L. *pollicaris*.] Pol-
pol′li-cate. Var. of PULICAT.
‖ **pol′li-ce ver′so** (pŏl′ĭ-sē vûr′sō). [L.] With thumb turned (downward), or reversed, — the sign by which the spectators at the Roman gladiatorial combats condemned a vanquished gladiator to death.
pol′li-cie. † POLICY.
pol-lic′i-tate, *v. t.* [L *pollicitatus*, p. p. of *pollicitari* to promise.] To give promise of. *Obs.*
pol′li-nar (pŏl′ĭ-nȧr), *a.* [L. *pollinaris* pert. to fine flour.] Covered with pollenlike dust.
pol′li-na′ri-um (pŏl′ĭ-nā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Rare. Bot.* **a** A pollinium. **b** An andrœcium. **c** A cystidium.
pol′li-na′tor (pŏl′ĭ-nā′tẽr), *n.* One who performs pollination.
pol-linc′tor (pŏ-lĭŋk′tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One who prepared corpses for the funeral.
pol-linc′ture, *n.* [L. *pollingere*, *pollinctum*, to wash (a corpse) and prepare it for the funeral pile.] Preparation of a corpse for interment or cremation. *Obs.*
polling penny. Poll money. *Obs*
pol-lin′i-a, *n.*, *pl.* of POLLINIUM.
pol-lin′ic (pŏ-lĭn′ĭk), **-lin′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to pollen
pol′li-nig′er-ous (pŏl′ĭ-nĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pollen*, *-inis*, fine dust + *-gerous*.] Polliniferous. *R.*
pol′li-niv′o-rous (-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *pollen*, *inis*, fine dust + *-vorous*.] Feeding on pollen.
pol′li-nize (pŏl′ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To pollinate. — **pol′li-ni-za′tion** (pŏl′ĭ-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′-), *n.*
pol′li-nose (-nōs), *a.* [L. *pollen*, *-inis*, dust.] *Zoöl.* Covered with yellow pollenlike dust.
polliticke. † POLITIC.
pol′li-wig. Var. of POLLIWOG.
poll money. A poll tax. *Obs.*
pol′lock (pŏl′ŭk). Var. of POLLACK.
poll parrot. A tame parrot. *Colloq.* — **poll′-par′rot-y,** *a.*
poll′-sick′ness, *n.* = POLL-EVIL.
poll silver. Poll money. *Obs.*
pol′lu-cite (pŏl′ū-sīt), *n.* [See POLLUX; CASTORITE.] *Min.* A colorless transparent mineral, crystallizing in cubes, or massive. It is a hydrous silicate of cæsium and aluminium.
pol-lut′ant (pŏ-lūt′ănt), *n.* That which pollutes. *Rare.*
pol-lute′, *a.* [L. *pollutus*.] Polluted. *Archaic.* [pollutes.]
pol-lut′er (-lūt′ẽr), *n.* One who
pol-lut′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLLUTE. — **pol-lut′ing-ly,** *adv.*
pol-lu′tion-ate, *a.* Polluted. *Obs.* — **pol-lu′tion-ate-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
pol-luve′, *v. t.* [L. *polluere:* cf. F. *polluer*.] Pollute. *Obs. Scot.*
polly. † PULLEY.
pol′ly-bait′, *n.* The spotted goby
pol′ly-wog. Var. of POLLIWOG.
pol′ment. † PULMENT.
pol-mit′ic (pŏl-mĭt′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
‖ **po′lo** (pō′lō), *n.* [Sp.] Corvée exacted of the natives by the Spanish. *Phil. I.*
polo cart. A light two-wheeled carriage resembling the dogcart.
po′lo-ist, *n.* A polo player.
po′lo-naise′, *v. i.* To dance the polonaise.
Po′lo-nese′ (pō′lō-nēz′; -nēs′), *a.* [Cf. F. *polonais*.] Polish. *Obs* — *n.* A Pole; Polish; also [*l. c.*], a polonaise (dress). *Obs.*
Po-lo′ni-a (pŏ-lō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL.] Poland. *Obs.*
Po-lo′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Polish. *R.*
Po-lo′ni-an, *n.* **a** A Pole. *R.* **b** [*l.c.*] A polonaise (dress). *Obs.*
Po-lon′ic, *a.* Polish. *Obs.*
pol′o-nick, *n.* [OIt. *polonico*.] See MEASURE.
Po-lo′nish, *a.* Polish. *Obs.*
Pol′o-nism (pŏl′ŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* A Polish trait, idiom, or the like.
Pol′o-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Polish. — **Pol′o-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-), *n.*
po-lo′ny (pŏ-lō′nĭ), *n.* [Prob. for *Bologna*.] A kind of sausage.
Po-lo′ny, *a.* [LL. *Polonia* Poland.] Polish. *Obs.* — *n.* [*l. c.*] A boy's polonaise. *Obs. or Scot.*
pol′os (pŏl′ŏs), *n.* [Gr. *πόλος*, also, pivot, axis, crown of the head.] *Gr. Archæol.* A kind of high crown represented as worn by goddesses.

pol-troon′ (pŏl-trōōn′), *n.* [F. *poltron*, fr. It. *poltrone* an idle fellow, sluggard, coward, *poltro* idle, lazy, also, bed, perh. fr. OHG. *polstar*, *bolstar*, cushion, G. *polster*, akin to E. *bolster*.] An arrant coward ; a dastard ; craven; a mean-spirited wretch. — **pol-troon′ish**, *a.* — **pol-troon′-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pol-troon′, *a.* Craven ; cowardly ; dastardly.
Syn. — See COWARDLY.

pol-troon′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *poltronnerie ;* cf. It. *poltroneria.*] Cowardice ; want of spirit ; pusillanimity.

pol′ver-ine (pŏl′vẽr-ĭn), *n.* [It. *polverino*, fr. *polvere* dust, L. *pulvis*, *-veris.* See POWDER.] A kind of potash or pearl-ash from the Levant, used in making fine glass.

po′ly (pō′lĭ), *n.; pl.* POLIES (-lĭz). [L. *polium*, name of a plant, perh. *Teucrium polium*, Gr. πόλιον.] A menthaceous plant (*Teucrium polium*) of southern Europe, with white-woolly aromatic foliage ; also, any of several other species of *Teucrium.*

pol′y- (pŏl′ĭ-). [See FULL, *a.*] Combining form or prefix from Greek πολύς, *many ;* as, *poly*gon, *poly*atomic.

pol′y-ac′id (-ăs′ĭd), *a. Chem.* Capable of combining with more than one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester ; — said of bases and alcohols.

pol′y-a′cron (-ā′krŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -ACRA (-krȧ). [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. ἄκρον summit.] *Geom.* A solid having many summits or angular points ; a polyhedron.

pol′y-ad (pŏl′ĭ-ăd), *a. Chem.* Multivalent. — *n.* A polyad atom, radical, or element.

pol′y-a-del′phous (-ȧ-dĕl′fŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυάδελφος with many brothers ; πολύς + ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* Having stamens united by the filaments in more than two groups or fascicles, as some Rosaceæ, species of *Hypericum*, etc.

pol′y-an′drist (-ăn′drĭst), *n.* One who lives in polyandry.

pol′y-an′drous (-drŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having twenty or more free hypogynous stamens.
2 Practicing polyandry ; pertaining to polyandry.

pol′y-an′dry (pŏl′ĭ-ăn′drĭ; pŏl′ĭ-ăn′drĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male : cf. F. *polyandrie.*] **1.** The possession by a woman of more than one husband at the same time; — contrasted with *monandry* and *polygyny.* Two characteristic types of primitive polyandry are *Nair* and *Tibetan* (see these words) *polyandry.*
2. *Bot.* State or condition of being polyandrous.

pol′y-an′tha (-ăn′thȧ), *n.*, *or* **polyantha rose**. [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] One of a race of hardy garden roses descended from *Rosa multiflora*, often used as the basis of crossbreeding. The flowers are very small.

pol′y-an′thus (-ăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύανθος rich in flowers; πολύς many + ἄνθος flower.] **a** The oxlip *Primula elatior*, having a many-flowered umbel. **b** Any narcissus of the species *Narcissus tazetta*, or of the varieties descended from it. They have rather small umbeled white or yellow flowers with a spreading perianth and small crown.

pol′y-ar′chy (pŏl′ĭ-är′kĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυαρχία. See POLY-; -ARCHY.] **1.** Government by many persons.
2. Erroneously, a group of many kingdoms. *Oxf. E. D.*

pol′y-ar-thri′tis (-är-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation affecting several joints at once or in rapid succession. — **pol′y-ar-thrit′ic** (-thrĭt′ĭk), *a.*

pol′y-a-tom′ic (-ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *a. Chem.* **a** Having more than one atom in the molecule. **b** Having a valence greater than one. *Obs.* **c** Having more than one replaceable atom or radical.

pol′y-bas′ic (-bās′ĭk), *a. Chem.* Having in the molecule more than one hydrogen atom replaceable by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters. — **pol′y-ba-sic′i-ty** (-bȧ-sĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pol′y-bas′ite (pŏl′ĭ-bās′īt ; pō-lĭb′ȧ-sīt), *n.* [G. *polybasit.*] *Min.* An iron-black, metallic-looking ore of silver, consisting essentially of silver, sulphur, and antimony, Ag_9SbS_6, with some copper and arsenic. H., 2–3. Sp. gr., 6.0–6.2.

pol′y-car′pel-la-ry (-kär′pĕl-ā-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Composed of many carpels, as a compound ovary. Cf. MONOCARPELLARY.

Pol′y-car′pon (-kär′pŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύκαρπον a kind of plant, prop. neut. a., fruitful. See POLY-; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of silenaceous herbs of temperate and warm regions, having small white cymose flowers with 5-keeled sepals and 3–5 stamens. *P. tet aphyllum* is the allseed.

pol′y-ceph′a-lous (pŏl′ĭ-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυκέφαλος. See POLY- ; CEPHALOUS.] Having many heads.

Pol′y-cer′i-dæ (-sĕr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολυκερως many-horned.] *Zoöl.* A large family of nudibranchiate mollusks having a sluglike body and nonretractile cerata usually clustered around the anus. The type genus is **Po-lyc′er-a** (pō-lĭs′ẽr-ȧ). — **po-lyc′er-oid** (-oid), *a.*

Pol′y-chæ′ta (pŏl′ĭ-kē′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. χαίτη hair.] *Zoöl.* One of the two primary divisions (subclasses or orders) of the class Chætopoda. It comprises most of the common marine worms, and is generally distinguished from the Oligochæta by short, unsegmented, stumplike limbs (parapodia) which bear setæ, and by having the sexes distinct. There is often a distinct head with eyes and tentacles. The young pass through a more or less typical trochosphere stage. Commonly adopted subdivisions of the group are *Errantia* and *Sedentaria* (which see). — **pol′y-chæte** (pŏl′ĭ-kēt), *a. & n.* — **pol′y-chæ′tous** (-kē′tŭs), *a.*

pol′y-cha′si-um (-kā′zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. χάσις division.] *Bot.* A cymose inflorescence in which each relative main axis produces more than two branches. Cf. MONOCHASIUM, DICHASIUM. — **pol′y-cha′si-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pol′y-chord (pŏl′ĭ-kôrd), *n. Music.* **a** A viol-shaped instrument of ten strings, with a movable finger board. **b** A device for coupling two octave notes on a keyed instrument.

pol′y-chot′o-mous (-kŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-chotomous*, as in *dichotomous.*] Dividing repeatedly into many parts or branches. Cf. DICHOTOMOUS. — **pol′y-chot′o-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

pol′y-chres′ty (pŏl′ĭ-krĕs′tĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυχρηστία great usefulness, fr. πολύχρηστος ; πολύς many + χρηστός useful.] Usefulness in various ways, as of a word with diverse meanings, or of a drug. — **pol′y-chres′tic** (-krĕs′tĭk), *a.* — **pol′y-chres′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

pol′y-chro′mate (-krō′māt), *n.* A substance which exhibits, or from which may be prepared, a variety of colors.

pol′y-chro-mat′ic (-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* Showing a variety, or a change, of colors.
polychromatic acid, *Old Chem.*, aloetic acid.

pol′y-chrome (pŏl′ĭ-krōm), *a.* [Cf. F. *polychrome.*] **1.** Many-colored ; pert. to processes for making multicolor pictures ; as, the **Polychrome Bible**, an edition of the Old Testament printed on a background of various colors to indicate the various literary sources of the text.
2. *Class. Archæol.* Designating, or pert. to, painting, esp. vase painting, in a variety of colors. The most famous polychrome vases of antiquity were those of Attica, chiefly lecythi, which began to be made in Athens in the latter part of the 6th century B. C The ground was often white, and the colors used originally black, white, red, and yellow. Cf BLACK-FIGURED, RED-FIGURED.

pol′y-chro′mic (-krō′mĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + (for sense 1) Gr. χρῶμα color, or (sense 2) *chromic.*] **1.** Polychromatic.
2. *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of several acids (known only in their salts) with more than one atom of chromium.

pol′y-chro′my (pŏl′ĭ-krō′mĭ), *n.* Art or practice of combining different colors, esp. brilliant ones, in an artistic way, as in ancient sculpture, architectural decorations, pottery, etc.

Pol′y-clad′i-da (pŏl′ĭ-klăd′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύκλαδος ; πολύς many + κλάδος branch.] *Zoöl.* An order of planarians in which the alimentary tract has many primary branches radiating from a central stomach. The ovaries and testes are numerous. No vitellarium is developed. The Polycladida are all marine and usually of broad flattened form, some species becoming several inches long. They progress by creeping or swimming. Many are handsomely colored. — **pol′y-clad** (pŏl′ĭ-klăd), *a. & n.*

Pol′y-cle′tan (-klē′tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Polycletus, a sculptor of the Peloponnesian school, about 430 B. C., who established a type of ideal athletic proportions.

pol′y-clin′ic (-klĭn′ĭk), *n. Med.* A clinic treating diseases of many sorts, or a hospital for, or an institution giving clinical instruction about, all kinds of diseases.

pol′y-con′ic (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or based on, many cones; as, *polyconic* mapping. — *n* A polyconic projection.
polyconic projection, *Map Making*, a projection of the earth's surface, or a part of it, in which each narrow zone is projected on a cone touching the sphere along this zone, the cone surfaces being then unrolled. Cf. CONIC PROJECTION.

pol′y-cot′y-le′don (pŏl′ĭ-kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn), *n. Bot.* A plant having more than two cotyledons, as the pine and other conifers. — **pol′y-cot′y-le′don-ous** (-lē′dŭn-ŭs ; -lĕd′ŭn-ŭs), *a.*

pol′y-crat′ic (-krăt′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. κράτος power.] Having many powers ; — said of a wheel, as of a telescope, carrying many eyepieces.

po-lyc′ro-tism (pō-lĭk′rō-tĭz'm), *n. Physiol.* Condition of the pulse in which the pulse curve, or sphygmogram, shows several secondary crests or elevations ; — contrasted with *monocrotism* and *dicrotism.*

pol′y-cyc′lic (pŏl′ĭ-sĭk′lĭk ; -sī′klĭk), *a.* Having, or pert. to, many cycles, rounds, or whorls ; as : **a** *Elec.* Designating a system of electric distribution in which currents of different voltages and frequencies are superposed on the same network. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Having many whorls, or volutions. (2) Having many cycles of tentacles, as some corals.

pol′y-cys′tic (pŏl′ĭ-sĭs′tĭk), *a. Med.* Containing, or composed of, several cysts.

pol′y-dac′tyl } **pol′y-dac′tyle** } (-dăk′tĭl), *a.* Having several or many digits, esp. more than usual. — *n* A polydactyl animal. — **pol′y-dac′tyl-ism** (-tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.*

pol′y-de′mon-ism (-dē′mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or worship of, a multitude of demons or demoniacal powers. Cf. DEMONISM. — **-de′mon-ist**, *n. & a.* — **-de′mon-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Pol′y-do′rus (pŏl′ĭ-dō′rŭs ; 201), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύδωρος.] *Gr. Myth.* The youngest son of Priam. According to Homer, he was slain by Achilles ; in other accounts he was killed by Polymnestor. See HECUBA.

pol′y-em′bry-o-ny (-ĕm′brĭ-ō-nĭ), *n.* **a** *Bot.* The production of two or more embryos within an ovule, as normally in many seed plants. **b** *Embryol.* The production of two or more embryos from a single egg.

pol′y-en′zy-mat′ic (-ĕn′zĭ-măt′ĭk), *a. Biol.* Producing, or containing, several different ferments.

Po-lyg′a-la (pō-lĭg′ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [L., milkwort, fr. Gr. πολύγαλον ; πολύς much + γάλα milk.] *Bot.* A very large genus of herbs and shrubs of temperate and warm regions, typifying the family Polygalaceæ. They have often showy many-colored flowers, having the calyx very irregular, with two petaloid sepals, and the three petals united below into a tube and sometimes crested. The species are called *milkworts ;* they are especially numerous in the southern United States and South Africa. Many are cultivated.

Pol′y-ga-la′ce-æ (pŏl′ĭ-gȧ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGALA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Geraniales), the milkwort family, comprising 10 genera and nearly 700 species, widely distributed throughout both hemispheres. They are herbs or shrubs having irregular flowers with three to five petals, eight monadelphous stamens, and five sepals, the two lateral petaloid ; the seeds are usually caruncled. — **pol′y-ga-la′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

po-lyg′a-mist (pō-lĭg′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [See POLYGAMY.] One who practices polygamy. — **po-lyg′a-mis′tic** (-mĭs′tĭk), *a.*

po-lyg′a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύγαμος living in polygamy ; πολύς many + γάμος marriage. Cf. BIGAMY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or involving, polygamy ; having a plurality of wives or husbands ; as, *polygamous* marriages ; — opposed to *monogamous.*
2. *Zoöl.* Having more than one mate at the same time.
3. *Bot.* Bearing both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant.
— **po-lyg′a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

po-lyg′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυγαμία ; cf. F. *polygamie.* See POLYGAMOUS.] State, habit, or fact of being polygamous, esp., the having of a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time ; usually, the marriage of a man to more than one woman, or the practice of having several wives at the same time; polygyny ; — opposed to *monogamy.* See BIGAMY, 1 ; cf. POLYANDRY, 1.

pol′y-gen′e-sis (pŏl′ĭ-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* Plurality of origin ; — opposed to *monogenesis.* — **pol′y-ge-nes′ic** (-jē-nĕs′ĭk), *a.* — **pol′y-gen′e-sist** (-jĕn′ē-sĭst), *n.*

pol′y-ge-net′ic (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Having many distinct sources ; originating at various places or times.
2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to polygenesis ; polyphyletic.
3. *Dyeing.* Yielding more than one color or shade, according to the mordant ; — said of dyestuffs.
polygenetic mountain range, *Geol.*, one consisting of two or more monogenetic ranges, each with its own development.

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pol′ron, pol′rond. † POULDRON.
polrynge. † POULDRON.
polt (pōlt). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of POULT.
polt, *n. & v.* Knock ; thump ; club. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
polte, *pret.* of PILT *Obs.*
Pol′ter-geist′ (pŏl′tẽr-gīst′), *n.; pl.* POLTERGEISTER (-gīs′tẽr). [G. ; *polter* noise + *geist* ghost.] *Folklore.* A noisy ghost; a ghost that causes knockings, etc.
polt′-foot′ (pōlt′-), *n* A club foot. *Archaic.* — *a.* Having a club foot. Also **polt′foot′ed.**
polther. † POLDER.
pol-toph′a-gy (pŏl-tŏf′ȧ-jĭ), *n* [Gr. πόλτος porridge + φαγεῖν to eat.] Fletcherism. — **pol-toph′a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
polumath. † POLYMATH.
polut. † POLLUTED.
po-lute′. † POLLUTE.
pol′vil. † PULVIL [POLLIWOG.
polwig, polwigge, polwigle †
poly. † PULLEY.
pol′y-a-can′thous, *a. Bot.* Having many spines.
pol′y-a-cous′tic (pŏl′ĭ-ȧ-kōōs′tĭk ; -kous′tĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *acoustic.*] Multiplying or magnifying sound. — *n* A polyacoustic instrument.
pol′y-a-cous′tics (-tĭks), *n* Art of magnifying sounds.
pol′y-act (pŏl′ĭ-ăkt), **pol′y-ac′ti-nal** -ăk′tĭ-năl; -ăk-tī′năl), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] Having many rays or radii.
Pol′y-ac-tin′i-a (-ăk-tĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY- ; ACTINIA.] *Zoöl.* An old name for those Anthozoa having, like the actinias, many simple tentacles.
Pol′y-a-del′phi-a (-ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYADELPHOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants having stamens united by the filaments into three or more fascicles. — **pol′y-a-delph′** (pŏl′ĭ-ȧ-dĕlf′), *n* — **-del′phi-an** (-dĕl′fĭ-ăn), *a.*
pol′y-a-de′ni-a (pŏl′ĭ-ȧ-dē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. ἀδήν gland.] *Med.* Hodgkin's disease.
pol′y-ad′e-ni′tis (-ăd′ē-nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of several glands.
pol′y-ad′e-nous (-ăd′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἀδήν gland.] *Bot.* Bearing numerous glands.
pol′y-æ′mi-a, pol′y-e′mi-a (-ē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition marked by an excessive amount of blood in the system; plethora.
pol′y-æs-the′si-a, pol′y-es-the′si-a (-ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Disorder of sensation in which one tactile impression, as the prick of a pin, is felt at different places at the same time. — **pol′y-æs-thet′ic, -es-thet′ic** (-thĕt′ĭk), *a.*
Pol′y-an′dri-a (-ăn′drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYANDRY.] **1.** *Bot.* A Linnæan class of monoclinous plants including those with many hypogynous stamens.
2. [*l. c.*] Polyandry.
pol′y-an′dri-an (-ăn), *a.* — **pol′y-an′dri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
pol′y-an′dric (-ăn′drĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολυανδρος.] Pert. to, or characterized by, polyandry.
pol′y-an′dri-ous (-drĭ-ŭs). Var of POLYANDROUS.
pol′y-an′drism (-ăn′drĭz'm), *n.* Polyandry. *Rare.*
pol′y-an′gle, *n.* A polygon. *Obs.*
pol′y-an′gu-lar (pŏl′ĭ-ăŋ′gū-lăr), *a.* Polygonal.
pol′y-an-the′a, *n.* [NL. See POLYANTHA.] An anthology. *Obs.* — **pol′y-an-the′an**, *a. & n.* *Obs.*
pol′y-an′thos. Var. of POLYANTHUS.
pol′y-an′thous (pŏl′ĭ-ăn′thŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυάνθος. See POLY-; -ANTHOUS.] *Bot.* Many-flowered.
pol′y-ar′chal (-är′kăl), **pol′y-ar′chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a polyarchy. *Rare.*
pol′y-arch′ist (pŏl′ĭ-är′kĭst), *n.* An advocate of polyarchy.
pol′y-ar-tic′u-lar, *a. Zoöl. & Med.* Having or affecting many joints
pol′y-au-tog′ra-phy (-ô-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Act or practice of multiplying copies of handwriting, manuscripts, drawings, etc., by printing from stone; — the early name for lithography. [axes.]
pol′y-ax′i-al, *a.* Having several
Pol′y-bo-ri′næ (pŏl′ĭ-bō-rī′nē), *n pl.* [NL , fr. Gr. πολυβόρος voracious.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of the Falconidæ, consisting of the caracaras, or carrion hawks. The typical genus is **Po-lyb′o-rus** (pō-lĭb′ō-rŭs). — **po-lyb′o-rine** (-rīn ; -rĭn ; 183), *a.*
Pol′y-bran′chi-a (pŏl′ĭ-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), **Pol′y-bran′chi-a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY- ; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A division of Nudibranchiata having numerous cerata on the back. *Doto* is an example. — **pol′y-branch** (pŏl′ĭ-brăŋk), **pol′y-bran′chi-an** (-kĭ-ăn), **pol′y-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.* *All Obs.*
pol′y-bro′mide, *n.* Also **-mid.** See POLY-.
pol′y-bu′nous (-bū′nŭs), *a.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. βουνός hill, mound.] Multituberculate. — **pol′y-bu′ny** (pŏl′ĭ-bū′nĭ), *n.*
Pol′y-bus (pŏl′ĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πόλυβος.] See ŒDIPUS.
Pol′y-carp (pŏl′ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. Πολύκαρπος ; cf. πολύς much, and καρπός fruit.] Lit., much fruit; — masc. prop. name.
pol′y-car′pic (-kär′pĭk), **pol′y-car′pous** (-pŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* **a** Sychnocarpous. **b** Having a gynœcium forming two or more distinct ovaries. — **pol′y-car′py** (pŏl′ĭ-kär′pĭ), *n.*
pol′y-cel′lu-lar, *a.* See POLY-.
pol′y-ce-phal′ic (pŏl′ĭ-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.* Polycephalous. *Rare.*
pol′y-chlo′ride, *n.* Also **-rid.** See POLY-.
pol′y-chœr′a-ny, *n.* [Gr. πολυκοιρανίη, fr. πολυκοίρανος wide-ruling.] Government by many chiefs or rulers. *Obs.*
pol′y-chord (pŏl′ĭ kôrd), *a.* [Gr. πολύχορδος ; πολύς many + χορδή string, cord.] Having many strings.
pol′y-chrest (pŏl′ĭ-krĕst), *n.* [Gr. πολύχρηστος useful for many purposes. See POLYCHRESTY.] *Med.* A medicine that serves many uses. *Obs*
polychrest salt. *Old Med. Chem.* Potassium sulphate; also, sometimes, Rochelle salt.
pol′y-chro′ic, *a.* Pleochroic.
pol′y-chro-ism (pŏl′ĭ-krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. χρόα color.] = PLEOCHROISM.
pol′y-chro′mate (-krō′māt), *n.* [See POLYCHROMIC.] *Chem.* **a** A salt of a polychromic acid **b** A salt of aloetic acid.
pol′y-chro′ma-tist (-mȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who advocates the use of many colors, as in painting.
pol′y-chro′ma-tize, *v. t.* To decorate with many colors.
pol′y-chro′ma-to-phil′i-a (-krō′mȧ-tō-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLYCHROMATIC ; -PHILOUS.] *Med.* Quality of being stainable with several kinds of stains. — **pol′y-chro′ma-to-phil′** (-krō′mȧ-tō-fĭl′), **pol′y-chro′ma-to-phil′ic** (-fĭl′ĭk), *a.*
pol′y-chrome (pŏl′ĭ-krōm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] **1.** Anything of many colors ; also, variegated coloring.
2. *Chem.* Aesculin ; — so called from its fluorescent solutions.
pol′y-chro′mi-a (-krō′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Med.* Excessive pigmentation.
pol′y-chrom-ize′ (pŏl′ĭ-krōm-īz′), *v. t.* To make polychromous.
pol′y-chro′mous (-krō′mŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to polychromy; many-colored ; polychromatic.
pol′y-chro′ni-ous (-krō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. χρόνιος for a long time.] Enduring long; chronic. *Rare.*
pol′y-cla′dose (-klā′dōs), **pol′y-cla′dous** (-klā′dŭs ; pō-lĭk′lȧ-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυκλαδος. See POLYCLADIDA.] Many-branched.
pol′y-cœ′ra-ny (pŏl′ĭ-sē′rȧ-nĭ). For POLYCHŒRANY.
pol′y-cot′y-le′don-a-ry (-lē′dŭn-ā-rĭ; -lĕd′ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Embryol.* Having the placental villi in many definite groups, or cotyledons, as in the ox family.
pol′y-cot′y-le′don-y (-lē′dŭn-ĭ), *n.* *Bot.* Abnormal increase in the number of cotyledons.
po-lyc′ra-cy (pō-lĭk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + *-cracy.*] Polyarchy.
pol′y-crot′ic (pŏl′ĭ-krŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. κρότος a beat.] *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or manifesting, polycrotism.
pol′y-cy-thæ′mi-a (-sĭ-thē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **-cy-the′mi-a.** [NL. See POLY-, -CYTE, -ÆMIA.] *Med.* Excess of red blood corpuscles.
Pol′y-cyt-ta′ri-a (-sĭ-tā′rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n. pl* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. κυττάριον, dim. of κύτταρος a cell.] *Zoöl.* A division of Radiolaria including those with a number of central capsules. — **pol′y-cyt-ta′ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
pol′y-dac′ty-lous (-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *a.* Polydactyl.
Pol′y-dac′ty-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] See POLYNEMIDÆ. [dactylism.]
pol′y-dac′ty-ly (-lĭ), *n.* Poly-
pol′y-dæ′mon-ism, -dæ′mon-ist, etc. Vars. of POLYDEMONISM, etc. [See POLY-.]
pol′y-de-nom′i-na′tion-al, *a.*
Pol′y-deu′ces (pŏl′ĭ-dū′sēz), **Pol′y-deu′kes** (-kēz), *n.* [Gr Πολυδεύκης.] See DIOSCURI.
pol′y-dip′si-a (-dĭp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. δίψα thirst.] *Med.* Excessive and constant thirst occasioned by disease.
Pol′y-dore (pŏl′ĭ-dōr ; 201), *n.* 1. See ARVIRAGUS, 1. [name].
2. See MONIMIA (fem. prop.
pol′y-dy-nam′ic, *a.* Having, or pert. to, many or varied forces.
pol′y-e′dral (pŏl′ĭ-ē′drăl), **pol′y-e′dron** (-ē′drŏn), etc. Vars. of POLYHEDRAL, POLYHEDRON, etc.
pol′y-em′bry-o-nate (-ĕm′brĭ-ō-nāt), **pol′y-em′bry-on′ic**, *a. Bot.* Consisting of, or having, several embryos.
pol′y-er′gic (pŏl′ĭ-ûr′jĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολυεργος ; πολύς much + ἔργον work.] **1.** Working much or in many ways.
2. *Bot.* Having more than one energid ; — applied to multicellular plants. Cf. MONERGIC.
pol′y-eth′nic, *a.* Formed of, or inhabited by, many races.
pol′y-foil (pŏl′ĭ-foil), *n.* [*poly-* + *foil*, n.] *Arch.* = MULTIFOIL.
po-lyg′a-lin (pō-lĭg′ȧ-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Saponin.
Pol′y-ga′mi-a (pŏl′ĭ-gā′mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl* [NL. See POLYGAMOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants with both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant. — **pol′y-ga′mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **pol′y-gam** (pŏl′ĭ-găm), *n.*
pol′y-gam′ic (-găm′ĭk), **-gam′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Polygamous. — **pol′y-gam′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
po-lyg′a-mize (pō-lĭg′ȧ-mīz), *v. i.* To practice polygamy.
po-lyg′a-mous-ly, *adv.* of POLYGAMOUS.
pol′y-gar. Var. of POLIGAR.
pol′y-gar′chy (pŏl′ĭ-gär′kĭ). Erron. var. of POLYARCHY.
pol′y-ge-net′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of POLYGENETIC.

pol'y-gen'ic (pŏl'Ĭ-jĕn'Ĭk), *a.* **a** *Chem.* Forming two or more compounds with a monovalent element, as hydrogen. **b** *Biol.* Polygenetic. **c** Polygenous, 1.

po-lyg'e-nous (pō-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-genous:* cf. Gr. πολυγενής of many families.] **1.** Consisting of, or containing, many kinds; as, a *polygenous* mountain. **2.** *Chem.* Polygenic.

pol'y-glot (pŏl'Ĭ-glŏt), *a.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος many-tongued; πολύς many + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language: cf. F. *polyglotte.*] **1.** Containing, or made up of, several languages; as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible. **2.** Versed in, or speaking or writing, many languages.

pol'y-glot, *n.* **1.** One who speaks or writes several languages. "A *polyglot*, or good linguist." *Howell.* **2.** A book containing versions of the same text in several languages; esp., the Scriptures in several languages. The four great Bible polyglots are: The **Complutensian Polyglot,** printed in 1513-17 at Complutum (now Alcalá de Henares), containing the Old Testament in Hebrew, the Targum of Onkelos on the Pentateuch, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, and the Greek New Testament. The **Antwerp Polyglot,** or **Biblia Regia,** which appeared 1569-72, and contains the Hebrew and Greek of the Old Testament, the Targum of Onkelos, and Aramaic paraphrases, the Vulgate, and the Greek, and a Syriac version of the New Testament. The **Paris Polyglot,** issued 1628 and 1645 at Paris by Antoine Vitré, of slight critical value. And, most important of all, the **London,** or **Walton's, Polyglot,** issued 1654-57, edited by Brian Walton, containing all or part of the Bible in Hebrew, Samaritan, Aramaic, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persian, Greek (with a literal Latin translation of each), and Latin. **3.** A confusion or mixture of languages; a polyglot jargon.

pol'y-glot'tous (-glŏt'ŭs), *a.* [See POLYGLOT.] Speaking many languages; polyglot. *Max Müller.*

pol'y-gon (pŏl'Ĭ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνος polygonal; πολύς + γωνία angle: cf. F. *polygone.*] **a** *Geom.* A figure, generally plane and closed, having many angles, and hence many sides, esp. one of more than four angles. **b** *Math.* A figure number.

polygon of forces, *Mech.*, a closed polygon representing by its sides taken in order the magnitude and direction of a system of forces acting at a point in equilibrium.

Pol'y-go-na'ce-æ (-gō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGONUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants, composing the order Polygonales, having 30 genera and nearly 800 species, chiefly of the north temperate zone; the buckwheat family. They are herbs, shrubs, and trees, with stipules forming a sheath (*ocrea*) round the stem. The flowers are spicate and apetalous. The main genera are *Polygonum, Eriogonum, Coccolobis,* and *Rumex.* — **pol'y-go-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

po-lyg'o-nal (pō-lĭg'ō-năl), *a.* Having many angles (esp. more than four), and hence many sides; — applied esp. to plane figures, and to solid bodies the plane section of which is a polygon. — **po-lyg'o-nal-ly,** *adv.* — **polygonal numbers,** certain figurate numbers, the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression whose first term is 1.

pol'y-go-nom'e-try (pŏl'Ĭ-gō-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*polygon* + *-metry.*] An extension of trigonometry to the doctrine of polygons. — **pol'y-gon'o-met'ric** (-gŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

Po-lyg'o-num (pō-lĭg'ō-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *polygonos, -on,* a kind of plant, Gr. πολύγονον; πολύς many + γόνυ the knee; — in allusion to the numerous joints.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of herbaceous plants typifying the family Polygonaceæ, and including the smartweeds, knotweeds, bistorts, and water peppers; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. They have small, variously clustered, white, greenish, or pink flowers without an involucre, the calyx corollalike, the pedicels jointed. The ocreæ, or sheathing stipules, are conspicuous. The genus includes many pernicious weeds, as the black bindweed. A few, as *P. orientale,* the prince's-feather, are cultivated.

pol'y-graph (pŏl'Ĭ-gräf), *n.* [Gr. πολυγράφος writing much; πολύς much, many + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *polygraphe.*] **1.** An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a manifold writer; a copying machine; also, a kind of pantograph for making two or more copies at once. **2.** One who copies or imitates another. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **3.** In bibliography, a collection of different works. *Rare.* **4.** A writer of many publications, esp. on various subjects. **5.** A myograph.

pol'y-graph'ic (-grăf'Ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *polygraphique.*]
pol'y-graph'i-cal (-Ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Writing much, or treating of many subjects. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** Pert. to, or used in, polygraphy; as, a *polygraphic* device. **3.** Done or made with a polygraph; as, a *polygraphic* copy. **4.** Being a copy or imitation. **5.** Designating a method of copying or duplicating oil paintings by a chemical and mechanical process devised by Joseph Booth near the end of the 18th century.

po-lyg'ra-phy (pō-lĭg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυγραφία: cf. F. *polygraphie.*] **1.** A system of secret writing or cipher; art of writing, or of deciphering, various ciphers. *Obs.* **2.** Much or various writing; writing of many books. *Now R.* **3.** The art or practice of using a polygraph. **4.** Art or method of making polygraphic copies of pictures.

po-lyg'y-nous (-lĭj'Ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having many styles. **2.** Practicing, pertaining to, or characterized by, polygyny.

po-lyg'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. γυνή woman, wife.] The state or practice of having several wives at the same time; marriage to several wives, as among various savages.

pol'y-ha'lite (pŏl'Ĭ-hā'lĭt), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἅλς salt.] *Min.* A mineral usually in fibrous masses, of a brick-red color due to iron, but consisting essentially of sulphates of calcium, magnesium, and potassium, $2CaSO_4 \cdot MgSO_4 \cdot K_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

pol'y-he'dral (pŏl'Ĭ-hē'drăl) } *a.* [See POLYHE-
pol'y-hed'ri-cal (-hĕd'rĭ-kăl ; -hē'drĭ-) } DRON.] *Geom.* Having many faces, as a solid; relating to a polyhedron.

polyhedral angle, the continuous angular space bounded by three or more planes meeting in a point. — **p. functions,** *Math.*, algebraic functions characterized by finite polyhedral groups of substitutions.

pol'y-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drä). [NL., fr. Gr. πολύεδρος with many seats or sides; πολύς + ἕδρα seat, side: cf. F. *polyèdre.*] **1.** *Geom.* A figure or solid formed by many faces or planes. **2.** *Optics.* A polyscope, or multiplying glass. **3.** *Bot.* One of the peculiar angular bodies, with hornlike appendages, into which the megazoöspores of the water net develop and within which new cœnobia are formed.

Pol'y-hym'ni-a (-hĭm'nĭ-ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύμνια; πολύς many + ὕμνος hymn.] *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of oratory and the sacred lyric. See MUSE, *n.*, 1.

pol'y-i-de'ism (-ī-dē'Ĭz'm), *n.* *Psychol.* The simultaneous possession or being of many ideational forms, or of ideas of differing sensuous or motor types. — **pol'y-i-de'ic** (-Ĭk), *a.*

pol'y-lith (pŏl'Ĭ-lĭth), *n.* [*poly-* + *-lith.*] *Archæol.* A megalithic structure of several or many stones, as a dolmen or a stone circle, usually in the form of a single cell, and dating mainly from Neolithic times. Cf. MONOLITH, 1.

pol'y-mag'net (-măg'nĕt), *n.* *Elec.* A combination of two or more electromagnets to produce a variable magnetic field.

pol'y-mas'ti-a (-măs'tĭ-ä), **pol'y-mas'ty** (pŏl'Ĭ-măs'tĭ), *n.* [NL. *polymastia; poly-* + Gr. μαστός breast.] Condition marked by an abnormally large number of nipples or breasts. — **pol'y-mas'tic** (-măs'tĭk), *a.*

pol'y-mer (pŏl'Ĭ-mĕr), *n.* [See POLYMERIC.] *Chem.* Any of two or more substances interrelated by polymerism; specif., a substance produced from another by polymerization.

pol'y-mer'ic (-mĕr'Ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Chem.* Of the same elements in the same proportions by weight, but having different molecular weights; thus, cyanic acid (CNOH), fulminic acid ($C_2N_2O_2H_2$), and cyanuric acid ($C_3N_3O_3H_3$), are *polymeric* with each other. Cf. ISOMERIC, 1.

po-lym'er-ism (pō-lĭm'ĕr-Ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being polymeric; also, polymerization.

pol'y-mer'i-za'tion (pŏl'Ĭ-mĕr'Ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act or process of changing to a polymeric form of higher molecular weight, as in the formation of paraldehyde from aldehyde; the state resulting from such change.

pol'y-mer-ize (pŏl'Ĭ-mĕr-īz ; pō-lĭm'ĕr-īz), *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* To change into another substance having the same elements in the same proportions, but a higher molecular weight; to subject to, or to undergo, polymerization.

po-lym'er-ous (pō-lĭm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having many parts or members in a whorl. **2.** *Chem.* Polymeric. *Rare.*

pol'y-meth'yl-ene (pŏl'Ĭ-mĕth'Ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of saturated hydrocarbons (C_nH_{2n}), as trimethylene, etc., regarded as methylene groups in ring form.

pol'y-mi'cro-scope (-mī'krō-skōp), *n.* A microscope for the rapid and convenient exchange of objects in the field.

Po-lym'ni-a (pō-lĭm'nĭ-ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύμνια.] **1.** = POLYHYMNIA. **2.** *Bot.* A small genus of American asteraceous herbs, chiefly tropical, distinguished by the large corymbose heads of discoid and radiate yellow or white flowers, the thick achenes without pappus. The two United States species, *P. canadensis* and *P. uvedalia,* are called *leafcup.*

pol'y-morph (pŏl'Ĭ-môrf), *n.* [Gr. πολύμορφος multiform; πολύς many + μορφή form.] **1.** *Biol.* A polymorphous organism, or one of the several forms of such an organism. **2.** *Cryst.* A substance crystallizable in several distinct forms; also, any one of these forms. Cf. ALLOMORPH.

pol'y-mor'phism (pŏl'Ĭ-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being polymorphous; as: **a** *Cryst.* = PLEOMORPHISM **a.** **b** *Biol.* (1) Capability of assuming different forms; capability of wide variation. (2) Existence of a species in several forms independent of the variations of sex, as in certain butterflies whose broods, appearing at different seasons, differ in size or color, or both, or in ants and termites, in which different castes (workers, soldiers, etc.) exist.

pol'y-mor'pho-nu'cle-ar (-fō-nū'klē-är), *n.* [See POLYMORPHOUS ; NUCLEAR.] *Biol.* Designating the commonest type (normally about 72 per cent of the total number) of leucocytes in human blood. They have an irregular, deeply lobed, or often almost completely divided, nucleus.

pol'y-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-morphous.*] Having, or assuming, various forms, characters, or styles; as: **a** *Cryst.* = PLEOMORPHIC. **b** *Biol.* Having, or occurring in, several distinct forms; — opposed to *monomorphic.*

po'ly-moun'tain, *n.* [L. *montanus,* neut. *montanum,* of a mountain. See POLY.] **a** = POLY, *n.* **b** The related *Teucrium montanum,* formerly called *Polium montanum.* **c** The European scrophulariaceous plant *Bartsia alpina.*

pol'y-myth'y (pŏl'Ĭ-mĭth'Ĭ), *n.* [See POLY- ; MYTH.] The inclusion of many or several stories in one narrative or other imaginative writing. — **pol'y-myth'ic** (-mĭth'Ĭk), *a.*

Pol'y-nem'i-dæ (-nĕm'Ĭ-dē ; -nē'mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. νῆμα thread.] *Zoöl.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes allied to the mullets (Mugilidæ) but having the pectoral fin divided into two parts, the upper much like an ordinary fin and the lower composed of several separate, slender, threadlike rays, whence the species are called *threadfin.* They abound on the sandy shores of warm seas. Many are valued for food and some yield isinglass. The type genus, **Pol'y-ne'mus** (-nē'mŭs), is a small one, most of the species belonging to *Polydactylus.* — **pol'y-ne'mid** (-mĭd), *a. & n.* — **pol'y-ne'moid** (-moid), *a. & n.*

Pol'y-ne'sian (-nē'shăn ; -zhăn), *a.* [From *Polynesia,* F. *Polynésie* (Oxf. E. D.; Gr. πολύς many + νῆσος island.] Of or pertaining to Polynesia or the Polynesians.

Polynesian chestnut, the edible kidney-shaped seed of a Polynesian fabaceous tree (*Bocoa edulis*). Also, the tree itself. — **P. region,** *Zoögeog.*, a terrestrial division including the smaller tropical Pacific islands. It is included by some in the Australian region, when it is called the **Polynesian subregion.** It is without indigenous land mammals except bats.

Pol'y-ne'sian, *n.* **1.** A member of a race of mankind widespread throughout Oceania; specif.: **a** Broadly, a member of any of the brown races of Malaysia, Melanesia, Micronesia, or Polynesia. (Cf. MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.) **b** A member of any of the brown populations of Micronesia, Polynesia, and parts of Melanesia; or, specif., one of the native race of these groups, found pure chiefly in Polynesia. The Polynesians are variously held to be a branch of the Malay race, an offshoot of an early Asiatic Caucasian or Caucasoid race (cf. AINU, INDONESIAN), or a mixed race having a Melanesian as well as a Malay and Caucasoid strain. That Papuan and Melanesian elements enter into some of the Polynesian groups, doubtless accounts for the inferiority of the common type to the noble, or chieftain, type. The pure type is tall and statuesque, of brown or olive complexion, with wavy brown or black hair. The features are nearly Caucasian, though heavy in the lower classes. The Polynesians are cheerful, courageous, cleanly, gentle, and dignified, of keen artistic sense and highly poetical imagination, but are often indolent, lascivious, and formerly were nearly all cannibals. Tattooing is widespread, developed almost as an art among the Maoris and Marquesans. They are the most expert of primitive navigators. The taboo (which see) is the most famous of their social institutions. Of pure Polynesians the foremost are the Hawaiians, Maoris, Marquesans, Samoans, Tahitians, and Tongans. Cf. MELANESIAN, MICRONESIAN. **2.** The Polynesian language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

po-lyn'i-a (pō-lĭn'Ĭ-ä), *n.* [Russ. *polyn'ya* a large hole cut in ice, an open, unfrozen place in water.] An open, or ice-free, space in the midst of an expanse of ice, as in a river, lake, or sea; — used esp. by navigators of the polar seas.

Pol'y-ni'ces, Pol'y-nei'ces (pŏl'Ĭ-nī'sēz), *n.* [L. *Polynices,* Gr. Πολυνείκης.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Œdipus. He was slain in the war against his brother Eteocles and his uncle Creon for possession of Thebes. See ETEOCLES, ANTIGONE.

pol'y-no'mi-al (pŏl'Ĭ-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [*poly-* + *-nomial,* as in *monomial, binomial.*] **1.** *Alg.* An expression of two or more terms, as $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$. **2.** *Biol.* A technical name of a plant or animal consisting of a descriptive phrase of more than three words, as those in use before the binomial nomenclature. — **pol'y-no'mi-al-ism** (-Ĭz'm), *n.* — **pol'y-no'mi-al-ist,** *n.*

pol'y-no'mi-al, *a.* **1.** *Chiefly Math.* Containing many terms; multinomial; as, the *polynomial* theorem. **2.** *Biol.* Consisting of many names or terms.

po-lyg'e-nism (pō-lĭj'ē-nĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Polygenesis. — **po-lyg'e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **pol'y-ge-nis'tic** (pŏl'Ĭ-jē-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **po-lyg'e-ny** (pō-lĭj'ē-nĭ), *n.*

pol'y-gloss'sa-ry, *n.* A glossary in several languages.

pol'y-glot'tal (pŏl'Ĭ-glŏt'ăl), *a.* Polyglottous. — **pol'y-glot'tally,** *adv.*

pol'y-glot'ted (pŏl'Ĭ-glŏt'ĕd), } [*a.* Polyglot.]
pol'y-glot'tic, *a.* Polyglottous.

pol'y-glot'tism (pŏl'Ĭ-glŏt'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

pol'y-glot'tist, *n.* One versed in many languages; a polyglot.

Pol'y-go-na'les (pŏl'Ĭ-gō-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See POLYGONACEÆ.

Pol'y-gon'a-tum (-gŏn'ä-tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *polygonaton* Solomon's-seal, Gr. πολυγόνατον knotgrass; πολύς many + γόνυ, γόνατος, knee.] *Bot.* Syn. of SALOMONIA.

pol'y-go-neu'tic (pŏl'Ĭ-gō-nū'tĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. γονεύειν to beget.] *Zoöl.* Having several broods in a season. — **pol'y-go-neu'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

pol'y-gon'ic (-gŏn'Ĭk), *a.* Polygonal. — **pol'y-gon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pol'y-gon-oid, *n.* [*polygon* + *-oid.*] A polyhedron.

po-lyg'o-nous (pō-lĭg'ō-nŭs), *a.* Polygonal.

po-lyg'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *polygonium.*] Any plant of the genus *Polygonum,* esp. *P. aviculare.*

Pol'y-gor'di-us (pŏl'Ĭ-gôr'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See POLY- ; GORDIUS.] *Zoöl.* The best-known genus of marine worms of the group Archianellida.

pol'y-graf, po-lyg'ra-fy. Polygraph; polygraphy. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'y-gram (pŏl'Ĭ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πολύγραμμος marked with many stripes.] A figure determined by many lines. *Rare.* — **pol'y-gram-mat'ic** (-grä-măt'Ĭk), *a.* [many grooves in.]

pol'y-groove', *v. t.* To make

pol'y-gy-næ'cial. Var. of POLYGYNECIAL.

pol'y-gy-nai'ky (pŏl'Ĭ-jĭ-nī'kĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. γυνή, γυναικός, woman.] Polygyny. *Rare.*

Pol'y-gyn'i-a (-jĭn'Ĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGYNY.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with more than twelve styles.

pol'y-gyn'i-an (-ăn), *a.* — **pol'y-gyn** (pŏl'Ĭ-jĭn), *n.*

pol'y-gyn'ic (-jĭn'Ĭk), **pol'y-gyn'i-ous** (-Ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Polygynous.

po-lyg'y-nist (pō-lĭj'Ĭ-nĭst), *n.* A practicer or advocate of polygyny.

pol'y-gy-nos'cial (pŏl'Ĭ-jĭ-nē'shăl), *a.* *Bot.* Of several or many united gynœcia, as a collective fruit. [Polycyclic.]

pol'y-gy'ral (-jī'răl), *a.* *Zoöl.*

pol'y-hæ'mi-a, *or* **-he'mi-a** (-hē'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] Polyæmia.

pol'y-hed'ric (-hĕd'rĭk ; -hē'drĭk), **pol'y-he'drous** (-hē'drŭs), *a.* Polyhedral.

pol'y-his'tor (-hĭs'tôr), *or* **-his'to'ri-an,** *n.* [Gr. πολυΐστωρ very learned.] One of great learning. — **pol'y-his-tor'ic** (-hĭs-tôr'Ĭk), *a.* — **pol'y-his'to-ry,** *n.* *Rare.*

pol'y-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *hydroxyl.*] Containing more than one hydroxyl group.

pol'y-i-dro'sis (-Ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See POLY- ; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Excessive perspiration.

pol'y-i'o-ide. *n.* See POLY-.

pol'y-lam'i-nat'ed, *a.* See POLY-.

pol'y-lep'i-dous (pŏl'Ĭ-lĕp'Ĭ-dŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. λεπίς scale.] Many-scaled. *Rare.*

pol'y-lith'ic (-lĭth'Ĭk), *a.* Composed of several or many stones.

po-lyl'o-gy (pō-lĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυλογία; πολύς + λόγος discourse.] Garrulity. *Rare.*

po-lyl'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [*poly-* + L. *loquens,* p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Garrulous. *R.*

Pol'y-mas'ti-ga (pŏl'Ĭ-măs'tĭ-gä), **Pol'y-mas-tig'i-da** (-mă-stĭj'Ĭ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. μάστιξ, μάστιγος, whip.] *Zoöl.* A group of flagellate protozoans having several flagellæ. — **pol'y-mas'ti-gate** (-măs'tĭ-gāt), **pol'y-mas'ti-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

pol'y-mas'tism (-măs'tĭz'm), *n.* Polymastia.

Pol'y-mas'to-don (-măs'tō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See POLY- ; MASTODON.] *Paleon.* A genus of multituberculate American Mesozoic mammals. — **pol'y-mas'to-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

pol'y-math (pŏl'Ĭ-măth), *n.* [Gr. πολυμαθής knowing much.] A polyhistor.

pol'y-math'ic (-mĭth'Ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having, polymathy.

po-lym'a-thist (pō-lĭm'ä-thĭst), *n.* A polymath. *Obs.*

po-lym'a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυμαθία; πολύς + μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν, learn.] Varied learning.

pol'y-ma'zi-a (-mā'zĭ-ä), *n* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. μαζός breast.] Polymastia.

pol'y-me'li-a (pŏl'Ĭ-mē'lĭ-ä), **po-lym'e-ly** (pō-lĭm'ē-lĭ ; pŏl'Ĭ-mē'lĭ), *n.* [NL. *polymelia; poly-* + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Teratol.* State of having supernumerary limbs. — **pol'y-me'li-an** (pŏl'Ĭ-mē'lĭ-ăn), *a.*

po-lym'er-ide (pō-lĭm'ĕr-īd ; -Ĭd ; 184), *n.* Also -id. *Chem.* = POLYMER.

pol'y-met'a-mer'ic (pŏl'Ĭ-mĕt'ä-mĕr'Ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having, or pert. to, more than one metamere.

po-lym'e-ter (pō-lĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*poly-* + *-meter.*] **1.** A combination on one mount, or stand, of various meteorological instruments. [instruments.] **2.** Any of various measuring

pol'y-me-to'chi-a (pŏl'Ĭ-mē-tō'kĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. μετοχή a participle.] The use of many participles or participial constructions. — **pol'y-me-toch'ic** (-tŏk'Ĭk), *a.*

pol'y-mite, *a.* [L. *polymitus,* fr. Gr. πολύμιτος consisting of many threads; πολύς + μίτος thread.] Many-colored. *Obs.*

pol'y-mix, *a.* [F. (Rabelais) *polymixe,* L. *polymixos;* Gr. πολύς + μύξα lamp nozzle.] Having many wicks. *Obs.*

Pol'ym-nes'tor (pŏl'Ĭ-m-nĕs'tôr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολυμνήστωρ.] See HECUBA.

pol'ym-nite (pŏl'Ĭ-m-nīt), *n.* [Gr. πολύμυιος full of moss.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines so disposed as to suggest rivers, marshes, etc.

po-lym'ny, *n.* [From POLYMNIA.] Sacred song. *Obs.*

pol'y-mor'phe-an (pŏl'Ĭ-môr'fē-ăn), **pol'y-mor'phic** (-m ô r'fĭk), *a.* Polymorphous.

pol'y-mor-phis'tic (-m ô r-fĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to polymorphism.

pol'y-mor-pho'sis (-m ô r-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See POLY- ; MORPHOSIS.] *Zoöl.* Structural without functional differentiation.

pol'y-mor'phy (pŏl'Ĭ-môr'fĭ), *n.* Polymorphism.

Pol'y-my-a'ri-a (-mī-ā'rĭ-ä ; 115), **Pol'y-my-a'ri-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of nematode worms comprising those forms in which many muscle cells are seen in a transverse section.

pol'y-my-a'ri-an (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pol'y-my'o-di (-mĭ'ō-dĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + *myo-* + Gr. ᾠδή song.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned group of birds nearly equivalent to *Acromyodi.* — **pol'y-my-o'di-an** (-mĭ-ō'dĭ-ăn), **pol'y-my'o-dous** (-mĭ'ō-dŭs), *a.*

pol'y-my'oid (-mĭ'oid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having many syringeal muscles; polymyodian.

pol'y-m-y'o-si'tis, *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + *myositis.*] Inflammation of several muscles at once.

pol'y-ne'sic (-nē'sĭk ; -nēs'Ĭk), *a.* [Cf. POLYNESIAN.] *Med.* Occurring in different spots or in sporadic patches.

pol'y-neu'ral (-nū'răl), *a.* Receiving branches from two or more spinal nerves; — said of muscles.

pol'y-neu-ri'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuritis of several nerves.

Po-lyn'o-ē (pō-lĭn'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Πολύνοη, daughter of Nereus and Doris.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine annelid worms having the back covered with two rows of scales or elytra.

pol'y-nome (pŏl'Ĭ-nōm), *a. & n.* = POLYNOMIAL. *Rare.*

pol'y-no'mi-al-ism (-nō'mĭ-ăl-Ĭz'm), *n.* A system of nomenclature using polynomials.

pol'y-nom'ic (-nŏm'Ĭk), *a.* Polynomial. *Rare.*

pol'y-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klē-är), *a.*, **pol'y-nu'cle-ate** (-āt), **pol'y-nu'cle-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **pol'y-nu-cle'o-lar,** *a.* See POLY-.

Po-ly'o-don (pō-lĭ'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the paddlefish. It is the type of a family, **Pol'y-o-don'ti-dæ** (pŏl'Ĭ-ō-dŏn'tĭ-dē), containing also the genus *Psephurus* of China. — **pol'y-o-dont'** (pŏl'Ĭ-ō-dŏnt'), **pol'y-o-don'toid** (-dŏn'toid), *a. & n.*

pol'y-o-don'tal (pŏl'Ĭ-ō-dŏn'tăl), *a.* [*poly-* + *-odont* + *-al.*] *Elec.* Designating, or pert. to, a winding having several separate armature teeth per pole per phase. Cf. MONODONTAL.

pol'y-o-don'ti-a (-shĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The occurrence of an abnormal number of teeth.

pol′y-o′pi-a (pŏl′ĭ-ō′pĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; -OPIA.] *Med.* An eye disease characterized by multiple vision.

pol′y-ose (pŏl′ĭ-ōs), *n.* [*poly-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any of the more complex carbohydrates, including starch, dextrin, and cellulose, apparently formed by union of molecules of the simpler carbohydrates (monoses and bioses).

pol′yp (pŏl′ĭp), *n.* [L. *polypus*, Gr. πολυπους, πολύποδος, lit., many-footed; πολύς many + πούς, ποδός, foot: cf. F. *polype.* See POLY-, FOOT; cf. POLYPODE, POLYPUS, POULP.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** An octopus. *Obs.* **b** An invertebrate belonging to, and of the type most characteristic of, the Cœlenterata, having typically a hollow cylindrical body with walls of ectoderm and endoderm cells, closed and attached at one end, and opening at the other by a central mouth surrounded by tentacles, which are usually armed with nematocysts and serve in taking its prey. The genus *Hydra* (which see) consists of typical polyps. The sea anemones afford other examples of simple polyps; the hydroids and corals, examples of compound polyps. **c** In old or careless usage, any of various other invertebrates having more or less superficial resemblance to the true polyps in form, position of mouth, tentacles, etc., as polyzoans, crinoids, rotifers, compound ascidians, etc. **2.** *Med.* = POLYPUS, 2.

pol′y-pa-ry (pŏl′ĭ-pā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Zoöl.* The common investing structure or tissue in which the polyps of corals and other compound forms are embedded; a polypidom. — **pol′y-pa′ri-an** (-pā′rĭ-*ă*n; 115), *a.*

pol′y-pep′tide (-pĕp′tīd; -tĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-tid.** [G. *polypeptid.* See POLY-; PEPTONE.] *Chem.* Any of a group of substances formed synthetically by union of several amino acids. They resemble the proteids. Cf. DIPEPTIDE.

pol′y-pet′al-ous (-pĕt′*ă*l-*ŭ*s), *a.* *Bot.* Consisting of, or having, the petals separate or not united; choripetalous; — said of a flower or corolla. — **pol′y-pet′al-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

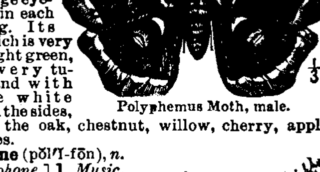
pol′y-pha′gi-a (-fā′jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολυφαγία excess in eating.] **a** *Med.* Abnormal hunger; bulimia. **b** *Zoöl.* Ability to subsist on various kinds of food.

po-lyph′a-gous (pō-lĭf′*ȧ*-g*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *polyphagus*, Gr. πολυφάγος; πολύς + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, many kinds of food; also, rarely, voracious.

pol′y-phase (pŏl′ĭ-fāz), *a.* [*poly-* + *-phase.*] *Elec.* Having or producing two or more phases; multiphase; as, a *polyphase* machine; a *polyphase* current. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.

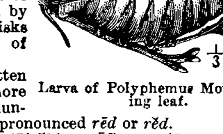
Pol′y-phe′mus (pŏl′ĭ-fē′m*ŭ*s), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύφημος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Cyclops, who, as related in the Odyssey, imprisoned Odysseus and his companions in a cavern and devoured two of the company daily, until Odysseus made him drunk, and blinded him by piercing his eye with a sharp, heated pole. The prisoners then escaped from the cave by clinging to the bellies of the Cyclops's sheep as he drove them out to pasture. See GALATEA **a**.

Pol′y-phe′mus moth. A very large American silkworm moth (*Telea polyphemus*) of a yellowish or brownish color, with a large eyelike spot in each hind wing. Its larva, which is very large, bright green, with silvery tubercles, and with oblique white stripes on the sides, feeds on the oak, chestnut, willow, cherry, apple, and other trees.



Polyphemus Moth, male.

pol′y-phone (pŏl′ĭ-fōn), *n.* [*poly* + *-phone.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** An obsolete lutelike instrument. **b** A kind of large music box which by means of perforated disks can play a number of tunes. **2.** A character or written sign representing more than one sound or pronunciation, as *ea* in *read*, pronounced *rēd* or *rĕd.*



Larva of Polyphemus Moth, eating leaf.

pol′y-phon′ic (-fŏn′ĭk; -fō′nĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος; πολύς many + φωνή sound: cf. F. *polyphone.*] **1.** Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices. **2.** *Phon.* Having more than one phonetic value; as, Assyrian *polyphonic* characters. **3.** *Music.* **a** Pert. to, or characterized by, polyphony; — opposed to *homophonic* or *monodic.* **b** Capable of giving more than one tone at a time, as the organ or harp.

pol′y-pho′nist (pŏl′ĭ-fō′nĭst; pō-lĭf′ō-), *n.* **1.** A proficient in the art of multiplying sounds; a ventriloquist. **2.** *Music.* One skilled in polyphony; a contrapuntist.

po-lyph′o-ny (pō-lĭf′ō-nĭ; pŏl′ĭ-fō′nĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυφωνία.] **1.** Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo. **2.** *Phon.* Representation of more than one sound or sound combination by means of the same written character. **3.** *Music.* Composition in simultaneous and harmonizing but melodically independent and individual voice parts; contrapuntal composition; — opposed to *homophony*, in which a prominent melody is given to one part only, the others filling out the harmony. See COUNTERPOINT.

pol′y-pho′tal (pŏl′ĭ-fō′t*ă*l) } *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] *Elec.* Pertaining to
pol′y-phote (pŏl′ĭ-fōt) } or designating arc lamps so constructed that more than one can be used on a single circuit.

pol′y-phy-let′ic (-fī-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. φυλή clan, φυλέτης one of the same clan.] Pertaining to, or derived from, more than one original or ancestral type, as a group of descendants of several distinct forms; polygenetic; — opposed to *monophyletic.* — **pol′y-phy-let′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol′y-phyl′lous (-fĭl′*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. πολύφυλλος; πολύς many + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Many-leaved; as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth. — **pol′y-phyl′ly** (pŏl′ĭ-fĭl′ĭ), *n.*

pol′y-phy′o-dont (-fī′ō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. πολυφυής manifold + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having several or many sets of teeth in succession, as sharks; — distinguished from *monophyodont* and *diphyodont.* — *n.* A polyphyodont animal.

Pol′y-pi (pŏl′ĭ-pī), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYP.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a class of invertebrates more or less exactly corresponding to Anthozoa, or to the modern class Actinozoa together with the hydroids and the Polyzoa.

pol′y-pite (-pīt), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** One of the zooids, or polyps, of a coral, hydroid, or siphonophore; — often restricted to the feeding zooids or hydranths as distinguished from dactylozooids or other modified or degenerate zooids. **b** Sometimes, the manubrium of a hydroid medusa. **2.** *Paleon.* A fossil coral. *Obs.*

Pol′y-po′di-a′ce-æ (-pō′dĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYPODIUM.] *Bot.* A family of ferns of over 100 genera and 3,000 species, or about four fifths of all known ferns, having erect or creeping rootstocks with scattered or clustere fronds, the fertile bearing annulate stalked sporangia disposed in sori. Among the genera are *Polypodium*, *Asplenium*, *Adiantum*, *Acrostichum*, *Pteris*, *Gymnopteris*, and *Dryopteris.* — **pol′y-po′di-a′ceous** (-sh*ŭ*s), *a.*

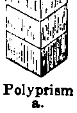
Pol′y-po′di-um (-pō′dĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πολυπόδιον, dim. of πολύπους. See POLYP; cf. POLYPODA.] *Bot.* A genus of ferns, the polypodies, typifying the family Polypodiaceæ, and distinguished by the roundish naked sori. Of the 500 species, about 10 are found in the United States.

pol′y-po′dy (-pō′dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). Any plant of the genus *Polypodium.* *P. vulgare* is the common polypody.

Pol′y-po-ra′ce-æ (-pō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYPORUS.] *Bot.* A family of pore-bearing basidiomycetous fungi of the order Agaricales; the polypores, or bracket fungi. They have a soft texture when young, but commonly become firm, corky, or woody with age. They often form bracketlike growths on trees, whence the name *shelf fungus.* **Po-lyp′o-rus** (pō-lĭp′ō-r*ŭ*s) is the type and principal genus. — **pol′y-po-ra′ceous** (pŏl′ĭ-pō-rā′sh*ŭ*s), *a.*

pol′y-pous (pŏl′ĭ-p*ŭ*s), *a.* [Cf. F. *polypeux.* See POLYP.] **a** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polypus; affected with polypi. **b** Pertaining to, or like, a polyp.

pol′y-prism (-prĭz′m), *n.* *Optics.* **a** A device for showing differences of refractive and dispersive power, consisting of a series of prisms, identical in size and form, but of different materials (as crown glass, flint glass, etc.), mounted one above another on a common axis. **b** A plano-convex glass with many plane facets on the convex face. Each facet forms an image.



Polyprism a.

Pol′y-pro′to-don′ti-a (pŏl′ĭ-prō′tō-dŏn′shĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + *proto-* + Gr. ὀδούς tooth.] *Zoöl.* One of the two suborders of marsupials. The Polyprotodontia have specialized canines, four to five upper incisors, and two to three lower incisors on each side; it includes the dasyures, thylacine, opossums, bandicoots, and other largely or entirely carnivorous or insectivorous forms. Opp. to *Diprotodontia.* — **pol′y-pro′to-dont** (-prō′tō-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

Po-lyp′ter-us (pō-lĭp′tēr-*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. πτερόν feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of crossopterygian fishes of the larger rivers of tropical Africa. They have an elongate body covered with rhombic enameled scales, and the dorsal fin is represented by a series of finlets. The pectoral fin has the form of a rounded lobe supported on a short arm. Until recently the bichir (which see) was the only known species. With the allied genus *Erpetoichthys* it constitutes a family, **Pol′yp-ter′i-dæ** (pŏl′ĭp-tĕr′ĭ-dē). — **po-lyp′ter-oid** (pō-lĭp′tēr-oid), *a.* & *n.*

pol′yp-to′ton (pŏl′ĭp-tō′tŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-t*ȧ*). [L., fr. Gr. πολύπτωτος having, or being in, many cases; πολύς many + πτῶσις case.] *Rhet.* A figure by which a word is repeated in different cases and inflections, as in Tennyson's line, —"My own heart's heart, and ownest own, farewell."

pol′yp-tych (pŏl′ĭp-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. πολύπτυχος consisting of many folds; πολυς many + πτύξ, πτυχός, fold.] An arrangement of doors, panels, etc., hinged or folding together, and having more parts than a triptych.

pol′y-pus (pŏl′ĭ-p*ŭ*s), *n.; L. pl.* -PI (-pī). [L. See POLYP.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** An octopus. **b** = POLYP, 1 **b**. **2.** *Med.* A tumor, usually with a narrow base, due to hypertrophy of the mucous membrane in the nose, uterus, etc.

pol′y-sac′cha-ride (pŏl′ĭ-săk′*ȧ*-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* Any carbohydrate decomposable by hydrolysis into two or more molecules of simpler carbohydrates; specif., one of those of more complex composition, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, formerly called *amyloses.*

pol′y-scope (pŏl′ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*poly-* + *-scope;* Gr. πολύσκοπος farseeing.] **1.** *Optics.* A multiplying glass. **2.** *Med.* = DIAPHANOSCOPE, 2.

Pol′y-si-pho′ni-a (-sī-fō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *a.* [NL. See POLY-; SIPHON.] *Bot.* A large genus of red algæ having usually a filamentous, much-branched thallus, variable in shape and size.

pol′y-sper′mi-a (-spûr′mĭ-*ȧ*), **pol′y-sper′my** (pŏl′ĭ-spûr′mĭ), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; SPERM.] **a** *Med.* Excessive secretion of semen. **b** Entrance of several spermatozoa to one egg. — **pol′y-sper′mic** (-spûr′mĭk), *a.*

Po-lys′ti-chum (pō-lĭs′tĭ-k*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. στίχος row (of sori).] *Bot.* A rather large genus of polypodiaceous ferns with lanceolate pinnate or bipinnate, often evergreen, fronds, the veins free, the indusia centrally peltate. It includes the Christmas fern and the holly fern.

Pol′y-sto′ma-ta (pŏl′ĭ-stō′m*ȧ*-t*ȧ*; -stŏm′*ȧ*-t*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of PORIFERA. **b** Syn. of TENTACULIFERA. **c** A group coextensive with Polystomatidæ. — **pol′y-stome** (pŏl′ĭ-stōm), *n.*

Pol′y-sto-mat′i-dæ (-stō-măt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of parasitic trematode worms having at the posterior end a group of strong suckers and usually a pair of chitinous hooks. The type genus is *Polystomum*, infesting the bladder of frogs and nasal or buccal cavity of turtles, etc.

pol′y-style (pŏl′ĭ-stīl), *a.* [Gr. πολύστυλος with many columns. See POLY-; STYLE.] *Arch.* Having many columns; — said of a building, esp. of an interior part or court; as, a *polystyle* hall. — *n.* A polystyle hall or edifice.

pol′y-sul′phide (-s*ŭ*l′fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A sulphide having two or more atoms of sulphur in the molecule; — opposed to *monosulphide.*

pol′y-syl-lab′ic (-sĭ-lăb′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. πολυσύλλαβος; πο-
pol′y-syl-lab′i-cal (-ĭ-k*ă*l) } λύς + συλλαβή syllable: cf. F. *polysyllabique.*] Having, or characterized by, polysyllables; esp., of a word, having more than three syllables. — **pol′y-syl-lab′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol′y-syl′la-bism (-sĭl′*ȧ*-bĭz′m), *n.* The quality or state of being polysyllabic; use of polysyllables.

pol′y-syl′la-ble (pŏl′ĭ-sĭl′*ȧ*-b′l), *n* A polysyllabic word; — words of one, two, or three syllables being called respectively *monosyllables*, *dissyllables*, and *trisyllables.*

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pol′y-om′ma-tous (-ŏm′*ȧ*-t*ŭ*s), *a* [*poly-* + Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, the eye.] Having many eyes.

pol′y-on′o-mous (-ŏn′ō-m*ŭ*s), *a.* Polyonymous. [onymy.]

pol′y-on′o-my (-mĭ), *n.* Poly-

pol′y-o-nym′ (pŏl′ĭ-ō-nĭm′), *n.* **1.** A synonym. *R. Oxf. E. D.* **2.** A polynomial name or term. — **pol′y-on′y-mal** (-ŏn′ĭ-m*ă*l), **pol′y-o-nym′ic** (-ō-nĭm′ĭk), *a.* — **pol′y-on′y-mist** (-ŏn′ĭ-mĭst), *n*

pol′y-on′y-my (-ŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυωνυμία a multitude of names.] **a** Use of a variety of names for one person or object. **b** Polynomialism.

pol′y-on′y-mous (-m*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. πολυώνυμος; πολύς many + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] **1.** Having many names or titles. **2.** Synonymous. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

pol′y-op′si-a (-ŏp′sĭ-*ȧ*), **pol′y-op′sy** (-ŏp′sĭ), **-o′py** (-ō′pĭ), *n.* [NL. *polyopsia.*] = POLYOPIA.

pol′y-o-ra′ma (-ō-rä′m*ȧ*), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ὅραμα a sight, view.] A view of many objects; also, a sort of panorama with dissolving views. [organs.]

pol′y-or-gan′ic, *a.* Having many

pol′y-par′e-sis (-păr′ē-sĭs; -p*ȧ*-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = GENERAL PARESIS.

pol′y-pa′ri-a (-pā′rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), **pol′y-pa′ri-um** (-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A polypary.

po-lyp′a-rous (pō-lĭp′*ȧ*-r*ŭ*s), *a.* [*poly-* + *-parous.*] Polytocous.

pol′ype (pŏl′ĭp). Var. of POLYP.

pol-yp′e-an (pŏl-ĭp′ē-*ă*n), *a* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or like, a polyp or polyps. — *n.* A polyp.

pol′y-ped, *a.* [*poly-* + *-ped.*] Having many feet. — *n.*

pol′y-pet′al, *a.* *Bot.* Polypetalous. — *n.* Polypetalous plant.

Pol′y-pet′a-læ (-pĕt′*ȧ*-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYPETALOUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of CHORIPETALÆ.

pol′y-phage (pŏl′ĭ-fāj), *n.* [Cf F. *polyphage.* See POLY-; -PHAGOUS.] One who eats much or many kinds of food. *Obs. or Humorous.* — **pol′y-pha′gi-an** (-fā′jĭ-*ă*n), **po-lyph′a-gist** (pō-lĭf′*ȧ*-jĭst). *n.* *Obs. or R.*

pol′y-pha′gi-an, **pol′y-phag′ic** (-făj′ĭk), *a.* Polyphagous.

po-lyph′a-gy (pō-lĭf′*ȧ*-jĭ), *n.* Polyphagia.

pol′y-phar′ma-cy (pŏl′ĭ-fär′m*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. φαρμακεία the using of medicine, fr. φάρμακον medicine: cf. F. *polypharmacie*] *Med.* The administration of too many medicines. — **pol′y-phar′ma-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

pol′y-phas′al (pŏl′ĭ-fāz′*ă*l), *a.* *Elec.* Of or pert. to a polyphase system; polyphase.

pol′y-phas′er (pŏl′ĭ-fāz′ēr), *n.* *Elec.* A polyphase machine; a multiphaser.

Pol′y-pheme (-fēm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Polyphème.*] The Cyclops Polyphemus; hence [*l. c.*], a giant. — **pol′y-phe′mi-an** (-fē′mĭ-*ă*n), **pol′y-phem′ic** (-fĕm′ĭk), **pol′y-phe′mous** (-fē′m*ŭ*s), *a.*

pol′y-phlœs-bœ′an (-flĕs-bē′*ă*n), **pol′y-phlois-boi′an** (-flois-boi′*ă*n), *a.* Also **pol′u-phlois-boi′an**, etc. [Gr. πολύφλοισβος.] Loud-roaring; — applied to the sea by Homer.

pol′y-pho′bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Pantophobia.

pol′y-pho′ni-a (pŏl′ĭ-fō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] = POLYPHONY.

pol′y-pho′ni-an, *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος.] Many-voiced. *Obs.*

pol′y-phon′i-cal (-fŏn′ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Polyphonic. *Rare.*

pol′y-pho′nism (pŏl′ĭ-fō′nĭz′m; pō-lĭf′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* Polyphony.

pol′y-pho′ni-um (pŏl′ĭ-fō′nĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* A polyphonic composition.

po-lyph′o-nous (pō-lĭf′ō-n*ŭ*s), *a.* = POLYPHONIC.

pol′y-phore (pŏl′ĭ-fōr; 201), *n.* [*poly-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A torus bearing numerous ovaries. *R*

pol-yp′i-an (pŏl-ĭp′ĭ-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to a polyp. *Rare.*

pol′y-pide (pŏl′ĭ-pīd; -pĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the individual zooids of a polyzoan colony.

po-lyp′i-dom (pō-lĭp′ĭ-d*ŭ*m; pŏl′ĭ-pĭ-d*ŭ*m), *n.* [*polypus* + Gr. δόμος house.] A polypary.

Pol′y-pif′er-a (pŏl′ĭ-pĭf′ēr-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = POLYPI. — **po-lyp′i-fer** (pō-lĭp′ĭ-fēr), *n.* *Obs.*

pol′y-pif′er-ous (-*ŭ*s), **pol′y-pig′er-ous** (-pĭj′ēr-*ŭ*s), *a.* [*polypus* + *-ferous*, *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing polyps, or polypites.

pol′y-pin′nate, *a.* See POLY-.

Pol′y-pla-coph′o-ra (-pl*ȧ*-kŏf′ō-r*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-; PLACOPHORA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PLACOPHORA. — **pol′y-pla-coph′o-ran** (-r*ă*n), *a.* & *n.* — **pol′y-plac′o-phore** (-plăk′ō-fōr; 201), *n.* — **pol′y-pla-coph′o-rous** (-pl*ȧ*-kŏf′ō-r*ŭ*s), *a.*

pol′y-plas′tic, *a.* *Biol.* Assuming, or able to assume, many forms. [*Obs* & *R*]

po-lyp′la-sy, *n.* = POLYSPAST.

Pol′y-plec′tron (pŏl′ĭ-plĕk′trŏn), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. πλῆκτρον spur, plectrum.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the peacock pheasants. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Music.* An old kind of harpsichord or spinet.

pol′yp-ne′a, **pol′yp-ne′ic.** Vars. of POLYPNŒA, POLYPNŒIC.

pol′yp-nœ′a (pŏl′ĭp-nē′*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. πνοιή, πνοή, a breathing.] *Med.* Rapid respiration; quickness of breathing. — **pol′yp-nœ′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pol′y-pod (pŏl′ĭ-pŏd). Var. of POLYPODY.

pol′y-pod, *a.* [*poly-* + *-pod.*] Having many feet or legs — *n.* A polypod animal.

Po-lyp′o-da (pō-lĭp′ō-d*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any of various groups of animals with numerous feet or footlike parts, as myriapods, polychæte worms, cephalopods, etc. *Obs.*

po-lyp′o-dous (pō-lĭp′ō-d*ŭ*s), *a.* [See POLYP.] = POLYPOD.

pol′yp-oid, **pol′yp-oi′dal**, *a.* [*polyp* + *-oid.*] Resembling a polyp or a polypus.

Pol′y-po-mor′pha (pŏl′ĭ-pō-mōr′f*ȧ*), *n. pl* [NL. See POLYP; -MORPHOUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of Cœlenterata containing the Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, and Actinozoa as distinct from the Ctenophora. — **pol′y-po-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

pol′y-pore (pŏl′ĭ-pōr; 201), *n.* *Bot.* Any species of *Polyporus.*

po-lyp′o-rous (pō-lĭp′ō-r*ŭ*s), *a.* See POLY-. [pous.]

pol′y-pose (pŏl′ĭ-pōs), *a.* Poly-

pol′y-po-tome′ (-tōm′), *n.* [*polypus* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument used in removing polypi.

pol′y-prag′ma-cy (-prăg′m*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.* Polypragmaty. *Rare.*

pol′y-prag-mat′ic (-prăg-măt′ĭk), **pol′y-prag-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* Overbusy; esp., officious. — **pol′y-prag-mat′ic**, *n.* *All Rare.*

pol′y-prag′ma-tism (-prăg′m*ȧ*-tĭz′m), *n.* Polypragmaty. — **pol′y-prag′ma-tist**, *n.* *Both Rare.*

pol′y-prag′ma-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. πραγματεία business.] State of being overbusy; esp., officiousness. *Rare.*

pol′y-prag′mon, *n.* [Gr. πολυπράγμων.] A busybody. — **pol′y-prag′mo-net′ic**, *a.* — **pol′y-prag-mon′ic** (-prăg-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* — **pol′y-prag′mon-ist**, *n.* — **pol′y-prag′mon-y**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*

pol′y-pris-mat′ic, *a.* *Cryst.* Exhibiting the faces of more than one prism.

pol′yp-tote (pŏl′ĭp-tōt), *a.* [See POLYPTOTON.] Having many cases. *Rare.* — *n.* A noun having many cases.

pol′y-rhi′zal (pŏl′ĭ-rī′z*ă*l), **pol′y-rhi′zous** (-z*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. πολύρριζος; πολύς many + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* Having many roots, or rootlets.

pol′y-sal′i-cyl′ide, *n.* *Org. Chem.* See SALICYLIDE.

pol′y-sar′ci-a (pŏl′ĭ-sär′shĭ-*ȧ*; -sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [LL. or NL., fr. Gr πολυσαρκία; πολύς much + σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Med* Obesity. — **pol′y-sar′cous** (-k*ŭ*s), *a.*

pol′y-se′mous (-sē′m*ŭ*s), *a.* [L. *polysemus*, Gr. πολύσημος.] Various in meanings.

pol′y-sep′al-ous, *a.* See POLY-.

pol′y-sil′i-cate, *n.* *Chem.* See SILICATE. [SILICIC ACID.]

pol′y-si-lic′ic (-sĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *a.* See

pol′y-si-phon′ic (-sī-fŏn′ĭk), **pol′y-si′pho-nous** (-sī′fō-n*ŭ*s), *a.* *Bot.* Having several siphons.

pol′y-so-mat′ic, *a.* [See POLY-; SOMATIC.] *Geol* Formed of grains; — of mineral aggregates.

pol′y-so-mit′ic (-sō-mĭt′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *somite* + *-ic.*] *Zoöl.* Formed by the coalescence or grouping together of a number of primitively distinct somites

pol′y-spast (pŏl′ĭ-spăst), *n.* [L. *polyspaston*, fr. Gr. πολύσπαστον, fr. πολύσπαστος drawn by several cords.] A kind of windlass with several pulleys; also, an old device for setting dislocated joints. *Obs.*

pol′y-sperm, *n.* *Bot.* A tree with a many-seeded fruit. *Obs.*

pol′y-sper′mal (pŏl′ĭ-spûr′m*ă*l), **pol′y-sper′mous** (-m*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. πολύσπερμος; πολύς many + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* Having many seeds.

pol′y-spored (-spōrd; 201), **pol′y-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), **po-lys′po-rous** (pō-lĭs′pō-r*ŭ*s; pŏl′ĭ-spō′r*ŭ*s), *a* Having many spores.

pol′y-stach′y-ous (-stăk′ĭ-*ŭ*s), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. στάχυς ear of grain.] *Bot.* Having many spikes

pol′y-ste′lic (-stē′lĭk; -stĕl′ĭk), *a* *Bot.* Having several steles.

pol′y-stem′o-nous (pŏl′ĭ-stĕm′ō-n*ŭ*s; -stē′mō-n*ŭ*s), *a.* [*poly-* + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Having stamens more than double the number of perianth segments.

po-lys′ti-chous (pō-lĭs′tĭ-k*ŭ*s), *a.* [Gr. πολύστιχος See POLY-; STICH.] Arranged in several or many rows.

pol′y-stom′a-tous, *a.* [*poly-* + *-stomatous.*] **a** Having many mouths or openings. **b** Of or pert. to the Polystomata

pol′y-stome (pŏl′ĭ-stōm), *a.* [Gr. πολύστομος many-mouthed; πολύς + στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl* Polystomatous.

pol′y-sto′mi-um (-stō′mĭ-*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. στόμα mouth] *Zoöl* Any of the pores which collectively represent the mouth in certain jellyfishes.

Po-lys′to-mum (pō-lĭs′tō-m*ŭ*m), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See POLYSTOMATIDÆ. [= POLYSTYLE.]

pol′y-sty′lar (pŏl′ĭ-stī′l*ȧ*r), *a.*

pol′y-sty′lous (-l*ŭ*s), *a.* *Bot.* Having many styles.

pol′y-sul′phu-ra′tion (-s*ŭ*l′fū-rā′sh*ŭ*n), **pol′y-sul′phu-ri-za′tion** (-rĭ-zā′sh*ŭ*n; -rī-zā′-), *n.* Formation of polysulphides.

pol′y-sul′phu-ret, *n.* *Chem.* A polysulphide. *Obsoles.*

pol′y-syl-lab′i-cism (pŏl′ĭ-sĭ-lăb′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Polysyllabism.

pol′y-syl′la-bl. Polysyllable. *Ref. Sp.*

pol′y-sym-met′ri-cal (pŏl′ĭ-sĭ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* *Biol.* Divisible into like parts by more than one axial plane; actinomorphic; — applied esp. to flowers. — **pol′y-sym-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pol′y-sym′me-try** (-sĭm′ē-trĭ), *n.*

pol′y-syn′de-ton (-sĭn′dē-tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. σύνδετος bound together.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting in frequent repetition of the conjunction, as, "We have ships and men and money and stores." Opposed to *asyndeton*.

pol′y-syn′the-sism (-thē-sĭz'm), *n.* [See POLY-; SYNTHESIS.] The fusion of many parts in one; specif., the grammatical practice of those languages, as American Indian languages, which combine word elements into a single word which is equivalent to a sentence in other languages. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

pol′y-syn-thet′ic (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* Characterized by polysynthesism. — **polysynthetic twinning.** See TWIN, *n.*, 4.

pol′y-tech′nic (-tĕk′nĭk), *a.* [F. *polytechnique*, Gr. πολύτεχνος; πολύς + τέχνη an art.] Including, or pert. to, many arts and sciences; — applied esp. to schools where many practical branches of art and science are taught, or to exhibitions of machinery and industrial products.

pol′y-tech′nic, *n.* A polytechnic school or institution.

pol′y-the-ism (pŏl′ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. θεός god: cf. F. *polythéisme*.] The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods. — **pol′y-the-ist**, *n.* — **pol′y-the-is′tic** (-thē-ĭs′tĭk), **pol′y-the-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pol′y-the-is′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol′y-thi-on′ic (-thī-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids having more than one atom of sulphur in the molecule, as dithionic acid, etc.

po-lyt′o-cous (pō-lĭt′ō-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυτόκος; πολύς + τόκος offspring.] **1.** *Bot.* Polycarpic. *Obs.* *A. Gray.* **2.** *Zoöl.* Producing many eggs or young at one time.

po-lyt′o-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. τομή a cutting.] *Bot.* Divided into more than two secondary parts or branches; — opp. to *dichotomous*. — **po-lyt′o-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

pol′y-ton′ic (pŏl′ĭ-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *tone*.] *Philol.* Having several pitch tones. See ISOLATING LANGUAGE.

pol′y-tope (pŏl′ĭ-tōp), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. τόπος place.] *Geom.* The analogue in *n*-dimensional geometry of the polygon in plane, and the polyhedron in solid, geometry.

Pol′y-tri-cha′ce-æ (-trĭ-kā′sē-ē), *n.* [NL. See POLYTRICHUM.] *Bot.* A family of acrocarpous mosses, usually large, with simple or branching erect shoots growing from an underground stem, and leaves with the costa bearing longitudinal lamellæ of variable structure. The antheridia are borne in conspicuous terminal rosettes. The family includes many common mosses, the chief genera being *Polytrichum* and *Pogonatum*. — **pol′y-tri-cha′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Po-lyt′ri-chum (pō-lĭt′rĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύτριχος very hairy.] *Bot.* A genus of large terrestrial mosses, the haircap mosses, typifying the Polytrichaceæ, having square or hexagonal capsules.

pol′y-trop′ic (pŏl′ĭ-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *-tropic*.] **1.** Versatile. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** *Math.* **a** Of a curve, turning more than once round a pole. **b** Of a function, multiform; polydromic.

pol′y-tung′stic (-tŭng′stĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of complex acids of tungsten containing more than one atom of that element to the molecule.

pol′y-type (pŏl′ĭ-tīp), *n.* [*poly-* + *-type*: cf. F. *polytype*, a.] *Print.* A cast, or facsimile copy, of an engraved block, matter in type, etc. — **pol′y-type**, *a.*

pol′y-type, *v. t.*; -TYPED (-tīpt); -TYP′ING (-tīp′ĭng). *Print.* To produce a polytype of; as, to *polytype* an engraving.

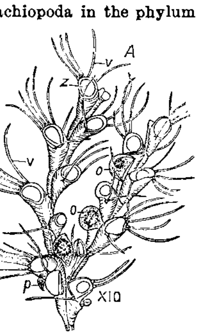
pol′y-typ′ic (-tĭp′ĭk) } *a.* [See POLYTYPE.] Having sev-
pol′y-typ′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } eral or many types or representatives; — opposed to *monotypic*.

pol′y-u′ri-a (-ū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Excessive secretion of urine, either temporary, as in nervous excitement, fevers, hysteria, etc., or permanent, as in diabetes or some forms of kidney disease. — **pol′y-u′ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

pol′y-va′lent (pŏl′ĭ-vā′lĕnt; pō-lĭv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*poly-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENT.] **1.** *Chem.* Multivalent. **2.** Powerful against many poisonous infections. — **pol′y-va′lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

Po-lyx′e-na (pō-lĭk′sē-nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολυξένη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, betrothed to Achilles. At their wedding Paris treacherously slew Achilles, and after the fall of Troy Polyxena was sacrificed to appease his shade. Another story relates that she fell in love with Achilles, fled to the Greeks, and after Achilles's death killed herself on his tomb. See HECUBA.

Pol′y-zo′a (pŏl′ĭ-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + *-zoa*.] **1.** A class of aquatic, mostly marine, animals which reproduce by budding and with few exceptions form permanently attached colonies variously shaped, often branching, and of delicate mosslike character, or flat and incrusting stones, seaweeds, etc. They are also called *Bryozoa*, and are commonly placed with the Brachiopoda in the phylum Molluscoida. The zooids are complex, having an alimentary canal with distinct mouth and anus, surrounded by a body cavity, and a protrusible structure (the *lophophore*) bearing numerous tentacles. The external cuticle may be chitinous or gelatinous, or calcareous and hard. Some forms bear *avicularia*, which are zooids modified into pincerlike, prehensile processes, of uncertain function, sometimes shaped extraordinarily like a bird's head and bill. In others these are wholly or partly replaced by movable spinelike processes called *vibracula*. **2.** An order of Cestoda containing those tapeworms clearly divided into a scolex and proglottids.



One of the Polyzoa (*Bicellaria ciliata*). *o, o* Oœcia; *p* Avicularium; *v, v* Vibracula; *z* Zoœcium.

pol′y-zo′an (pŏl′ĭ-zō′ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Polyzoa; bryozoan. — *n.* **a** One of the Polyzoa. **b** A polypide.

pol′y-zo-a′ri-um (-zō-ā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A polyzoan colony or the supporting skeleton of such a colony. — **pol′y-zo-a′ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pol′y-zo′ic (-zō′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Composed of many zooids. **b** Designating a spore that produces many sporozoites.

pol′y-zome (pŏl′ĭ-zōm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ζῶμα girdle.] *Math.* Any sum of square roots of rational integral functions all of the same degree in rectangular coördinates, as $\sqrt{u} + \sqrt{v} + \ldots$ — **pol′y-zo′mal** (-zō′măl), *a.*

pol′y-zon′al (-zōn′ăl), *a.* Consisting of many zones or rings. **polyzonal lens.** = ECHELON LENS.

pol′y-zo′oid (-zō′oid), *n.* *Zoöl.* A zooid of a polyzoan; a polypide. — *a.* Like, or pert. to, the Polyzoa.

pom′ace (pŭm′ās), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, LL., an apple: cf. OF. *pomache*, LL. *pomacium* cider.] **1. a** The substance of apples, or of similar fruit, crushed by grinding, as in making cider. **b** The substance of anything mashed or crushed to a pulpy mass, as of fish or the castor-oil bean. **2.** The head, entrails, etc., of a sheep. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Po′ma-cen′tri-dæ (pō′mȧ-sĕn′trĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πῶμα a cover + κέντρον a prickle.] *Zoöl.* A family of marine acanthopterygian fishes of the suborder Chromides, distinguished from the Cichlidæ by having only two spines in the anal fin. They are often brilliantly colored, and live almost entirely along the tropical coral reefs. The type genus is **Po′ma-cen′trus** (-trŭs). — **po′ma-cen′trid** (-trĭd), *a. & n.* — **po′ma-cen′troid** (-troid), *a. & n.*

po-ma′ceous (pō-mā′shŭs), *a.* [LL. *pomum* an apple.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the Pomaceæ. **b** Of the nature or appearance of a pome. **2.** Of or pertaining to apples; as, a *pomaceous* harvest.

po-made′ (pō-mād′), *n.* [ME. *pomade*; cf. OF. *pomade* cider, Pr. *pomada*, LL. *pomata*; all fr. L. *pomum* fruit, LL., an apple. Cf. POMATUM.] Cider. *Obs. or Archaic.*

po-made′ (pō-mād′; pō-mäd′; 277), *n.* [F. *pommade*, fr. It. *pomata*, fr. LL. *pomum* apple.] Perfumed ointment, said orig. to have contained apples as an ingredient; esp., a fragrant unguent for the hair; pomatum.

po-made′, *v. t.* To anoint with pomade.

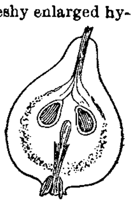
Po′ma-der′ris (pō′mȧ-dĕr′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πῶμα lid, cover + δέρρις skin.] *Bot.* A genus of hoary pubescent rhamnaceous shrubs, confined to Australia and New Zealand. They have many panicled white or yellowish flowers, the ovary partly adnate to the calyx, the stamens exceeding the petals. *P. apetala*, called *hazel*, has fine-grained wood, used by coopers, turners, etc.

po′man-der (pō′măn-dẽr; pō-măn′dẽr; 277), *n.* [Formerly also *pomamber*, *pomeamber* (*Oxf. E. D.*). See POME; AMBER.] **1.** A perfume or mixture of perfumes, formerly often made in a ball, inclosed in a perforated box or bag, and carried on the person, as to guard against infection. **2.** A box to contain such perfume, often apple-shaped.

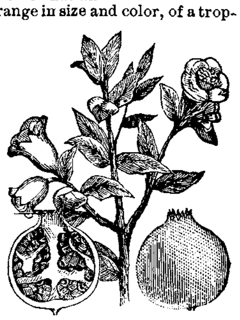
pom′a-rine (pŏm′ȧ-rīn; -rĭn; 183, 277), *a.* [Gr. πῶμα lid + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose: cf. F. *pomarin*.] Designating a jaeger gull (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) of the northern seas. It has the middle tail feathers somewhat elongated and obtuse, and is larger and darker above than the parasitic jaeger.

po-ma′tum (pō-mā′tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *pomum* apple. See POMADE.] A perfumed unguent, esp. for the hair; pomade.

pome (pōm), *n.* [OF. *pome* apple, F. *pomme*, L. *pomum* a fruit. Cf. POMADE.] **1.** *Bot.* A fruit having several cartilaginous, papery, or bony carpels in a fleshy enlarged hypanthium; the characteristic fruit of the apple family (Malaceæ). **2.** A ball or globe, as the mound of dominion; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a ball of silver or other metal filled with hot water and used by the priest to warm his hands. **3.** *Fortif.* = SHOULDER. *Obs.*


Pome of Pear in section, showing two Carpels.

pome-gran′ate (pŏm-grăn′ât; pŏm′grăn′ât; pŭm′-; 277), *n.* [ME. *pomgarnet*, OF. *pome grenate*, F. *grenade*; OF. *pome* apple, F. *pomme* + OF. *grenate*, fr. L. *granata*, fem. of *granatus* grained, having many grains or seeds. See POME; GARNET, GRAIN.] **1. a** The somewhat angular fruit, resembling an orange in size and color, of a tropical Asiatic punicaceous tree (*Punica granatum*). It has a hard rind and many seeds in a crimson pulp of agreeable acid flavor, which is eaten uncooked, and also made into a beverage. The astringent rind has been used in medicine and tanning; this and the flowers yield a red dye. **b** The tree bearing this fruit. **2.** In Australia, a species of caper (*Capparis nobilis*). **3.** An ornament resembling a pomegranate.


Pomegranate. Flowering Branch, and Fruit whole and in section.

pom′e-lo (pŏm′ē-lō), *n.* [Cf. POMPELMOUS.] The grapefruit, or common market variety of the shaddock, having round medium-sized fruits. See SHADDOCK.

Pom′er-a′ni-an (pŏm′ẽr-ā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a province of Prussia on the Baltic Sea.

Pom′er-a′ni-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Pomerania. **2.** One of a breed of medium-sized or small dogs of German origin, with long silky hair forming a ruff or frill about the chest, bushy tail, sharp foxlike muzzle, and pointed ears. Black, white, brown, and other colors are bred. They are intelligent and interesting, but often bad-tempered. Small specimens, under eight pounds, are now preferred as pets. Called also *spitz dog*.

Pomeranian, 2.

po′me-rid′i-an (pō′mē-rĭd′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pomeridianus*.] **1.** Postmeridian. *Obs.* **2.** *Bot.* Blossoming after noon.

po′mey (pō′mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* POMEYS (-mĭz). [Cf. POMMÉ.] *Her.* A roundel vert, — supposed to resemble an apple.

pom′fret (pŏm′frĕt), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. fr. Pg. *pampo* a kind of fish.] **a** A deep-bodied, sooty-black, pelagic spiny-finned fish (*Brama raii*), of the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean, valued for food. The name is extended to other allied fishes. **b** Any of several stromateoid food fishes; esp., the East Indian *Stromateoides argenteus* or *S. cinereus*, resembling the common harvest fish.

Pom′fret (pŏm′frĕt), *or* **pomfret, cake.** A small black flat confection, chiefly licorice, — so called from Pontefract (*colloq. pron.* pŏm′frĕt), Eng., where it originated. *Eng.*

po-mif′er-ous (pō-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pomifer*; *pomum* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing pomes, or applelike fruits.

pom′mée′, pom′mé′ (pō′mā′), *a.* [F. *pommé* grown round or like an apple, p. p. of *pommer* to pome.] *Her.* Having the ends terminating in rounded protuberances or single balls; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

pom′mel (pŭm′ĕl), *n.* [ME. *pomel*, OF. *pomel*, F. *pommeau*, LL. *pomellus*, fr. L. *pomum* fruit, LL. also, an apple. See POME.] **1.** A knob, ball, or globular body, as at the end or top of a finial, pillar, tent pole, dome, cascabel, etc. *Obs.* **2.** Specif.: **a** The knob on the hilt of a sword, saber, or the like, cascabel of a cannon, etc. **b** The crown of the head. *Obs.* **c** A woman's breast. *Obs.* **d** The knoblike protuberance at the front and top of a saddlebow. **3.** *Leather Manuf.* A tool for softening and raising the grain, or one for producing a velvety appearance on fancy leathers. The first is usually a convex wooden float file with a strap handle; the other is usually of cork. **4.** A kind of square-ended stone mason's chisel. *Eng.* **5.** The long-handled bat used in knur and spell. *Eng.*

pom′mel, *v. t.*; -MELED (-ĕld) or -MELLED; -MEL-ING or -MEL-

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pol′y-syl′la-ble, *a.* Polysyllabic.
pol′y-syl′lo-gism (-sĭl′ō-jĭz'm), *n.* A system of syllogisms. — **pol′y-syl′lo-gis′tic** (-jĭs′tĭk), *a.*
pol′y-syn-det′ic (-sĭn-dĕt′ĭk), *a.* Characterized by polysyndeton. — **pol′y-syn-det′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pol′y-syn′the-sis (-sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n.* = POLYSYNTHESISM.
pol′y-syn-thet′i-cal (-sĭn-thĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Polysynthetic. *Rare.* — **pol′y-syn-thet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pol′y-syn-thet′i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*
pol′y-syn′the-tism (-sĭn′thē-tĭz'm), *n.* Polysynthesism.
pol′y-tech′ni-cal (-tĕk′nĭ-kăl), *a.* Polytechnic.
pol′y-tech′nics (-nĭks), *n.* Science of the mechanic arts. *Rare.*
pol′y-ter′pene, *n.* See TERPENE.
Pol′y-tha-la′mi-a (-thȧ-lā′mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYTHALAMOUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** A division of Foraminifera including those having a many-chambered shell, — sometimes including all the Foraminifera. **b** Syn. of TETRABRANCHIATA. — **pol′y-tha-la′mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **pol′y-tha-lam′ic** (-lăm′ĭk), *a.*
pol′y-thal′a-mous (-thăl′ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. θάλαμος a chamber.] Many-chambered.
pol′y-the-ize (pŏl′ĭ-thē-īz), *v. i.* To adhere to, or to inculcate, polytheism.
pol′y-the′li-a (-thē′lĭ-ȧ), **pol′y-the′ly** (-thē′lĭ), *n.* [NL. *polythelia*; *poly-* + Gr. θηλή a nipple.] *Anat.* The occurrence of supernumerary nipples.
pol′y-the′lism (-thē′lĭz'm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. θηλή a nipple.] *Anat.* The state of having more than two nipples. *Rare.*
po-lyth′e-ous, *a.* [Gr. πολύθεος.] Polytheistic. *Obs.*
pol′y-ti-tan′ic, *a.* See POLY-.
po-lyt′o-ky, *n.* [Gr. πολυτοκία.] Fecundity. *Obs. & R.*
pol′y-tone, *n.* [*poly-* + *tone*.] Utterance characterized by varied tone or pitch, as in ordinary speech; — opposed to *monotone*.
pol′y-to′pi-an, *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. τόπος place.] A traveler to many places. *Obs. & R.*
pol′y-trich′i-a (-trĭk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypertrichosis.
po-lyt′ri-chous (pō-lĭt′rĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύτριχος having much hair.] *Zoöl.* Thickly covered with hairs or cilia.
po-lyt′ro-chal (pō-lĭt′rō-kăl), **po-lyt′ro-chous** (-kŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Zoöl.* Having many circles of cilia.
pol′y-troph′ic (pŏl′ĭ-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολυτρόφος nutritious.] **1.** Very nutritious. *Obs.* **2.** *Bacteriol.* Deriving nourishment from more than one organic substance, as pathogenic bacteria.
pol′y-tung′state (-tŭng′stāt), [*n.* See -ATE.]
pol′y-typ′age (pŏl′ĭ-tīp′āj). *n.* Process of making polytypes.
pol′y-typ′al (-ăl), *a.* Polytypic.
pol′y-u-re′sis (-ū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. οὔρησις urination.] *Med.* = POLYURIA.
polyve. † PULLEY.
pol′y-vol′tine (-vŏl′tĭn), *n.* [*poly-* + It. *volta* turn, time. Cf. MULTIVOLTINE.] *Zoöl.* A kind of silkworm producing several broods in a season.
pol′y-zo′a-ry (-zō′ȧ-rĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* A polyzoarium.
pol′y-zo′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Zoöl.* Quality of being compound (composed of many zooids).
pol′y-zo′ön (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A polypide.
Po-ma′ce-æ (pō-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pomum* apple.] *Bot.* Syn. of MALACEÆ.
po-ma′ceous (pō-mā′shŭs), *a.* Resembling pomace.
po-ma′da, *n.* [Cf. It. *pome*, *pomo*, knob, pommel.] Vaulting into the saddle or over the horse with one hand on the pommel. *Obs.*
po-ma′da re-ver′sa. Vaulting off a horse. *Obs.*
po-ma′do. † POMADA, POMADE.
pomaise. † PUMICE.
Po-mak′ (pō-măk′), *n.* Bulgarian convert to Mohammedanism.
pomall. † POMMEL.
Po-mard′, *n.* See POMMARD.
po-ma′ri-ous, *a.* [L. *pomarius* of fruit.] Pert. to a pomary. *Obs.*
‖ **po′ma ro′sa** (pō′mä rō′sä). [Sp.] *W. Indies.* **a** = MALAY APPLE **a**. **b** The rose apple.
po′ma-ry, *n.* [L. *pomarium*.] A fruit-garden; orchard. *Obs.*
po-mate′ (pō-māt′), *n.* Pomatum. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To grease with pomatum. *Scot.*
Po′ma-tom′i-dæ (pō′mȧ-tŏm′ĭ-dē), **Po-mat′o-mus** (pō-măt′ō-mŭs). [NL.; Gr. πῶμα cover + τόμος a cut.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of CHEILODIPTERIDÆ, CHEILODIPTERUS. — **po-mat′o-mid** (pō-măt′ō-mĭd), *n.*
po-ma′tum, *v. t.* To dress with [pomatum.]
po′maun-der. † POMANDER.
pom′be (pŏm′bā), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *pombe* (perh. ultimately the same word as PULQUE), whence prob. Kongo *mbamvu*, Swahili *pombe*.] A kind of beer made from grain. *Africa.*
pombgranade. † POMEGRANATE.
pome, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *pommer*. See POME, *n.*] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. *Obs.*
pome (pōm). Dial. Eng var. of PALM.
pome-apis, *n.* [F. *pomme d'api*, earlier *pomme Appie*, fr. *Appius*, a personal name.] A kind of apple. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
pomeawe. † POMMEL.
pomecedre, *n.* [F. *cèdre* citron, It. *cedro*. See POME, *n.*; CITRON.] Pomecitron. *Obs.*
pome-cit′ron, *n.* [*pome* + *citron*.] **1.** A citron, or fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus*, esp. of *Citrus medica genuina*. *Obs.* **2.** An old variety of apple, so named from its shape or flavor. *Obs.*
pomedorry, *n.* [F. *pomme* apple + *doré*, *dorée*, gilded.] *Old Cookery.* A rissole endored (yellowed) with yolk of egg. *Obs.*
pomegarnet. † POMEGRANATE.
pomege. † PUMICE.
pomegranate melon. Dudaim [melon.]
po′meis (pō′mĭs), *n.*; *pl.* POMEIS. *Her.* = POMEY.
pomel † POMMEL.
pomeled, *a.* Pomely. *Obs.*
pomelee. † POMELY.
pome′ly, *a.* [OF. *pomelé*, F. *pommelé*. See POMMEL, POME.] Dappled. *Obs.*
pome′pear′, *n.* [Cf. F. *pomme poire*.] A small round pear. *Obs.*
pomeri. † POMARY.
pome′roy′ (pŏm′roi; pŭm′-), *n.* Also **pome-roy′al.** [F. *roi* king, or E. or F. *royal*. See POME, *n.*] A kind of apple. *Obs.*
pometie, pomette. † POMMETTÉE.
pome′wa′ter, *n.* A kind of large, sweet apple. *Obs.*
pomeys. † PUMICE.
pomgarnade, pomgarnet. † POMEGRANATE.
pomice. † PUMICE.
pom′ice (pŭm′ĭs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POMACE.
po′mi-cul′ture (pō′mĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *cultura* culture.] Fruit culture. — **po′mi-cul′tur-ist** (-tūr-ĭst), *n.*
po′mi-form (pō′mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, apple + *-form*.] Apple-shaped.
Po-mi′no (pō-mē′nō), *n.* [It., fr. the name of a district in Tuscany.] A wine of the Bordeaux type, made in central Italy.
pomis. † PUMICE.
pom′ly. † POMELY.
pom-ma′do. † POMADA.
pom′mage (pŏm′āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *pommage* cider apples, or E. *pomace*.] **1.** Cider. *Obs.* **2.** = POMACE, 1. *Rare.*
pom′man-der. † POMANDER.
Pom-mard′, Po-mard′ (pō-mär′), *n.* [From *Pommard*, near Beaune, France.] A red Burgundy, usually of a high quality.
pomme (pŏm), *n.* = POMEY.
pomme d'Api, pomme d'Apis. † POME-APIS.
‖ **pomme′ de terre′** (pŏm′ dẽ târ′). [F., lit., earth apple.] The potato.
pom′meled. pom′melled (pŏm′ĕld), *a.* *Her.* **a** Having a pommel of specified tincture. **b** = POMMETTÉE. [that pommels.]
pom′mel-er. pom′el-ler, *n.* One [that pommels.]
pom-mel′ion (pŏ-mĕl′yŭn), *n.* [See POMMEL.] *Ordnance.* A cascabel or its knob. *Obs.*
pom′mel-lée. pom′e-lée (pŏm′ĕ-lā), **pom′mel-ly**, *a.* [OF. *pomelé*.] *Her.* = POMMETTÉE.
pom′me-lo. Var. of POMELO.

LING. To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword, or with something knoblike; hence, to beat with the fists.

pom'met-tée, *or* **pom'met-té** (pŏm'ĕ-tā), *a.* [F. Cf. POMMÉE.] *Her.* Having two or more balls or knobs at each end; — said of a cross.

Cross Pommettée

Po'mo (pō'mō), *n.* An Indian of the group of nearly extinct California tribes constituting the Kulanapan stock.

po-mol'o-gist (pō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* An expert in pomology; a grower of fruits.

po-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *-logy:* cf. F. *pomologie.*] Science and practice of fruit growing; horticulture dealing with the cultivation of fruits. — **po'mo-log'i-cal** (pō'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **po'mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Po-mo'na (pō-mō'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *pomum* fruit.] *Rom. Relig.* The old Italian goddess of the fruit of trees.

pomp (pŏmp), *n.* [ME. *pompe,* F. *pompe,* L. *pompa,* fr. Gr. πομπή a sending, a solemn procession, pomp, fr. πέμπειν to send.] **1.** A show of magnificence; brilliant display; splendor; sometimes, esp. in the *pl.,* vain or ostentatious display; as, *pomps* and vanities.

Pride, *pomp,* and circumstance of glorious war *Shak.*

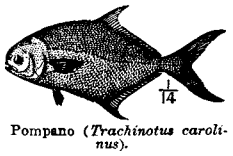
2. A procession marked by magnificent display, splendor, or solemn dignity; a pageant.

Syn. — Display, pageant, pageantry, splendor, state, magnificence, ostentation, grandeur, pride. See PARADE.

pom'pa-dour (pŏm'pȧ-dōōr; *colloq.* -dōr), *n.* Any of various things named after the Marquise de Pompadour, of France; as: **a** A shade of crimson or pink color. **b** A style of dress cut low and square in the neck. **c** (1) A mode of dressing a woman's hair by drawing it straight back from the forehead over a roll; also, a mode of dressing men's hair by brushing it straight up from the forehead. (2) The hair dressed in this style. **d** A South American chatterer (*Xipholena pompadora*) of brilliant reddish purple color with white wings.

Pom'pa-dour, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Marquise de Pompadour; specif. [*l.c.*], designating fabrics, as silks or ribbons, having small floral designs in delicate colors.

pom'pa-no (pŏm'pȧ-nō), *n.* [Sp. *pámpano.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A marine carangoid fish (*Trachinotus carolinus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, one of the best of food fishes. It reaches a length of 18 inches, has a deep, thin body and rounded head, is toothless when adult, and is covered with small scales with blue, silvery, or golden luster. Often, any of various other less valued fishes of this or a related genus, as (of North American coast) the round pompano (*Trachinotus falcatus*), the great pompano (see PERMIT, fish), the banner pompano, etc. **b** A harvest fish (*Palometa simillimus*) of the California coast. See also IRISH POMPANO.



Pompano (*Trachinotus carolinus*).

Pom-pe'ian (pŏm-pē'yăn; -ăn), *a.* [L. *Pompeianus.*] Of or pertaining to Pompeii, an ancient town of Campania buried by ashes from an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, A. D. 79, and partly uncovered by modern excavations; hence, denoting, or relating to, the art and culture shown by Pompeian relics. — *n.* A citizen or inhabitant of Pompeii.

Pompeian red, a red color of the shade seen on many houses in Pompeii, due to the use of red ocher.

pom'pho-lyx (pŏm'fō-lĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πομφόλυξ a bubble, slag on the surface of smelted ore, fr. πομφος a blister.] **1.** *Old Chem.* Also **pom'pho-lix.** See ZINC OXIDE. **2.** *Med.* A vesicle; also, a skin disease marked by an eruption of vesicles, esp. on the palms and soles; pemphigus.

pom'pier lad'der, *or* **pom'pier** (pŏm'pyĕr; *F.* pôn'pyā'), *n.* [F. *pompier* fireman.] A fireman's scaling ladder consisting of a pole with cross rungs, and a hook at one end.

Pom-pil'i-dæ (pŏm-pĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pompilus,* generic name, Gr. πομπίλος a fish that follows ships.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of slender fossorial wasps, usually black, with the abdomen oval and short-petioled, and the legs strong and spinose. Most species, as the tarantula killer, burrow in the ground and provision their nests with spiders. **Pom'pi-lus** (pŏm'pĭ-lŭs) is the type genus. — **pom'pi-lid** (-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **pom'pi-loid** (-loid), *a.*

pom'pi-on (pŭm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *pompon.* See PUMPKIN.] **1.** A pumpkin. *Now Rare.*

2. The shaddock. *Obs.*

pom'-pom' (pŏm'pŏm'), *n.* [Imitative.] A Vickers-Maxim one-pounder automatic machine cannon using metallic ammunition fed from a looped belt attached to the gun; — popularly so called from its peculiar drumming sound in action. Sometimes, any of other similar automatic cannons.

pom'pon (pŏm'pŏn; *F.* pôn'pôn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An ornamental ball, as of silk or feathers, for women's costume.

2. *Mil.* A tuft or ball of wool, or the like, sometimes worn on the front of the hat, shako, etc.

3. **a** A hardy garden chrysanthemum having buttonlike heads of flowers. **b** Any of several dwarf varieties of the Provence rose.

pom-pos'i-ty (pŏm-pŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *pompositas.*] Pompous quality or state; pompousness.

pom'pous (pŏm'pŭs), *a.* [F. *pompeux,* L. *pomposus.* See POMP.] **1.** Displaying pomp; stately; showy with grandeur; magnificent; as, a *pompous* procession. *Now R.*

2. Characterized by excessive self-importance; consequentially dignified; pretentious; ostentatious; vainglorious; inflated; as, *pompous* manners; a *pompous* style. *Chaucer.*

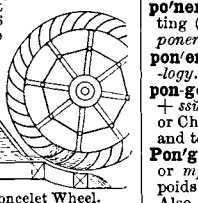
The *pompous* vanity of the old schoolmistress. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — See OSTENTATIOUS.

— **pom'pous-ly,** *adv.* — **pom'pous-ness,** *n.*

ponce'let (pŏns'lĕt), *n.* [After Jean Victor *Poncelet,* French engineer.] *Physics.* A unit of power, being the power obtained from an expenditure of one hundred kilogrammeters of energy per second. One poncelet equals *g* watts, when *g* is the value of the acceleration of gravity in centimeters.

Poncelet wheel. A kind of undershot water wheel suitable for falls of less than 6 feet, having buckets curved so that the water presses on them without impact.



Poncelet Wheel.

pon'cho (pŏn'chō), *n.; pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp.; cf. Araucanian *poncho, pontho.*] **1.** A kind of cloak worn by the Spanish Americans, like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head. Also, a similar garment, as of rubber or oiled cloth, worn in other countries chiefly as a protection against rain, as by enlisted men in the United States army.

2. Camlet or stout worsted. *Trade Name.*

pond (pŏnd), *n.* [ME. *ponde,* prob. orig. an inclosed body of water, and same word as *pound.* See POUND an inclosure.] **1.** A body of water naturally or artificially confined, and usually smaller than a lake; in England, usually, except locally, a body of water artificially confined.

2. The Atlantic Ocean. *Jocose.*

pond, *v. t.* To make or collect into a pond.

pond apple. A small evergreen annonaceous tree (*Annona glabra*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having an edible oblong yellow fruit.

pon'der (pŏn'dĕr), *v. t.;* PON'DERED (-dĕrd); PON'DER-ING. [OF. *ponderer,* F. *pondérer,* L. *ponderare,* fr. *pondus, ponderis,* a weight, fr. *pendere* to weigh. See PENDANT; cf. POUND a weight.] **1.** To weigh. *Obs.*

2. To weigh in the mind; esp., now, to view with deliberation; to examine carefully; to consider attentively.

Ponder the path of thy feet. *Prov.* iv. 26.

Syn. — See CONSIDER.

pon'der, *v. i.* To meditate; deliberate; muse; consider; — usually followed by *on* or *over.* *Longfellow.*

pon'der-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ponderabilis:* cf. F. *pondérable.*] Capable of being weighed, lit. or fig.; having appreciable weight. — **pon'der-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

pon'der-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ponderatio:* cf. F. *pondération.*] **1.** Act of weighing or balancing; balance; also, mental pondering, weighing, or estimating. *Rare.*

2. Weight. *Rare.*

3. Something weighty; a consideration. *Obs.*

pon'der-o-mo'tive (pŏn'dĕr-ō-mō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *pondus, ponderis,* weight + E. *motive.*] Lit., weight-moving; specif.: *Physics.* Pert. to or noting the force mutually exerted by conductors traversed by the electric current, or that exerted on such conductors by any magnetic field. *Ponderomotive* force tends to move the conductor bodily.

pon'der-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. OF. *ponderosité.*] Quality or state of being ponderous.

pon'der-ous (pŏn'dĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ponderosus,* fr. *pondus, -eris,* a weight; cf. F. *pondéreux.* See PONDER.] **1.** Very heavy; weighty; massive; as, a *ponderous* shield, load.

2. Important; momentous; weighty. *Obs. or R.* "Your more *ponderous* and settled project." *Shak.*

3. Pondering; thoughtful; deliberative. *Obs.*

4. Heavy; dull; wanting lightness or spirit; as, a *ponderous* style; a *ponderous* joke.

Syn. — See BULKY.

ponderous spar, *Min.,* heavy spar. See BARITE.

— **pon'der-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pon'der-ous-ness,** *n.*

pond'fish' (pŏnd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of many small American fresh-water sunfishes of the family Centrarchidæ.

pond pine. A pine of the southern United States (*Pinus serotina*) found in sandy swamps of the coastal plain. It has three leaves in each sheath and short oblong cones.

pond scum. A scum often formed on the surface of stagnant or slow-moving water by the accumulation of free-floating algæ, mostly of the family Zygnemaceæ.

pond snail. Any of numerous fresh-water pulmonate gastropods of *Limnæa* and allied genera. See LIMNÆA.

pond spice. An American spicy lauraceous shrub (*Malapœnna geniculata*), with small oval leaves and axillary clusters of little yellow flowers. It grows in ponds and swamps from Virginia to Florida.

pond'weed' (pŏnd'wēd'), *n.* Any aquatic plant of the genus *Potamogeton,* many species being found in ponds or slow-moving rivers.

pone (pōn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A kind of johnny-cake; corn pone; also, a loaf of it. *Southern U. S.*

po'ne (pō'nē), *n.* [L. *pone,* imper. of *ponere* to place.] **1.** **a** An original writ, now superseded by the writ of certiorari, for removing a case from an inferior court into the Court of Exchequer. **b** An obsolete writ to enforce appearance in court by attaching goods or requiring securities.

2. (*pron.* pōn) *Card Playing.* The player who cuts the cards, being usually the player on the dealer's right.

po'nent (pō'nĕnt), *a.* [OF., or It. *ponente,* properly, setting (applied to the setting sun), fr. L. *ponens,* p. pr. of *ponere* to put.] Western; occidental. *Archaic. Milton.*

pon'er-ol'o-gy (pŏn'ĕr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πονηρός wicked + *-logy.*] Theology treating of the doctrine of evil or sin.

pon-gee' (pŏn-jē'; pŏn'jē'), *n.* [Perh. fr. Chin. *pen*[3] native + *ssŭ*[1] silk.] A thin soft fabric of undyed silk from India or China; by extension, a dyed silk fabric of similar weave and texture.

Pon'go (pŏn'gō), *n.* [NL., fr. Kongo *mpongi* chimpanzee, or *mpongo* fatness, obesity.] *Zoöl.* A genus of anthropoids; — variously applied, most recently to the orangs. Also [*l. c.*], an orang.

pon'iard (pŏn'yȧrd), *n.* [F. *poignard,* fr. *poing* fist, L. *pugnus;* akin to *pugnare* to fight. See PUGNACIOUS.] A kind of dagger, — usually slender with a triangular or square blade.

pon'iard, *v. t.;* PON'IARD-ED; PON'IARD-ING. [Cf. F. *poignarder.*] To pierce with a poniard.

‖ pons (pŏnz), *n.; pl.* PONTES (pŏn'tēz). [L., a bridge.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A bridge; — applied to several parts which connect others; esp., the **pons Va-ro'li-i** (vȧ-rō'lĭ-ī), a broad mass of transverse fibers conspicuous on the ventral surface of the brain of man and mammals, at the anterior end of the medulla. At the sides it extends up and forms the middle peduncles of the cerebellum. The term is extended to include the structures dorsal to these transverse fibers. — **pons a'si-no'rum** (ăs'ĭ-nō'rŭm; 201). [L., asses' bridge.] **a** See ASSES' BRIDGE. **b** *Logic.* A geometrical figure, attributed to Petrus Tartaretus (about 1480), used to show the various relations of the middle terms of syllogisms.

Poniard.

pon'tage (pŏn'tăj), *n.* [OF., fr. *pont* bridge, L. *pons, pontis,* a bridge.] A duty or tax paid in lieu of personal service for the building and repairing of bridges; also, a toll for the use of a bridge, devoted to its maintenance.

Pon'te-de'ri-a (pŏn'tē-dē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Giulio *Pontedera* (1688–1757), Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A small American genus of monocotyledonous aquatic plants, type of the family Pontederiaceæ. They have thick leaves with long, sheathing petioles, and ephemeral blue flowers in a dense spike. *P. cordata* is the common pickerel weed.

Pon'te-de'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous aquatic or bog plants (order Xyridales), the pickerel-weed family, having perfect, more or less irregular flowers subtended by leaflike spathes. It includes about 6 genera and 25 species, widely distributed in warm regions; the principal genera are *Pontederia* and *Heteranthera.* — **pon'te-de'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pon'tic (pŏn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Ponticus,* Gr. Ποντικός, fr. πόντος the sea, esp., the Black Sea.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea or its region.

2. [*l. c.*] Sour; astringent. *Obs.*

pon'ti-cel'lo (pŏn'tĭ-chĕl'ō), *n.* [It., little bridge.] **1.** *Music.* The bridge of a bow instrument.

2. The break in the voice. See BREAK, *v. i.,* 13 **a.**

pon'ti-fex (pŏn'tĭ-fĕks), *n.; pl.* PONTIFICES (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A high priest; a pontiff; a member of the highest priestly college. See PONTIFICAL COLLEGE.

2. *Eccl.* A bishop; specif., the Pope.

3. *Jew. Religion.* A high priest. *Obs. & R.*

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pommes. ✝ PUMICE.

pom'met-ty (pŏm'ĕ-tĭ), *a. Her.* = POMMETTÉE.

pom'mey (*dial.* pŭm'ĭ). Var. of POMACE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pom'mice. ✝ POMACE, PUMICE.

pommil. ✝ POMELO.

pom'my (pŭm'ĭ). Var. of POMACE. *Dial. Eng.*

pomois. ✝ PUMICE.

pom'o-lo. Var. of POMELO.

pomon, pomoun. *n.* [F. *poumon* lung.] The lungs. *Obs*

Po-mo'nal (pō-mō'nȧl), *n.* A place sacred to Pomona

po-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to fruit. *Rare.*

pomp. ✝ PUMP.

pomp, *v. t.* [Cf. PAMPER.] To pamper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pomp, *v. i.* To be pompous. *Obs.*

pomp'al (pŏm'pȧl), *a.* [L. *pompalis.*] Of or pert. to, or like, a pomp or pageant.

pompano shell. A small bivalve shell of the genus *Donax.*

pom-pat'ic (pŏm-păt'ĭk). **pom-pat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *pompaticus.*] Pompous. *Obs.*

pompe. ✝ PUMP.

pom'pel-mous (pŏm'pĕl-mŏōs), **-moose** (-mōōs), *n.* [D. *pompelmoes;* cf F. *pamplemousse,* and *pompoloon;* orig. uncert.] A shaddock. [of POMELO.]

pom'pe-lo (pŏm'pĕ-lō). Var.

pom'pe-on. ✝ POMPION.

pom'per-kin, *n.* [Cf. POME; PERKIN.] A beverage of pomace and water. *Obs.* [NICKEL.

pompernickel. ✝ PUMPER-

pom'per-y, *n.* [OF. *pomperie.*] Pomp. *Obs.*

pom'pet. ✝ PUMPET.

pom'pey (pŏm'pĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. PAMPER, and dial. *pomp* to pamper.] To pamper. *Colloq.*

Obs. E. D.

Pom'pey's Pil'lar (pŏm'pĭz), A large column of highly polished red granite on a mound at Alexandria, Egypt, erected as a landmark for ships, and later (A. D. 302) inscribed in honor of Diocletian. It was erroneously supposed to have been erected in honor of Pompey.

pom-phol'y-gous (p ŏ m-f ŏ l'ĭ-gŭs), *a.* Affected with pomphol y x.

pom'phus (pŏm'fŭs), *n.* [Gr. πομφος blister.] *Med.* Vesicle; wheal.

pom-pil'lion, *n.* ✝ POPULEON

pom'pire. ✝ POMEPEAR.

pomp'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pom-po'le-on (pŏm-pō'lē-ŏn). Var. of POMPELMOUS.

pompon. ✝ POMPION.

pom'pon (pŏm'pŏn), **pom-poon',** *n.* A food fish (*Anisotremus surinamensis*), allied to the porkfish, found from Louisiana and Florida southward.

pom-pose' (pŏm-pōs'; cf. -OSE), *a.* [L. *pomposus.*] Pompous. *Obs.*

‖ pom-po'so (pŏm-pō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* In grand style.

pomp staff. ✝ PUMP STAFF.

pomp'ster, pom'ster (pŏm'stĕr; -stĕ), *v. i.* [Perh. fr. Corn. *ponster* quackery; or cf. POMP.] To treat disease as a quack does. *Dial. Eng.* [PONTINE.]

pomp'tine (pŏmp'tĭn). Var. of

pon. Obs. or dial. Eng. of PAN.

Pon'ca (pŏn'kȧ), *a.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe formerly dwelling along the Niobrara River in Nebraska, now gathered on reservations in Nebraska and Oklahoma. [c. *Slang, Eng.*]

ponce (pŏns), *n.* = FANCY-MAN

pon-ceau' (pŏn-sō'; *F.* pôn'sō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The corn poppy.

2. *Chem.* Any of several azo dyes giving red color. See DYE.

pon-ceau', *n.* [F.] *Civil Engin.* A small bridge or culvert

pon'cer (pŏn'sĕr), *n.* Erron. for POUCER.

ponch. ✝ PUNCH. [LO.

pon'chi-nel'lo. ✝ PUNCHINEL-

ponchoun. ✝ PUNCHEON.

pond. ✝ POUND. [*Spenser.*

pond. Var. reading of PONDER

pond, *n.* [D.] See WEIGHT.

pond, *v. i.* To form into a pond.

pondage. ✝ POUNDAGE.

pond'age (pŏn'dăj), *n.* Capacity of a pond or reservoir; also, storage or ponding of water.

pondbush. *n.* The pond spice.

pond dogwood. The buttonbush.

pon'der. *n.* [Perh. fr. *ponderous.*] Weight. *Obs.*

pon'der. *n.* Reverie. *Obs.*

pon'der-a-bil'i-ty (p ŏ n'd ĕ r-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pondérabilité.*] Quality or state of being ponderable. [*Sp.*

pon'der-a-bl. Ponderable *Ref.*

pon'der-a-ble. *n.* Something that has weight.

pon'der-al (-ȧl), *a.* Pert. to, or fixed by, weight.

pon'der-ance (-ȧ n s), **pon'der-an-cy** (-ȧn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *ponderans,* p. pr. of *ponderare* to weigh: cf. OF. *ponderant* of weight.] Weight; gravity. *Now Rare.* —

pon'der-ant (-ȧnt), *a.*

pon'der-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to weight. *Rare*

pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ponderatus,* p. p. of *ponderare.*] To ponder; weigh; estimate. *Obs. or R.* [sidered. *Obs.*

pon'der-ate. *a* Weighed; con-

pon'derd. Pondered. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ pon'de-re, non nu'me-ro. [L.] By weight, not number.

pon'der-er, *n.* One who ponders

pon'der-ing. *a* Meditative. —

pon'der-ing-ly, *adv.*

pon-der'i-ty, *n* [L. *ponderitas.*] Weightiness; ponderosity. *Obs.*

pon'der-ize, *v. t.* [L. *pondus* a weight.] To weigh. *Obs.*

pon'der-ment, *n.* See MENT.

pon'der-ous' (*see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *ponderosus.*] Ponderous *Obs.*

pondfolde. ✝ PINFOLD

Pon'di-cher'ry ea'gle (pŏn'dĭ-shĕr'ĭ; -chĕr'ĭ). [From *Pondicherry,* French India] The Brahmany kite.

Pondicherry vulture. A small black Indian vulture (*Otogyps calvus*).

pond'let. *n.* A little pond.

pond lily. The water lily

pondre. *v. i* [F., to lay eggs.] To breed. *Obs.*

pond smelt. See SMELT.

pond thatch. The cabbage palmetto. *Bahamas.*

pondure, *n.* [Cf. PONDER weight.] Weight; burden. *Obs.*

pon'dus, *n.* [L.] Weight; inclination. *Obs.*

pond'wort' (p ŏ n d' w ŭ r t'), *n.* The water soldier

pond'y (pŏn'dĭ), *a.* Having many ponds; hence, marshy.

pone. ✝ POUND, to beat

pone (pōn). A thin turf *Scot.*

ponegarrard. ✝ POMEGRANATE.

po'nent. *n.* The west. *Obs. or R.*

po'nent, *a.* [L. *ponens, -entis,* p. pr.] Positing; affirming *Rare.* — **po'nen-cy** (pō'nĕn-sĭ), *n. R.*

Po-ne'ra (pō-nē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πονηρός bad, worthless.] *Zoöl.* A genus of stinging ants having an elongate abdomen supported on a petiole of one segment but with a constriction between the first and second abdominal segments. It is the type of a family, **Po-ner'i-dæ** (pō-nĕr'ĭ-dē), of a group of lower rank, or **Po-ner'i-des** (-dēz), of which the kelep is an example. — **po-ner'id** (-ĭd), *n.* — **po-ne'roid** (pō-nē'roid), *a.*

ponesche. ✝ PUNISH.

ponewes. ✝ *pence,* pl. of PENNY.

po'ney. Var. of PONY.

ponfolde. ✝ PINFOLD.

pong, *v. i.* Of an actor, to gag or improvise. *Theat. Slang, Eng.*

Pon'gol (pŏn'gŏl), *n.* [Tamil *pongal.*] The great heathen New Year's festival of southern India, beginning on Jan. 11.

pongyi. Var. of PONGHIE.

Po'nia-tow'ski's Bull (pō'nyä-tôf'skĭz; -tôs'kĭz). [After Stanislas *Poniatowski,* a king of Poland.] *Astron.* The constellation Taurus Poniatowskii.

po'ni-bil'i-ty (pō'nĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ponere* to place.] Capability of being placed. *Obs.*

ponishe. ✝ PUNISH.

Pon'ka. Var. of PONCA.

ponne. ✝ PAN, PUN.

pons. ✝ PENCE.

Pons'-Brooks's' com'et (pŏns'-brŏōks'). [After J. L. *Pons* (1761–1831), French, and W. R. *Brooks,* Amer. astronomer.] See COMET.

pon'ser, etc. Erron. for POUCER.

pons Ta-ri'ni (pŏnz tȧ-rĭ'nĭ). *Anat.* [NL., after Pierre *Tarin,* French medical writer.] *Anat.* The posterior perforated space of the brain.

ponsway. ✝ PANCHWAY.

pont ✝ POINT.

pont, *n.* [F.] A bridge. *Obs.*

pont (pŏnt), *n.* [D., ferryboat. Cf. PUNT a boat.] **1.** A ferry; also, a ferryboat worked by a steel cable. *South Africa.*

2. Pontoon; float; caisson. *Obs.*

Pon'tac, Pon'tacq (pŏn'tăk), *n.* [From *Pontacq,* near Pau, France.] A still wine, red or white, of the south of France; also, a similar red wine of the Cape of Good Hope.

pon'tal (pŏn'tȧl), *a* [L. *pons, pontis,* bridge + *-al.*] Of or pert. to a bridge; specif.: *Anat* = PONTILE.

ponte ✝ POINT.

pon'te, pon'tee. *Var. of* PUNTY.

Pon'te di Ri-al'to (pŏn'tē dē rē-ăl'tō). [It.] See RIALTO.

pontel. ✝ POINTEL.

pon'tic, *a. Anat.* = PONTILE.

pon-tic'i-ty, *n* [OF. *ponticité,* LL. *ponticitas,* fr. L. *Ponticus* Pontic.] Pungency; astringency. *Obs.*

pon'tif. Pontiff. *Ref. Sp.*

4. Bridge maker ; — a literal rendering of the Latin word on the basis of its reputed etymology.

‖ **Pon′ti-fex Max′i-mus** [L.], *Rom. Antiq.*, the chief of the pontifices.

pon′tiff (pŏn′tĭf), *n.* [F. *pontife*, L. *pontifex, -ficis ;* prob. not fr. *pons, pontis*, bridge, but fr. a lost word akin to or from Umbrian *puntes*, pl. (prob. meaning some religious rites in sacrificing) + root of L. *facere* to make, do.] **1**. *Rom. Relig.* A member of the council of nine, later fifteen or sixteen, priests forming the most important body of the Pontifical College (which see), presided over by the **Pontifex Maximus** (under the empire, the emperor), who was also the legal representative of the vestals, whence the whole group was called **pontifices Vestæ**. Aurelian established a college of **pontifices Solis** in connection with the Oriental cult of the sun.
2. *Eccl.* A bishop ; now, specif. and usually, the Pope (called more fully **sovereign pontiff**).
3. A chief or high priest, as of the Jews.

pon-tif′i-cal (pŏn-tĭf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *pontificalis :* cf. F. *pontifical.* See PONTIFF.] **1**. **a** Of or pertaining to a pontiff, bishop, or prelate ; episcopal ; as, *pontifical* authority ; specif., of or pertaining to the Pope ; papal. **b** Having the pomp, dignity, dogmatism, etc., of a pontiff.
2. *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the pontifices.
3. Of or pert. to the building of bridges ; — based on the reputed etymology. *Rare.* "Art *pontifical.*" *Milton.*
Pontifical College [*also l. c.*], *Rom. Relig.*, the highest priestly organization of ancient Rome, comprising the *pontifices*, orig. an advisory council of the king, later of the *Pontifex Maximus* (see PONTIFF); the *Rex sacrorum*, the king's representative in the priestly functions, and first in sacerdotal rank, but inferior to the Pontifex Maximus in power ; the *flamines* (see FLAMEN) ; and the vestal virgins (see VESTAL). Cf. AUGUR, 1, EPULO, FETIALES, QUINDECIMVIR, SALII. — **P. Indiction.** = ROMAN INDICTION. — **p. Mass**, a Mass celebrated by a bishop. — **P. States**, the Papal States.

pon-tif′i-cal, *n.* **1**. A papal edict or document. *Obs. & R.*
2. A bishop's or priest's gown ; now always, *pl.*, the vestments and other insignia of a pontiff, esp. a bishop.
3. A book containing the offices, or forms for sacraments, rites, etc., performed by a pontiff, or bishop.
4. A bishop's or pope's court. *Obs.*
5. *Obs.* **a** A pontiff or prelate, or his duties, office, or dignity. **b** [*cap.*] An adherent of prelacy.

pon-tif′i-cal′i-ty (-ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. State, office, dignity, or rule of a pontiff, esp. the Pope ; papacy.
2. Pontificals ; pontificalia ;— usually in *pl.*
3. The demeanor, pomp, dogmatism, etc., of a pontiff.
4. A rite, ceremony, or the like, performed by a pontiff.

pon-tif′i-cate (pŏn-tĭf′ĭ-kāt), *n.* [L. *pontificatus :* cf. F. *pontificat.* See PONTIFF.] State, office, dignity, or term of office of a pontiff, as the Roman pontifex or a bishop.

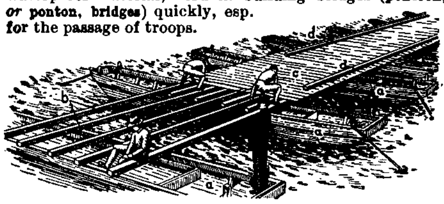
Pon′tine (pŏn′tĭn ; -tīn ; 277), *a.* [L. *Pontinus* or *Pomptinus*, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near *Pometia.*] Of or pertaining to an extensive marshy district between Rome and Naples. Written also *Pomptine.*

pont-lev′is (pŏnt-lĕv′ĭs ; *F.* pôɴ′lẽ-vē′), *n.* [F., prop., a drawbridge.] **1**. A drawbridge. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Man.* Repeated and dangerous rearing of a horse.

pon-ton′ (pŏn-tōōn′), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A pontoon (which see).

pon′to-nier′ (pŏn′tō-nēr′), *n.* [F. *pontonnier.*] *Mil.* An officer or soldier of the engineers in charge of the bridge equipage and the building of pontoon bridges.

pon-toon′ (pŏn-tōōn′), *n.* Also **ponton** (*see note below*). [F. *ponton* (cf. It. *pontone*), fr. L. *ponto, -onis*, fr. *pons, pontis*, a bridge, perhaps originally, a way, path ; cf. Gr. πάτος path, Skr. *path, pathi, panthan.* Cf. PUNT a boat.] **1**. A flat-bottomed lighter or other boat ; esp. and specif., *Mil.*, a wooden flat-bottomed boat or other portable float, such as a metallic cylinder, or a boatlike frame covered with waterproof material, used in building bridges (**pontoon**, *or* **ponton, bridges**) quickly, esp. for the passage of troops.



a, a Pontoons, 1 ; *b* Balks, or Joists ; *c* Chesses, or Floor Planks ; *d, d* Side Rails.

2. A pontoon bridge. *Obs.*
3. *Naut.* A low, flat vessel, like a barge, bearing cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, etc.
4. The caisson of a dock. *Rare.*
5. Short for **pontoon dock**, a floating dry dock.
☞ The French spelling *ponton* is used in the United States army publications and often appears in scientific works, but *pontoon* is the more common form.

pon-toon′ing, *n.* Art or process of building pontoon bridges.

pont′vo-lant′ (pŏnt′vō-lănt′ ; *F.* pôɴ′vō′läɴ′), *n.* [F. *pont* bridge + *volant* flying.] *Mil.* A kind of light bridge in two sections, one of which can be extended beyond the other, used in sieges. *Rare.*

po′ny (pō′nĭ), *n. ; pl.* PONIES (-nĭz). Also *poney.* [Prob. fr. OF. *poulenet*, dim. of OF. & F. *poulain* colt, LL. *pullanus*, fr. L. *pullus* a young animal. Cf. FOAL.] **1**. A small horse ; esp., a horse of any of certain very small but stocky breeds noted for their gentleness and endurance, as those of Iceland and the Shetland Islands. In commerce, usually specifically restricted to those not over 14 (sometimes 14½) hands in height, except for horses used in polo, in which 14½ hands is now allowed. The bronchos, mustangs, and cayuses of the western United States are sometimes called ponies regardless of size. Cf. GALLOWAY, 1.
2. Twenty-five pounds sterling. *Slang, Eng.*
3. A translation or a key used to avoid study in getting lessons ; a crib. *College Cant.*
4. A small liqueur glass or the liquor it will hold ; also, a beer glass smaller than the ordinary size. *Colloq.*
5. Short for *pony car, pony insulator*, etc. See PONY, *a.*

po′ny, *v. t. & i.* *Slang, U. S.* **1**. To pay (money), esp. in settlement of an account ; — used with *up.*
2. To translate with the aid of a pony.

po′ny, *a.* Of a size smaller than usual ; as, a *pony* (glass of) beer, car, glass, insulator, planer, switch stand, etc.
pony engine, a small switching locomotive. *U. S.* — **p. truck**, *Railroads*, a Bissell truck. — **p. truss**, *Bridge Building*, a truss so low that overhead bracing cannot be used.

poo′dle (pōō′d'l), *n.* [G. *pudel*, akin to LG. *pudeln* to splash in water, and E. *puddle.*] **1**. One of a breed of medium-sized dogs with a rather long head, pendant ears, and moderately long legs. They are notable for their great intelligence and ability to learn tricks, and for their thick curly hair, which in the German variety becomes felted into long ropelike strands, and in the French variety forms tightly curled ringlets. The usual colors are all black, all white, and black and white.
2. A sort of woolly cloth ; a garment of it. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

pooh (pōō ; pŏŏh), *interj.* Pshaw ! pish ! nonsense ! — an expression of contempt, disdain, or impatient intolerance.

pooh, *n.* An exclamation of *pooh.*

pooh′–pooh′ (pōō′pōō′), *interj.* Pish ; — a reduplication of POOH.

pooh′–pooh′, *or* **pooh′pooh′**, *n.* An utterance of *pooh-pooh.*

pooh′–pooh′ (-pōō′), *v. t.* To make light of ; to treat with derision or contempt, as if by saying *pooh-pooh !*

pooh′–pooh′, *or* **pooh′pooh′, the′o-ry**. The theory that language originated in interjections which gradually acquired objective meaning. Cf. BOWWOW THEORY, DINGDONG THEORY.

poo′koo (pōō′kōō), *n.* [Native name *poku* near the Zambezi and Victoria falls.] A reddish African antelope (*Kobus vardoni*) allied to the water buck.

pool (pōōl), *n.* Any of various local measures of work in the building trades in England, as 168 square feet in roofing with slate (*S. Colepress*, 1669, *Oxf. E. D.*).

pool, *v. t.* *Mining, Quarrying, etc.* To cut (a hole, called a *pool hole*) to insert a wedge for splitting ; also, to undercut or undermine, as in excavating coal.

pool, *n.* [AS. *pōl ;* akin to LG. *pool, pohl*, D. *poel*, G. *pfuhl.*] **1**. A small and rather deep body of (usually) fresh water, as one fed by a spring, or one in a stream ; also, a reservoir for water ; as, the *pools* of Solomon.
2. A small body of standing or stagnant water ; a puddle. "The filthy mantled *pool* beyond your cell." *Shak.*
3. A belt of oil-producing territory. *Local, U. S.*
the Pool, the Thames at London for several miles below London bridge.

pool, *n.* [F. *poule*, properly, a hen. See PULLET.] **1**. The stake played for in certain games ; an aggregated stake to which each player has contributed ; also, the receptacle for the stakes, or, formerly, the players.
2. **a** A game at billiards, in which each of the players stakes a certain sum, the winner taking the whole ; also, in public billiard rooms, a game in which the loser pays the entrance fee for all in the game. *Eng.* "He plays *pool* at the billiard houses." *Thackeray.* **b** A game played on a pool table with, usually, fifteen object balls, numbered or plain, and a cue ball. *U. S.* Cf. PYRAMID, 7 *pl.*
3. In rifle shooting, a contest in which each competitor pays a certain sum for each shot he makes, the net proceeds being divided among the winners.
4. In a joint gambling venture, the total amount contributed to be staked on a contestant or competitor in a game, race, or the like, the resulting gains or losses to be divided proportionately among the contributors ; also, sometimes, the combination of persons in such a venture.
5. Any aggregation of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking or end by subjecting them to the same control and a common liability ; also, the persons who so combine their interests or property. Specif. : **a** *Com.* A common fund or combination of interests, or the persons contributing thereto, for the common adventure in buying or selling, esp. for speculating in, or manipulating the market price of, securities, grain, or other commodities. **b** A combination between competing business houses or corporations for the control of traffic by removing competition. The pool is usually either : (1) an arrangement to divide the field, as where gas companies or railroads agree not to establish competing lines of service ; (2) an arrangement to divide the traffic, as where railroads agree to divert business so that each shall have a fixed share, or where a differential rate is established in favor of a road to enable it to obtain additional traffic (called, specif., a **tonnage pool** or a **passenger pool** according as it relates to freight or passenger traffic) ; or (3) an agreement (called in England a **joint-purse arrangement**) to divide all or part of the earnings from traffic, sometimes called a **gross-money pool** when the gross earnings are divided, and **net-money-receipts pool** when only profits are divided. At common law pools have generally been held to be illegal as in restraint of trade, but this doctrine is interpreted with less rigor in England than in the United States, where severe laws have been passed to do away with them.

pool (pōōl), *v. t. ;* POOLED (pōōld) ; POOL′ING. To put together in a pool (see 4th POOL, 5) ; to contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses ; to make a common interest of ; as, the companies *pooled* their traffic.

pool, *v. i.* To combine with others in a pool.

pool room. *U. S.* **1**. A room in which gambling on distant horse races, prize fights, etc., is carried on.
2. A public room in which pool is played.

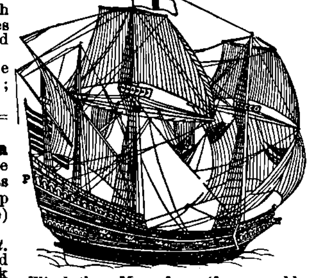
pool selling. The selling or distribution of shares or chances in a wagering pool. — **pool seller**.

pool table. A kind of billiard table on which pool is played. The standard American table has six pockets.

poon (pōōn), *n.*, *or* **poon tree**. [Kanarese *ponne* or Malayalam & Telugu *pūna*, or Singhalese *puna ;* cf. Malay *pūn.*] Any of several East Indian clusiaceous trees of the genus *Calophyllum ;* also, their hard, light wood, used for masts, spars, etc. See CALOPHYLLUM.

Poo′nah paint′ing (pōō′nȧ). [From *Poona*, in Bombay Province, India.] A style of painting, popular in England in the 19th century, in which a thick opaque color is applied without background and with scarcely any shading, to thin paper, producing flowers, birds, etc., in imitation of Oriental work. Hence : **Poonah brush, paper, painter**, etc.

poop (pōōp), *n.* [F. *poupe ;* cf. It. *poppa ;* fr. L. *puppis.*] **1**. The after part of a vessel. *Now Rare.*
2. *Naut.* A deck above the spar, or open, deck abaft the mizzen, sometimes forming the roof of a cabin. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was often raised to great height.
3. The seat at the rear of a coach ; the dickey.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PUPPIS.



Elizabethan Man-of-war (from an old manuscript). *P* Poop.

poop, *v. t.* *Naut.* **a** To break over the poop or stern of, as a wave. **b** To ship (a sea or wave) over the stern.

poop royal. *Naut.* The highest and aftermost deck over the poop in large old-time ships.

poor (pōōr), *a. ;* POOR′ER (-ẽr) ; POOR′EST. [ME. *poure* or *povre*, OF. *povre*, F. *pauvre*, L. *pauper ;* the first syllable of which is prob. akin to *paucus* few (see PAUCITY, FEW), and the second to *parare* to prepare. See FEW ; cf. PARADE, PAUPER, POVERTY.] **1**. Wanting in material riches or goods ; lacking in the comforts of life ; needy. Ordinarily, *poor* is used relatively, and may be used at one extreme, as contrasted with *wealthy* or *opulent*, of a person having very considerable means ; or at the other, of those destitute of, or barely having, the necessaries of life.
2. Destitute of such qualities as are desirable or might naturally be expected ; as : **a** Scanty ; inadequate ; as, a *poor* crop ; a *poor* income ; rarely, scant ; bare ; as, a *poor* ten crowns. **b** Lean ; emaciated ; meager ; as, a *poor* horse. **c** Feeble ; dejected ; as, *poor* health ; *poor* spirits. Also, mean-spirited ; as, a *poor* creature without pride. **d** Not good, as in quality or workmanship ; inferior ; as, *poor* cloth ; *poor* feed ; *poor* work. "A *poor* vessel." *Clarendon.* **e** Barren ; sterile ; — said of land ; as, *poor* soil. **f** Unfavorable ; unfortunate ; uncomfortable ; as, a *poor* business ; the sick man had a *poor* night. **g** Wanting in elegance or marks of wealth or refinement ; as, *poor* attire ; *poor* surroundings. **h** Inefficient ; not excellent or satisfactory ; as, a *poor* orator ; a *poor* carpenter ; a *poor* saddle horse.
3. Worthy of pity or sympathy ; — used in genuine compassion, endearment, or tenderness, often with more or less contempt, or in regret, of one dead ; as, he is blind, *poor* man ; *poor*, vain fool ; *poor* dear. *Colloq.*
Poor Clare. *R. C. Ch.* See CLARE. — **p. debtor**, *Law*, a debtor who has no property, or not more than a certain small amount of property, subject to execution, or who has delivered up his property for the benefit of his creditors in the manner prescribed by law. In general such a debtor may obtain exemption from arrest or imprisonment for bona fide contract debts by taking insolvent proceedings under the law (called **poor-debtor law**) for the relief of such persons. *U. S.* — **p. debtor's oath**, the oath necessary to be made by a person claiming the benefit of a poor-debtor law. — **p. gas**, producer gas, as Dowson or Lencauchez gas, poor for lighting and heating, but economical for gas-engine driving. — **p. in spirit**, humble in spirit ; not proud or arrogant.

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pon-tif′ic (pŏn-tĭf′ĭk), *a.* Pontifical. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
pon-tif′i-ca-cy, *n.* Pontificate.
pon-tif′i-ca′li-a (pŏn-tĭf′ĭ-kā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL.] Pontificals.
pon-tif′i-cal′i-bus (-kăl′ĭ-bŭs), *n. pl.* [LL. *in pontificalibus* in pontificals.] Pontificals.
pon-tif′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PONTIFICAL.
pon-tif′i-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* To perform the duty or functions of a pontiff ; also, to play the pontiff.
pon-tif′i-cate, *v. t.* To celebrate (Mass) as a bishop.
pon′ti-fice (pŏn′tĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *pons, pontis*, a bridge + *facere* to make. Cf. PONTIFF.] Bridge work ; a bridge. *Obs.* [FEX.]
pon-tif′i-ces, *n.*, *pl.* of PONTI-
pon′ti-fi′cial (pŏn′tĭ-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *pontificius.*] Pontifical. *Obs.* — **pon′ti-fi′cial-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
pon′ti-fi′cial, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. An adherent of prelacy or the papacy. **2**. = PONTIFICAL, *n.*, 3.
pon′ti-fi′cian (-fĭsh′ăn), *a. & n.* Pontificial. *Obs.*
pon′ti-fy (pŏn′tĭ-fī), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *pontifier*, LL. *pontificare*, fr. L. *pontifex.*] To play the pontiff.
pon′til. = PUNTY.
pon′tile (pŏn′tĭl ; -tīl), *a.* [L. *pontilis* pert. to a bridge.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the pons Varolii.
pon-tin′ (pŏn-tēn′), *n.* [Sp. *pontin.*] A coasting vessel, often used as a pilot boat. *Phil. I.*
pon′tine (pŏn′tĭn ; -tīn), *a.* *Anat.* = PONTILE.
Pon′ti-us (pŏn′shĭ-ŭs ; -shŭs ; -tĭ-ŭs), *n.* The gens name of the Roman procurator, **Pon′ti-us Pi′late** (pī′lăt), under whom Jesus was crucified. Cf. PILATE.
Pon′to-cas′pi-an (pŏn′tō-kăs′pĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pontus* the Black Sea + E. *Caspian.*] Of, pert. to, or designating, the region about the Black and Caspian Seas.
pon-toon′, *v. t.* To bridge or cross by a pontoon bridge.
pon-toon′er, **pon′toon-eer′**. Vars. of PONTONIER.
pont tournis. [OF. *pont torneïz.*] A drawbridge. *Obs.*
pon′ty. Var. of PUNTY.
ponyeand. † POIGNANT.
pony grass. A perennial grass (*Calamagrostis stricta*) of the northern United States.
poo. † PO, peacock. [of PULL.]
poo (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.
P. O. O. *Abbr.* Post-Office order.
poo′a, poo′ah (pōō′ä), *n.* [Nepalese.] Pua hemp.
pooch (pōōch). Obs. or dial. of POUCH.
pood (pōōd), *n.* [Russ. *pud*, ultimately fr. L. Cf. POUND the weight.] See WEIGHT.
poo′dl. Poodle. *Ref. Sp.*
poodle. † PUDDLE.
poo′dle, *v. t.* To clip the hair from parts of the body of (a dog) in the often fantastic fashion practiced with poodles.
poof (pōōf), *interj.* [Cf. POOH, also F. *pouf.*] = POOH.
poo′gye (pōō′gē), *n.* [Hind. *pūngi, paungī.*] A kind of nose flute, used by the Hindus.
pooh, *v. t. & i.* To say *pooh* to ; treat with impatient contempt.
Pooh′-Bah′, *n.* A character in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "The Mikado," who holds a ludicrous number of public offices ; hence, humorously, one holding many offices, public or private.
poohenne. † PEAHEN.
poo′ja, poo′jah. Vars. of PUJA.
pook (pōōk), *n.* A heap or stack, as of hay. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To pile in a pook. *Dial. Eng.*
pook, *v. t.* To pluck or pull, as a fowl. *Scot.*
pook, pooke. Obs. or dial. for POKE, a bag.
poo′ka (pōō′kȧ), *n.* [Ir. *púca.* Cf. PUCK.] *Folklore.* A Protean mischievous phantom, esp. of bogs and marshes. *Irish.*
poo-kaun′, poo-khaun′ (pōō-kôn′), *n.* [Ir. *pūcān.*] A kind of small Irish fishing boat. *Local.*
pool (pōōl). Dial. Eng. var. of PULL, *v.*
pool, poole. † POLE.
pool bottle. A leather bottle from which small numbered balls are distributed to the players in some games of pool, as to determine the order of playing.
pool′er, *n.* A stick for stirring a tan vat.
pool hole. *Mining.* See 2d POOL.
pool′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POOL.
pool snipe. A redshank. *Eng.*
pooly. † PULLEY.
pool′y (pōōl′ĭ), *a.* Like a pool ; having many pools ; swampy.
poon (pōōn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POUND, to beat.
poon (pōōn), **poo′na** (pōō′nȧ ; -nā), **poo′nay** (-nā), *or* **poon′-seed′, oil**. See OIL, *Table I.*
poo′na. Var. of POON, the tree.
poo′nac (pōō′năk), *n.* [Singhalese *punakku.*] A kind of oil cake prepared from the coconut.
poond. † POUND, *n.*
poonde. † POND.
poon′dy oil (pōōn′dĭ). See OIL, *Table I.*
poon′ga oil (pōōŋ′gȧ). [Tamil *pungam-maram* or Malayalam *pongam* Galedupa pongam.] See OIL, *Table I.*
poon′ghie (pōōŋ′gyē ; -gē), **poon′ghee** (-gē), *n.* Also **poon′gee**, etc. [Burmese *hpōng-gyi* great glory.] A Buddhist priest or monk of the higher orders in Burma.
poop (pōōp), *v. i.* [ME. *poupen, popen*, of imitative origin ; cf. D. *poepen.* Cf. POP.] To make a tooting sound ; to gulp ; to break wind. — **poop**, *n.*
poop, *v. t.* To cozen ; cheat. *Obs.*
poop cabin. *Naut.* See POOP, 2.
poop deck. *Naut.* = POOP, 2.
poopeholy. † POPEHOLY.
poopet. † POPPET.
po′o-phyte (pō′ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. πόα grass + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant of grasslands and meadows. Cf. HYLOPHYTE.
poor. † PORE, *n.*
poor (*dial.* pōō′ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POWER.
poor. Obs. or Scot. var. of POUR.
poor (pōōr), *n.*, *or* **poor cod**. A small European codfish (*Gadus minutus*).

"Blessed are the *poor in spirit.*" *Matt.* v. 3. — **Poor John,** small cod or hake, dried and salted; hence, mean fare. *Obs., Hist., or Dial. Eng.* — **P. Knights of Windsor,** a number of knights, men of rank and merit but too poor to live nobly, who were connected by Edward III. with the Order of the Garter. The institution is still continued as the **Military and Naval Knights of Windsor.** — **p.-man's-geranium,** the beefsteak saxifrage. — **p.-man's-herb,** the hedge hyssop. — **p.-man's-mustard,** the hedge garlic. — **p.-man's-pepper,** peppergrass (*Lepidium*). — **p.-man's-rhubarb,** the meadow rue. — **p. man's sauce,** a sauce usually of chopped onion browned in butter, chopped parsley, consommé, and white wine. — **p.-man's-soap,** hardhack. — **p.-man's-treacle,** garlic. *Dial. Eng.* — **p.-man's-weatherglass,** the red-flowered pimpernel, which opens its blossoms only in fair weather. — **P. Men of Lyons,** *Eccl. Hist.,* followers of Peter Waldo, or Valdo (12th century), a merchant of Lyons, who, struck by the sudden death of a friend, renounced the world, distributed his goods to the poor, and devoted himself to the exposition of the Scriptures. — **p. oat,** the wild oat. — **p. pine,** any of several pines of the southern United States growing in poor soil, as *Pinus glabra* or *P. echinata.* — **p. preacher, p. priest,** one of an order of itinerant preaching clergymen founded by John Wycliffe (d. 1384). — **p. rhubarb.** = POOR-MAN'S-RHUBARB. — **P. Richard.** See SAUNDERS, RICHARD. — **P. Robin.** **a** The imaginary author of a famous series of almanacs first published in 1663and discontinued in 1828. Robert Herrick, the poet, is said to have assisted in the first numbers. The name was sometimes applied to any almanac. **b** (1) Cleavers. (2) The red campion. — **P.-Robin's-plantain.** **a** The robin's-plantain. **b** The rattlesnake weed. — **p. soap.** = POOR-MAN'S-SOAP. — **p. soldier,** the friar bird. — **p. white,** in the southern United States, a white person of neither property nor social position; — so used in contempt by negroes; collectively they are also called **poor white trash.** — **p. wren,** the red grouse. *Local, Eng.*

poor farm. A farm kept up at public expense for the support and employment of paupers. *U. S.*

poor'house' (pōōr'hous'), *n.* A dwelling house for paupers kept at public expense; an almshouse; workhouse.

poor law. A law providing for or regulating the public relief or support of the poor. The modern system of poor laws in England is generally considered to have begun with the Poor Relief Act of 1601. — **poor-law parish.** See PARISH, *n.,* 2 **a.** — **poor-law union.** *Eng. Poor Law.* = UNION.

poor'ly, *adv.* In a poor manner or condition; as: **a** Without plenty or sufficiency. **b** With little or no success; not well; defectively; badly; as, *poorly* paved streets; he painted *poorly;* I thought *poorly* of the plan. **c** Ungenerously; shabbily; abjectly; without spirit or courage. *Rare.* **poorly off,** not well off; not rich.

poor'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health. — **poor'ly-ish,** *a. Both Chiefly Dial.*

poor'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being poor.

poor rate. The parish tax levied for the relief of the poor.

poor'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. — **poor'spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

poor'will' (pōōr'wĭl'), *n.* [In imitation of its note.] A bird of the western United States and Mexico (*Phalænoptilus nuttalli*) similar to the whippoorwill, but smaller, and having a note of two syllables only.

pop (pŏp), *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. POOP, *v. i.*] **1.** A stroke or blow; a knock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A small, sharp, quick explosive sound or report; as, to go off with a *pop.* *Addison.*
3. A shot from a rifle, pistol, etc.; also, *Slang,* a pistol.
4. A beverage, usually unintoxicating, which expels the cork with a pop from the bottle; as, ginger *pop.*
5. A mark or spot such as made by a quick stroke.
6. Act of pawning, or state of being pawned. *Slang, Brit.*
7. The redwing thrush. *Local, Eng.*
8. *Mach.* A small boss with an inserted set screw. *Eng.*

pop, *v. i.;* POPPED (pŏpt); POP'PING. **1.** To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound; as, the muskets *popped* away.
2. To go, enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement; to dart; — with *in, out, upon, off,* etc.
A trick of *popping* up and down every moment *Swift.*
3. To burst open with a pop, esp. when heated over a fire; as, this corn *pops* well.
4. To shoot with a firearm; as, *popping* at birds.
5. *Engin.* = BACK-FIRE.
to pop off, to die. *Slang.* — **to p. out,** to protrude as though bursting from the head; — used of the eyes.

pop, *v. t.* **1.** To strike or knock sharply. *Obs.*
2. To thrust, push, or put, suddenly; to bring suddenly and unexpectedly to notice; as, to *pop* out a remark.
He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*
3. To cause to pop, or burst open, by heat.
4. To fire off (a firearm, a blast, or the like); hence, to shoot; as, to *pop* off rabbits.
5. To pawn. *Slang, Brit.*
to pop off, to thrust away, or put off promptly. *Obs. or R.* — **to p. out,** to put out, or extinguish, as a light. — **to p. the question,** to make an offer of marriage. *Colloq.*

pop, *adv.* Like a pop; suddenly; unexpectedly; — used also as an interjection. "*Pop* goes his pate." *Beau. & Fl.*

pop corn. Any of several varieties of Indian corn having small ears, the kernels of which have relatively a very thick corneous endosperm, which on exposure to dry heat is popped or burst open and puffed out by expansion of the oil, forming a white starchy mass many times the size of the original kernel; also, the corn when popped.

pope (pōp), *n.* [ME. *pope, pape,* AS. *pāpa,* L. *papa* father, bishop, Gr. πάπας, πάππας, father. Cf. PAPA, PAPAL.]
1. [*often cap., esp. when used specifically.*] The (or a) bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. See CARDINAL, *n.,* 1. Cf. def. 5.
By the *Pope* we mean the Bishop of Rome, who is, according to Catholic doctrine, the successor of St. Peter, and as such the vicar of Christ, the visible head of the church. *Cath. Dict.*
2. A Pope Day celebration. *Obs.*
3. The spiritual head of a non-Christian religion.
4. A person whose position or authority, real or assumed, is likened to that of the Pope.
5. *Eccl. Hist.* **a** In the early church, a bishop. **b** In the Eastern Church, the bishop or patriarch of Alexandria.
He [Alexander, Bishop of Alexandria] was known by a title which he alone officially bore in that assembly [Council of Nicæa]. He was "the *Pope.*" "The *Pope* of Rome" was a phrase which had not yet emerged in history. But "*Pope* of Alexandria" was a well-known dignity. *A. P. Stanley.*
6. Any of various animals; as: **a** The ruff (fish). **b** A weevil infesting grain. *Obs.* **c** (1) The common puffin. (2) The bullfinch. (3) The red-backed shrike. *All Local, Eng.* **d** The nonpareil. *Louisiana.*
7. Short for POPE JOAN, the game.
8. A beverage like bishop except that champagne is used.
Pope *or* **Geneva,** Calvin (1509–64); — often so called.

pope, *n.* [Russ. *pop,* fr. LGr. παπᾶς; cf. F. & G. *pope,* fr. Russ. Cf. 1st POPE.] *East. Ch.* A parish priest.

pope'dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *pāpdōm.*] **1.** Place, office, dignity, or tenure of office, of the or a pope; papal dignity.
2. Loosely, supreme rank or authority in any, esp. in any ecclesiastical, system.

pope'hood (-hōōd), *n.* [*pope* + *-hood:* cf. AS. *pāpanhād.*] The office, dignity, or tenure, of the or a pope.

Pope Joan (jōn). **1.** A fictitious female pope placed by several chroniclers in the series of popes between Leo IV. and Benedict III., about 855, under the name of *John.* According to the story she was a young woman of English descent, but born in Germany, who, having fallen in love with a young monk, left her home in man's disguise with him and went to Athens and thence to Rome, where she became proficient in sacred learning, and was elected as Leo's successor, in the belief that she was a man.
2. A card game resembling newmarket, but more elaborate; also, the seven (or the nine) of diamonds in this game.

pop'er-y (pōp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* The doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church; — used opprobriously.

pope's head (pōps). A long-handled brush for dusting ceilings, etc., also for washing windows. *Cant.*

pop'eye' (pŏp'ī'), *n.* **1.** A staring, bulging eye.
2. A deep-water fish (*Macrourus cinereus*) of Bering Sea of the grenadier family, with large prominent eyes.
3. See GAS DISEASE.

pop fly *or* **foul.** *Baseball.* A ball hit into the air without much force, offering an easy chance for a catch.

pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A child's toy gun consisting of a tube and rammer for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air; hence, any toy gun or any firearm regarded as ridiculously inadequate.

pop'in-jay (pŏp'ĭn-jā), *n.* [ME. *papejay, popingay,* parrot, OF. *papegai, papegaut;* cf. Pr. *papagai,* Sp. *papagayo,* Pg. *papagaio,* It. *pappagallo,* LGr. παπαγᾶς, NGr. παπαγάλλος; in which the first syllables are perhaps imitative of the bird's chatter, and the last influenced by L. *gallus* cock, or E. *jay,* F. *geai.*] **1.** A parrot. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* A small parrot or parrakeet, depicted with red legs and beak.
3. A target in the form of a parrot on a pole. *Hist.*
4. A person likened to a popinjay in allusion to its bright colors or its chattering, as a talkative fop or coxcomb, or a light-headed person vain of his fine clothes. *Shak.*
5. The general color of green parrots; — also used attributively of other brilliant colors; as, *popinjay* blue. *Obs.*
6. The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

pop'ish (pōp'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pope. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church, esp. its doctrines, practices, and forms; — used opprobriously. **Popish Plot,** *Eng. Hist.,* an alleged plot in 1678 to murder Charles II. and establish the Roman Catholic religion by force. Belief in it was largely fostered by the impostor Titus Oates, on whose evidence many were executed.
— **pop'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **pop'ish-ness,** *n.*

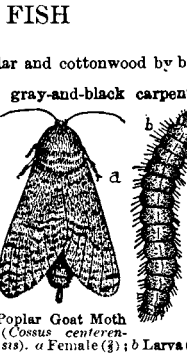
pop'lar (pŏp'lär), *n.* [ME. *popler,* OF. *poplier,* F. *peuplier,* fr. L. *populus* poplar.] **1.** **a** Any tree of the genus *Populus.* The poplars have thick heads of handsome foliage little subject to insect attacks, and grow very rapidly. See POPULUS. **b** The light soft wood of these trees.
2. The tulip tree or its wood. See TULIP TREE, 1. *U. S.*
3. Any of several other trees or shrubs, as in Australia the euphorbiaceous shrub *Homalanthus populifolius.*

poplar birch. Any of several species of white birch with poplarlike leaves, as *Betula populifolia* of the United States, and *B. alba* of Europe.

poplar borer. A longicorn beetle (*Saperda calcarata*) whose larva destroys the poplar and cottonwood by burrowing under the bark.

poplar goat moth. A large moth (*Cossus centerensis*) whose larva bores in poplar trees.

gray-and-black carpenter



Poplar Goat Moth (*Cossus centerensis*). *a* Female (⅔); *b* Larva (⅓).

poplar worm. The larva of any of various Lepidoptera injurious to poplar trees, as of a dagger moth (*Acronycta,* or *Apatela, populi*) which feeds on the cottonwood.

pop'lin (pŏp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *popeline, papeline,* fr. It. *papalino* papal, fem. *papalina;* — because made at Avignon, a papal town.] A corded fabric of many varieties, usually of silk and worsted, used esp. for women's dresses.

pop-lit'e-al (pŏp-lĭt'ē-ăl; pŏp'lĭ-tē'ăl; 277), *a.* [From L. *poples, -itis,* the ham.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ham, or back part of the leg behind the knee joint.
popliteal artery, *Anat.,* the continuation of the femoral artery after passing through the adductor magnus muscle. It crosses the popliteal space and soon divides into the anterior and posterior tibial arteries. — **p. muscle,** *Anat.,* the popliteus. — **p. nerve,** *Anat.,* either of the two branches into which the sciatic nerve divides, usually in the lower part of the thigh, the larger branch (*internal popliteal nerve*) passing through the popliteal space and continuing downward as the posterior tibial nerve, and the smaller branch (*external popliteal,* or *peroneal, nerve*) passing obliquely outward and downward to the neck of the fibula, around which it winds and divides into the anterior tibial and musculo-cutaneous nerves. — **p. notch,** *Anat.,* the depression on the back of the head of the tibia between the tuberosities. — **p. space,** *Anat.,* a lozenge-shaped space at the back of the knee joint. — **p. vein,** *Anat.,* the vein formed by the union of the tibial veins. It ascends through the popliteal space to the aperture in the adductor magnus, where it becomes the femoral vein.

pop'-o'ver, *n.* A puffy muffin of eggs, milk, and flour.

pop'per (pŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A dagger; also, *Cant,* a bodkin. *Obs.*
2. A utensil for popping corn.
3. One that pops or makes a popping sound, as a firearm.

pop'pet (pŏp'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [See PUPPET.] **1.** A small person; — chiefly a term of endearment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A small image or figure in the human form, as a doll; a puppet; sometimes, an idol. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Obs.* **a** = PUPPET, 3. **b** = PUPPET, 4.
4. A tubular case for pins, pencils, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Mach.* **a** An upright support or guide fastened at the bottom only, as a lathe poppet head. **b** A poppet valve.
6. *Naut.* **a** Any of certain upright timbers on the bilge ways fore and aft, used to support a vessel in launching. **b** Any of the small pieces of wood on a boat's gunwale supporting, or forming, the rowlocks.

poppet head. **1.** *Mach.* A lathe headstock; esp., the loose headstock or tailstock.
2. *Mining.* The headframe of a shaft. *Brit.*

poppet leg. *Mining.* Any of the supporting legs of a poppet head. *Brit.*

poppet valve. *Mach.* A lift valve.

pop'pied (pŏp'ĭd), *a.* [See POPPY.] **1.** Interspersed or adorned with poppies. "*Poppied* corn." *Keats.*
2. Affected with or as with poppy juice; hence, drugged; drowsy; listless; quiescent.
The *poppied* sails doze on the yard. *Lowell.*

pop'ple (pŏp''l), *v. i.* [ME. *poplen,* prob. of imitative origin. Cf. POP.] To have a heaving, bubbling, or bobbling motion, as water in a chopping sea.

pop'ple, *n.* **1.** A bubble. *Obs.*
2. An agitated, bubbling, tossing, or heaving motion like that of poppling water; also, a broken surface of water.

pop'py (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). [ME. *popy,* AS. *popig, popæg;* ultimately fr. L. *papaver.*]
1. Any plant of the genus *Papaver.* The poppies are bristly-hairy herbs with showy flowers, mostly of various shades of red, yellow, or white. Annual garden poppies are descended chiefly from the opium poppy (*P. somniferum*), and from the corn poppy (*P. rhœas*); perennials, from *P. orientale* and *P. nudicaule.* See OPIUM POPPY, ICELAND POPPY, PAPAVER.
2. The extract from the plant used in drugs.
3. The color of the red poppy, a vivid scarlet.
4. = POPPYHEAD, 2.

Poppy (*Papaver rhœas*), reduced. *a* Flower; *b* Capsule.

poppy bee. A leaf-cutting bee (*Osmia,* or *Anthocopa, papaveris*) which lines its cells with pieces of poppy petals.

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poor, *v. t.* **1.** To make poor. *Obs.* **2.** To sympathize with pityingly, as by calling "poor," caressing, etc. *Colloq.* [*or Dial.*]
poor, *v. i.* To become poor. *Obs.*
poorblind. † PURBLIND.
poore. † POOR; PORE, *n.;* PORE, *v.;* POUR; POWER.
poor'head', *n.* Poverty. *Obs.*
poor'ish, *a.* Rather poor.
poor'li-ness (pōōr'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being poorly *Rare.*
poor master. A supervisor of the relief of the poor. *Local, U. S.*
‖ poort (pōrt; *S. Afr D.* pōōrt), *n.* [D.] A pass between or across mountains. *South Africa.*
poorte. † PORT, gate.
poor'tith (pōr'tĭth), *n.* [OF. *povreté,* F. *pauvreté.*] Poverty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
poortos. † PORTAS.
poose. † POSE, a cold.
poot. † POT.
poot (pōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POULT. [var. of PUT, *v.*]
poot (pōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng.
poot, *n.* [E. dial. also *pote;* cf. AS. *potian* to push.] A stirring rod. *Obs.* [POUCH.
pootch (pōōch). Scot. var. of
pop(pŏp), *n.* [Cf. POPPET, PUPPET.] A girl or woman; — so called in playful affection.
pop, *n.* [From PAPA, accented on 1st syllable.] Father. *Slang*
pop, *n.* A popular concert (which see). *Colloq.*
pop, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *popiner* to adorn.] To paint or adorn with cosmetic. *Obs.*
Pop, *n.* & *a.* Populist. *Slang, U. S.* [larly; population.
pop. *Abbr.* Popular; popula-
popagay. † POPINJAY.
pop ash. Water ash. [*gitalis.*]
pop'dock', *n.* The foxglove (*Di-*
pope. † POOP. [with *it. Obs.*
pope, *v. t.* To act as pope; —
Pop'e-an (pŏp'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Alexander Pope (1688–1744) or his poetry.
Pope Day *or* **Night.** The anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5. *Obs. or Hist.*
popegay. † POPINJAY.
pope'head', *n.* Popehood. *Obs.*
pope'ho'ly, *n.* [Perh. an alteration of OF. *papelart,* F. *papelard,* hypocrite, hypocritical.] Hypocrisy. — *a.* Hypocritical. — **pope'ho'li-ness,** *n. All Obs.*
popelay. † POPINJAY.
pope'ism (pōp'ĭz'm), *n.* Popery.
popel, *n.* [OF. *pople, pouple, popre. Oxf. E. D.*] Prob., squirrel fur. *Obs. & R.*
popelard. † PAPELARD.
pop'el-er. † POPLAR.
popeler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *popelle* a kind of bird.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a The spoonbill. **b** A sea gull.
popel'ess, *a.* See -LESS.
popelican. † PUBLICAN.
pope'ling, *n.* A petty or deputy pope; also, a papist. *Obs.*
popeliquan † PUBLICAN.
pop'e-lote, *n.* [Cf. OF. *poupelet* baby.] Darling; poppet. *Obs.*
pope'ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a pope.
Pope Night. See POPE DAY.
poper, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. *pop,* v. i.] Trot; amble; move about. *Obs.*
pope'riche', *n.* [*pope* + *-riche* (= *-ric*).] Popedom. *Obs.*
poperin. † POPEERING.
pope's eye. The lymphatic gland with the surrounding fat in the thigh of an ox or sheep.
pope'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pope's knight. A Roman Catholic priest; — from his title of courtesy, *Sir. Obs. Scot.*
pope's nose. A bird's uropygium. *Colloq.* [cal] female pope.
pop'ess (pōp'ĕs), *n.* A (mythi-
pop'et. *n.* Dim. of POPE; — with a play on *poppet. Obs.*
pop'et. † POPPET.
popet. popetishe. pop'et-ly,
pop'et-ry. † PUPPET, etc.
popholy. † POPEHOLY
pop'i-an (pōp'ĭ-ăn). Var. of POPLAN [popish. *Obs.*
pop'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To make
popil. † POPPLE.
popilion. † POPULEON.
popill. † PEOPLE.
pop'i-nac (pŏp'ĭ-năk), *n* [Alteration of *opopanax* tree.] The huisache, or sponge tree
pop'i-nal. *a.* [L. *popinalis* of a cookshop.] Pert. to taverns or to popination *Obs.*
pop'i-na'tion. *n.* [L. *popinari* to frequent eating houses.] Frequenting of taverns. *Obs.*
popingay. † POPINJAY.
pop'it. Var. of POPPET.
pop'ize, *v. i.* = PAPIZE. *Obs.*
pop'joy', *v. i.* To sport; to amuse one's self. *Slang, Eng.*
pop'lared (pŏp'lärd), *a.* Planted with, or abounding in, poplars.
pop'lar-leaf fig. A large tropical American fig (*Ficus populnea*), having a small red fruit.
pop'lar-leaved' birch. = POPLAR BIRCH. [poplar.
poplar pine. The Lombardy
poplart. † PAPELARD.
pople. † PEOPLE, POPEL.
po'ple-man, *n.* [G. *popelmann, popelmann.*] A kind of hobgoblin. *Obs.*
popler. † POPLAR.
poplesie, poplexie. Aphetic form of APOPLEXY. *Obs.*
pop'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *poupelet* child, *poupe* teat.] A wench. *Obs*
pop'lin-ette', *n.* Fabric of wool or linen imitating poplin.
poplist. Obs. p. p. of PUBLISH
pop-lit'e-us (pŏp-lĭt'ē-ŭs; pŏp'lĭ-tē'ŭs), **pop'lĭ-tæ'us** (pŏp'lĭ-tē'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A flat muscle extending from the outer condyle of the femur to the tibia, and forming part of the floor of the popliteal space.
Pop'o-crat (pŏ p'ŏ-krăt), *n.* [*Populist* + *Democrat.*] *U. S. Politics.* A Democrat who supported political ideas espoused by the Populists, or People's party; — a term used by the opponents of such ideas in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. — **Pop-oc'ra-cy** (pŏp-ŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.*
po-poisoned. *a.* [From the river *Po.*] Italianate. *Obs.*
pop'o-mas'tic. *a.* [*pope* + Gr. μάστιξ whip.] Lashing the Pope. *Obs.*
‖ **Po-pov'tsy** (pä-pôf'tsĭ), *n. pl.* [Russ., prop., those having popes or priests.] See RASKOLNIK.
poppe. † POP.
pop'per-ing, *n* [From *Poperinghe,* in Belgium.] A kind of pear. *Obs*
pop'pill † POPPLE.
pop'pin (pŏp'ĭn), *n.* [OF. *pepine, poupine,* doll.] A puppet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pop'ping, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of POP. — **popping crease.** See CRICKET, game.
pop'pism (pŏp'ĭz'm), *n.* A smacking with the lips, as in gently urging on a horse. *Obs.*
pop piston. *Steam Engine.* A hollow piston, with plugs intended to be driven inwards by excessive pressure, used in some high-speed engines.
pop'pit. † PUPPET.
pop'ple (pŏp''l), *n.* [ME. *popultre,* AS *popul* (in comp.), fr L. *populus.*] The poplar. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*
pop'ply (-lĭ), *a.* Poppling.
poppy ash. The water ash.
pop' py-cock', *n.* Empty talk; foolish nonsense; bosh. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.* — **pop' py-cock'ish,** *a.* [Papaveraceæ.
poppy family. *Bot.* The family
poppy fish. A harvest fish (*Palometa simillimus*) of the California coast, often sold for the pompano, which it resembles.

pop'py-head' (pŏp'ĭ-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** Lit., the head of the poppy. **2.** *Arch.* A raised ornament often in the form of a finial. It is generally used on the tops of the upright ends or elbows terminating seats, etc., in Gothic churches.

Poppyhead, 2.

poppy seed. The seed of the poppy, esp. of the opium poppy. It is the chief source of poppy oil. Cf. MAW SEED.

pop'u-lace (pŏp'ū-lās), *n.* [F. *populace*, fr. It. *popolaccio*, *populazzo*, fr. *popolo* people, L. *populus*. See PEOPLE.] The common people; the multitude, including all without rank, office, education, or profession.

To . . . calm the peers and please the *populace.* *Daniel.*

Syn. — POPULACE, PEOPLE. PEOPLE (see PEOPLE) conveys no derogatory implication; POPULACE is a term of more or less contempt; as, "The common *people* heard him gladly" (*Mark* xii. 37); "That vast portion . . . of the working class which, raw and half-developed, . . . is beginning to perplex us by marching where it likes, meeting where it likes, bawling what it likes, breaking what it likes, — to this vast residuum we may with great propriety give the name of *Populace*" (*M. Arnold*).

pop'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus* people; cf. F. *populaire*. See PEOPLE.] **1.** Public. *Obs.*, exc. in **popular action**, a qui-tam action.

2. Of or pertaining to the common people, or the whole body of the people as distinguished from a select portion; as, the *popular* voice; *popular* estimation; *popular* government. "So the *popular* vote inclines." *Milton.*

3. Plebeian; vulgar. *Obs.*

Discuss unto me; art thou officer?
Or art thou base, common and *popular?* *Shak.*

4. Populous; crowded. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

5. Suitable to common people or the public in general; as: **a** Easy to understand; familiar; plain. "Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions." *Hooker.* **b** Adapted to the means of the common people; possessed or obtainable by the many; hence, cheap; sometimes, inferior; as, *popular* prices; *popular* amusements.

The smallest figs, called *popular* figs, . . . are, of all others, the basest and of least account. *Holland.*

6. Devoted to, or studious of the favor of, the populace. *Obs.* "Such *popular* humanity is treason." *Addison.*

7. Beloved or approved by the people; pleasing to people in general, or to many; as, a *popular* leader, law.

8. Epidemic; as, a *popular* disease. *Obs.*

9. Conceited. *Dial., New Eng.* *Lowell.*

popular concert, a concert of popular music given at a moderate price, smoking and drinking usually being permitted. — **p. etymology.** = FOLK ETYMOLOGY. — **p. sovereignty.** **a** In general, sovereignty vested in the people as a body. **b** *U. S. Hist.* The doctrine that Congress should leave the people of the Territories as well as the States free to regulate their domestic concerns in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and specif. that in regard to slavery a Territory should be on the same basis as a State, i. e., should have the right to decide whether or not slavery should exist in it.

pop'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *popularitas* fellow-citizenship, an effort to please the people: cf. F. *popularité*.] **1.** Popular government; democracy. *Obs.*

2. Act of courting, or something intended to catch, the favor of the people. *Obs.*

3. Quality or state of being popular; esp., state of being esteemed by, or in favor with, the people at large; as, the *popularity* of a law, a statesman, or a book.

4. Plebeianism; vulgarity. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

5. Populousness. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

the popularity, the common people; the populace.

pop'u-lar-ize (pŏp'ū-lăr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make popular; as: **a** To make suitable, acceptable, or intelligible, to the common people. **b** To extend to, or vest in, the public at large; to democratize. — **pop'u-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pop'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a popular manner; as: **a** Commonly; currently; by the common people or the people generally; as, *popularly* elected. **b** So as to be generally understood, accepted, or the like; as, truths *popularly* stated.

pop'u-late (pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [LL. *populatus*, p. p. of *populare*, fr. L. *populus* people.] To inhabit or furnish with inhabitants; to people.

pop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *populatio:* cf. F. *population.*] **1.** An inhabited place. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country, section, or area; as, a *population* of ten millions; also, now rarely, density of population; populousness.

3. Act or process of populating; increase of inhabitants.

pop'u-lin (pŏp'ū-lĭn), *n.* [F. *populine*, fr. L. *populus* poplar.] *Chem.* A sweet, white, crystalline glucoside in aspen bark and leaves. It is a benzoyl derivative of salicin.

Pop'u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* *U. S. Politics.* The political doctrines advocated by the People's party.

Pop'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [L. *populus* people + *-ist.*] *U. S. Politics.* A member of the People's party (which see). — **Pop'u-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

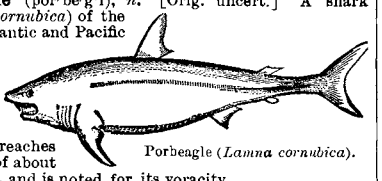
pop'u-lous (pŏp'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *populosus*, fr. *populus* people: cf. F. *populeux.*] **1.** Abounding in people; full of inhabitants; thickly inhabited.

2. In *Obs. or R.* senses: **a** Popular. **b** Numerous; in large number. "Your *populous* troops." *Shak.* **c** Abounding in persons or things of a certain kind; as, a year *populous* in scandals. *Rare.*

— **pop'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **pop'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Pop'u-lus (pŏp'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., poplar.] *Bot.* A genus of salicaceous trees, the poplars, natives of the Northern Hemisphere. They are distinguished from *Salix* by the resinous buds, numerous stamens, incised bracts, and elongated stigmas. The majority of the species are well known in cultivation; the most important are: the aspens (*P. tremula* and *P. tremuloides*); the white poplar, or abele (*P. alba*); the balm of Gilead (*P. candicans*); the tacamahac, or balsam poplar (*P. balsamifera*); the Lombardy poplar (*P. nigra italica*); and the Carolina poplar (*P. deltoides carolinensis*). Several of the native American species are known as *cottonwoods.* See the above names, also POPLAR.

por'bea'gle (pôr'bē'g'l), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A shark (*Lamna cornubica*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans having a pointed nose and a crescent-shaped tail. It reaches a length of about eight feet, and is noted for its voracity.


Porbeagle (*Lamna cornubica*).

por'ce-lain (pôr'sē-lăn; pôrs'lăn; 201, 277), *n.* [F. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, orig., the porcelain shell, or Venus shell (*Cypræa porcellana*), fr. a fem. dim. fr. L. *porcus* pig, the reason for the name being uncertain. Porcelain was called after this shell, either from its smoothness and whiteness, or because it was believed to be made from it. See PORK.] A fine earthenware differing from ordinary pottery in being more or less translucent, and in its superior whiteness, hardness, and difficulty of fusion; — called also *china*, or *chinaware.* Also, chiefly in *pl.*, an article of this ware. Porcelain has been made in China for many centuries, but successful attempts to imitate it in Europe date from about 1470. **Natural**, or **hard-paste, porcelain** is made from kaolin and feldspar, the latter being the fusible substance which imparts the translucency. **Artificial**, or **soft-paste, porcelain** is a result of European efforts to imitate the hard porcelain of the East. In its composition various materials, as gypsum, bone ash, etc., replace wholly or in part the siliceous materials of the hard porcelain. Glue is often added to the paste to give it plasticity, and oxide of lead is used in the glaze. There are two firings, the second of which vitrifies the glaze. Soft-paste porcelain requires less heat in firing than does hard porcelain; it is also softer, and of duller fracture. All grades of porcelain, from very hard to very soft, are now made.

por'ce-la'ne-ous } (pôr'sē-lā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or
por'cel-la'ne-ous } like, porcelain; specif., *Zoöl.*, designating the calcareous shells of certain Foraminifera which are opaque and without small perforations.

por'ce-la-nite' } (pôr'sē-lă-nīt'; pŏr-sĕl'ā-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F.
por'cel-la-nite' } *porcelanite*, G. *porzellanit.*] *Petrog.* A baked or semivitrified clay or shale, resembling earthenware, porcelain, or jasper; — in the latter case called also *porcelain jasper.*

porch (pôrch; 201), *n.* [F. *porche*, L. *porticus*, akin to E. *fare*, v. Cf. PORTICO.] **1.** *Arch.* A covered entrance to a building, commonly inclosed in part, and projecting out from the main wall with a separate roof. It may be large enough to serve as a covered walk. See also CARRIAGE PORCH, LOGGIA.

Wooden Church Porch, 15th Century.

2. A portico; covered walk; colonnade. *Obs.*

Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us. *Shak.*

3. A transept or side chapel. *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

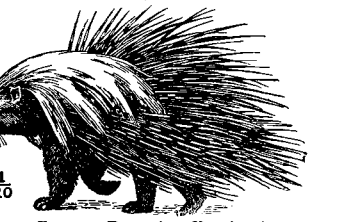
4. A veranda. *Local, U. S.*

5. *Mining.* The arched excavation at a pit bottom.

the Porch, a portico or colonnade, adorned with fresco paintings of the battle of Marathon, in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples; hence, sometimes, the school or philosophy of the Stoics.

por'cine (pôr'sīn; -sĭn; 183, 277), *a.* [L. *porcinus*, fr. *porcus* a swine: cf. F. *porcin.* See PORK.] Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or like, swine. "*Porcine* cheeks." *G. Eliot.*

por'cu-pine (pôr'kū-pīn), *n.* [ME. *porkepyn*, OF. *porc espin* (also *porc d'espine*); cf. OF. *porc espi*, F. *porcépic*, It. *porco spino*, *porco spinoso*, Sp. *puerco espino*, *puerco espín*, Pg. *porco-espinho;* fr. L. *porcus* swine + a derivative of *spina* thorn, spine. See PORK; SPINE.] **1.** Any of certain large, or rather large, rodents having stiff, sharp erectile spines mingled with their hair, which readily become detached, but cannot be shot out voluntarily. The porcupines constitute the families Hystricidæ, which are terrestrial and confined to the Old World, and Erethizontidæ, of arboreal habits, confined to the New World. *Hystrix cristata* of southern Europe and northern Africa has spines often more than a foot long. The Canada porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*) of northeastern America is about two feet long and has sharp barbed spines from one to two inches long mostly concealed by coarse whitish hair. It feeds chiefly on bark and leaves. A similar species (*E. epixanthus*) of northwestern America has yellowish hair. Small arboreal porcupines of the genus *Coendou* inhabit South and Central America and have a prehensile tail. See BRUSH-TAILED PORCUPINE.


$\frac{1}{20}$
Common European Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

2. Any of several devices (or machines with such devices) having projecting teeth or knives, as a contrivance for heckling fibers, or a kind of masher used in brewing.

porcupine anteater. An echidna.

porcupine beater, cylinder, roller, etc. *Textile Manuf.* Various cylinders or rollers studded with inserted wire pins or teeth, covered with card clothing, or consisting of a number of beater blades secured to disks, etc., used for various purposes.

porcupine fish. Any of certain globefishes of the family Diodontidæ, esp. those of the genus *Diodon*, in which the body is short and rounded or squarish, the spines long and thickly strewn, some of them being movable, and the teeth of each jaw fused into an undivided beak. *D. hystrix* and *D. holocanthus* are common in warm seas.

porcupine grass. **a** A tall, stout grass (*Stipa spartea*) of the western United States. The grains have long hygroscopic awns, and by their twisting and untwisting often penetrate the wool and even the flesh of sheep. The plant affords good forage and hay. **b** In Australia, any grass of the genus *Tricuspis*, esp. *T. mitchelli* and *T. irritans.* The plants sometimes grow from seven to ten feet high in rounded tussocks. Called also *spinifex.*

Porcupine Grass **a.** *a* Whole Plant; *b* Spikelet.

porcupine wood. The outer wood of the coconut palm, from the resemblance of its markings to porcupine quills.

pore (pōr; 201), *v. i.;* PORED (pōrd); POR'ING (pōr'ĭng). [ME. *pouren*, *puren*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** To look or gaze steadily or intently, esp. in reading or studying; to fix the attention on, or be absorbed in, something, esp. something written; also, to meditate or ponder intently; — often with *on* or *upon*, and now usually with *over;* as, to *pore* over a letter. "Painfully to *pore* upon a book." *Shak.*

2. To look closely, as one nearsighted. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

pore, *n.* [F., from L. *porus*, Gr. πόρος a passage, a pore. See FARE, *v.*] **1.** A minute opening or foramen, or orifice, esp. in an animal or vegetable membrane, for transpiration, absorption, etc.; as, the *pores* of the sweat glands.

2. An interstice between the constituent particles or molecules of a body; as, the *pores* of stones.

3. A small passage in a body. *Obs.*

4. One of countless minute darkish dots mottling the sun.

pore mushroom. Any mushroom of either of the families Polyporaceæ and Boletaceæ, distinguished by having the spore-bearing surface within tubes or pores.

po-ren'ce-pha'li-a (pō-rĕn'sē-fā'lĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *porence-*
po'ren-ceph'a-ly (pō'rĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ; 201) } *phalia;* Gr. πόρος passage + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] *Med.* A state marked by a depression or depressions on the surface of the brain. It is usually due to arrested development. — **po-ren'ce-phal'ic** (pō-rĕn'sē-făl'ĭk), **po'ren-ceph'a-lous** (pō'rĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.*

por'gy (pôr'gĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). [Prob. for *paugy;* perh. confused also with *pargo* and *pogy.*] **1.** A sparoid food fish (*Pagrus pagrus*), called *red porgy*, of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Europe and America, supposed to be the *pagrus* of the ancients and highly esteemed as food; also, the scup or the pinfish **a**, both sparoid fishes. Cf. JOLT-HEAD PORGY; GRASS PORGY.

2. Any of various fishes; as: **a** The margate fish. **b** The spadefish. **c** Any of several surf fishes (family Embiotocidæ) of the Pacific coast of America. **d** The menhaden.

Po-rif'er-a (pō-rĭf'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *porus* pore + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A phylum constituted by the sponges. Also, a class coextensive with the phylum. See SPONGE.

po-rif'er-ous (pō-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See PORIFERA.] **a** Provided with pores. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Porifera.

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poppy-seed oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
poppy thistle. Prickly poppy.
poppy tree. = TREE POPPY.
pop'py-wort' (pŏp'ĭ-wŭrt'), *n.* Any plant of the poppy family.
poprinq. † POPPERING.
pop safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE. [*Slang, Brit.*]
pop'shop', *n.* A pawnshop.
popt. Popped. *Ref. Sp.*
popul. † POPPLE.
pop'u-la-cy, *n.* Populace; population; populousness. *Obs.*
pop'u-læ'on. † POPULEON.
pop'u-lar, *v. t.* Populate. *Obs.*
pop'u-lar, *n.* **1.** [Cf. F. *populaire.*] The populace; — often in *pl.* *Obs.* [*Colloq., Eng.*] **2.** A popular concert; a pop.
‖ **pop'u-la'res** (pŏp'ū-lā'rēz; 115), *n. pl.* [L.] The people, or people's party, in ancient Rome, as opposed to the *optimates.*
pop'u-lar-iz'er (pŏp'ū-lăr-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who popularizes.
pop'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pop'u-la-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *populaire.*] The populace. *Obs.*
pop'u-late, *v. t.* [L. *populatus*, p. p. of *populari.*] To ravage. *Obs.* — **pop'u-la'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
pop'u-late, *a.* [LL. *populatus*, p. p.] Populous; peopled. *Obs.*
pop'u-late, *v. i.* To propagate; to become populous. *Obs. or R.*
pop'u-la'tion-less. See -LESS.
pop'u-la'tor (pŏp'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* A person who populates, or a cause of increase in population
populle. † POPULATE.
pop'u-le'on, *n.* [OF., F. *populéum*, fr. L. *populeus* of poplars.] An ointment containing an extract of black-poplar buds. *Obs.*
populere. † POPLAR.
pop'u-li-cide' (pŏp'ū-lĭ-sīd'), *n.* [L. *populus* people + *-cide.*] Slaughter of the people. *Rare.*
pop'u-los'i-ty (pŏp'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Populousness. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **po'pu-lus vult de'ci-pi, er'go de'ci-pi-a'tur** (pŏp'ū-lŭs, dĕs'ĭ-pī, dĕs'ĭ-pĭ-ā'tŭr). [L.] The populace wishes to be deceived, therefore let it be deceived.
pop valve. A pop safety valve.
po-quo'son. Var. of POCOSIN.
por. Obs. or dial Eng. of PORR.
porail, poraille, *n.* [OF. *poraille.* See POOR.] Poor people; the poor; also, poverty. *Obs.*
por'al (pôr'ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to pores. *Rare.*
Po-ra'tha (pō-rā'thȧ; pŏr'ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*
por'cate (pôr'kāt), **por'cat-ed** (-kāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *porca* ridge between two furrows.] *Zoöl.* Having furrows broader than the intervening ridges.
porcelain. † PURSLANE.
porcelain clay. = KAOLIN.
porcelain crab. Any crab of the genus *Porcellana* or an allied genus (family Porcellanidæ), many of which have a smooth, porcellanous carapace. [GLASS.]
porcelain glass. = CRYOLITE
por'ce-lain-ize, *v. t.* To bake like potter's clay; to convert into porcellanite. — **por'ce-lain-i-za'tion** (pôr'sē-lăn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; pôrs'lăn-; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* [NITE.]
porcelain jasper. See PORCELA-
por'ce-lain-ous, *a.* Porcelaneous.
porcelain paper. A kind of French fancy glazed paper.
porcelain shell. A cowry.
porcelain stone. = PETUNTZE.
porcelain tower. A celebrated pagoda at Nankin, destroyed in 1856. It was faced with slabs of green-glazed porcelain.
porce'lane. † PURSLANE.
por'ce-lan'ic, -cel-lan'ic (pôr'sē-lăn'ĭk), *a.* Resembling porcelain; — said of certain rocks.
por'ce-la-nous, por'cel-la-nous (pôr'sē-lā-nŭs; pôr-sĕl'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* Porcelaneous.
porce'let, *n.* [F., lit., little pig.] A wood louse. *Obs.* [CELAIN.]
porcellan, por'cel-la'na. † POR-
Por'cel-la'na (pôr'sĕ-lā'nȧ), *n.*, **Por'cel-lan'i-dæ** (-lăn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PORCELAIN CRAB.
por'cel-la-nize (pôr'sē-lȧ-nīz; pôr-sĕl'ȧ-), *v. t.* To porcelainize.
porchace, -chase. † PURCHASE.
porcion. † PORTION. [POISE.]
por'ci-pize, porcaplace. † POR-
porcuntine. † PORCUPINE.
porcupine crab. A spiny Japanese crab (*Lithodes hystrix*).
porcupine disease. Ichthyosis.
porcupine man. A man having porcupine disease.
porcupine rat. A South American rodent of the genus *Loncheres* having flattened spines in its fur. [PINE BEATER.]
porcupine roller. See PORCU-
pore. † POUR, POWER, PURE.
pore (pōr). Obs. or dial. var. of POOR, PORR.
pore, *v. t.* To affect by poring; as, to *pore* one's self blind.
pore'blind'. † PURBLIND.
porele. † PERIL.
pore'let, *n.* [See POOR; -LET.] A poor person. *Obs.*
po'ren-ceph'a-lus (pō'rĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs; 201), **po'ren-ceph'a-lon** (-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] Porencephalia.
porenesse. † POORNESS.
porer. † POWER. [who pores.]
por'er (pôr'ĕr; 201), *n.* One
poret. † PORRET.
porete. † POVERTY.
por-fend', *v. t.* [OF. *porfendre*, F. *pourfendre.*] To cleave. *Obs.*
por'ĭ-do, *n.* [It.] Porphyry. *Obs.*
porfil. † PURFLE.
por'fy-rit'ic, por'fy-ry. Porphyritic, porphyry. *Ref. Sp.*
porge. † PURGE.
porge (pôrj; pôrj; 201), *v. t.* [Judæo.-Sp. *porgar*, Sp. *purgar*, L. *purgare.* See PURGE.] To make (kosher meat) ceremonially clean by cutting from it the forbidden fat and veins. See *Lev.* iii. 3, 4; vii. 25-27; *Gen.* xxxii. 32. — **porg'er** (pôr'jĕr; pôr'-; 201), *n.*
po'ri-cid'al (pō'rĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [*pore* + L. *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dehiscing through pores, as poppy capsules.
po-rif'er-al (pō-rĭf'ĕr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Poriferous.
po-rif'er-an (-ăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Porifera. — *a.* Poriferous.
po'ri-form (pō'rĭ-fôrm; 201), *a.* [L. *porus* pore + *-form.*] Resembling a pore. [Porosity.]
por'i-ness (pôr'ĭ-nĕs; 201), *n.*

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po'rism (pō'rĭz'm; 201), *n.* [LL. *porisma*, fr. Gr. πόρισμα a thing procured, a deduction from a demonstration, fr. πορίζειν to bring, provide.] *Geom.* **a** A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. Three books of porisms of Euclid have been lost. **b** *Gr. Geom.* A corollary.

Po-ri'tes (pō-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόρος a pore.] *Zoöl.* An important genus of reef-building corals having small twelve-rayed calicles and a very porous coral. Some are branched; others grow in large massive or globular forms. It is the type of a family, **Po-rit'i-dæ** (pō-rĭt'ĭ-dē). — **po'rite** (pō'rīt; 201), *n.* — **po-ri'toid** (pō-rī'toid), *a.*

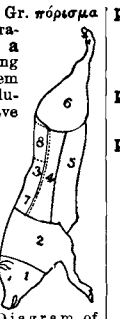


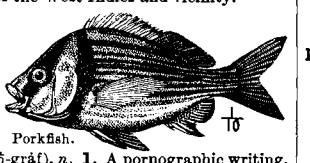
Diagram of Dressed Side of Pork. 1 Head; 2 Shoulder; 3 Back; 4 Middle Cut; 5 Belly; 6 Ham; 7 Ribs; 8 Loin.

pork (pōrk; 201), *n.* [F. *porc*, L. *porcus* hog, pig. See FARROW a litter of pigs; cf. PORCKLAIN, PORPOISE.] **1.** The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.
2. A swine; opprobriously, a man. *Obs.*

pork'er (pōr'kĕr; 201), *n.* **1.** A hog; swine; esp., one fattened for food.
2. A sword or long knife. *Obs. Slang.*

pork'fish (pōrk'fĭsh'; 201), *n. Zoöl.* A sparoid fish (*Anisotremus virginicus*) with black and yellow stripes, of the West Indies and vicinity.

pork'y (pōr'kĭ; 201), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, pork; specif., fat; greasy.


Porkfish.

por'ne-ras'tic (pōr'-nē-răs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πόρνη harlot + ἐράν to love.] Unchaste; licentious.

por'no-graph (pôr'nō-gráf), *n.* **1.** A pornographic writing, picture, or the like.
2. [F. *pornographe.*] A pornographer. *Rare.*

por-nog'ra-pher (pôr-nŏg'rá-fĕr), *n.* A writer on prostitutes, prostitution, or obscene or licentious subjects.

por'no-graph'ic (pôr'nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, pornography; obscene; lascivious; licentious.

por-nog'ra-phy (pôr-nŏg'rá-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόρνη a harlot + *-graphy.*] **1.** A treatment of, or a treatise on, the subject of prostitutes or prostitution.
2. Obscene or licentious writing, painting, or the like.

po-rog'a-my (pō-rŏg'á-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόρος a pore + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* The usual mode of fertilization in seed plants, by entrance of the pollen tube through the micropyle. Cf. CHALAZOGAMY. — **po'ro-gam'ic** (pō'rō-găm'ĭk; pōr'ō-; 201), *a.* — **po'ro-gam** (pō'rō-găm; pōr'ō-; 201), *n.*

po-ros'i-ty (pō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *porosité*, or LL. *porositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being porous.
2. Something that is porous; also, a pore.

po'ro-type (pō'rō-tīp; pōr'ō-; 201), *n.* [See PORE, *n.*; -TYPE.] A copy of a print, writing, etc., made by placing it on a chemically prepared paper acted on by a gas permeating the paper of the print, writing, etc., except where inked.

po'rous (pō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [F. *poreux.* See PORE, *n.*] Full of pores; having very small interstices in the skin or in the substance of a body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; permeable by liquids; as, a *porous* skin, wood.
porous cell *or* **cup**, a cylindrical vessel of porous earthenware used in an electrical cell to keep two liquids from mixing intimately. — **p. plaster**, *Med.*, a spread plaster having numerous small holes to prevent wrinkling.

po'rous-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being porous.

Por'phy-ra (pôr'fĭ-rá; *often* pŏr-fī'rá), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πορφύρα purple.] *Bot.* A genus of red algæ, with thin gelatinous red or purple fronds. See 1st LAVER.

Por-phyr'e-an (pôr-fĭr'ē-ăn), **Por-phyr'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Neoplatonist Porphyry (ab. 233–ab. 304) or his writings or doctrines. See TREE OF PORPHYRY.

por'phy-rit'ic (pôr'fĭ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to porphyry; as, a *porphyritic* column.
2. *Petrog.* Relating to, or resembling, porphyry, i. e., characterized by the presence of distinct crystals (*phenocrysts*), as of feldspar, quartz, or augite, in a relatively fine-grained base (*groundmass*), often aphanitic, cryptocrystalline, or glassy. — **porphyritic granite**, granite containing feldspar in distinct crystals, or phenocrysts.

por'phy-rog'e-nite (-rŏj'ē-nīt), *or* **por'phy-ro-gen'i-tus** (-rō-jĕn'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [LL. *porphyro genitus* born in the purple, fr. Gr. πορφυρογέννητος (cf. L. *genitus* born); πορφύρα purple + γεννητός begotten.] A son born after the accession of his father to the throne; one born in the purple.

In the Greek, purple and porphyry are the same word. An apartment of the Byzantine was lined with porphyry: it was reserved for the use of the pregnant empresses: and the royal birth of their children was expressed by the appellation of *porphyrogenite*, or born in the purple. *Gibbon.*

por'phy-ro-gen'i-tism (pôr'fĭ-rō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* [See PORPHYROGENITE.] The principle of succession in royal families, esp. among the Eastern Roman emperors, by which a younger son, if born after the accession of his father to the throne, was preferred to an elder son not so born.

por'phy-roid (pôr'fĭ-roid; -rō-ōd'), *n.* [*porphyry* + *-oid.*] *Petrog.* A more or less schistose, metamorphic quartz-feldspar porphyry or tuff.

por'phy-ry (pôr'fĭ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *porfire*, F. *porphyre*, or (assumed) LL. *porphyrius;* fr. Gr. πορφύρεος or πόρφυρος, a., purple, πορφύρα, n., purple; cf. It. *porfiro*, *porfirio.* See PURPLE; cf. PORPHYRITE.]
1. *Petrog.* **a** Orig., a rock consisting of feldspar crystals embedded in a compact dark red or purple groundmass. It is found in Egypt, and was much used by the Romans. **b** Now, commonly, any igneous rock of similar (porphyritic) texture, regardless of its mineral composition; sometimes, loosely, any of various igneous rocks without this texture, esp. when occurring in connection with ores.
2. A slab or block of porphyry; esp., one used for triturating drugs, etc. *Obs.*

Por'pi-ta (pôr'pĭ-tá), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόρπη a brooch.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bright-colored Siphonophora found floating in the warmer parts of the ocean. They have a large feeding zooid in the center, surrounded by smaller nutritive and reproductive zooids, and by slender dactylozooids near the margin. The disk has a central float, or pneumatocyst. — **por'pi-toid** (-toid), *a.*

Porpita (*P. linnæana*). (½)

por'poise (pôr'pŭs; *formerly also* -poiz), *n.* [ME. *porpeys*, OF. *porpeis*, literally, hog fish, fr. L. *porcus* swine + *piscis* fish. See PORK; FISH.] **a** Any small gregarious cetacean of the genus *Phocæna;* esp., the common, or harbor, porpoise (*P. phocæna*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific. They are five to eight feet long and usually blackish above and whitish below. The jaws do not form a projecting beak. **b** Any of various other small-toothed cetaceans, as of the genus *Cephalorhynchus* of the Southern Hemisphere. **c** Popularly, the common dolphin; or, esp. on the American Atlantic coast, the bottle-nosed dolphin (see DOLPHIN).

por'ridge (pŏr'ĭj), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *pottage:* perh. influenced by ME. *porree* a kind of pottage, OF. *porrée*, fr. L. *porrum, porrus*, leek. See POTTAGE; cf. PORRINGER.]
1. A thickened soup or broth. *Obs.*
2. A food made by boiling some leguminous or farinaceous substance in water or milk, making a broth or thin pudding; as, barley *porridge*, milk *porridge*, etc.
3. Hence, any mess of various ingredients; a hodgepodge.

por'rin-ger (-ĭn-jĕr), *n.* [ME. *pottanger*, for *pottager*, fr. F. *potager* a soup basin. See PORRIDGE, POTTAGE.] **1.** A dish for porridge or similar food; esp., a bowl or cup from which children eat or are fed; as, a silver *porringer.*
2. A double saucepan made like a double boiler.
3. A hat or other headdress shaped like a porringer. *Obs.*

Por'ro prism (pôr'rō). [After I. *Porro*, Italian engineer.] *Optics.* One of a train of totally reflecting prisms used in making short binoculars. See PRISM BINOCULAR, *Illust.*

por'rum (pôr'ŭm), *n.* [L., leek.] The bulb of the leek (*Allium porrum*), used medicinally.

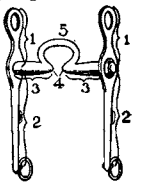
por'ry (pŏr'ĭ; *colloq.* pŭr'ĭ), *n. Silk Weaving.* In a loom, the warp between the reed and the beam. *Local, Eng.*

port (pôrt; 201), *n.* [From *Oporto*, in Portugal, i. e., *o porto* the port, L. *portus.* See PORT harbor.] A fortified wine of rich taste and aroma, made in the valley of the Douro, Portugal; also, an imitation of the same. It is strong, containing 18–23 per cent of alcohol by volume. Most port is dark red, but there is a white variety.

port, *n.* [AS. *port*, L. *portus:* cf. F. *port.* See FARE, *v.*, FORD, 1st, 3d, & 4th PORT.] **1.** A place where ships may ride secure from storms; a harbor; haven.
2. In commerce, a place to which vessels may resort for purposes of commerce, esp. to discharge or receive their cargoes. In this sense the word *port* varies in its significance with the context. It primarily and normally refers to a haven or harbor, but may be used to denote any place to or from which merchandise may be shipped, as a mere landing place (10 *Johns.* 120, 125; 3 *Dak.* 155). It may include the entire geographical harbor, with its approaches and inlets, of a place, as in the *port* of Boston (9 Metcalf, *Mass.* 371, 378), or the *port* of New York (53 *Fed.* 835), or a contemplated place in a geographical harbor (20 *Fed.* 510, 515).
3. *Revenue Law.* Short for PORT OF ENTRY.
4. *Early Eng. Hist.* A place, often a burgh, under a special protection or peace for use as a market place.
Syn. — See HARBOR.

port of call, a port where vessels customarily stop for coal, repairs, transshipment of cargo, etc. — **p. of destination**, *Marine Insurance*, a port contemplated as a stopping place for a vessel under the terms of a policy. — **p. of discharge**, *Insurance Law*, any port where a vessel voluntarily and without cause of necessity breaks bulk and discharges part or all of her cargo. The term *port of discharge* is not synonymous with *port of arrival* (1 *Conn.* 184, 197) or *port of destination* (57 *Fed.* 668, 669). — **port of entry**, *Revenue Law*, a district or designated locality, whether a nautical port or not, where foreign goods may be introduced for import.

port (pôrt; 201), *n.* [F. *porte*, L. *porta*, akin to *portus;* cf. AS. *port*, fr. L. *porta.* See PORT a harbor; cf. PORTE.]
1. A gate; portal. *Archaic or Scot.*
2. *Naut.* An opening in a ship's side for any purpose, as to admit light and air, load cargo, etc.; specif., an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged; a porthole; also, the shutter or cover for a porthole.
3. *Harness.* An upward curve or tongue groove in the mouthpiece of certain bits to put the pressure on the sensitive bars.
4. A market for hiring of laborers, usually near the *port* of a town. *Hist. Scot.*
5. *Mech.* An opening for inlet or outlet of air, gas, steam, water, or other fluid, esp. in a valve seat or valve face; specif., the area of opening, in a cylinder face, of a passageway for the working fluid in an engine; also, any such passageway connecting the cylinder with the cylinder face, or the latter with the exhaust.



Port of Bit. 1, 1 Cheeks; 2, 2 Legs; 3, 3 Cannons; 4 Heels; 5 Port.

port, *v. t.;* PORT'ED; PORT'ING. [F. *porter*, L. *portare* to carry, prob. akin to E. *fare*, v. See FARE; cf. PORT harbor, COMPORT, EXPORT, SPORT.] **1.** To carry; transport. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* To carry in a position sloping across the body from right to left, as a rifle, saber, etc., the exact position varying according to the arm and service. See *Illust.*

Port, 2.

port, *n.* [F. *port*, fr. *porter* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** The manner in which a person bears himself; carriage; bearing; demeanor; sometimes, specif., impressive or dignified bearing. *Spenser.*
Of his *port* as meek as is a maid. *Chaucer.*
2. Manner or style of living; specif., impressive or costly style of living.
A suitable *port* in the world. *South.*
3. In *Obs.* or *Hist.* uses: **a** A retinue; body of attendants. **b** Act, means, or cost, of carrying; carriage. **c** Weight; burden; also, distress. **d** *Armor.* A socket for the butt of a lance, attached to the stirrup or saddle.
4. *Mil.* The position in which a weapon is carried when ported.
5. *Candle Making.* A frame from which wicks are hung.
Syn. — See DEPORTMENT.

port, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* The left side of a ship (looking from the stern toward the bow); as, a vessel heels to *port.* See LARBOARD, *Note.* Also much used adjectively; as, the *port* lifeboat; the *port* watch.

port, *v. t. Naut.* To turn or put to the left, or port, side of a ship; — used mainly of the helm and in the imperative.

port, *v. i. Naut.* To turn or move towards the port, or left; also, to port the helm.

port- (pôrt-), **porte-.** [F. *porte-*, fr. *porter* to carry. See 4th PORT.] Combining forms signifying *bearer, holder, carrier;* as, *porte*acid, *port*crayon, etc.

port'a-bil'i-ty (pôr'tá-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; 201), *n.* Quality or state of being portable; fitness to be carried or moved.

port'a-ble (pôr'tá-b'l; 201), *a.* [L. *portabilis*, fr. *portare* to carry: cf. F. *portable.* See PORT to carry.] **1.** Capable of being borne or carried; easily transported; capable of being transported though belonging to a class of objects usually unmovable; as, a *portable* bed, desk, engine; *portable* property; a *portable* house; a *portable* liquid or gas, i. e., one solidified or liquefied.
2. Possible to be endured; supportable. *Obs.*
How light and *portable* my pain seems now! *Shak.*
3. Navigable. *Obs.*
portable firearm, *Mil.*, any firearm that can be borne and fired by one man, without the use of a carriage.

por'tage (pôr'tăj; 201), *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** Act of carrying or transporting.
2. In *Obs. or R.* senses: **a** Anything transported, as cargo; freight. **b** The cost of carriage; porterage. **c** Capacity for carrying; tonnage. **d** *Naut.* (1) Cargo carried for a sailor joining in a common adventure, in lieu of all or part of his wages, or the space allotted for such cargo. *Oxf. E. D.* (2) Hence, the amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.
3. A carrying boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable waters; also, the land or the route over which they are so carried; a carry; as, a rough *portage.* See CARRY, *n.*, 5.

por'ta-gue (pôr'tá-gū), *n.* [See PORTUGUESE.] An obsolete Portuguese gold coin variously estimated as worth from 3½ to 4½ pounds sterling.

por'tal (pôr'tăl; 201), *n.* [OF. *portal*, LL. *portale*, prop., neut. a., fr. L. *porta* a gate. See PORT a gate.] **1.** A door, gate, or entrance, esp. one that is grand and imposing.
From out the fiery *portal* of the east. *Shak.*

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po'ris-mat'ic (pō'rĭz-măt'ĭk; 201), **-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Poristic. — **po'ris-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

po-ris'tic (pō-rĭs'tĭk), **po-ris'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ποριστικός for providing.] Relating to, or of the nature of, a porism.

pork, *interj. & v. i.* [Imitative.] Croak; — said of ravens. *Obs.*

porke despyne, porkespine, porkepyn. ✝ PORCUPINE.

pork'er-y (pôr'kĕr-ĭ; 201), *n.* A place for the keeping or sale of swine for food; also, swine.

porkespick. ✝ PORCUPINE.

pork'et (pôr'kĕt; -kĭt; 151, 201), *n.* [OF. *porquet*, dim. of OF. & F. *porc.* See PORK.] A pig. *R.*

pork'in, *n.* A young pig. *Obs.*

pork'ish, *a.* Swinish. *Obs.*

pork'ling, *n.* A young pig.

Pork-op'o-lis (pôrk-ŏp'ō-lĭs; 201), *n.* [*pork* + Gr. πόλις city.] Cincinnati, Ohio; or Chicago, Ill.; — the former often and the latter rarely so called from their great pork-packing industry.

porkpen. ✝ PORCUPINE.

pork'wood', *n.* = BREEWOOD c.

pornesse. ✝ POORNESS.

por-noc'ra-cy (pôr-nŏk'rá-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόρνη harlot + *-cracy.*] Government by profligate women; specif., the ascendancy of a profligate noblewoman named Theodora and her daughters in Rome early in the 10th century. — **por'no-crat** (pôr'nō-krăt), *n.*

por-nog'ra-phist (pôr-nŏg'rá-fĭst), *n.* A pornographer.

po'ro-ka'i-whi'ri-a (pō'rō-kā'ĭ-hwē'rē-á). Var. of KAIWHIRIA.

po'ro-phyl'lous (pō'rō-fĭl'ŭs; pōr'ō-; 201), *a.* [Gr. πόρος pore + φύλλον leaf.] Having leaves covered with transparent dots.

po'ro-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a. Surg.* Both porbus and plastic; — said of a kind of felt used for splints, jackets, etc.

po'ro-po'ro (pō'rō-pō'rō), *n.* [Maori.] The kangaroo apple. *New Zealand.*

Po-ro'sa (pō-rō'sá), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PERFORATA a.

po'rose (pō'rōs; pō-rōs'), *a.* **a** Porous. **b** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Porosa. — **po-rose'ness**, *n.*

po-ro'sis (pō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πώρωσις.] *Med.* The formation of callus.

po-rot'ic (pō-rŏt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. πώρος callus.] A medicine supposed to produce callus.

po'rous-ly, *adv.* of POROUS.

porpayne, por'pen-tine. ✝ PORCUPINE.

por'pesse, por'peys. ✝ POR-POISE.

por'phir, -phu-er. ✝ PORPHYRY.

Por'phy-ra'ce-æ (pôr'fĭ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πορφύρα purple. See PORPHYRY.] A family of red algæ having the thallus chiefly thin or membranaceous. *Porphyra* is one genus.

por'phy-ra'ceous (-rā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Porphyritic. [phyraceæ.
2. *Bot.* Belonging to the Por-

porphyre. ✝ PORPHYRY.

porphyre, *n.* [F. (Cotgrave).] A kind of serpent of India; — so called as being purple. *Obs.*

por-phyr'i-an (pôr-fĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of porphyry. *Rare.*

Por-phyr'i-an, *n.* An adherent of Porphyry or of his doctrines. — **Por-phyr'i-an-ist**, *n.*

Por-phyr'i-o (pôr-fĭr'ĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *porphyrio* a kind of water fowl, Gr. πορφυρίων water hen.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the Old World purple gallinules, or sultanas. Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus.

porphyrite, *n.* [L. *porphyritis* purple, fr. Gr. πορφυρίτης.] A kind of purple fig. *Obs.*

por'phy-rite (pôr'fĭ-rĭt), *n.* [L. *porphyrites* a purple-colored precious stone, porphyry, Gr. πορφυρίτης λίθος. See PORPHYRY.] **1.** Porphyry. *Obs.*
2. *Petrog.* Sometimes, a pre-Tertiary porphyry whose feldspar is chiefly plagioclase.

por'phy-rize (pôr'fĭ-rĭz), *v. t.*
1. To triturate on a porphyry.
2. To cause to be like porphyry.
— **por'phy-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'-shŭn; -rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

por'phy-ro-gene' (pôr'fĭ-rō-jēn'), *a.* [See PORPHYROGENITISM.] Being a porphyrogenite; born in the purple; royal born.

por'phy-ro-gen'i-ture (-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* State or position of being a porphyrogenite.

porphyry shell. A handsome marine gastropod shell (*Oliva porphyria*) having a dark red or brown polished surface, with light spots. [of PORCUPINE.

por'pin. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

por'pisce. ✝ PORPOISE.

porpoise oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

porpoise whale. A New Zealand ziphioid whale (*Berardius arnuxii*).

por'po-rate (pôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [It. *porporato*, L. *purpuratus.* See PURPLE, *n.*] Clad in purple. *R.*

por'pos. ✝ PURPOSE.

por'pose. ✝ PORPOISE.

porpure. ✝ PURPLE.

por'pus. Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of PORPOISE.

porr (*dial.* pŏ(r; pē(r), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *porren*, Dan. *purre.*] To push; poke; kick; stir; cram. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

porr, *n.* A push; thrust; poke; kick; turmoil; also, a poker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

por-ra'ceous (pō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *porraceus*, fr. *porrum, porrus*, a leek.] Resembling the leek in color; greenish. *Rare.*

por'ray (pôr'ā), *n.* [OF. *porée*, F. *poirée*, fr. *porrum* leek.] A kind of strained soup of vegetables or fish. *Obs. or Scot. Oxf. E. D.*

por-rect' (pō-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *porrectus*, p. p. of *porrigere* to stretch out before one's self, to put forth.] Extended horizontally; stretched out.

por-rect', *v. t.* **a** To extend horizontally. **b** To present; tender. *Obs. or Eccl. Law.* — **por-rec'-tion** (-shŭn), *n.*

por-rec'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *porrectus*, p. p., stretched out.] *Mediæval Music.* See NEUME, *Illust.*

por'ret (pôr'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [OF. *poret, porete*, dim. fr. L. *porrum, porrus*, leek.] **1.** Scallion; leek; small onion. *Rare.*
2. Garlic. *Obs.* [BODUC.]

Por'rex (pôr'ĕks), *n.* See GOR-

por'rey. Var. of PORRAY.

por'ridge, *v. t.* To provide with porridge. [come porridge.]

por'ridge, *v. i.* To form or be-

por-ri'go (pō-rī'gō), *n.* [L., dandruff.] *Med.* Any of various affections of the scalp. — **por-rig'i-nous** (pō-rĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

por'ritch (pôr'ĭch). Scot. & dial. var. of PORRIDGE.

pors-. For various forms beginning *pors-*, see those in PURS-.

port (pôrt), *n.* [Gael.] A lively tune. *Scot.*

port, *n.* [For *apport*, fr. OF. *aport*, F. *apport*, fr. the v. Cf. APPORT, *v.*] Income; rental; tribute. *Obs.* [guese.]

Port. *Abbr.* Portugal; Portu-

por'ta (pôr'tá), *n.; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., a gate.] *Anat.* The hilum of an organ; specif., the transverse fissure of the liver.

port'a-bl. Portable. *Ref. Sp.*

port'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

portace. ✝ PORTASS.

port'age (pō r'tĕ j), *n.* [3d PORT.] Porthole. *Obs.*

por'tage (pôr'tăj), *v. t. & i.* To make a portage of (goods, etc.)

Portage group *or* **formation.** [From the township of *Portage* in New York.] *Geol.* A formation of shales and sandstones, of the American Upper Devonian.

por'tail (pôr'tăl; 201), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* = PORTAL, *n.*, 2c. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Arch.* **a** *Erron.* The lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions. **b** Formerly, in a room, a corner separated by wainscoting, forming a short passage to another room. **c** By analogy with the French *portail*, the whole architectural composition surrounding and including the doorways and porches of a church.
3. a *Bridge Building.* The space, at either end, between the first two principal trusses in a trussed bridge. **b** In modern steel-cage building, any vertical space between two uprights included between two horizontals, as of floor and ceiling, which must be kept open for free communication.
Syn. — See DOOR.

por'tal (pōr'tăl; 201), *a. Anat.* **a** Designating the transverse fissure on the under side of the liver where most of the vessels enter; hence: **b** Designating, or pert. to, a large vein (**portal vein**) carrying the blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver, in the tissues of which it breaks up into capillaries, thus subjecting the nutritive matter carried by the blood to the action of the liver cells before it passes into the general circulation. (See LIVER, 1.) In man it is formed by the union of the superior and inferior mesenteric, and the splenic, gastric, and cystic veins, and enters the liver at the transverse fissure. These veins constitute the **portal system**, and the circulation through them the **portal circulation**. In many lower vertebrates (reptiles, amphibians, and most fishes), in addition to the *hepatic* portal system as described above, there is a *renal* portal system, some or most of the blood from the posterior part of the body being conveyed by *renal portal veins* to the kidneys, where these veins break up into capillaries.

‖ **por'ta-men'to** (pōr'tȧ-mĕn'tō), *n.* [It., fr. *portare* to carry.] *Music.* The passage from one note to another in a continuous glide through all the intervening tones, — an effect used in music for the voice or for viol instruments.

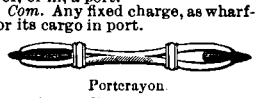
por'tate (pōr'tăt; 201), *a.* [L. *portatus*, p. p. of *portare* to carry.] *Her.* Borne athwart the escutcheon, as if carried on the shoulder; — said of a cross.

por'ta-tive (-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *portatif.*] **1.** Portable. *Rare.* **2.** Capable of holding or carrying; as, the *portative* force of a magnet, atmospheric pressure, or capillarity.
portative organ, *Music,* a small portable organ formerly used in processions.

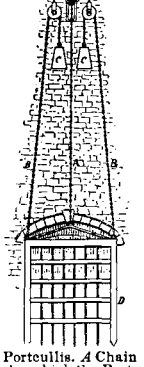
port bar. *Naut.* **a** A boom of spars, chains, or the like stretched across the entrance to a port or harbor. **b** A bar, as of sand, at the mouth of, or in, a port.

port charge. Chiefly *pl. Com.* Any fixed charge, as wharfage, etc., against a ship or its cargo in port.

port'cray'on (pōrt'krā'-ŏn; 201), *n.* [F. *porte-crayon; porter* to carry + *crayon* a crayon.] A metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon.


Porte-crayon.

port-cul'lis (pōrt-kŭl'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *porte coleïce* (fem. of *coleïz*) a sliding door, fr. L. *colare, colatum*, to filter, to strain: cf. F. *couler* to glide. See PORT a gate; cf. 1st & 2d CULLIS, COLANDER.] **1.** *Fort.* A grating of iron, or of heavy timbers pointed with iron, hung in or over the gateway of a fortress or castle, and usually running in grooves, to be let down to prevent entrance.
2. *Her.* **a** A representation of a portcullis used as a charge; also, a lattice. **b** One of the pursuivants, having the figure of a portcullis as a badge.
3. Any of a series of English silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth, struck for the East India Company, having a figure of a portcullis on the reverse.


Portcullis. *A* Chain by which the Portcullis is raised; *B B* Chains by which the Counterpoises *C C* are connected with the Portcullis *D*.

port-cul'lis, *v. t.;* -CUL'LISED (-ĭst); -CUL'LIS-ING. To furnish or close with or as with a portcullis; to shut; bar.

porte-. Combining form signifying *bearer, holder.* See PORT-.

Porte (pōrt; 201), *n.* [F. *porte* a gate, L. *porta.* See PORT a gate.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace at which justice was anciently administered.

‖ **porte'-co'chère'** (pōrt'kō'shâr'), *n.* [F. See PORT a gate; COACH.] **1** *Arch.* A large gateway allowing vehicles to drive into a courtyard. The entrance door commonly opens on the passage of the porte-cochère.
2. Erroneously, a carriage porch (which see). *U. S.*

‖ **porte'-lu'mière'** (-lü'myâr'), *n.* [F.; *porter* to carry + *lumière* a light.] *Physics.* A plane mirror mounted like a heliostat, but without clockwork, which will cast a beam of light, usually sunlight, in any direction.

‖ **porte'mon'naie'** (pōrt'mŏ'nē'; *Anglicized* pōrt'mŭn'ĭ), *n.* [F.; *porter* to carry + *monnaie* money.] A small pocket-book or purse.

por-tend' (pōr-tĕnd'), *v. t.;* POR-TEND'ED; POR-TEND'ING. [L. *portendere, portentum*, to foretell, to predict, to impend, from an old preposition used in comp. (akin to *per, pro*) + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** To indicate (events, misfortunes, etc.) as in the future; to foreshow; foretoken; bode; — now used esp. of unpropitious signs. *Bacon.*
Many signs *portended* a dark and stormy day. *Macaulay.*
2. To foretell; prophesy; predict. *Now Rare.*
3. To signify; symbolize; mean. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. [OF. *portendre*, L. *protendere.*] To stretch out before. *Rare.* "Idomeneus' *portended* steel." *Pope.*
Syn. — Betoken, forebode, augur, presage, foreshadow.

por'tent (pōr'tĕnt; pōr'-; pŏr-tĕnt'; 277), *n.* [L. *portentum.* See PORTEND.] **1.** That which portends, or foretokens; esp., that which portends evil; an omen; sign. *Shak.*
My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. *Dryden.*
2. Significance as to the future; quality of foreshadowing; as, an omen of sinister *portent.*
3. A portentous or wonderful person or thing; a marvel.

por-ten'tous (pōr-tĕn'tŭs), *a.* [L. *portentosus.*] **1.** Of the nature of, or containing, a portent; ominous.
For, I believe, they are *portentous* things. *Shak.*
2. Hence: Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; as, a beast of *portentous* size. "*Portentous* ability." *Burke.*
Syn. — See OMINOUS.
— **por-ten'tous-ly,** *adv.* — **por-ten'tous-ness,** *n.*

por'ter (pōr'tĕr; 201), *n.* [F. *portier*, L. *portarius*, fr. *porta* a gate, door. See PORT a gate.] **1.** One in charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper. *Shak.*
To him the *porter* openeth. *John* x. 3.
2. An attendant on a sleeping or parlor car who makes up the berths and waits upon the passengers. *U. S.*

por'ter, *n.* [OF. *porteor*, F. *porteur*, fr. *porter* to carry, L. *portare.* See PORT to carry.] **1.** A carrier; one who carries or conveys burdens, luggage, etc., for hire; now, esp., one employed to carry baggage or luggage of guests or patrons at hotels, railroad stations, etc.
2. One that carries or conveys anything; as, a *porter* of ill news; a *porter* of disease. *Now Rare.*
3. In technical uses: **a** A device for lifting, as a lever. *Obs.* **b** *Forging.* A bar of iron or steel at the end of which a forging is made. **c** *Weaving.* A beer. *Scot.* **d** *Agric.* A light carriage, usually with three wheels, for keeping the rope off the ground in the systems of working implements or machines by hauling engines. See DIRECT SYSTEM.
4. [That is, a liquor for *porters.*] A dark liquor made with browned malt, rich in saccharine matter and extract and containing about four or five per cent of alcohol.

por'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* Work of a porter; carriage of burdens or parcels by or as by a porter; also, the charge for it.

por'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* The occupation or duties of a porter, or doorkeeper. *Rare.*

Por'ter-an'thus (-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., after Prof. T. C. *Porter* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A genus of American rosaceous herbs consisting of *P. stipulatus* and *P. trifoliatus*, having stipulate trifoliolate leaves and white flowers with ligulate petals and five carpels. See INDIAN PHYSIC **a**.

por'ter-house' (pōr'tĕr-hous'; 201), *n.* **1.** A house where porter and other malt liquors are sold and served. It was often also a chophouse. *Now Rare.*
2. A porterhouse steak. *Colloq.*

porterhouse steak. A choice steak cut from a beef just back of the best ribs (see BEEF, *Illust.*); — said to be so called because this steak was made popular by the proprietor of a former New York porterhouse. *Chiefly U. S.*

por'ter's knot (pōr'tĕrz; 201). A kind of pad fitting on the shoulders, kept in position by a loop round the forehead, and used for carrying heavy loads. *Eng.*

port'fire' (pōrt'fir'), *n.* [F. *porte-feu; porter* to carry + *feu* fire.] A fire carrier; specif.: **a** A paper case filled with a composition of niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, used formerly in firing guns. **b** A kind of slow-burning fuse, as a billet of wood impregnated with saltpeter.

port-fo'li-o (pōrt-fō'lĭ-ō; -fōl'yō), *n.* [It. *portafoglio, portafogli* (*Ox. E. D.*); *portare* to carry + *foglio*, pl. *fogli*, leaf, sheet: cf. F. *portefeuille.* See PORT to carry; FOLIO.] **1.** A portable case for holding, usually in a flat condition, loose papers, prints, drawings, or the like.
2. Such a case used for documents of state; hence, the office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet; as, to receive the *portfolio* of war.

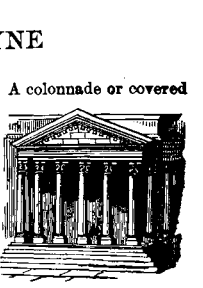
Por'the-us (pôr'thē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πορθεῖν to ravage.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct isospondylous fishes. *P. molossus* of the Cretaceous of Nebraska is notable for its great size and strong teeth.

port'hole' (pōrt'hōl'; 201), *n. Naut.* **1.** An opening in a ship's side; a port. See 3d PORT, 2.
2. An opening in a wall or the like; esp., an embrasure or loophole through which to shoot.
3. = 3d PORT, 5. *Rare.*

port'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n. Naut.* One of the iron hooks to which the hinges of a porthole cover are attached.

Por'ti-a (pōr'shĭ-ȧ; pōr'shȧ; 201), *n.* A rich heiress in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," in love with Bassanio. By her father's will, her hand and fortune were to be given to the suitor who should select from three caskets — one of gold, one of silver, and one of lead — the casket which held her portrait. Bassanio won her by choosing the leaden casket. Afterwards, disguised as a doctor of law, she defended her husband's friend, Antonio, against Shylock's suit, and saved his life

por'ti-co (pōr'tĭ-kō; 201), *n.; pl.* -COES or -cos (-kōz). [It., L. *porticus.* See PORCH.] *Arch.* A colonnade or covered ambulatory, esp. in classical styles of architecture; usually, a colonnade at the entrance of a building. the Portico. = THE PORCH. *Rare.*


Portico.

‖ **por'tière'** (pōr'tyâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *porte* gate. See PORT a gate.] A curtain hanging across a doorway.

por'ti-o (pōr'shĭ-ō; -tĭ-ō; 201), *n. Anat.* Latin for *part, division*, or *branch*; — used in forming names of various nerves, blood vessels, etc.; as, *Obs.:* **por'ti-o du'ra,** the facial nerve; **por'ti-o mol'lis,** the auditory nerve.

por'tion (pōr'shŭn; 201), *n.* [F., fr. L. *portio*, akin to *pars, partis*, a part. See PART, *n.*] **1.** A part of anything, either separated from a whole, or merely considered by itself without actual separation; as, a large *portion* of the population. Also, an amount or quantity less than the whole; an indefinite but limited amount, sum, or the like; as, a small *portion* of happiness; a *portion* of seasoning.
Portions and parcels of the dreadful past. *Tennyson.*
2. An allotted part; share. Specif.: **a** A share of food. **b** A part or thing assigned by destiny; lot; fate; as, man's *portion* is to die. **c** The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law; an inheritance. **d** A wife's fortune; a dowry. *Shak.*
Syn. — Parcel, quantity, allotment, dividend. See PART.
portion natural, *Scots Law,* a child's legitim.

por'tion, *v. t.;* -TIONED (-shŭnd); -TION-ING. [OF. *portionner.*] **1.** To divide into portions, or shares; to parcel; distribute; also, to allot as a share to (one).
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*
2. To endow with a portion or inheritance; to dower.

por'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who portions or has a portion; as: **a** *Scots Law.* The owner of a portion of a decedent's estate; a small laird. **b** *Eccl.* = PORTIONIST, 2. **c** One who receives a portion. *Rare.* **d** Any of a number of artificers who contribute distinct portions to a complete article.

por'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [LL. *portionista.*] **1.** A student in a college who has a certain allowance of food; specif., at Merton College, Oxford, such a student, there called usually *postmaster.* See POSTMASTER, a poor scholar.
2. *Eccl.* Any incumbent of a benefice having two or more rectors or vicars.

Port'land beds (pōrt'lănd; 201). [From *Portland*, England.] A portion of the Upper Oölite (Upper Jurassic) of Great Britain, including Portland Sand and Portland stone.

Portland cement. A hydraulic cement consisting of compounds of silica, lime, and alumina; — so called from its resemblance in color, when set, to the Portland stone of England. It is variously made of chalk, limestone, marl, clay, slate, river mud, and blast-furnace slag, used in such mixture as to contain lime, alumina, and silica in the right proportions. The intimately mixed ingredients are burned in a kiln to incipient vitrification, and the clinker formed is ground to a very fine powder. When this cement is mixed with water it sets slowly, owing to the interlocking of minute crystals formed.

Portland stone. **a** A yellowish white oölitic building limestone from the Isle of Portland in England. **b** Purplish brown sandstone from Portland, Conn.; brownstone. **c** Concrete made with Portland cement, sand, and gravel.

Portland vase. A celebrated cinerary urn or vase found in a tomb near Rome. It is of transparent blue glass, coated with opaque white glass cut in cameo fashion. It is owned by the Portland family, and kept in the British Museum. Called also **Barberini vase,** from having been at first deposited in the Barberini Palace in Rome.

port'ly (pōrt'lĭ; 201), *a.* [From PORT demeanor.] Having a dignified port or noble appearance; stately; grand; imposing, now esp. on account of bulk; stout; corpulent.
Syn. — See STOUT.

port'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An inhabitant or burgess of a port, esp. of one of the Cinque Ports.

port-man'teau (pōrt-măn'tō), *n.; pl.* -TEAUS (-tōz), -TEAUX (*E.* -tōz). [F. *porte-manteau; porter* to carry + *manteau* a cloak, mantle. See PORT to carry; MANTLE.] **1.** A bag or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, etc., on journeys. Orig., the portmanteau was of a form adapted for use on horseback; the modern portmanteau is a stiff oblong case with hinges in the middle of the back so that it opens like a book. *Chiefly Brit.*
2. A clothes rack, or arrangement on which to hang clothes; — a Gallicism. *Rare.*

portmanteau word. A word formed by arbitrary combination of two words so as to suggest something of the sense of each; — applied esp. to seminonsensical coinages, as *slithy*, from *lithe* and *slimy.* *Lewis Carroll.*

por'to-la'no (pōr'tō-lä'nō), *n.* [It., fr. *porto* harbor.] A book for navigators, containing descriptions of ports, sailing directions, etc., and illustrated with charts.

Por'tor (pōr'tŏr), *n.*, *or* **Portor marble.** [From *Portovenere*, where it is quarried.] A siliceous limestone, black (altering on exposure to grayish), with veins of yellow, from the neighborhood of Spezia, Italy.

Port Or'ford ce'dar (ôr'fĕrd). [From *Port Orford*, Oregon.] A large pinaceous timber tree (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*) of western North America, often cut for lumber.

Por'to Ri'can (pōr'tō rē'kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Porto

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por'tal, *n.* A portass *Obs.*
por'taled, por'talled (pōr'tȧld; 201), *a.* Furnished with a portal or portals.
port'ance (pōr'tȧns; 201), *n.* [OF., a carrying.] Port; carriage; demeanor. *Archaic.*
portaress † PORTRESS.
Port Arthur plum. [From *Port Arthur*, Tasmania.] An Australasian anacardiaceous tree (*Buchanania mangoides*), or its plumlike fruit. [TEOUS.]
por'tass (pōr'tȧs). Var. of POR-
por'tass (-tȧs), *n.* Also **port'-hors, port'house,** etc. [ME. *portous, porthors*, OF. *porte-hors* a kind of portable prayer book; *porter* to carry + *hors* out of doors, L. *foris*; cf. LL. *portiforium.*] A medieval breviary or prayer book. [gan.]
por'ta-tive, *n.* A portative or-
‖ **por-ta'to** (pōr-tä'tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Lengthened; sustained. [ger; carrier. *Obs.*]
portator, *n.* A bearer; messen-
port-can'nons, *n. pl.* [See CANION. The first part is of uncert. origin.] **Camions.** *Obs.*
port'-caus'tic, *n.* = PORTE-CAUSTIQUE.
port'cluse. † PORTCULLIS.
port duty. = PORT CHARGE.
porte'ac'id (pōrt'ăs'ĭd), *n. Med.* An instrument used to hold acid for local application.
‖ **porte'-bon'heur'** (pōrt'bŏ'-nŭr'), *n.* [F.] An amulet or charm, esp. a jewel.
‖ **porte'-caus'tique'** (-kŏs'tēk'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A contrivance for carrying lunar caustic.
porte-col'lys. † PORTCULLIS.
‖ **porte'-cra'yon'** (pōrt'krē'-yŏn'), *n.* [F.] A portcrayon.
port'ed, *a.* Having a port, or gate, or ports. *Rare.*
‖ **porte'feuille'** (pōrt'fŭ'y'), *n.* [F.] A portfolio.
Port Eg'mont hen. [From *Port Egmont*, Falkland Islands.] A large skua (*Megalestris antarctica*) of the Southern Hemisphere.
por'te-gue. † PORTAGUE.
portemanuce. † PURTENANCE.
por-tend'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
por-ten'tion, *n.* [LL. *portentio.*] A portending; portent. *Obs.*
por-ten'tive, *a.* Portentous. *Obs.*
porteour. † PORTER.
por'te-ous (pōr'tē-ŭs), *n.* [See PORTASS.] *Scots Law.* A roll of offenders formerly prepared by the Justice-Clerk; — now usually called **porteous roll.** *Hist.*
por'tes-cue. † PORTAGUE.
portesse. † PORTASS.
‖ **port'glaive',** **port'glave',** *n.* [F. *porte-glaive; porter* to carry + *glaive* a sword.] Lit., a sword bearer; one of the Livonian religious order of knights, c. 1204–37 (later a division of the Teutonic order), called **Ensiferi,** or **Sword bearers,** from the red cloth of that shape sewn on their left shoulders. *Obs. or Hist.*
port'grave', **port'greve'.** [AS. *portgerēfa;* but the ending is due to confusion with a D. word (cf. -GRAVE).] = PORTREEVE.
porthors. † PORTASS.
Por'thos' (pōr'tŏs'), *n.* See THREE MUSKETEERS, THE.
port'hose', **-house'.** † PORTASS
por'ti-a seed. [From Tamil *puarasu* or *puracha-maram*, or Bengali *poresh.*] Seed of the bendy tree.
portia tree The bendy tree.
por'tic, *n.* [L. *porticus* porch.] A portico; porch; hence, *Rare,* a Stoic. *Obs.*
por'ti-coed (pōr'tĭ-kōd; 201), *a.* Having a portico. [*Obs.*]
por'ti-cus, *n.* [L.] A portico.
por'ti-fo-ry (pōr'tĭ-fō-rĭ; 201), *n.* [LL. *portiforium.* See PORTASS.] = 2d PORTASS. *Rare.*
port'i-fy, *v. t.* [*port,* the wine + *-fy.*] To transmute into port, as claret. *Humorous. Rare.*
por'ti-gue. † PORTAGUE.
portinance. † PURTENANCE.
Portingale. **Portyngale.** † PORTUGAL. [*Obs.*]
por'tion-a-ble, *a.* Proportional.
por'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *portionarius.*] = PORTIONIST, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*
por'tiond. Portioned. *Ref. Sp.*
por'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
por'tise. † PORTASS.
por'ti-to-ry, *a.* [L. *portitor* a carrier.] Portable. *Obs.*
Port Jackson fig. [From *Port Jackson*, New South Wales.] An Australian fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) resembling the banyan.
Port Jackson shark See HETERODONTUS.
Portland arrowroot *or* **sago.** [From *Portland*, England.] A kind of arrowroot from the corm of the European spotted arum.
Port-lan'di-an (pōrt-lăn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Portland*, England.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Upper Oölite (European Jurassic). See GEOLOGY, *Chart*
port'last (pōrt'lăst), *n. Naut.* The portoise. *Obs. or R.*
port'ledge (-lĕj), *n. Naut.* = PORTAGE, 1 d. *Obs. U. S.*
port'let, *n.* See -LET.
port'like, *a.* Portly. *Obs.*
port'li-ness (pōrt'lĭ-nĕs; 201), *n.* See -NESS.
Port Mac-quar'ie pine (mȧ-kwär'ĭ). [From *Port Macquarie*, New South Wales.] One of the Australian sandarac trees (*Callitris macleayana*).
port'man (pōrt'mȧn), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A citizen or freeman of a port, or market town.
port-man'tle, *n.* A portmanteau. *Archaic or Dial.*
port'ment, *n.* [OF. *portement.*] 1. Bearing; — chiefly in *portment of arms.*
2. Deportment. *Nonce Use.*
port'moot', *or* **-mote',** *n. O. Eng. Law.* Moot of a port town.
port'mouth, *n.* = port. 3. *Obs*
port'-mouthed', *a.* Having a port, or curved mouthpiece.
por'to (pōr'tō), *n.* Port wine. *R.*
portoir, *n.* [OF.] One that bears, as the branch of a vine. *Obs.*
por'toise (pōr'tĭz), *n. Naut.* Prob., gunwale; — used only in *apportoise* or *a portoise.*
Porto Rico molasses. See MOLASSES, I.
por'tos, por'tous. † PORTASS.
portour. † PORTER.
port'payne, *n.* [L. *portare* to

Rico. — *n.* A native or citizen of Porto Rico, the native inhabitants being persons of Spanish descent, Negroes, and persons of mixed blood.

por'trait (pôr'trăt ; 201), *n.* [F., orig. p. p. of *portraire* to portray. See PORTRAY.] **1.** A picture of an object. *Obs.* **2.** Specif.: A pictorial representation of a person, esp. of the face, painted, drawn, engraved, photographed, or the like; a likeness, esp. one painted from life.
3. A solid representation; statue; image. *Obs.*
4. Portraiture. *Rare.*
5. That which represents or resembles something; a representation; image; hence, any graphic or vivid delineation or description, as of a person; as, a *portraiû* in words.

por'trait, *v. t.* To portray. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

portrait bust *or* **statue.** A bust or statue representing the actual features or person of an individual.

por'trait-ist, *n.* One who makes portraits, as by painting or photography; esp., a portrait painter.

portrait lens. *Photog.* A compound lens having a large aperture as compared with the focal length, and hence specially adapted for taking portraits.

por'trai-ture (pôr'trā-tyūr; 201), *n.* [OF. & F. *portraiture.*]
1. Act, practice, or art of making portraits; representation by painting, drawing, etc.; portraying; portrayal.
2. Collectively, pictures, drawings, etc. *Obs.*
3. A portrait; a likeness.

Divinity maketh the love of ourselves the pattern; the love of our neighbors but the *portraiture.* *Bacon*

4. A statue or image.
5. An image or likeness of something; portrait.
6. Act or art of portraying verbally; verbal representation or description, or an instance of it; a portrait.
7. Appearance; form; likeness; shape. *Obs. or R.*

por-tray' (pôr-trā'; 201), *v. t.;* PORTRAYED' (-trād'); PORTRAY'ING. [ME. *pourtraien, pur-, por-,* OF. *portraire, pourtraire,* F. *portraire,* fr. L. *protrahere, protractum,* to draw or drag forth; *pro* forward, forth + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.;* cf. PROTRACT.] **1.** To represent by drawing, painting, engraving, etc.; to make a picture or image of; delineate; depict; as, to *portray* a king on horseback.

Take a tile, and lay it before thee, and *portray* upon it the city, even Jerusalem. *Ezek.* iv. 1.

2. Hence, to describe or depict in words; to describe vividly; also, to represent dramatically; to act.
3. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To draw, paint, carve, etc. **b** To adorn with pictures. *Milton.* **c** To image mentally; to imagine; picture. **d** To form; frame.

por-tray'al (-ăl), *n.* Act, process, or result of portraying; description; delineation; a portrait; a picture; esp., verbal or graphic description.

port'reeve' (pôrt'rēv'), *n.* [AS. *portgerēfa.* See PORT town; REEVE.] *Early Eng. Hist.* The bailiff or manager charged with keeping the peace and other duties in a port, or market borough or town. In later times he became the farmer of the royal revenues. — **port'reeve'ship,** *n.*

Por'tu-gal (pôr'tū-găl; 201), *n.* **1.** A country of Europe.
2. A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese. *Obs.*
3. The Portuguese language. *Obs.*

Por'tu-guese (pôr'tū-gēz; pôr'tū-gēz'; -gēs; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *portugais,* Sp. *portugués,* Pg. *portuguez.*] Of or pert. to Portugal or its inhabitants.

Portuguese Man-of-war (*Physalia arethusa*). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

Portuguese man-of-war, any of several large siphonophores of the genus *Physalia* which have a large, bladderlike pneumatophore with a sail-like crest on its upper side, by means of which they float at the surface of the sea. At one side of the lower surface is a cluster of zooids, the dactylozooids being very long and like tentacles, the gastrozooids and gonozooids much shorter. They are brilliantly colored, the pneumatophore being pink or purple and blue and the zooids blue. They have powerful nematocysts and are able to sting very severely. *P. arethusa* lives abundantly in the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and is often carried northward by the Gulf Stream and driven ashore by the wind. — **P. man-of-war fish.** = MAN-OF-WAR FISH. — **P. Mars,** Alfonso de Albuquerque. — **P. Nos'tra-da'mus** (nŏs'trȧ-dā'mŭs), Gonçalo Annes Bandarra (d. 1556), a poet cobbler, whose writings were suppressed by the Inquisition; — so called because of his strange prophecies. — **P. sauce,** espagnole sauce flavored with sherry.

Por'tu-guese, *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Portugal. The Portuguese are short, very dolichocephalic, and dark. They are usually considered as typical representatives of the Iberian branch of the Mediterranean race.
2. The language of Portugal and its possessions, of Brazil, and the Spanish provinces of Galicia. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. = PORTAGUE. *Obs.*

Por'tu-la'ca (pôr'tū-lā'kȧ; *commonly* -lăk'ȧ; 201, 277), *n.* [L., purslane.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical succulent herbs typifying the family Portulacaceæ. They have yellow, red, white, or purple ephemeral flowers with 4-6 petals and a partly inferior 1-celled ovary. *P. oleracea* is the common purslane. *P. grandiflora* and other species are garden favorites. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Por'tu-la-ca'ce-æ (pôr'tū-lȧ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PORTULACA.] *Bot.* A family of usually succulent herbs (order Chenopodiales) having perfect, regular flowers with two sepals and 4-5 hypogynous petals. The fruit is a capsule, often circumscissile. There are about 17 genera and 150 species, chiefly of America. The genera include *Portulaca, Claytonia,* and *Calandrinia.* — **por'tu-la-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Por-za'na (pôr-zā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *porzana* the crake.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of small short-billed rails including the sora, or Carolina rail.

pose (pōz), *v. t.;* POSED (pōzd); POS'ING (pōz'ĭng). [Shortened from *appose,* for *oppose.* See 1st APPOSE, OPPOSE.]
1. To interrogate; question. *Obs.*
2. To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning; to bring to a stand; to puzzle; nonplus.

A question wherewith a learned Pharisee thought to *pose* and puzzle him. *Barrow.*

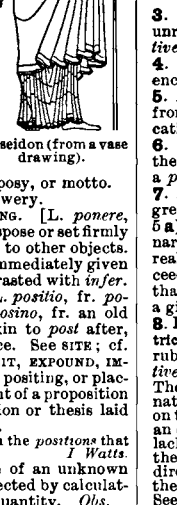
pose, *v. i.* [F. *poser* to place, to put, L. *pausare* to pause, in LL. also, to place, put, fr. L. *pausa* a pause, Gr. παῦσις, fr. παύειν to make to cease. In compounds, this word appears corresponding to L. *ponere* to put, place, the substitution in French having been prob. due to confusion of this word with forms of L. *ponere, posui, positum* (cf. POSITION). Cf. APPOSE, DISPOSE, OPPOSE, PAUSE, REPOSE.]
1. To place; put *Obs. & R.*
2. To assume for argument; to suppose. *Obs.*
3. To lay down; to assert; also, to propose; propound.
4. To place in a fixed position for the sake of effect; to arrange the posture and drapery of (a person) in a studied manner; as, to *pose* a model; to *pose* a sitter for a portrait.

pose, *v. i.* To assume and maintain a studied attitude, with studied arrangement of drapery; to strike an attitude; to attitudinize; also, to assume or affect a certain character; as, she *poses* as a model of propriety.

pose, *n.* [F. *pose,* fr. *poser.* See 2d POSE.] **1.** The attitude of a person; the position of the body or of any member of the body; esp., a position designedly assumed, as for effect or artistic purpose; an artificial position; also, posing; attitudinizing; as, an actor's *pose;* the *pose* of an artist's model.
2. Hence, a mental attitude, or posing, or attitudinizing.
3. *Dominoes.* The first turn to play.

Syn. — See POSITION.

Po-sei'don (pō-sī'dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ποσειδῶν.] *Gr. Myth.* God of the sea and of the watery element generally, a son of Cronus and Rhea and the husband of Amphitrite. He is also god of horses and chivalry. The Isthmian games were in his honor, Corinth being a chief center of his cult. His attributes include the dolphin, the horse, and the trident, and he is often represented with a train of Nereids and Tritons. See OLYMPIAN, *n.,* 2; cf. NEPTUNE, 1, ATHENA.



Poseidon (from a vase drawing).

pos'er (pōz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who poses, or questions. *Rare.*
2. That which poses, or puzzles; a difficult or inexplicable question or fact. *Bacon.*

pos'er, *n.* One who poses or attitudinizes.

‖ **po'seur'** (pō'zûr'), *n. masc.* } [F.] A
‖ **po'seuse'** (-zûz'), *n. fem.* } person who poses or attitudinizes, esp. mentally.

po'sied (pō'zĭd), *a.* **1.** Inscribed with a posy, or motto.
2. Provided with posies, or nosegays; flowery.

pos'it (pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.;* POS'IT-ED; POS'IT-ING. [L. *ponere, positum,* to place. See POSITION.] **1.** To dispose or set firmly or fixedly; to place or dispose in relation to other objects.
2. *Logic.* To assert as fact; to affirm as immediately given truth or reality; to take as actual; — contrasted with *infer.*

po-si'tion (pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *position,* L. *positio,* fr. *ponere, positum,* to put, place; prob. for *posino,* fr. an old preposition used only in comp. (prob. akin to *post* after, behind) + *sinere* to leave, let, permit, place. See SITE; cf. COMPOSITE, COMPOUND, *v.,* DEPONE, DEPOSIT, EXPOUND, IMPOSTOR, OPPOSITE, PROPOUND, POSIT.] **1.** A positing, or placing. Specif.: **a** The laying down or statement of a proposition or thesis; affirmation; hence, a proposition or thesis laid down or posited; a statement; assertion.

Let not the proof of any *position* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which go before. *I Watts.*

b *Math.* An approximating to the value of an unknown quantity by successive assumptions corrected by calculating therefrom the value of some known quantity. *Obs.*
2. The manner in which anything is placed, arranged, or disposed, either with reference to the relative position of its parts, or with reference to other things; also, the place where it is or is placed. Hence: **a** Posture or attitude of a person or thing. **b** Manner or way of viewing something; mental attitude; the ground or point of view adopted with reference to any particular subject; as, to define one's *position;* to appear in a false *position.* **c** *Music.* The disposition of the notes of a chord with reference: (1) to the lowest voice part; (2) to the uppermost voice part; (3) to their nearness to each other in pitch, *close* and *open position* corresponding to *close* and *open harmony.* See TRIAD, SEVENTH CHORD, and HARMONY, 4 **c.** **d** *Viol Playing.* See SHIFT. **e** The spot where a person or thing is or is placed or takes a place; site; place; station; situation; hence, proper place; as, the *position* of a post. **f** Relative place, situation, or standing; specif., social or official rank or status; standing; as, a person of *position;* the *position* of man in creation; to acquire a *position* as a poet; hence, office; employment; situation; place; as, to lose one's *position.*
3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The state of having a short vowel followed by two consonants or a double consonant (such as *x* or *z*) making its syllable long; as, in *vŏlŭnt* the syllables are long by *position.* A consonant in this collocation is said to "make position." Hence, in *Phonol.,* the situation of a vowel in an open or closed syllable.

Syn. — POSITION, POSTURE, ATTITUDE, POSE. POSITION, as here compared, denotes the way in which a thing is placed or disposed, esp. in relation to other things; POSTURE emphasizes the disposition of the parts of the body with reference to each other; ATTITUDE is *posture* esp. as unconsciously expressive or intentionally assumed; a POSE is an attitude, whether of the body or of some part of it, esp. as assumed for the sake of effect; as, "the painful *positions* into which a sleeping lounger will get himself" (*Leigh Hunt*); "He sat or stood, oftenest, in loose sloping *postures*" (*Carlyle*); "The toy with the string between its legs is hardly a *posture* master more extravagant" (*Leigh Hunt*); cf. "a novel . . . putting the old tale of love into too many *postures* and *attitudes*" (*Jowett*); "his simple, natural, and graceful *attitude* in his armchair" (*Memoir of Wordsworth*); "the *attitude* of entreaty" (*Sterne*); to strike an *attitude;* the *pose* of an artist's model, the *pose* of the head. Fig., *position* denotes the ground or principle on which one takes one's stand; *posture* often denotes state or condition in general, and sometimes connotes insincerity; *attitude* suggests one's settled manner of thought or feeling; *pose* implies affectation and insincerity; as, to define one's *position;* the present *posture* of affairs; "never suspicious of *postures* or insincerity" (*W. Pater*); one's *attitude* toward Christianity; "To be enthusiastic had become her *pose* in society" (*Constance Garnett*); "Huxley never *posed*" (*J. Fiske*).

po-si'tion (pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To put in a or the proper position; to place; situate; also, to locate; localize.

po-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or fixed by, position.

position finder. *Gun.* An instrument for finding by triangulation the exact position and range of a ship or target, the base being either vertical or horizontal. When the base is vertical it is called a *depression position finder* (which see).

pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [ME. *positif,* F. *positif,* L. *positivus.* See POSITION.] **1.** Definitely or formally laid down or imposed; prescribed by express enactment; hence, explicitly or unqualifiedly expressed; admitting of no doubt, condition, qualification, or discretion; compelling assent or obedience; peremptory; indisputable; explicit; definite; decisive; also, *Colloq.,* downright; absolute; as, a *positive* declaration, promise, instruction, proof, lie. "'Tis *positive* 'gainst all exceptions." *Shak.*
2. Confident; certain; sometimes, overconfident; dogmatic.

Some *positive,* persisting fops. *Pope.*

3. Independent of changing circumstances or relations; unrelated; absolute; — opposed to *relative* and *comparative;* as, the idea of beauty is not *positive.*
4. Concerned with facts and matters of practical experience; not speculative or theoretical.
5. *Philos.* **a** Affirmative and constructive, as distinguished from *skeptical.* **b** Empirical; subject to scientific verification; — distinguished from *speculative.*
6. Having a real position, existence, energy, character, or the like; real; actual; concrete; — opposed to *negative;* as, a *positive* voice in legislation. "*Positive* good." *Bacon.*
7. *Math., Physics, etc.* **a** Of real quantities: Numerically greater than zero; plus; not negative (see NEGATIVE, *a.,* 5 **a**); not reversed in sense. Hence, designating an imaginary quantity that can be algebraically treated as a positive real quantity (in the preceding sense). **b** Reckoned or proceeding in a direction arbitrarily or conventionally taken as that of increase, onward motion, or the like. **c** Falling on a given, usually the upper, side of a certain line or plane.
8. Designating, or pertaining to, the electricity (**positive electricity**) of a body whose charge is similar to that of glass rubbed with silk as distinguished from the (so-called *negative*) electricity of the equal and opposite charge of the silk. The terms **positive electricity** and **negative electricity** originated in the one-fluid theory of Franklin. They are based on the assumption that "vitreous" electrification is due to an excess of the fluid, and "resinous" electrification to a lack of it. In accordance with this convention, a conductor the electric field surrounding which has its lines of force directed outwards has a positive charge, and, vice versa, the free corpuscles of cathode rays are negatively charged. See ELECTRICITY, 1.
9. *Logic.* Affirmative; — opposed to *negative.*
10. *Photog.* Corresponding with the original in the position of lights and shades; — opposed to *negative.*
11. *Mach. & Mech.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, a motion or device in which the movement derived from a driver, or the grip or hold of a restraining piece, is communicated through an unyielding intermediate piece or pieces; as, a claw clutch is a *positive* clutch, while a friction clutch is not. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, a device giving a to-and-fro motion; as, a *positive* dobby. See TAPPET.

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carry + *panis* bread.] A cloth for carrying bread. *Obs.*

por'trac-ture. ✝ PORTRAITURE.

portraid. ✝ *portrayed,* pret. & p. p. of PORTRAY. [BUST.]

portrait statue. See PORTRAIT

por'trai-ture, *v. t.* To portray. *Obs. or R.* [TRAITURE.]

por'tra-tor, portrature. ✝ POR-

por'tray (pôr'trā), *n.* Portrayal; also, portrait, picture. *Rare.*

por-tray'a-ble (pôr-trā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

por-trayd'. Portrayed. *Ref Sp.*

por-tray'er, *n.* One who portrays.

por-tray'ment, *n.* Portrayal.

por'tred, *p. p* of PORTURE. *Obs.*

portreise. ✝ PORTASS.

por'tress (pôr'trĕs), **por'teress,** *n.* A female porter, or doorkeeper.

portresse. ✝ PORTASS. [TRAY.]

portrewe, por-trey'. ✝ POR-

Port' Ro'yal' (pôr'rwä'yăl' [dä shăn']) A noted Cistercian abbey (in full *Port-Royal des Champs*), near Versailles, famous as a center of Jansenism (which see). Hence, **Port-roy'al-ist** (pôrt-roi'ăl-ĭst), *n.*

port'sale', *n.* [*port* gate + *sale.*] Public sale; auction. *Obs.*

port sa-lut'. [Prob. fr. OF *port de salu* port of safety.] Haven; goal. *Obs.*

ports'man (pôrts'mȧn), *n.* An inhabitant or citizen of any one of the Cinque Ports.

por'tu-a-ry (pôr'tū-ā-rĭ), *n* [Cf. PORTASS.] *Eccl.* = 2d PORTASS. *Archaic, Eng.*

por'tu-as, etc. Vars of PORTASS.

Portugal crakeberry. A heathlike empetraceous plant of southern Europe (*Corema alba*), or its black berry.

Portugal laurel. A European evergreen amygdalaceous shrub (*Laurocerasus lusitanica*).

por'tu-gare' (pôr'tū-gār'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

por'tu-gue ✝ PORTAGUE.

Por'tu-la-ca'rĭ-a (pôr'tū-lȧ-kā'rĭ-ȧ; 115, 201), *n* [NL.] A genus consisting of the purslane tree.

portulace, *n.* [L. *portulaca*] Purslane. *Obs.*

por'tu-lan (pôr'tū-lăn ; 201), *n.* [F.] = PORTOLANO.

Por-tum'nus (pôr-tŭm'nŭs). Var. of PORTUNUS.

Por-tu'nĭ-dæ (pôr-tū'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. PORTUNUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of crabs having the carapace subquadrate and the last pair of legs usually with the terminal joint flattened and paddlelike The lady crabs are examples. The type genus is **Por-tu'nus** (-tū'nŭs). — **por-tu'nĭ-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Por-tu'nus (pôr-tū'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *portus* harbor.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* God of the port or harbor. His festival, the **Por'tu-na'lĭ-a** (pôr'tū-nā'lĭ-ȧ), was celebrated Aug. 17. See MATUTA. **2.** *Zoöl.* See PORTUNIDÆ.

portunyte. ✝ OPPORTUNITY.

por'ture, *n.* [OF. *porteüre.*] Bearing; demeanor; also, *Rare,* offspring. *Obs.*

por'ture, *v. t.* [See PORTRAY.] To portray; also, to form *Obs.*

por'ture, *n.* Image; portrait *Obs.*

por'tus, portuse. ✝ PORTASS.

port vein. The portal vein *Obs.*

port'-vent', *n.* [F. *porte-vent.*] *Music.* A pipe for conveying the wind in an organ or bagpipe.

port'way', *n.* = 3d PORT, *n.,* 5.

port'-wine' stain *or* **mark** *Med.* = NÆVUS.

por'ty (pôr'tĭ ; 201), *n.* [F. *portée.*] *Founding.* A large print for a pipe core. [pore.]

por'ule (pôr'ūl), *n.* A minute

por'u-lose (-ū-lōs), *a.* Also **por'u-lous** (-lŭs). [Dim fr. *porose.*] Having minute pores, or transparent places [PURVEY.]

porvaye, porvey, porweien. ✝

porveance. ✝ PURVEYANCE.

por'wĭ-gle (pôr'wĭg'l), *n.* A tadpole.

por'y (pôr'ĭ), *a.* Porous. *Obs.*

pos. ✝ POZ.

pos ✝ POSE, a hoard. [sive.]

pos. *Abbr.* Positive; posses-

‖ **po-sa'da** (pō-sä'thä ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A hotel; inn

‖ **Po-saz'ne** (pō-zou'nē), *n.; G. pl.* POSAUNEN (-nĕn). [G., fr. OF. *busine* trumpet, L. *bucina.*] *Music.* **a** A trombone **b** A full toned reed stop in an organ.

pos'ca (pŏs'kȧ), *n.* [L.] A beverage of vinegar and water. *R.*

poscede ✝ POSSEDE.

pos'chay' (pŏs'shā'). Colloq. corrupt. of POST CHAISE.

pose (pōz), *n* [Cf. F. *poser* to place.] A hoard; a secret treasure. — *v. t.* To hoard *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pose, *n* [AS. *gepose,* fr. W. *pas* a cough, akin to E. *wheeze.*] A cold in the head; catarrh. *Obs.*

pose, *n.* Posy; verse. *Obs.*

po'sé' (pō'zā'), *a.* [F., placed, posed.] *Her.* = STATANT.

posed ((pōzd), *a.* Composed; determined; fixed. *Obs. or R.*

pos'ed-ness (pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS *Obs. or R.*

Po-sei'de-on (pō-sī'dē-ŏn ; *Gr.* pō-sī'dē-ŏn'), *n.* [Gr. Ποσειδεών.] See GREEK CALENDAR.

Po'sei-do'ni-an (pō'sī-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Ποσειδώνιος.] Of or pertaining to Poseidon.

pose'ment, *n.* Puzzlement. *Nonce Word.*

poset. ✝ POSSET.

po'sey. Var. of POSY.

poshote. ✝ POSSET. [*Bib.*]

Pos'i-do'ni-us (pŏs'ĭ-dō'nĭ-ŭs).

po'sie. ✝ POSY.

pos'ing (pōz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POSE. — **pos'ing-ly,** *adv.*

positif. ✝ POSITIVE.

position artillery. *Mil.* Heavy artillery, chiefly of field works.

po-sĭ'tioned (pō-zĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Having a position.

po-sĭ'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

position target. See TARGET, 4.

pos'i-tiv. Positive. *Ref. Sp.*

pos'i-tive, *v. t.* **a** To assert. **b** To make a positive picture of.

12. *Vehicles.* Designating a method of steering or turning in which the steering wheels move so that they describe concentric arcs in making a turn, to insure freedom from side slip or harmful resistance. See ACKERMAN AXLE.
13. *Gram.* Noting, or pertaining to, the positive degree (see below).
Syn. — See SURE.
positive afterimage. See AFTERIMAGE. — **p. block**, *Railroads*, a block in which only one train is allowed to be at one time. See BLOCK SYSTEM. — **p. crystal**, *Optics*, a doubly refracting crystal in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than for the ordinary ray, and the former is refracted nearer to the axis than the latter, as quartz and ice; — opposed to *negative crystal*, or one in which this characteristic is reversed, as Iceland spar, tourmaline, etc. — **p. current**, *Elec.*, a current from the positive pole of a battery or other generator. — **p. degree**, *Gram.*, that degree or amount of an attribute or limitation denoted by an adjective or adverb in its simple form without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as, *wise*, *noble*. — **p. demonstration.** See under DEMONSTRATION, 1. — **p. easement.** See EASEMENT. — **p. eyepiece**, an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses mounted with their curved surfaces toward each other, of equal size and equal focal length, and separated by a distance usually of two thirds the focal length of either. The image of the object viewed is beyond both lenses. — **p. law**, *Law*, law or a law in the ordinary legal sense. The term is by some used also for religious laws looked upon as revealed by God, as the early Jewish law. — **p. meter**, a meter measuring directly the actual volume of water passing through it. — **p. organ**, *Music*, formerly, a stationary as distinguished from a "portative," or portable, organ; hence, a chamber organ, and later a separate manual in a church organ for accompanying the choir. — **p. philosophy.** = POSITIVISM, 2. — **p. pole. a** *Elec.* That pole of a battery which yields positive electricity; — opposed to *negative pole*. **b** *Magnetism.* The north-seeking pole. — **p. sign**, *Math.*, the sign *plus* [+], denoting *more*, or addition. — **p. stress**, *Mech.*, stress due to compression. — **p. stretch.** *Mech.* See STRETCH, *n.* — **p. theology**, theological doctrine which describes the Divine nature according to positive categories; — distinguished from *negative theology*, which conceives God as so transcending human thought that He can be described only negatively. — **p. whole.** See WHOLE.

pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *n.* That which is positive; as: **a** *Gram.* The positive degree, or a form denoting it. **b** That which can be affirmed; a reality. **c** That which absolutely appoints or determines. *Obs.* **d** Short for *positive quantity*, *plate* (of a voltaic or electrolytic cell), *organ*, *color*, etc. **e** *Photog.* A positive picture. See POSITIVE, *a.*, 10.

pos'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In a positive manner (see POSITIVE, *a.*); specif.: absolutely; actually; expressly; explicitly; affirmatively; with certainty; indubitably; peremptorily; dogmatically; etc.; — opposed to *negatively*.

pos'i-tiv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being positive; — often in the sense of dogmatism.
2. [F. *positivisme.*] A system of philosophy originated by Auguste Comte, which deals only with positives. It excludes from philosophy everything but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their invariable relations of coexistence and succession, as occurring in time and space. This philosophy holds all inquiry into causes, both efficient and final, to be useless.

pos'i-tiv-ist, *n.* [F. *positiviste.*] A believer in positivism.

pos'i-tiv-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to positivism or positivists; like, or tending to, positivism. — **pos'i-tiv-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

po-sol'o-gy (pṓ-sŏl'ṓ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόσος how much + *-logy*: cf. F. *posologie.*] **1**. *Med.* Science of doses; dosology.
2. *Math.* The doctrine of pure quantity.
— **pos'o-log'ic** (pŏs'ṓ-lŏj'ĭk), **pos'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pos'se (pŏs'ē), *n.* [LL., in L., inf., to be able.] **1**. *Law.* Short for POSSE COMITATUS.
2. A company; force; esp., a body with legal authority.
A whole *posse* of enthusiasts, ranters, and silly women. *Carlyle*
3. Quality or state of being possible; possibility; potentiality; — chiefly in the phrase *in posse*, opp. to *in esse*.

‖ **pos'se co'mi-ta'tus** (kŏm'ĭ-tā'tŭs). [L. *posse* to be able, to have power, in LL., power + LL. *comitatus* a county, from *comes*, *comitis*, a count. See COUNTY; POWER.] **1**. *Law.* The power of the county; hence, usually, the entire body of those inhabitants who may be summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace, as in case of a riot, or in executing any legal precept that is forcibly opposed; also, the body of persons so summoned. By the common law the sheriff may so summon every male inhabitant of the county who is above 15 years of age and not infirm.
2. A collection of people; a company; posse. *Colloq.*

pos-sess' (pŏ-zĕs'; 277), *v. t.*; POS-SESSED' (-zĕst'); POS-SESS'ING. [Cf. OF. *possesser*. See POSSESSION.] **1**. To occupy; inhabit; to be located or situated at. *Obs.*
2. To have and hold as property; to have a just right to; to be master of; to own; as, to *possess* lands, money, a horse, a watch. See POSSESSION, 2.
3. To have as a property, attribute, or the like; to have; as, to *possess* contentment; to *possess* the respect of one's fellows; to *possess* information; also, *Rare*, to have knowledge of or skill in; as, to *possess* Greek poetry.
4. To gain; seize; obtain; win.
This the regal seat: *possess* it, York. *Shak.*
In your patience *possess* ye your souls. [Rev. Ver.: In your patience ye shall win your souls.] *Luke* xxi. 19
5. To maintain or keep in a condition (usually specified) of control or tranquillity; — said of one's self, one's mind, soul, feelings, etc.; as, *possess* yourself under all trials.
6. To enter into and influence powerfully or control; to dominate; actuate; — said esp. of evil spirits, passions, thoughts, ideas, etc.; as, what could have *possessed* him to act so? he was *possessed* with rage.
Those which were *possessed* with devils. *Matt.* iv. 24.
7. To put in possession; to make the owner or holder, as of property, power, knowledge, etc.; — followed by *of* or *with* before the thing possessed, now often used reflexively. In the passive, mere possession, or having, is signified; as, he is *possessed* of health, wealth, and power.
I will *possess* you of that ship and treasure. *Shak.*
8. To bring under the possession, control, or influence (of some passion, idea, conviction, or the like); — used with *with*; as, to *possess* one with indignation; hence, to influence; convince; persuade; as, to *possess* a jury. *Now Rare.*
To *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention. *Addison.*
9. To inform; acquaint; instruct. *Obs. or R.*
I have *possessed* your grace of what I purpose. *Shak.*
Syn. — Hold, occupy, control, own. See HAVE.

pos-ses'sion (pŏ-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *possession*, *-oun*, F. *possession*, L. *possessio*, fr. *possidere*, *possessum*, to possess; prob. fr. an old prep. (cf. POST-) + *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1**. Act or state of possessing; also, the state of being possessed; as, the enemy's *possession* of the town; the town during its *possession* by the enemy.
2. Specif.: *Law.* Act, fact, or condition of a person's having such control of property that he may legally enjoy it to the exclusion of all others having no better right than himself. What constitutes such possession depends upon the subject matter and the legal system involved; but, in general, all legal systems recognize as having possession him (as a thief) who has actual physical control of a thing and holds it for himself, the Roman and Civil law distinguishing these elements as the corpus of possession (detention, or naturalis possessio) and the *animus possidendi*, calling the two together simply *possession*, or civilis possessio. English law does not expressly recognize this distinction. Cf. DETENTION, 4, ANIMUS POSSIDENDI.
3. The thing possessed; that which any one occupies, owns, or controls; in *pl.*, property in the aggregate; wealth; dominion; as, foreign *possessions*.
Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a *possession*. *Acts* v. 1.
4. Fact or state of being possessed, or dominated, by a demon, passion, idea, impulse, or the like. Cf. OBSESSION.
How long hath this *possession* held the man? *Shak.*
5. Fact or state of being under one's own control, or act of controlling one's self, one's feelings, etc.; as, in this crisis his *possession* was admirable. Cf. SELF-POSSESSION.
6. *Logic.* An Aristotelian category (ἔχειν). See CATEGORY, 1.
possession is nine, *formerly* **eleven, points of the law**, possession is an advantage equal to the great majority of the points involved in a dispute over property; — a popular saying.

pos-ses'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. Possessor; property holder. *Obs.*
2. *Eng. Hist.* A member of any religious order holding property in lands, buildings, etc.; — used opprobriously.

pos-ses'sive (-ĭv), *a.* [L. *possessivus*: cf. F. *possessif.*] *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the possessive case (see below), or a pronoun or construction, as with *of*, having the same force. Also, designating the relation so denoted. (See GENITIVE, *a.*, 1.)
possessive case, *Gram.*, the case denoting ownership, origin, or some analogous relation; as, *Homer's* admirers; the *pear's* flavor; the *dog's* faithfulness. The possessive is the only case in English nouns retaining an inflection (see APOSTROPHE, 3 **b**). The governed noun is often understood; as in, at the *printer's* [shop], "The first sight of *St. Peter's* [Church]" (*Lowell*). English idiom allows a double possessive expression with both *of* and the possessive inflection or a possessive pronoun (which here has its absolute form, *hers*, *ours*, etc.); as in, "This introduction *of Atterbury's*;" a friend *of hers*; where the construction had originally a partitive force, and is now often useful to prevent ambiguity; thus cf. a picture *of the Queen's*, and, a picture *of the Queen*. Except in certain established phrases (as, a *day's work*, *boat's length*, *pound's weight*, out of *harm's way*), the possessive inflection is now generally restricted to words denoting either persons or such things as (often by personification) are naturally thought of as possessing. Thus, a *man's* right; the *court's* decree; the *sun's* rays; but not, in careful usage, a *house's* roof; the *disaster's* cause. In compound expressions the possessive sign is usually at the end; as in the Emperor of Germany*'s* mother; somebody else*'s* sister; for David my servant*'s* sake.
☞ Present custom favors the following uses of the *apostrophe* in possessives: (1) Before an added *s* for singular nouns; as in *dog's*, *James's*, and for plural nouns not ending in *s*; as in *men's*. (2) Without an added *s* for singular nouns ending in a sibilant, where the repeated sibilant would be disagreeable to the ear or eye, as often in long words or those containing more than one *s*-sound. Singular nouns of this class having two or more syllables thus usually omit the *s* when the last syllable is unaccented, as in *Moses'*, *princess'*, *conscience'*, *Jeremias'*; and retain it when the last syllable has an accent, whether principal or secondary; as in *Hortense's*, *Boniface's*. (3) Without an added *s* after the terminal *s* in plural nouns; as in *girls'*.
— **p. pronoun**, a pronoun derived from a personal pronoun, and denoting possession and other analogous relations; as, *his* name; *her* home; *my* book. In English the possessive pronouns are the possessive forms of the personal pronouns; viz., *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *their*, *theirs*.

pos-ses'sive, *n.* *Gram.* **a** The possessive case, or a word in that case. **b** A possessive pronoun.

pos-ses'sor (pŏ-zĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *possesseur.*] One who possesses; one who occupies, holds, owns, or controls.
Syn. — Owner, proprietor, master, holder, occupant.

pos-ses'so-ry (-ṓ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *possessorius*: cf. F. *possessoire.*] **1**. Of or pert. to possession, either as a fact or a right; of the nature of possession; arising out of, affecting or relating to, or confirming, possession; as, a *possessory* interest or judgment; a *possessory* action.
2. Having or holding possession; as, a *possessory* lord.
3. Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, one who possesses.

pos'set (pŏs'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *possette* (a doubtful word).] A beverage (formerly much in favor) of hot milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by ale, wine, etc., and often containing spices, etc. *Shak.*

pos'set (pŏs'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.*; -SET-ED; -SET-ING. **1**. To curdle; to turn, as milk; coagulate; as, to *posset* the blood. *Obs.*
2. To treat with possets; to pamper. *O. W. Holmes.*

pos-sib'i-list (pŏ-sĭb'ĭ-lĭst; pŏs'ĭ-bĭ-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *possibiliste*, Sp. *posibilista*, fr. L. *possibilis* possible.] *Politics.* A member of a party which attempts, as in the way of reform, only what is regarded as immediately possible or practicable; specif.: **a** One of a party of Republicans in Spain. **b** One of a party of Socialists in France.

pos'si-bil'i-ty (pŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *possibilité*, L. *possibilitas.*] **1**. Quality or state of being possible; the power of happening, being, or being thought.
2. That which is possible; a contingency; a thing or event that may or may not happen; a contingent interest.
3. Quality or state of being possible to one; hence, power; ability; capacity; capability; specif., pecuniary means; often *pl.*, pecuniary prospects. *Obs. or merged in 1.*

pos'si-ble (pŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *possibilis*, fr. *posse* to be able; *potis* able, capable + *esse* to be. See POTENT.] **1**. Capable of being, becoming, or coming to pass; that can be done, used, exerted, etc.; potential; as, a bud is a *possible* flower; with all *possible* haste; — contrasted with *actual*.
2. Not contrary to the nature of things; neither necessitated nor precluded; free to happen or not; as, it is *possible* that the card turned will be black; — contrasted with *necessary* and *impossible*.
3. That may be true so far as knowledge tells; more or less likely from the circumstances known; as, it is *possible* that he will consent; — contrasted with *certain*.
4. Not contrary to the laws of thought; that may be conceived real; thinkable; as, it is *possible* that space is finite.
5. *Math.* Real, as distinguished from *imaginary*. *Obsoles.*
Syn. — POSSIBLE, PRACTICABLE, FEASIBLE. That is POSSIBLE, as here compared, which is not contrary to the nature of things, but which may, given the proper conditions, exist or occur; that is PRACTICABLE which may be accomplished by available means; FEASIBLE, with a less definite suggestion of concrete ways and means, applies to plans or designs that may be readily carried out; but *practicable* and *feasible* are often interchanged; as, aërial navigation between Europe and America may be *possible*; it is not yet *practicable*; wireless telegraphy has been shown to be not only *possible*, but *practicable*; "My cousin . . . express[ed] a purpose, if the matter could be contrived, of bringing you with her; I was willing to believe that you had . . . found it *feasible*" (*Cowper*); "[I] wrote . . . desiring he would . . . take care to make his ambition moderate and *feasible*" (*Scott*). See PRACTICABLE.
possible intellect. See INTELLECT, 1. — **p. proposition**, *Logic*, a problematic proposition.

pos'si-ble, *n.* **1**. That which is possible; — chiefly with *the*.
2. A possibility.
3. *pl.* Necessaries, as money or supplies. *Slang.*

pos'si-bly, *adv.* In a possible manner; by possible means; by any possibility; esp., by extreme or improbable intervention, change, etc.; by merest chance; as, *possibly* he may recover; in a weaker sense, perhaps; maybe.

pos'sum (pŏs'ŭm), *n.* Short for OPOSSUM. — **to play** *or* **act possum**, to feign something, as illness, ignorance, with the intent to deceive; to dissemble; — from the opossum's habit of feigning death when alarmed.

post (pōst), *n.* [Cf. G. *posten* a certain quantity of anything, a lot, an item.] **1**. *Paper Making.* A pile of wet handmade sheets separated by pieces of felt.
2. *Metal.* A charge of ore for a smelting furnace.

post, *n.* [F. *poste*, It. *posto*, fr. L. *ponere*, *positum*, to place. See POST (for letters).] **1**. *Mil.* The place at which a soldier is stationed; esp., the fixed locality or stretch of ground guarded and patrolled by a sentry or outpost.
2. A station, place, or position, esp. one to which a person is assigned; as, the *post* of duty; the *post* of danger.
3. *Mil.* The place at which a body of troops is stationed, or the troops there. In the United States service permanent posts are usually called *forts*, temporary posts *camps*.
4. Hence, a local subdivision of the Grand Army of the Republic. *U. S.*
5. A trading post or settlement.
6. A position, situation, or office to which one is appointed; a place; as, a good *post* in the public service.
7. *Nav.* Rank or commission as full captain, which was held only by a captain in command of a vessel of at least 20 guns. *Now Only Hist.*
8. *Mil.* In the British army, one of the two bugle calls, termed *first* and *last post* respectively, sounded at tattoo. *Last post* corresponds to taps in the United States army.
Syn. — See OFFICE.

post (pōst), *v. t.*; POST'ED; POST'ING. [See POST a station of service.] **1**. To station in a given place; to place.
2. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* To assign to a station or post, as a sentinel. **b** *Nav.* To appoint (an officer) to command a vessel of such size as to give post. See 2d POST, 7. *Obs. or Hist.*

post, *n.* [F. *poste*, LL. *posta* station, post (where horses were kept), properly, a fixed or set place, fr. L. *ponere*, *positum*, to place; cf. It. *posta*, fr. the same source. See POSITION.] **1**. Orig., one of the men stationed or appointed in a series of places along a through road to go each from his station to the next with, at first, the state packet of dispatches and letters and hence, later, with letters generally, or to furnish a change of horses to through messengers carrying such matter; hence, one who travels express with messages, letters, etc., as a courier or runner; a messenger, esp. one who goes from station to station; an express, esp. one employed by the government to carry letters, parcels, etc., regularly, as a letter carrier or postman. *Now Rare or Hist. or Dial.*
In certain places there be always fresh *posts*, to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other. *Abp. Abbot.*

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pos'i-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pos'i-tiv'i-ty (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Positiveness. [itive.]
pos'i-tiv-ize. *v. t.* To make pos-
pos'i-tor (pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *positor* a placer.] **1**. A depositary, or bailee. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
2. One who posits, or affirms.
3. *Surg.* An instrument for correcting displacements; — used only in *uterine positor*.
pos'i-tum (pŏz'ĭ-tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. neut. of *ponere* to place.] Thing laid down or posited.
pos'i-ture (pŏz'ĭ-tūr), *n.* *Obs.* **1**. Placing; situation; locality. **2**. Posture.
pos'net (pŏs'nĕt; -nĭt), *n.* [OF. *poçonet*, dim. of *poçon* a pot.] A little basin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
po-sol'o-gist (pṓ-sŏl'ṓ-jĭst), *n.* [See POSOLOGY.] A compounder of doses.
pos'po-lite (pŏs'pṓ-lĭt), *n.* [Pol. *pospolite ruszenie* a general summons to arms, an arrière-ban; *pospolity* general + *ruszenie* a stirring.] A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, which was called out in case of invasion. *Obs. or Hist.*
poss. ✝ BOSS.
poss (pŏs), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Cf. PUSH.] Thrust; push; dash; drive; knock; beat; pound; stamp. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
poss. *Abbr.* Possession; possessive.
pos'sate. ✝ POSSET.
posse. ✝ PUSH.
possede, posseid, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *posséder*, OF. *possider*, L. *possidere.*] To possess. *Obs.*
possen. ✝ PUSH.
pos-sess'a-ble (pŏ-zĕs'ȧ-b'l), **-i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pos-sess'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POSSESS. — **pos-sess'ing-ness**, *n.*
‖ **pos-ses'si-o ju'ris.** [L.] *Law.* See POSSESSION.
pos-ses'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to possession.
pos-ses'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to possession; arising from possession. — *n.* One in possession. *Rare.*
pos-ses'sion-ate, *a.* [LL. *possessionatus.*] Having possessions or endowments. *Obs.*
pos-ses'sioned (pŏ-zĕsh'ŭnd), *a.* Having possessions.
pos-ses'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pos-ses'sion-less-ness**, *n.*
pos-ses'siv. Possessive. *Ref. Sp.*
pos'ses-si'val (pŏs'ĕ-sī'văl; pŏ-zĕs'ĭ-văl), *a.* Of or pert. to the possessive case. [SIVE.]
pos-ses'sive-ly, *adv.* of POSSES-
pos-ses'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pos'ses-so'ri-al (pŏs'ĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Possessory.
pos-ses'so-ri-ness (pŏ-zĕs'ṓ-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
pos-ses'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pos-sest'. Var. of POSSESSED.
pos'set, *v. i.* To make a posset.
‖ **pos'se vi'de-or** (vĭd'ē-ŏr). [L.] I seem to be able.
pos'si-bil'i-tate (pŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To make possible.
pos'si-bl. Possible. *Ref. Sp.*
pos'si-ble, *adv.* Possibly. *Obs.*
pos'si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
poss'ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POSS. — **possing tub.** = POSS TUB. *Dial. Eng.* [POSSET.]
pos'sit. Obs. or dial. Eng. of
possoddy. ✝ POWSOWDY.
poss tub. A tub in which clothes are possed, or beat, with a **poss stick** in washing. *Dial. Eng.*
pos'sum, *v. i.* *Colloq.*, *U. S.* **1**. To play possum; to feign death, illness, etc.
2. To hunt the opossum.
possum grape. A wild black-fruited grape of the southern United States (*Vitis baileyana*).
possum haw. *U. S.* **a** Swamp holly (*Ilex decidua*). **b** Withe-rod (*Viburnum nudum*).
possum oak. Water oak.
pos'sum-wood', *n.* Persimmon.
‖ **pos'sunt, qui'a pos'se vi-den'tur.** [L.] They can because they think they can. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, V. 231).

2. One of a series of stations for keeping horses for relays; also, the distance between any two such consecutive stations; a stage. *Now Rare.*
3. That which is used to carry the mails. = 6th MAIL, 4. *Obs. or R.*
4. A single dispatch of postal matter from or to a place; also, the matter sent or received, or the system established for conveyance of postal matter; a mail or the mail. = 6th MAIL, 2, 3. *Chiefly British.*
5. A post office, or building for postal business; also, a letter box. *British.*
6. Postage. *Obs.*
7. Haste; dispatch; full speed; — from, and chiefly in, *in post*, meaning, orig., like a dispatch or mail carrier. *Obs.*
8. More fully **general post.** A parlor or schoolroom game, a variety of blindman's buff, in which the leader may summon all to change places by the call of *general post.*
9. A size of paper; — so called from the original watermark, a postman's horn. See PAPER, *Table.*
10. *Man.* Act of posting. *S. L. Boardman.*

post (pōst), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *poster.* See 4th POST.] 1. To travel with post horses; hence, to ride or travel with haste; hasten. "*Post* speedily to my lord your husband." *Shak.*
2. *Man.* To rise and sink in the saddle, in accordance with the motion of the horse, esp. in trotting.

post, *v. t.* 1. To dispatch in haste; to hasten. *Obs.*
2. To convey as a post does; to carry speedily. *Obs.*
3. **a** To dispatch by a post or messenger. *Obs.* **b** To dispatch by the post or mail; to place in the post office or mail box for transmittal; to mail; as, to *post* a letter.
4. *Bookkeeping.* **a** To transfer or carry (an entry or item) from an auxiliary book to a more formal book, as from the daybook to the journal, or esp. from the journal or daybook to the ledger; as, to *post* an account; to transfer (an entry or item) to the proper account; also, to enter (an item) properly in a book. **b** To complete (the ledger or other book) by the transfer to it and proper entry of all items in antecedent books; to make the proper entries in (all the books) to complete the record; — often with *up.*
5. To inform; to give the latest news to; also, to make (one) familiar with a subject; — often with *up;* as, he is well *posted; posted* up in current politics. *Colloq.*
to post off *or* **over.** *Obs.* **a** To hand over or transfer; shift; pass off. **b** To put off; delay; postpone. *Baxter.*

post, *adv.* [See 4th POST.] With post horses, like a courier or bearer of dispatches; hence, at full speed; express; as, to travel or ride *post.*

post, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *postis,* of uncert. origin.] 1. A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance, fixed, or to be fixed, firmly in an upright position, esp. as a stay or support; a pillar; prop; as, a hitching *post;* fence *post;* hence, often short for *doorpost, gatepost, finishing post,* etc.
2. Specif.: The doorpost of a shop, where were chalked the scores of customers; hence, a score; reckoning; debt. *Obs.*
3. Fig., a support; prop; pillar. *Obs.*
Unto his order he was a noble *post.* *Chaucer.*
4. *Mining.* **a** Any of the distance pieces to keep apart the frames or sets in a shaft; a studdle. *U. S.* **b** A block or pillar, esp. of coal, in a mine, left to support the roof.
from post to pillar. = *from pillar to post,* under PILLAR. — **p. and pair,** an old game at cards, in which each player had a hand of three cards. — **p.-and-rail tea,** *or* **posts and rails,** a decoction of coarse tea; — so called because the floating leaves resemble sticks or rails. *Colloq., Australia. Boldrewood.* — **p.-and-stall,** making use of posts and stalls; — applied to a system of coal mining, the **p.-and-stall system** (= *bord-and-pillar system,* under BORD).

post, *v. t.;* POST'ED; POST'ING. 1. To square (a tree or timber) for sawing, or for making posts. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To provide with posts. *Obs. & R.*
3. To affix to a post (as, esp. formerly, before a sheriff's office or in some other public place), wall, or other usual place for public notices; to placard; as, to *post* a notice.
4. To publish, announce, or advertise by or as by the use of a placard; to placard; hence, *Now Rare,* to advertise opprobriously; to denounce by public notice or proclamation; as, to *post* one for cowardice.
5. To enter (a name) on a posted list, as at clubs of a member behind in his dues, at some English colleges of a student who fails to pass, of a ship overdue or missing, etc.
6. To affix public notices to; to placard, as a wall.
7. To moor (a ship) to a post. *Rare.*

‖ **post** (pōst), *prep.* After; — Latin prep. — **post term,** *or* **post ter'mi-num,** *Law,* lit., after the term; hence, the return of a writ after its term, or the fee for filing it then. *Eng.*

post- (pōst-). [L. *post* behind, after, prob. fr. an earlier *pos, po;* cf. Gr. ἀπό from, Skr. *paccā* behind, afterwards, and E. *off.*] A prefix signifying: **a** *Behind, back,* or *after, in position;* as in *post*costal, *post*acetabular. **b** *After,* or *later, in time;* as in *post*canonical.
☞ The reference "See POST-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *post-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definition of the prefix and the root word.

post'ab-do'men (pōst'ăb-dō'mĕn), *n. Zoöl.* A posterior differentiated part of the abdomen, or a posterior part of the body beyond the abdomen proper. — **post'ab-dom'i-nal** (-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.*

post'age (pōs'tăj), *n.* 1. Conveyance or dispatch of letters, etc., by post, or mail. *Now Rare.*
2. A, or the, postal service; the mail. *Obs.*
3. The charge established by law for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by public post.
4. Travel by post horses; posting; the charge for use of a post horse; also, *Rare,* a post or posting house. *Obs.*
postage stamp. A government stamp required to be put on articles sent by mail in payment of the postage, and as evidence of its prepayment, as a design embossed on an envelope or wrapper, or printed on a card, or, esp., an adhesive stamp issued and sold for the purpose.

post'al (pōs'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *postal.*] 1. Of or pert. to the post office or mail service; as, *postal* arrangements.
2. *Railroads.* Desiguating, or pertaining to, the system of carrying goods or passengers for a uniform rate irrespective of distance; as, the *postal* principle; the *postal* tariff.
postal battery, *Teleg.,* a battery connected in circuit by the armature of a relay at an intermediate station in repeating a message to a distant station. — **p. car,** a railroad mail car. *U. S.* — **p. card,** a card with a printed postage stamp sold by the government for transmission through the mails at a lower rate of postage than a sealed letter; also, officially **post card,** any private or unofficial card admitted to the mail by the postal regulations on the affixing of an adhesive postage stamp of the same value as that of the government card. *U. S.* — **p. clerk,** a railroad mail clerk. *U. S.* — **p. currency,** the fractional currency bearing the facsimiles of stamps, issued for temporary use during the Civil War. *U. S.* — **p. money order, p. order.** See MONEY ORDER. — **p. note,** a post-office money order bearing the name of the payee; a postal order. See MONEY ORDER. The term is no longer used in the United States, where all post-office money orders are of this kind, but is used in Canada and some other British colonies, which also issue money orders not containing the payee's name. — **p.,** *or* **post-office, savings bank.** See SAVINGS BANK. — **P. Union,** a union for postal purposes including most governments; — called more fully *Universal Postal Union.*

post'al, *n.* 1. Short for *postal card. Colloq., U. S.*
2. Short for *postal car* or *train. Cant.*

post-ax'i-al, *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the posterior side of the axis of a vertebrate limb (the ulnar side of the fore limb or fibular side of the hind limb). — **post-ax'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

post boat. A mail boat; packet boat; also, a passenger boat plying between certain points; a stage boat.

post box. A mail box; letter box.

post'boy' (pōst'boi'), *n.* A boy who rides post; a carrier of dispatches or letters; a courier; also, a postilion.

post captain. *Naval.* Formerly, in the British navy, an officer who was promoted, or *posted,* to the rank of captain. The title was used both in the British and United States navy to distinguish between officers of the actual rank of captain and commanders in command of vessels, the latter being called *captain* by courtesy.

post card, *or* **post'card',** *n.* 1. A postal card. *British.*
2. In the United States, a private mailing card or postal card (which see). *U. S. Postal Guide.*

post-cen'trum (pōst-sĕn'trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In some vertebrates, a distinct posterior part of the centrum of a vertebra formed by coössification of the interventral and interdorsal arcualia; — opposed to *precentrum.*

post chaise. A carriage for traveling post. In England it usually had a closed body on four wheels, with seats for from two to four persons.

post coach. A stagecoach for mail; any stagecoach.

post'com-mun'ion (pōst'kŏ-mūn'yŭn), *n.* [LL. *postcommunio.* See POST-; COMMUNION.] *Eccl.* The part of the eucharistic service after the Communion.

post'date' (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.;* -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). 1. To date after the real time, as a check.
2. To affix a date to after the event.
3. To follow in time.

post'date', *n.* A date affixed to a document, as a bill of exchange, or assigned to an event, later than the actual date.

post day. *Com.* The day on which dealers in foreign bills meet for business in the Royal Exchange. *London Cant.*

post'di-crot'ic (-dī-krŏt'ĭk), *a. Physiol.* Succeeding the dicrotic wave or double pulse beat; — said of a secondary wave.

post'di-lu'vi-al (-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăl), *a.* **a** = POSTDILUVIAN. **b** *Geol.* Subsequent to the diluvial epoch or period.

post'di-lu'vi-an (-ăn), *a.* Existing or happening after the Flood. — *n.* One who lived or lives after the Flood.

post'en'try (pōst'ĕn'trĭ), *n.* [*post-* + *entry.*] A subsequent or late entry, as of an item missed in an account.

post'er (pōs'tĕr), *n.* 1. One who posts bills; a billposter.
2. A bill or placard, often of a decorative character, intended to be posted in public places.

post'er (pōs'tĕr), *n.* 1. One who posts, or travels rapidly; a courier; also, a post horse. "*Posters* of the sea and land." *Shak.*
2. One who posts, or mails, a letter.

pos-te'ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L. *posterior,* compar. of *posterus* coming after, fr. *post* after. See POST-.] 1. Later in time; hence, later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after; — opposed to *prior.*
Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome.*
2. Situated behind; hinder; — opposed to *anterior.*
3. *Anat.* At or toward the hinder end of the body; caudal; — in human anatomy, owing to the upright position of the body, often used as equivalent to *dorsal.*
4. *Bot.* On the side next the axis of inflorescence; superior; — said of an axillary flower.
Syn. — POSTERIOR, REAR, HIND, HINDER, BACK. POSTERIOR is the formal or technical term for that which is either later in time (opposed to *prior*) or situated behind (opposed to *anterior*); as, "Our doing is always *posterior,* never contemporaneous or *prior,* to our willing" (*J. H. Newman*); "To an anatomical eye the *posterior* part of the skull is even more striking than the *anterior*" (*Huxley*). REAR belongs esp. to military usage, but has general application with reference to structures, vehicles, and the like; as, the *rear* ranks of a column, the *rear* guard, cf. to bring up the *rear;* the *rear* wall of a house. HIND (opposed to *front, fore*) is used most commonly with reference to related parts, and designates the member or pair which is in the rear; it has sometimes more general application; as, the *hind* wheels of a wagon, the *hind* legs of a horse; cf. *hind* side before; a *hind* pocket. HINDER is equivalent to *hind* or (in nontechnical use) *posterior;* as, "the *hinder* part of the ship" (*Mark* iv. 38); "the *hinder* part of the skull" (*Huxley*). BACK applies to that which is thought of as behind, remote from, or inferior or subsidiary to, the main or more important part; as, *back* stairs, a *back* door, a *back* seat, a *back* settlement; cf. the *back*woods, a *back* number. See AFTER; cf. ANTECEDENT.
☞ For **posterior mediastinum, posterior crescentic lobe,** etc., *Anat.,* see MEDIASTINUM, 1, CRESCENTIC LOBE, etc.
Posterior Analytics [Gr. τὰ ἀναλυτικὰ ὕστερα], that part of the logical writings of Aristotle which deals with the knowledge of principles, with proof, definition, and division. See ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC.

pos-te'ri-or, *n.* 1. *pl.* Descendants; posterity; — rarely in *sing. Rare.*
2. *pl.* The hinder parts, as of an animal's body; buttocks.
3. *pl.* The latter part. *Humorous. Shak.*

pos-te'ri-or-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Aristotle's work called the "Posterior Analytics." Cf. PRIORISTIC.

pos-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *postériorité.*] 1. State of being later or subsequent; — opposed to *priority.*
2. Inferiority in rank, dignity, or the like. *Now Rare.*
3. Posteriors, or hinder parts. *Obs. & R.*

pos-ter'i-ty (pŏs-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *posteritas;* cf. F. *postérité.* See POSTERIOR.] 1. The race proceeding from a progenitor; offspring to the furthest generation; descendants; — contrasted with *ancestry.*
It [the crown] should not stand in thy *posterity.* *Shak.*
2. A subsequent generation. *Obs.* *Sir R. Hawkins.*
3. All succeeding generations; future time. *Shak.*
Their names shall be transmitted to *posterity.* *Smalridge.*
4. = POSTERIORITY, 1. *Obs. & R.*

pos'tern (pōs'tĕrn), *n.* [OF. *posterne, posterle,* F. *poterne,* fr. L. *posterula,* fr. *posterus* coming after. See POSTERIOR.] 1. A back door or gate; a private or side entrance or way; hence, a way of escape, or the like. *Obsoles.*
2. *Fort.* A subterraneous passage between the ditch and the interior of either the main works or outworks.
3. Latter or hinder part. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — See DOOR.

pos'tern, *a.* Situated at the back, rear, or side; for private use. "The *postern* door." *Dryden.*

pos'ter-o- (pŏs'tĕr-ō-). Combining form meaning *posterior, back;* as, **posteroinferior,** situated back and below; **posterolateral,** situated back and at the side.

post'ex-il'i-an (pōst'ĕg-zĭl'ĭ-ăn; -ĕk-sĭl'-) } *a.* After the
post'ex-il'ic (pōst'ĕg-zĭl'ĭk; -ĕk-sĭl'ĭk) } exile; specif., *Jewish Hist.,* belonging to a period subsequent to the Babylonian captivity or exile (B. C. 597 or about 586–about 537).

post'-fine', *n. Eng. Law.* The money paid for license to levy a fine (see 6th FINE, 3 **b**); — called also *king's silver.*

post'fix (pōst'fĭks), *n.* [*post-* + *-fix,* as in *prefix.*] *Gram.* A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix. — **post-fix'al** (-fĭk'săl), **post-fix'i-al** (-sĭ-ăl), *a.*

post-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* To annex; specif., *Gram.,* to add or annex to the end of another or principal word; to suffix.

post flag. *U. S. Army.* The national flag ordinarily used at posts. It is of 20 feet fly by 10 feet hoist.

post-fron'tal (-frŭn'tăl; -frŏn'tăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated behind the frontal bone or frontal region of the skull; specif., designating a bone behind and above the orbit, of which it commonly forms part of the border. This is present in many vertebrates and corresponds to the postorbital

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post. ✝ POUST.
post, *n.* [Cf. It. *posta* wager, stake.] A term used in card-playing. *Obs.*
post, *n. Bookkeeping.* Act of posting; an entry. *Rare.*
post, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pōst,* lit., skin, bark.] The poppy head; opium. *East Indies.*
‖ **post,** *adv.* [L.] Afterward; after; later.
post, *v. t.* [Perh. fr. 2d POST.] To lay or pay down; to deposit, as money. *Slang.*
post, *a.* Showing or involving haste like that of a post. *Obs.*
post'a-ble (pōs'tă-bl'), *a.* That may be posted. *Rare.*
pos-ta-c'e-ta-b'u-lar, *a.* See POST- a. [erward.]
post'act', *n.* An act done aft-
post'age, *n.* Mooring of ships to posts, or the charge for it. *R.*
postage currency. = POSTAL CURRENCY. *U. S.* [envelope.]
postage envelope. A stamped
post-al'lan-to'ic, *a.* See POST- a.
poe'ta-ment (pōs'tă-mĕnt), *n.* [G., NL. *postamentum.*] A pedestal; base; stereobate; also, a frame, mount, or molding, as for a large cameo.
post-a'nal, *a. Zoöl.* See POST- a.
post-ap'os-tol'ic, **pos-ta-p'os-tol'i-cal,** *a.* See POST- b.
post-ar'y-te'noid, *a.* See POST- a.
post-as'pi-rate, *n. Phon.* An aspirate, or *h* sound, ending a stop or mute, as in the "aspirates" of Sanskrit and Greek. See ASPIRATE, *n.,* 1 b. — **post-as'pi-rat'ed,** *a.*
pos'tate. ✝ APOSTATE.
post auger. An auger for making post holes.
post bag. A mail bag or mail.
‖ **post bel'lum.** [L.] After the war; esp., *U. S.,* after the Civil War (1861–65).
post-Bib'li-cal, *a.* See POST- b.
post bill. *Obs.* 1. A waybill of letters mailed by a postmaster.
2. Short for BANK POST BILL.
post'book', *n.* A book for posting accounts. *Obs.*
post-bra'chi-al, *a.,* **post-bran'chi-al,** *a.,* **post-cæ'cal,** *a.,* **post'cal-ca'ne-al,** *a.* See POST- a.
post'ca-non'i-cal, *a.* See POST- b.
post car. A car for conveying mail or posting travelers.
Post-Car'bon-if'er-ous, *a.,* **post-Car'o-lin'gi-an,** *a.* See POST- b.
post cedar. a The white cedar. b The incense cedar.
post-ce'nal (-sē'năl), *a.* [*post-* + L. *cena* dinner.] After-dinner.
post'ce-phal'ic, *a. Zoöl.* Behind the head.
post-cer'e-bel'lar, *a.,* **post-cer'e-bral,** *a.* See POST- a.
post'-chaise', *v. t. & i.* To carry away in a post chaise; to travel by post chaise.
post chariot. A carriage for traveling post; specif., a kind of light four-wheeled carriage with a driver's seat in front.
post'-cho-re'ic, *a.,* **post-cho'rod.** *a.* See POST- a.
post-ci'bal (pōs-tsĭ'băl), *a.* [*post-* + L. *cibalis* pert to food.] Occurring after a meal.
post-clas'sic, post-clas'si-cal, *a.,* **post-clas'si-cism,** *n.* See POST- b.
post-clav'i-cle, *n. Zoöl.* In some fishes, a small bone, or either of two small bones, attached to the inner surface of the posterior end of the clavicle and extending downwards. — **post'cla-vic'u-lar,** *a.*
post'cli-tel'li-an (pōst'klĭ-tĕl'ĭ-ăn; pōst'klĭ-), *a. Zoöl.* Having the seminal apertures behind the clitellum, as certain earthworms. — **post'cli-tel'li-an,** *n.*
post-cli'val (-klī'văl), *a. Anat.* Designating a transverse fissure on the superior cerebellar surface behind the clivus monticuli and posterior crescentic lobes.
post-col'u-mel'lar, *a.* See POST-.
post'-co-mi'tial (pōst'kō-mĭsh'-ăl), *a.* See POST- b; — applied to diets held in the former kingdom of Poland after the regular diets. [munion. *Obs.*
post-com'mon, *n.* Postcom-
post'con-nu'bi-al, *a.* Occurring after marriage.
post-cos'mic, *a.* Subsequent to the present world. [tal vein.]
post-cos'tal, *a.* Behind the cos-
post-cox'al, *a.* See POST- a.
Post'-Cre-ta'ceous, *a. Geol.* See POST-.
post croaker. The spot (fish).
post'-Dar-win'i-an, *a.* See POST-.
post day. A day on which the mail arrives or departs. *British.*
post-di'as-tol'ic, *a.* See POST- b.
‖ **post di'em.** [L.] *Law.* After the (set or proper) day.
post-Di'o-cle'tian, *a.* See POST-.
post'diph-ther'ic. **post-diph'the-rit'ic,** *a.* See POST- b.
post'dis-rup'tion, *a.* See POST- b: *the Disruption,* under DISRUPTION.
post'dis-sei'zin, *n. O. Eng. Law.* A second disseizin by the same disseizor from lands recovered by the assize of novel disseizin; also, the writ that lay for it. — **post'dis-sei'zor,** *n.*
poste. ✝ POUSTIE.
‖ **post'e-a** (pōs'tē'ă-ă), *n.* [L., after these or those (things), afterward.] *Common-Law Practice.* The entry made by the trial judge after a verdict reciting that issue was joined and summarizing the proceedings.
post'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of POST.
po-steen', **po-stin'** (pō-stēn'), *n.* [Per. *pōstīn* of leather.] A kind of Afghan pelisse made of leather. *Anglo-Indian.*
pos'tel. ✝ POSTILE.
pos'tel, *n.* [OF., F. *poteau.*] A post, as of a gate or door. *Obs.*
pos'tel, *n.* [OF. *posteole.* Cf. POSTERN.] Postern. *Obs.*
post-em'bry-onal, post-em'bryon'ic, *a. Zool.* Succeeding the embryonic stage.
post'en-ceph'a-lon (pōs'tĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.* Metencephalon.
Post-E'o-cene, *a. Geol.* See POST- b.
post-ep'i-lep'tic, *a.* See POST- b.
‖ **post e'qui-tem se'det a'tra Cu'ra** (ĕk'wĭ-tĕm). [L.] Behind the horseman sits black Care. *Horace (Odes,* III. i. 40). Said of the possessor of riches.
‖ **poste' res'tante'** (pōst' rĕs'-tănt'). [F.] Lit., remaining post; to be left or held at the post office until called for; — used in addressing letters; also, a post-office department having charge of such letters.
pos-te'ri-al (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to the posteriors. *Rare.*
pos-te'ri-or, *adv.* Posteriorly.
‖ **pos-te'ri-o'ri.** [L., abl. of *posterior.* See POSTERIOR.] Only in *a posteriori* (which see).
pos-te'ri-or'ic (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* From a posteriori reasoning. — **pos-te'ri-or'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
pos-te'ri-or-ly, *adv.* of POSTERIOR.
pos-te'ri-o'rums, *n. pl. Obs.* 1. [L. *posteriorum,* gen. pl. See POSTERIOR.] A familiar name for Aristotle's *Posteriora Analytica.* 2. The posteriors.
pos'tern-al. *a.* Postern. *Obs.*
pos'ter-o-ex-ter'nal. *a.,* **pos'ter-o-in-ter'nal.** *a.,* **pos'ter-o-me'sial.** *a.,* **pos'ter-o-su-pe'ri-or,** *a.* See POSTERO-.
pos'ter-o-tem'po-ral, *n. Zoöl* Supraclavicle of a fish. — **pos'ter-o-tem'po-ral,** *a*
pos'ter-o-ven'tral, *a.* See POSTERO-.
pos'ter-y, *n.* [Cf. L. *posteri,* pl. of *posterus.*] Posterity. *Obs.*
post-e'so-phag'e-al. **post-œ'so-phag'e-al** (post-ē'sō-fĭj'ē-ăl), *a.* See POST- a.
post exchange. = CANTEEN, 1. [*U. S.*]
post'ex-ist', *v. i.* See POST- b.
post'ex-ist'ence, **post'ex-ist'en-cy,** *n.* — **post'ex-ist'ent,** *a.*
post'fact', *n.* [L. *postfactum, post factum.* See POST-; FACT.] A fact that occurs after another. *Obs. or R.*
post-fe'brile, *a.* See POST- b.
post-fem'o-ral, *a.* See POST- a.
post'fix'ing, *p. a.* Using, or marked by the use of, postfixes.
post-flec'tion, **-flex'ion** (-flĕk'-shŭn), *n. Philol.* Inflection by postfixes Cf. PREFLECTION.
post'-free' (pōst'frē'; 87), *a.* Free from charge for postage.

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process of the frontal bone of many birds and mammals, which is also called **postfrontal process.** The so-called postfrontal of teleost fishes is the sphenotic.— **post-fron'tal,** *n.*

post-fur'ca (pōst-fûr'kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *post-* + L. *furca* fork.] *Zoöl.* The posterior one of the forked internal thoracic processes of the sternum of an insect. —

post-fur'cal (-kăl), *a.*

post-gla'cial (pōst-glā'shăl), *a. Geol.* Subsequent to a period of glaciation; specif., subsequent to the Pleistocene, or glacial, period; recent. See RECENT.

post-gle'noid (-glē'noid), *a. Anat.* Situated behind the glenoid fossa; designating the **postglenoid process,** a flattened bony expansion on the squamosal part of the temporal bone posterior to the glenoid fossa.— *n.* The postglenoid process.

post-grac'ile (pōst-grăs'ĭl), *a.* [*post-* + L. *gracilis* slender.] *Anat.* Designating a secondary fissure of the posterior lateral lobe of the lower surface of the cerebellum, which separates the lobe into an anterior part (**slender lobe**) and a larger posterior part (**inferior semilunar lobe**).

post-grad'u-ate (-grăd'ū-ăt), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, studies pursued after graduation, as at a college; graduate.— *n.* A student pursuing such studies.

post'haste' (pōst'hāst'), *n.* Speed in traveling, as of a post or courier; great haste. *Archaic. Shak.*

post'haste', *adv.* With great speed; very hastily. *Shak.*

pos'tho- (pŏs'thō-), **pos'the-** (pŏs'thē-), **posth-, pos'thi-o-** (pŏs'thĭ-ō-). Combining forms from Greek πόσθη, πόσθιον, *penis, prepuce,* used chiefly in medicine.

post horn. A kind of horn, formerly used by carriers of the public mail, or by the guard of a mail coach, and still used on pleasure coaches. It has a straight conical tube, commonly about four feet long, with a clear and sonorous tone.

post horse. A horse intended or used for post riding.

post'house' (pōst'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house established for the convenience of postriders; a posting house. *Obs.* **2.** A post office. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

post'hu-mous (pŏs'tū-mŭs; pŏst'hū-mŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *posthumus, postumus,* properly, last; hence, late born (of children born after the father's death, or after he had made his will), superl. of *posterus, posterior.* See POSTERIOR.] **1.** Born after the death of the father, as a son. **2.** Published after the death of the author, as a book. **3.** Being, arising, or continuing, after one's death; as, a *posthumous* reputation. *Addison. Sir T. Browne.*

pos'ti-cous (pŏs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *posticus.*] *Bot.* **a** Posterior. **b** Situated on the outer side of a filament; — said of an extrorse anther.

pos-ti'cum (pŏs-tī'kŭm), *n.* [L., the rear of a building.] *Arch.* **a** A back door; a postern. **b** = EPINAOS; hence, often = OPISTHODOME.

pos'til (pŏs'tĭl), *n.* [F. *postille, apostille,* LL. *postilla,* perh. fr. L. *post illa* (sc. *verba*) after those (words). Cf. APOSTIL.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** Orig., an explanatory marginal note in the Bible; hence, any marginal note; a comment; *pl.,* a commentary. **2.** A short homily on a Scriptural passage, esp. on the Gospel or Epistle for the day; also, a collection of such.

pos-til'ion, pos-til'lion (pŏs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *postillon;* cf. It. *postiglione,* fr. *posta* post. See POST a postman.] **1.** A guide or forerunner for a post; hence, a postrider; a postboy; a courier. *Obs.* **2.** One who rides as a guide the near horse of the first pair, or formerly, sometimes, either of the riders of the near horses of a coach or post chaise; also, one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used. **3.** *Fishing.* A supplementary float for a line.

post'ing (pōs'tĭng), *p. a.* That posts, or travels with speed; hastening; fleeting; swift. — **post'ing-ly,** *adv.*

post-Kant'i-an, *a.* Following after Kant; — usually with reference to incorporation of Kantian ideas.

post letter. Any posted letter (i. e., letter delivered to the post office), until it is delivered. *British.*

post-lim'i-na-ry (pōst-lĭm'ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Done or contrived subsequently; subsequent;—opposed to *preliminary.* **2.** Erron., of, pertaining to, or involving, postliminium.

post'li-min'i-a-ry (pōst'lĭ-mĭn'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, the right of postliminium.

post'li-min'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See POSTLIMINIUM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to postliminium. *Rare.* **2.** Erron., postliminary; subsequent.

post'li-min'i-um (-ŭm) } *n.* [L. *postliminium, post*
post-lim'i-ny (pōst-lĭm'ĭ-nĭ) } after + *limen, liminis,* a threshold.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The right or legal principle (called in full ‖ **jus postliminii**) in virtue of which a person taken captive in war, upon his return to his own country or his recapture, was restored to his original status and thereupon became vested with all rights and obligations accruing for or against him during his absence; also, the right by which property (except certain kinds) captured and retaken vested in its original owner. Cf. LEX CORNELIA. **2.** *Internat. Law.* The right or rule of law (called in full ‖ **jus postliminii**) which when persons or things taken by an enemy in war come again under the control of the state to which they belonged, as a general rule, revives the rights belonging or pertaining to them before capture. Except in a very few cases it does not nullify the effects of competent acts done by, or under the authority of, the captor.

post'lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* [*post-* + *prelude.*] *Music.* A voluntary (esp. an organ voluntary) at the end of a service.

post'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who carries letters, etc.; formerly, a post or courier; now, a letter carrier.

post'man, *n. Eng. Law.* A barrister in the former Court of Exchequer, who had precedence in motions, except in business of the crown; — so called from the *post,* the measure of length in excise cases, beside which he took his stand. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. TUBMAN.

post'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Any mark officially put on a letter or other article of mail; now, usually, a post-office mark, or stamp, serving to cancel the postage stamp, and giving the place and time of mailing or arrival.

post'mark', *v. t.;* POST'MARKED' (-märkt'); POST'MARK'ING. To put a postmark on; as, to *postmark* a letter or parcel.

post'mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr; *see* MASTER), *n.* **1.** An official in charge of posts, or couriers; later, a local official charged with carrying the mails from his station to the next, and later with receiving and distributing the mail. *Obs.* **2.** Hence, one who has charge of a post office and the distribution and forwarding of mails. **3.** One who has charge of a station for accommodation of travelers; one who supplies post horses.

post'mas-ter-gen'er-al, *n.; pl.* POSTMASTERS-GENERAL. The chief officer of the post-office department of a government.— **post'mas'ter-gen'er-al-ship',** *n.*

post-me'di-an (pōst-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Behind the middle of the body. **b** Designating a primary vein of the wings of some insects situated next behind the median. *Comstock.* — *n.* A postmedian vein.

post'me-rid'i-an (-mĕ-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *postmeridianus; post* after + *meridianus.* See MERIDIAN.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; being in, or belonging to, the afternoon.

Post'-Mes'o-zo'ic, *a. Geol.* See POST-. — **Post-Mesozoic revolution,** the crustal deformation at the close of the Mesozoic, during which the Rocky Mountains, and some other ranges of the Cordilleran system, had their initial uplift.

post mill. A form of windmill so constructed that the whole rests on a vertical axis fixed in the ground, and capable of being turned as the wind varies. Cf. SMOCK MILL.

post-mil'le-na'ri-an (pōst-mĭl'ĕ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of postmillennialism.— *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the views of the postmillenarians. — **post-mil'le-na'ri-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

post'mil-len'ni-al (pōst'mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Coming, or belonging to the period, after the millennium.

post'mil-len'ni-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n. Theol.* Theory that the second coming of Christ will be after the millennium; — opp. to *premillennialism.* — **post'mil-len'ni-al-ist,** *n.*

post'mis'tress, *n.* A woman who has charge of a post office. — **post'mis'tress-ship,** *n.*

‖ **post mor'tem** (pōst môr'tĕm). [L.] After death.

post'-mor'tem (-môr'tĕm), *a.* [L., after death.] **1.** Occurring, made, done, or formed, after death. **2.** Of or pertaining to a post-mortem examination.

post-mortem clot. See HEART CLOT. — **p. examination,** *Med.,* an examination of the body after death; an autopsy.

post-na'tal (-nā'tăl), *a.* Subsequent to birth.

post-na'ti (-nā'tī), *n. pl.; sing.* -NATUS (-tŭs). [LL.] **1.** Those born after (a certain event). In private international law, persons born after some historic event (as the American Revolution) and whose rights or status will be affected by the fact of such birth. **2.** *sing.* A second son. *Obs.*

post'-Ni'cene, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the period of patristic philosophy subsequent to the Council of Nice. See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

post note. *Com.* A bank note payable to order at a specified future time (as disting. from one payable to bearer on demand) and issued as a circulating medium. *Hist., U. S.*

post-nup'tial (pōst-nŭp'shăl), *a.* Being, made, or happening, after marriage. — **postnuptial settlement.** *Law.* = MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT **b.** — **post-nup'tial-ly,** *adv.*

post oak. An oak of the eastern United States (*Quercus minor*), with rough gray bark and obtusely lobed leaves. Its hard tough wood is much used for posts and rails.

post'-o'bit (pōst'ō'bĭt; -ōb'ĭt; *cf.* OBIT), *a.* **1.** Effective, or to take effect, after death; as, a *post-obit* gift. **2.** Post-mortem. *Obs. or R.*

post-obit bond, a bond payable after the death of some person; — applied esp. to one made by a reversioner to secure payment of a loan with a bonus and interest, and to be paid out of his reversion on its vesting in him.

post office. **1.** The governmental system or department for forwarding mail matter; — sometimes, in early use, the office of the master of the posts, or postmaster-general. **2.** An office under governmental superintendence where letters, papers, and other mailable matter are received and distributed; a place appointed for attending to business connected with the mail.

post'-of'fice, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or issued or conducted by, the government through the post office; as, a *post-office* annuity, insurance, savings bank, etc.

post-office address, address for mail. — **p. box,** a private box for mail at a post office. — **p. car,** a mail car. — **p. order,** a money order issued by a post office.

post-or'bit-al (pōst-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated behind the orbit; as, the *postorbital* scale of some fishes and reptiles; specif.: **a** Designating a downwardly directed process of the frontal bone of many mammals and birds, which forms part of the outer or posterior border of the orbit. In some lower vertebrates this process is borne on or represented by the postfrontal bone. See POSTFRONTAL. **b** Designating a bone behind and below the postfrontal in many reptiles, forming part of the boundary of the orbit. — *n.* A postorbital bone or scale.

post'paid' (pōst'pād'; 87), *a.* With postage prepaid.

post-pal'a-tine (-păl'ȧ-tĭn; -tĭn), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Behind the palate or palatine bones; designating a pair of bones in the skull of certain reptiles (as crocodiles) now believed to be the pterygoids. — *n.* A postpalatine bone.

Post'-Pa'le-o-zo'ic, *a. & n. Geol.* See POST-. **b.** — **Post-Paleozoic revolution,** a widespread crustal deformation which marked the transition from Paleozoic to Mesozoic.

post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.;* POST-PONED' (-pōnd'); POST-PON'ING (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *postponere, postpositum; post* after + *ponere* to place, put. See POST-; POSITION.] **1.** To defer to a future or later time; to put off; delay; also, formerly, to put (a person) off; to keep (a person) waiting; as, to *postpone* a meeting or a payment. **2. a** To place after; to place at or nearer the end. *Obs.* **b** To place after, behind, or below something, in order of precedence, preference, value, or importance; to subordinate; as, all considerations should be *postponed* to right. **Syn.** — Adjourn, delay, procrastinate. See DEFER.

post-pone'ment, *n.* Act of postponing.

post'po-si'tion (pōst'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *postposition.* See POSTPONE.] **1.** A placing after; state of being placed after; as, the *postposition* of a word. **2.** [*post-* + *preposition.*] A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, another word, as esp. a word or suffix having the function of a preposition, as *-ward(s)* in *city-ward(s);* — distinguished from *preposition.*

post'po-si'tion-al (pōst'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, postposition.

post-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See POSTPONE.] Placed after another word; characterized by postposition; of the nature of a postposition. — **post-pos'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

post-pos'i-tive, *n.* A postpositive particle or word.

post-pran'di-al (-prăn'dĭ-ăl), *a.* After-dinner; as, *post-prandial* speeches. — **post-pran'di-al-ly,** *etc.*

post'pre-dic'a-ment (pōst'prē-dĭk'ȧ-mĕnt), *n. Logic.* Any one of five categories, or predicaments, sometimes treated as supplementary to the ten Aristotelian categories or predicaments. The five so-called postpredicaments, treated in chapters 10-15 of his categories, namely, opposition, priority, simultancity, movement, and possession, are a spurious addition to the ten categories, as shown by Brandis and Zeller. Opposition is treated under relation and quality; priority and simultaneity (or succession) are the two forms of when; movement is a result of activity and passivity; possession is a repetition of the eighth category, or predicament. Cf. CATEGORY, 1.

post-prid'i-e (-prĭd'ĭ-ē), *n.* [LL., lit., after *pridie;* L. *post* after + *pridie* on the day before.] *Eccl.* In the Mozarabic Liturgy, the prayer coming after the consecration and oblation of the elements in the eucharistic service.

post-pu'bis (-pū'bĭs), *n.* [NL.; *post-* + *pubis.*] *Zoöl.* The part of the pubic bone in birds and some reptiles which lies behind the acetabulum. In birds it represents the true pubis; in reptiles, a distinct process.—**post-pu'bic** (bĭk), *a.*

post-gen'i-ture (pŏst-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [*post-* + L. *genitura* birth.] State of being born after another. Cf. PRIMOGENITURE. *R.*

post'gle-noi'dal (-glē-noi'dăl), *a. Anat.* Postglenoid.

post-hab'it, *v. t.* [L. *posthabitus,* p. p. of *posthabere.*] To place after. *R.* [speedy. *Shak.*]

post'haste', *a.* Expeditious;

post'haste', *v. t. & i.* To cause to hasten; to go posthaste; to hurry. *Obs.*

posthe-. See POSTHO-.

post-hem'i-pleg'ic (-h ĕ m'ĭ-plĕj'ĭk; -plē'jĭk), *a.* See POST-.

pos-thet'o-my (pŏs-thĕt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*posthe-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* Circumcision. — **pos-thet'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

post-hex'a-plar'ic, *a.* See POST-.

posthio-. See POSTHO-. [POST-.]

post-hip'po-cam'pal, *a.* See

pos-thi'tis (pŏs-thĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *postho-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the prepuce.

‖ **post hoc.** [L.] After this.

‖ **post hoc, er'go prop'ter hoc.** [L.] *Logic.* After this, therefore on account of it; — a type of fallacious reasoning, as to argue that because night follows day, it follows as a result or consequence of day.

post'hold'er, *n.* [D. *posthouder.*] In Dutch colonies, a civil official in charge of a post.

post'-Ho-mer'ic, *a.* See POST- b.

post'hu-ma-ry, *a.* Posthumous. *Obs.*

post'hume, *a.* [F.] Posthumous. *Obs.* — *n.* A posthumous child or work. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

post'humed, *a.* Posthumous.

post-hu'mer-al, *a.* See POST- a.

post'hu-mous-ly, *adv.* of POSTHUMOUS.

post'hu-mus (pŏs'tū-m ŭ s; pŏst'hū-mŭs), *a.* [L.] = POSTHUMOUS. *Obs.*— *n.* **a** *pl.* POSTHUMI (-mĭ). A posthumous child. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* POSTHUMA (-mȧ). Posthumous writings.

Post-hu'mus, Le'o-na'tus (lē'ō-nā'tŭs pŏst-hū'mŭs). In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," the husband of Imogen (which see).

post'hyp-not'ic. *a.* Following after, or ensuing from, hypnosis. — **posthypnotic suggestion.** See HYPNOTISM.

pos'tic (pŏs'tĭk). **pos'ti-cal.** *a.* [L. *posticus,* fr. *post* after, behind.] Backward; hinder. *Obs.*

‖ **pos'tiche'** (pŏs'tēsh'), *a.* [F.] **a** Counterfeit; artificial. **b** Superadded to a completed work; —said of an ornament esp. when inappropriate.— *n.* **a** A substituted imitation. **b** Counterfeiting; pretense.

pos'til. † POSTLE.

pos'til (pŏs'tĭl), *v. t. & i.;* POS'TILED (-tĭld) or POS'TILLED; POS'TIL-ING or POS'TIL-LING. [OF. *postiller* or LL. *postillare.*] To annotate or gloss; write comments. — **pos'til-er,** **pos'til-ler,** *n. Both Obs. or R.*

pos-til'loned, **pos-til'lioned** (pŏs-tĭl'yŭnd), *a.* Furnished with a postilion.

pos'til-ize, *v. t.* = POSTIL. *Obs.*

pos'til-late (pŏs'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *postillatus,* p. p. of *postillare.*] To postil. *Rare.*

pos'til-late, *v. i.* To write postils; to comment. Hence: To preach by expounding Scripture verse by verse, in regular order. *Obs.* — **pos'til-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

pos'til-la'tor (pŏs'tĭ-lā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who postillates; a commentator; expositor. *Rare.*

pos'til-ler, pos-til'lion, etc. Var. of POSTILER, etc.

po-stin'. Var. of POSTEEN.

post'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POST.

posting house. A posthouse.

post'in-her'it-ance, *n. Law.* See FIDEICOMMISSUM.

pos-tique' (pŏs-tēk'), *a.* = POSTICHE b. [See POST- a.]

post-is'chi-al (pŏst-ĭs'kĭ-ăl), *a.*

post-ja'cent, *a.* [*post-* + L. *jacens, -entis,* lying.] Posterior

post'-John-so'ni-an, *a.* See POST- b.

Post-Kan'san, *a.* See POST- b.

post'knight', *n.* = KNIGHT OF THE POST. *Obs.*

Post-La'fa-yette', *a.* See POST- b, & LAFAYETTE FORMATION.

post'lap-sa'ri-an, *n. & a.* = INFRALAPSARIAN. *Obs.*

pos'tle, *n.* [AS. *postol.*] An apostle. *Obs.*

post-le'gal, *a.* Pert. to the period following that in which the observance of the Jewish law was obligatory or necessary.

postlehed, *n.* [AS. *postol* apostle. L. *apostolus.* See APOSTLE; -HEAD.] Apostleship. *Obs.*

post'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Pos'tle-thwaite' (pŏs'l-thwāt'), *n.* A ridiculous poet who forms the subject of many sketches in "Punch" by the English artist Du Maurier (1834-96). He is a caricature of some of the extreme representatives of the "æsthetic school" and imitators of Rossetti and Swinburne, as John Payne (1842-), and Théophile Marzials (1850-).

postliminiage, *n.* Postliminium. *Obs.* [ous. *Obs.*]

post'li-min'i-ar, *a.* Postliminipost'li-min'i-ate, *v. t.* To allow to return from banishment; also, erron., to place behind or after. *Obs. & R.*

post-lim'i-nous (pŏ s t-l ĭ m'ĭ-nŭs), *a. Rare.* **1.** Subsequent. **2.** Erron., pertaining to postliminium. *Obs.*

‖ **post lĭ'tem mo'tam.** [L.] After suit moved or begun.

post locust. The common locust (tree).

post-lo'ral, *a.* See POST- a.

post-lu'di-um (pŏst-lū'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* = POSTLUDE.

post'man, *n.* A libelous writer. Cf. KNIGHT OF THE POST. *Obs.*

post'mar'riage, *n.* A marriage after cohabitation.

post'mas'ter, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] At Merton College, Oxford, one of a class of poor scholars instituted in 1380 by John Wyllyot and characterized by receiving a certain allowance or portion of food; a portionist.

post'mas'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

post'me-a'tal, *a.* See POST- a.

post-me'di-a, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A postmedian vein.

post-me'di-al, *a. & n. Zoöl.* Postmedian.

post-me'di-as-ti'nal. *a.,* **post-men'tal.** *a.* See POST- a.

post meridian. Erron. for POST MERIDIEM.

‖ **post me-ri'di-em** (mĕ-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm). [L.] After noon or midday; — abbr. *P. M.* or *p. m.*

post'mil-len'ni-an, *a.* Postmillennial.

post-min'i-mus, *n.; pl.* -IMI (-mī). [*post-* + L. *minimus* (sc. *digitus* finger) the little finger.] *Zoöl.* A supernumerary postaxial digit, or any supposed rudiment of one.

Post-Mi'o-cene, *a.* See POST- b.

post-Miah'nic, *a.* See POST- b.

post-mor'tem, *n.* Short for *post-mortem examination,* etc.

post-mor'tu-a-ry, *a.* Post-mortem.

post-mun'dane, *a.* Subsequent to this present world. [POST- a.]

post-na'sal (-nā'zăl), *a.* See

post'nate (pŏst'nāt), *a.* [LL. *postnatus* second or subsequently born; L. *post* after + *natus* born. Cf. PUNY.] Subsequent; later.— *n.* A subsequent or later production. *Both Obs.*

post'net (*dial.* pŏs'nĭt). Var. of POSNET. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

post'neu-rit'ic, *a.* See POST- b.

‖ **post nu'bi-la, Phœ'bus.** [L.] After the clouds, the sun.

post'o-bit'u-a-ry, *a.* Post-obit, or post-mortem. [er death.]

‖**post o'bi-tum** (ŏb'ĭ-t-). [L.] Aft-

post-oc'u-lar, *a. & n.,* **post-ol'i-va-ry.** *a.,* **post-o'ral.** *a.* See POST- a. [Postpalatine.]

post-pal'a-tal. *a. & n. Zoöl.*

post-par'a-lyt'ic, *a. Med.* Occurring after paralysis.

post'pa-ri'e-tal, *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* a Designating the plates on a serpent's head immediately behind the parietal plates. **b** Designating the posterior one of the three divisions of the inferior parietal convolution of the brain. — **post'pa-ri'e-tal,** *n.*

‖ **post par'tum.** [L., after birth.] After childbirth.

post'past. *n.* [*post-* + L. *pastus* food.] A bit of food taken after a meal. *Obs.*

post'pa-tel'lar, *a. Anat.* Behind the patella; specif., designating one of the synovial bursæ of the knee joint.

post'pha-ryn'ge-al, *a.,* **post'pi-tu'i-ta-ry,** *a.* See POST- a.

post-pleg'ic (pŏ s t-p l ĭ j'ĭ k; -plē'jĭk), *a.* [See POST-; -PLEGY.] = POSTPARALYTIC.

Post-Pleis'to-cene, *a.* See POST-.

Post-Pli'o-cene, *a. & n. Geol.* Pleistocene. See QUATERNARY. [pneumonia.]

post'pneu-mon'ic, *a.* Following

post-pon'a-ble (pŏst-pōn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE

post-pone', *v. i. Med.* To delay in coming on or recurring.

post-pon'ence (pŏst-pōn'ĕns), *n.* [Fr. L. *postponens,* p. pr.] Subordination. *Obs.* [postpones.]

post-pon'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who

post-pon'tile, *a.* See POST- a.

post-pose', *v. t.* [F. *postposer.* See POST-; 2d POSE.] To postpone; also, to subordinate. *Obs.*

post-pos'it, *v. t* [L. *postpositus,* p. p. See POSTPONE.] = POSTPONE. *Obs.*

post-proph'e-sy, *v. t.* To prophesy after the event. [a & b.]

post'py-ram'i-dal, *a.* See POST-

post-Raph'a-el-ite, *a.* Subsequent to the time of Raphael (d. 1520).

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

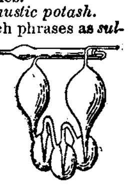
post'rid'er (pōst'rīd'ẽr), *n.* One who rides post.
post road. A road over which the mail is carried; formerly, one having a series of post houses or stations.
post route. A route over which mail is carried.
post-sce'ni-um (-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *post* + *scena*, *scaena*, a scene.] The part of a theater behind the scenes; the back part of the stage of a theater. Cf. PROSCENIUM.
post'script (pōst'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *postscriptum*, neut. p. p. of *postscribere* to write after; *post* after + *scribere* to write: cf. F. *postscriptum*. See POST-; SCRIBE.] **1.** A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; an addition made to a book or composition after the main body of the work has been finished. Abbr. *P.S.*
2. An appendage. *Rare.*
post-tem'po-ral, *a.* *Zoöl.* In most teleost fishes, designating, or pertaining to, a bone connecting the back part of the skull and the dorsal part of the pectoral arch. — *n.* A post-temporal bone.
Post-Ter'ti-a-ry, *a.* *Geol.* Following, or later than, the Tertiary; specif., Quaternary. — **Post-Ter'ti-a-ry**, *n.*
post-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*post-* + Gr. τόνος tension, accent. Cf. TONIC, *a.*] *Philol.* Situated or occurring after the accent or in a syllable after the accented syllable.
post town. **1.** A town in which a post office independent of any other local post office is established by law.
2. A town in which post horses are kept. *Obs. or R.*
post'-tym-pan'ic, *a.* *Anat.* Situated behind the tympanic bone or external auditory meatus. — *n.* A small ossicle so situated in certain mammals.
pos'tu-lan-cy (pŏs'tṳ̄-lăn-sĭ), *n.* State or period of being a postulant.
pos'tu-lant (-lănt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *postulans*, p. pr. of *postulare*. See POSTULATE.] One who makes a request; a petitioner; hence, a candidate, esp. for holy orders or for admission into a religious order. — **pos'tu-lant-ship'**, *n.*
pos'tu-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *postulatum* request, prop. p. p. of *postulare* to demand, prob. a dim. of *poscere* to demand, prob. for *porcscere*; akin to G. *forschen* to search, investigate, Skr. *prach* to ask, and L. *precari* to pray. See PRAY.]
1. A request, demand, condition, or petition. *Rare.*
2. Something demanded or asserted; esp., a position or supposition assumed without proof, or one considered as self-evident; a truth to which assent may be demanded or challenged without argument or evidence.
3. A condition; an essential preliminary.
4. A proposition which is indemonstrable and not indubitable, but which may be accepted for practical purposes, as that a straight line can be drawn between any two points; specif., *Geom.*, orig., in Euclid, a demand that something be granted without proof; an assumption; as, the famous *parallel postulate* (which see); afterwards, the demand or assumption of the *possibility of doing* something, as of making some construction. Cf. AXIOM, 1.
pos'tu-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; POS'TU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); POS'TU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **1.** *Eccl. Law.* To request (a higher authority) to sanction the nomination of a person, esp. one canonically disqualified; hence, to nominate subject to the sanction of a higher authority, as the Pope or a sovereign.
2. To demand; require; claim.

The Byzantine emperors appear to have . . . *postulated* a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation — *W. Tooke.*

3. To affirm or assert without proof; to claim as existent or true; to assume; posit; assume the possibility of; as, to *postulate* a principle or a geometrical construction.
Syn. — POSTULATE, ASSUME. To ASSUME is to take for granted as the basis of argument (see INFERENCE); to POSTULATE is formally to lay down or enunciate an assumption, without proof; as, "That is a fundamental law of psychology which I will therefore proceed to *assume*" (*W. James*); "*Assuming* these principles as the data of our argument, we deduce from them two legitimate conditions" (*Coleridge*); "In geometry the primary construction is not demonstrated, but *postulated*" (*id.*); "It remains, then, that I *postulate* so much as is necessary for my purpose. And let me take as full credit for what I *postulate* as if I had demonstrated it" (*De Quincey*). See INFER, ASSUMPTION, CONJECTURE.
pos'tu-late, *v. i.* To request or demand; to stipulate.
pos'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *postulatio*: cf. F. *postulation*.] **1.** Act of postulating, or that which is postulated.
2. *Rom. Law.* The formal petition of a plaintiff to the prætor or magistrate for leave to prosecute an action.
pos'ture (pŏs'tṳ̄r), *n.* [F., fr. L. *positura*, fr. *ponere*, *positum*, to place. See POSITION.] **1.** Relative arrangement of the different parts of anything, esp. of the parts of the body; the position or bearing of the body as a whole, as when assumed for a special purpose; specif., *Fine Arts*, the position of a figure with regard to the several principal members by which action is expressed; attitude; pose.
2. Relative place; position; situation. *Obs.*
3. State or situation, whether of external circumstances or of internal feeling and will; mental or spiritual attitude or state; disposition; as, the *posture* of affairs.
Syn. — See POSITION.

pos'ture (pŏs'tṳ̄r), *v. t.*; POS'TURED (-tṳ̄rd); POS'TUR-ING (-tṳ̄r-ĭng). **1.** To put in position; to place; to set. *Howell.*
2. To put into, or cause to assume, a posture.
pos'ture, *v. i.* To assume a particular posture or postures, as a model or an acrobat; to pose; attitudinize.
pos'tur-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; POS'TUR-IZED (-īzd); POS'TUR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To put into a posture; to pose.
po'sy (pō'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* POSIES (-zĭz). [Contr. fr. *poesy*.] **1.** A brief sentiment, motto, or legend, orig. and still often poetical or riming, as one inscribed on a ring. *Obs. or Archaic.* "The *posy* of a ring." — *Shak.*
2. [Prob. from the use of flowers as of enigmatical significance. *Wedgwood.*] A flower; a bouquet; nosegay. *Archaic or Colloq.* — *Spenser.*
3. = ANTHOLOGY, 1. *Archaic.*
4. A poetical composition; a poem. *Obs. & R.*
pot (pŏt), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pott*, *putt*.] **1.** A deep hole or pit, as a natural or artificial one in the ground, or one in the bed of a stream; a pothole.
2. Fig.: Abyss; pit, as of hell. *Obs.*
3. A mass of material filling a pothole.
pot (pŏt), *n.* [AS. *pott* (late); akin to LG. *pott*, D. *pot*, Dan. *potte*, Sw. *potta*, Icel. *pottr*, F. *pot*; of unknown origin.] **1.** A metallic or earthen vessel of any of many rounded forms, used for any of many different purposes; as, a quart *pot*, bean *pot*, chamber *pot*, coffee *pot*, etc.
2. Specif.: **a** A crucible. **b** *Sporting.* = CUP, 9. *Slang.*
3. A pot (vessel) with its contents; hence, the quantity contained in a pot, often as a measure; a potful; by ellipsis, a pot of drink; hence, drink; liquor; drinking; potation; as, a *pot* of ale. "Give her a *pot* and a cake." — *De Foe.*
4. Any of various objects suggestive of a pot (in sense 1); as: **a** *Armor.* A plain defensive headpiece; later, and perhaps jocosely, any helmet. **b** Either of two baskets or boxes carried like panniers on a pack saddle, as for manure, sand, etc.; also, a dung cart. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A wicker vessel for catching fish, eels, lobsters, etc.; also, the circular inclosure of a pound net. **d** A bead round the shank of a key, near the bow. *Obs.* **e** A chimney pot. **f** *Fireworks.* A paper case at the head of a rocket, holding the garniture. **g** The socket of a bone at a joint. *Obs.* **h** A valve chamber in a compound-pressure steam pump. **i** A perforated cask for draining sugar. **j** A sausage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. Of money, a large sum. *Colloq.*
6. The total of the bets at stake at one time, as in racing or card playing; the pool; also, *Racing, Eng.*, a horse heavily backed; a favorite. *Slang.*
7. In full, **pot paper.** = POTT, a size of paper. See PAPER.
8. Earthenware; pottery; also, *Dial. or Cant*, an earthenware ornament, as for a chimney, or a piece of pottery or earthenware, as a marble or piece for playing hop scotch.
9. *pl.* Short for *potashes*.
in (one's) pots, intoxicated; drunk. — **to boil the pot**, *or* **make the pot boil**, to provide the means of living.
pot, *v. t.*; POT'TED; POT'TING. **1.** To place in or as in a pot or pots; as: **a** To preserve in pots. **b** To set out or cover in pots, as plants. **c** *Billiards.* To pocket.
2. To shoot for the pot, i. e., cooking; to secure or hit by a pot shot; to shoot when no special skill is needed.
3. To secure; gain; win; bag. *Colloq.*
4. To overreach; outwit; outdo. *Obs. or Slang, Eng.*
5. To cap (verses). *Obs.*
6. *Ceramics.* To make or shape and fire, as a piece of earthenware; thus, a piece is said to be well or ill *potted*.
pot, *v. i.* **1.** To drink beer, etc., from a pot; to tipple; to drink; — sometimes with *it*. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To take a pot shot or shots; to shoot. *Colloq.*
po'ta-ble (pō'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *potabilis*, fr. *potare* to drink; akin to Gr. πότος a drinking, πόσις a drink, Skr. *pā* to drink, OIr. *ibim* I drink, and prob. to L. *bibere* to drink. Cf. POISON, BIB, IMBIBE.] **1.** Drinkable.
2. Arising from, or suited to, drinking. *Obs. & R.*
potable gold. = AURUM POTABILE.
po'ta-bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.* Beverages; drinkables.
pot'a-mo- (pŏt'ȧ-mō-). A combining form from Greek ποταμός, *river*.
Pot'a-mo-ge'ton (-jē'tŏn), *n.* [L., pondweed, Gr. ποταμογείτων; ποταμός river + γείτων neighbor.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants typifying the family Potamogetonaceæ; the pond weeds. They are found in quiet waters throughout temperate regions, and are distinguished by having spicate flowers with a perianth of four segments. The floating leaves often vary greatly in shape from the submersed ones. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
Pot'a-mo-ge'to-na'ce-æ (-tō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs, included by some authors in the family Naiadaceæ, having small and perfect monœcious or diœcious flowers, either with or without a perianth. There are 9 genera and about 75 species widely distributed in temperate regions. Besides *Potamogeton* the family includes *Zostera*, *Ruppia*, *Zannichelia*, etc. — **pot'a-mo-ge'to-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pot'a-mol'o-gy (pŏt'ȧ-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*potamo-* + *-logy*.] The science of rivers; potamography. — **pot'a-mo-log'i-cal** (-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pot'a-mol'o-gist** (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
pot'ash' (pŏt'ăsh'), *n.* [*pot* + *ash*: cf. D. *potasch*, G. *pottasche*.] **1.** Potassium carbonate, esp. that obtained from wood ashes. By leaching the ashes, *lye*, a solution of the carbonate and other salts, is obtained. *Crude potash*, often containing over 20 per cent of impurities, is made by evaporating the lye (often in iron pots), and calcining the residue. Crude potash purified is *pearlash*, a white solid containing only 2 or 3 per cent of impurities.
2. Potassium hydroxide, usually called *caustic potash*.
3. Potassium oxide, K_2O; — equiv., in such phrases as *sulphate of potash*, *potash salts*, *potash alum*, etc., to *potassium*. Cf. under 1st LIME, 2.
4. Short for POTASH WATER.
potash bulbs. *Analytical Chem.* An arrangement of glass bulbs for holding a solution of caustic potash.


Geissler Potash Bulbs.

potash water. Water charged with carbonic acid gas, to which is added potassium bicarbonate; — used as a drink.
po-tass' (pō-tăs'; pŏt'ăs), **po-tas'sa** (pō-tăs'ȧ), *n.* [F. *potasse*, fr. D. or G. Cf. POTASH.] Potash.
po-tas'sic (pō-tăs'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, potassium.
po-tas'si-um (pō-tăs'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See POTASS, POTASH.] *Chem.* A soft, light, silver-white metal of the alkali group, occurring abundantly in nature, but always combined, as in the chloride (sylvite), nitrate (saltpeter), sulphates, and many silicates. Sp. gr., 0.865. Atomic weight, 39.10. Symbol, *K* (*kalium*). Metallic potassium was discovered by Davy in 1807. It is prepared from certain of its compounds by heating with a reducing agent, as carbon, aluminium, or iron, or by electrolysis. It oxidizes rapidly in air, and with water it reacts violently, evolving hydrogen, which takes fire; hence the metal, to be preserved, is kept under kerosene or other hydrocarbon liquid. Chemically, potassium is chiefly univalent, forming the oxide K_2O, the hydroxide KOH (caustic potash), and a large series of important salts, which are used in making glass, gunpowder, fertilizers, many drugs and chemicals, etc. They impart a violet color to flames. Certain natural deposits in Germany constitute the chief commercial source of potassium compounds.
potassium bromide. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KBr, having a biting, saline taste. It is used in medicine as a sedative, and in photography for making gelatin emulsions and as a restrainer.
potassium carbonate. *Chem.* A white salt, K_2CO_3, forming a strongly alkaline solution, made from wood ashes, beet-sugar residues, potassium sulphate, etc., and like soda used in making soap, glass, etc. See POTASH, 1.
potassium chlorate. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline salt, $KClO_3$, with a cooling, saline taste, prepared by electrolysis of potassium chloride, and in other ways.
potassium chloride. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KCl, occurring as the mineral sylvite, also in natural waters, in plant and animal fluids, etc.
potassium cyanide. *Chem.* A white, crystalline, exceedingly poisonous salt, KCN, prepared commercially by heating a mixture of the ferrocyanide and carbonate. It is used esp. in electroplating and in the cyanide process.
potassium dichromate. *Chem.* A soluble salt, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, forming large red triclinic crystals, largely used in dyeing, in photographic processes, as an oxidizing agent, etc.
potassium ferricyanide. *Chem.* A salt, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, formed by oxidation of the ferrocyanide, crystallizing in large red prisms; red prussiate of potash.
potassium ferrocyanide. *Chem.* A tough, yellow, crystalline salt, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, the starting point in the manufacture of almost all cyanogen compounds; yellow prussiate of potash. It is not poisonous.
potassium hydroxide. *Chem.* A white deliquescent solid, KOH, dissolving, with much heat, in less than its weight of water, forming a strongly alkaline and caustic liquid; caustic potash. It is used chiefly in making soap.
potassium iodide. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KI, very soluble in water. It is used variously in medicine, as for syphilis and rheumatism, and also in photography for preparing gelatin emulsions.
potassium manganate. *Chem.* An unstable green salt, K_2MnO_4, readily converted into **potassium permanganate**, a salt, $KMnO_4$, crystallizing in dark purple-red prisms having a greenish surface color, and dissolving in water with a beautiful purple red, which is used as an oxidizer and disinfectant.
potassium sulphate. *Chem.* A white crystalline salt, K_2SO_4, used in the manufacture of alum and other compounds, as a fertilizer, and as a mild purgative.
po-ta'tion (pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *potatio*, fr. *potare*: cf. OF. *potacion*. See POTABLE.] **1.** A drinking; a draft.
2. A drinking party; compotation; symposium. *Obs.*
3. A drink; beverage. "Thin *potations*." — *Shak.*
po-ta'to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp. *patata* potato, *batata* sweet potato, fr. native American name (prob. *batata*) in Haiti.] **1.** The sweet potato. In the 16th and 17th centuries believed to be an aphrodisiac, whence Shakespeare's use of the phrase "**potato finger**."

‖ **post rem** (rĕm), *or*, *pl.*, **res** (-rēz). [L.] *Schol.* After the thing, or things. See ANTE REM.
pos-tre'mo-gen'i-ture (pŏs-trē'mō-jĕn'ĭ-tṳ̄r), *n.* [L. *postremus* last + *genitura* birth, geniture.] Ultimogeniture.
post'-Ren'ais-sance', *a.* See POST- b.
postrene. ✝ POSTERN.
post-rhi'nal, *a.* See POST- a.
post-Ro'man, *a.* See POST- b.
postrome, pos'tron. ✝ POSTERN.
pos-trorse' (pŏs-trôrs'), *a.* [*post-* + *-trorse*, as in *introrse*.] Retrorse; — opposed to *antrorse*.
post-ros'tral, *a.* See POST- a.
pos'trum. ✝ POSTERN.
post-sa'cral, *a.* See POST- a.
post-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *postscribere*. See POSTSCRIPT.] To write after; to make a postscript to; to append. *R.*
post'scu-tel'lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The hindermost dorsal piece of a thoracic somite of an insect; the plate behind the scutellum. — **post'scu-tel'lar**, *a.*
post-sea'son, *a.* See POST- b.
post'ship, *n.* The office of a post, i. e., postman. *Obs.*
post-ster'nal, *a.*, **post-stig'ma-tal**, *a.* See POST- a.
post-Syr'i-an, *a.* See POST- b.
post'sys-tol'ic (pōst'sĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* See POST- b.
post term, *or* ‖ **post ter'mi-num** (tûr'mĭ-nŭm). *Law.* After the term; — used of a writ. Also, the writ so returned or the fee for having it filed.
post-The'o-do'sian, *a.* See POST- b.
post-tib'i-al, *a.* See POST- a.
post trader. *Mil.* In the United States service, one of the sutlers whom the Secretary of War was formerly authorized, under certain restrictions, to appoint for each military post.
post'-trau-mat'ic, *a.* *Med.* Occurring after a wound.
post-trea'ty, *a.* See POST- b.
post'-Tri-den'tine, *a.* Subsequent to the Council of Trent (1545–63).
Post truss. See TRUSS, *n.*, 7.
pos'tu-lance (pŏs'tṳ̄-lăns), *n.* Postulancy.
pos'tu-la'ta, *n.*, *pl.* of POSTULATUM.
pos'tu-late, *a.* Postulated. *Obs.*
pos'tu-late, *n.* [LL. *postulatus*, p. p., nominated.] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* A person nominated by the sovereign to a superior benefice.
pos'tu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a claimant, plaintiff.] One who postulates; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a pleader for a candidate for beatification or canonization.
pos'tu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *postulatorius*.] *Now Rare.* **1.** Petitionary. **2.** Of the nature of a postulate or assumption.
pos'tu-la'tum (-lā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] A postulate. *R.*
pos'tule, *v. t.* [F. *postuler*, or L. *postulare*.] *Eccl. Law.* To postulate. *Obs. Scot.*
post-um'bo-nal, *a.* See POST- a.
pos'tume. ✝ APOSTEM.
pos'tu-mous. ✝ POSTHUMOUS.
pos'tur-al (pŏs'tṳ̄r-ăl), *a.* Pert. to posture or postures.
pos'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who postures.
pos'tur-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A professed posturer or poser.
posturne. ✝ POSTERN.
post-u'ter-ine. See POST- a.
post-vac'ci-nal, *a.* *Med.* Subsequent to vaccination.
post-va'ri-o-loid, *a.* See POST- b.
post-Ve'dic, *a.* See POST- b.
post-vene', *v. i.* [L. *post* + *venire* to come.] To supervene. *Obs.*
Post-ver'ta (pōst-vûr'tȧ), *n.* [L.] See CARMENTA.
post'vo-cal'ic, *a.* *Phon.* Occurring immediately after a vowel; — said of a consonant.
post'ward (pōst'wẽrd), *adv.* Toward a post. *Obs.*
post'wise', *adv.* Post; in haste.
pos'ty. ✝ POUSTIE.
post'yard', *n.* A yard belonging to a postal station or posting establishment.
postyke. ✝ POTSTICK.
post-zyg'a-poph'y-sis (-zĭg'ȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs; -zī'gȧ-), *n.*; *pl.* -YSES (-sēz). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A posterior or inferior zygapophysis. — **post'zyg-ap'o-phys'i-al**, *a.*
pot. ✝ PUT.
pot, *n.* Short for POT SHOT.
pot, *n.* [Dan. *potte*, or F. *pot*.] See MEASURE.
pot, *n. & v. i.* Grimace. *Obs.*
pot, *v. t.* *Scot.* **1.** To fill with pots, or pits; also, to trench or mark off by a furrow. *Obs.* **2.** To plant or set in a pit; also, to pit, as potatoes.
pot. *Abbr.* Potential; pottle.
po'ta-bil'i-ty (pō'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being potable.
po'ta-bl. Potable. *Ref. Sp.*
po'ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
potacre. ✝ PODAGRE.
po-ta'do. ✝ POTATO.
‖ **po'tage'** (pō'tȧzh'), *n.* [F.] Soup. — **po'tage' gras'** (grȧ'). [F., lit., fat soup.] Meat soup.
pot'a-ger (pŏt'ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *potagier*.] A pottage maker. *Obs.*
potagere, *n.* [F. *potager*.] A kitchen garden. *Obs.*
potagre. ✝ PODAGRE.
pot'all. Var. of PATEL. *India.*
pot'ale', *n.* Refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.
po-tam'ic (pō-tăm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποταμός river.] Of or pertaining to rivers.
Pot'a-mo-bi'i-dæ (pŏt'ȧ-mō-bī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *potamo-* + Gr. βίος life.] Syn. of ASTACIDÆ.
Pot'a-mo-chœ'rus (-kē'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *potamo-* + Gr. χοῖρος pig.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the river hogs.
Pot'a-mog'a-le (-mŏg'ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL.; *potamo-* + Gr. γαλῆ weasel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of West African aquatic insectivores containing one species (*P. velox*), about two feet long, and of otterlike appearance. It is the type of a family, **Pot'a-mo-gal'i-dæ** (-mō-găl'ĭ-dē).
pot'a-mog'ra-phy (-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*potamo-* + *-graphy*.] Description of rivers; potamology.
pot'a-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*potamo-* + *-meter*.] A current meter.
pot'a-moph'i-lous (-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*potamo-* + *-philous*.] River-loving.
po'tance. Var. of POTENCE, stud.
potance file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
potanger. ✝ POTTINGER.
po-tar'go. ✝ BOTARGO, a relish.
po'tash (pō'tăsh; pō-tăsh'), *n.* For PORTAGE, a carry or rough road. *Dial. U. S. & Canada.*
pot'ash, *v. t.* To treat with potash; specif., to caseharden with potassium ferrocyanide.
potash alum. See ALUM, 1.
pot'ash-er-y (pŏt'ăsh-ẽr-ĭ; pŏt-ăsh'-), *n.* A place where potash is made.
pot'ash'es (pŏt'ăsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 151), *n. pl.* *Chem.* = POTASH, 1.
potash feldspar. See FELDSPAR.
potash soap. See SOAP.
pot'ass-am'ide (pŏt'ăs-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*potassium* + *amide*.] *Chem.* A yellowish brown solid, KNH_2, obtained by heating potassium in ammonia.
pot'ass-if'er-ous (pŏt'ăs-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*potassium* + *-ferous*.] *Chem.* Containing potash or other compounds of potassium.
potassium alum. See ALUM, 1.
potassium amide. = POTASSAMIDE.
potassium bichromate. Potassium dichromate.
potassium bitartrate. See CREAM OF TARTAR.
potassium hydrate. See POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.
potassium nitrate. See SALTPETER.
po'ta-tive (pō'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [OF. *potatif*.] Given to drinking. *R.*
po-ta'to (pō-tā'tō), *v. t.* To plant with potatoes.
potato apple. The berry of the potato.

2. a The edible starchy subterranean tuber of an American solanaceous plant (*Solanum tuberosum*), forming a staple article of diet in most temperate regions. Potatoes are developed as enlargements of underground rhizomes; they contain from 15 to 25 per cent of starch, but are deficient in proteids, hence their food value lies in their use conjunctively with nitrogenous vegetables, or with meats. **b** The plant which bears these tubers. It is an erect herb, with irregularly pinnate leaves, white or purplish flowers, and yellowish berries or "balls." Orig. native of central South America, it was introduced into Virginia and into Europe probably in the 16th century, although its cultivation did not become general until much later. A closely related species, or possibly subspecies, grows wild in the mountains of the southern United States and Mexico.
3. Any of several closely related species of *Solanum*, esp. *S. commersonii*. See URUGUAY POTATO.

potato blight. In general, any blight or decay attacking the potato; specif., the late or true blight, induced by the parasitic phycomycetous fungus *Phytophthora infestans;* also, the fungus itself. It causes decay of the tissues in leaves and stems; when it also attacks the tubers, the disease is known as **potato rot.** The so-called **early blight** of the potato is due to attacks of the fungus *Macrosporium solani*. It also results in shriveled and dead foliage, and is hence sometimes called **potato-leaf curl** and **potato-leaf spot.**

potato bug. A black-and-yellow striped beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) of the family Chrysomelidæ, which feeds in both the larval and adult stages on the leaves of the potato, often doing great damage. Its original home was in the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, where it fed on the sand bur (*Solanum rostratum*), related to the potato, which it began to attack as soon as cultivated by settlers in that region. It gradually extended its range eastward, reaching the Atlantic coast in 1874.

Potato Bug. *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Beetle All nat. size.

potato fern. a In New Zealand, the fern *Marattia fraxinea*. Its large starchy rootstock is roasted and eaten by the natives. **b** In Australia, the fern *Dryopteris cordifolia*, whose small ovoid tubers are similarly used.

potato race. A race in which the racers pick up and carry one by one to a receptacle potatoes placed at intervals.

po'ta-to-ry (pō'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *potatorius*, fr. *potare* to drink.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or addicted to, drinking.
2. Potable. *Rare.*

‖ **pot'-au'-feu'** (pō'tō'fū'), *n.* [F., lit., pot on the fire.] *Cookery.* A dish of broth, meat, and vegetables boiled together in a pot, — esp. common among the French.

Pot'a-wat'a-mi (pŏt'ȧ-wŏt'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly dwelling about the southern end of Lake Michigan. They favored the French in the early wars, and later were hostile to the United States. Most of them were removed to Kansas and Oklahoma.

pot'-bel'lied (pŏt'bĕl'ĭd), *a.* Having a pot-belly.

pot'-bel'ly, *n.* **1.** A protuberant belly.
2. A pot-bellied person.

pot'boil'er (-hoil'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who boils a pot; specif., a potwaller. *Rare.*
2. A literary or artistic work done simply for money to pay current expenses. *Colloq.*
3. One who produces potboilers. *Rare. Colloq.*

pot'-bound', *a. Hort.* Having the roots so densely matted as to allow little or no space for further growth; — applied to potted plants in this condition.

pot'boy' (pŏt'boi'), *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale, beer, etc.; a menial in a public house.

potch'er (pŏch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Var. of POACHER. *Obs.*
2. *Paper Making.* A machine in which the pulp from the breakers is further washed, and bleached by chloride.

pot companion. A companion in drinking; fellow toper.

po-teen' (pō-tēn'), **po-theen'** (-thēn'), *n.* [Ir. *poitín* a small pot, whisky made in private stills; cf. *pota* pot, fr. E. *pot.*] Whisky distilled in a small way privately or illicitly by the Irish peasantry.

po'tence (pō'tĕns), *n.* [F. *potence.* See POTENCY; cf. POTENCE potency.] **1.** A cross, gibbet, or gallows. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Watch Making.* The stud in which the bearing for the lower pivot of the verge is made.
3. *Mil.* A formation in which a portion of a line is thrown forward or backward at an angle to the main line. *Obs. or R.*

po'ten-cy (pō'tĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *potentia*, fr. *potens, -entis*, potent. See POTENT; cf. POTENCE, PUISSANCE.]
1. Quality of possessing inherent strength or power; as: **a** General efficiency or capability; power or energy more or less free to act or not; as, the *potency* of the divine will. "A place of *potency* and sway o' the state." *Shak.* **b** Specific efficacy or capacity; ability to effect a certain result.
2. State of possessing transferred or derived power; strength due to external causes.
3. Capability of developing in accordance with its nature; potentiality; as, the *potency* of a seed to become a plant.
4. Capability of being acted on to certain ends; receptivity to certain kinds of causes; determinability.
5. [G. *potenz.*] *Philos.* Grade of progress from the physical to the spiritual; thus, gravitation, light, and life are respectively the 1st, 2d, and 3d *potencies*, or ratios of the objective and subjective; — a term used by Schelling.
6. *Homeopathy.* The increased power of a medicine as produced by attenuation.

po'tent (pō'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *potens, -entis*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able, to have power, fr. *potis* able, capable (akin to Skr. *pati* master, lord) + *esse* to be. Cf. HOST a landlord, AM, DESPOT, PODESTA, POSSIBLE, POWER, PUISSANT.] **1.** Having great power, authority, control, or dominion; puissant; mighty either intellectually or morally; influential; cogent; convincing; — regarded as stronger than *powerful;* as, a *potent* prince; *potent* interest; a *potent* argument.
Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. *Milton.*
2. Producing great physical or chemical effects; powerful; as, a *potent* medicine. *Shak.*
3. Having the power of procreation.
Syn. — Mighty, puissant, strong, able, efficient, forcible, efficacious, cogent, influential. See POWERFUL.

po'tent, *n. Obs.* **1.** Power or a power
2. A potent person; a potentate. *Shak.*
3. *Mil.* A formal order; warrant. *Obs. or R.*

po'tent, *n.* [See POTENCE.] **1.** A crutch; a staff with a crosspiece; also, a crozier. *Obs.*
2. Hence, a support; a stay. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. A gibbet. *Obs. & R. Scot*
4. A cross handle like the head of a crutch. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
5. a *Her.* One of the furs, really a form of **vair; a** surface composed of patches supposed to represent crutch heads, always alternately argent and azure, unless otherwise specially mentioned. **b** Any of the **T**-shaped figures forming this fur.

Potent. *Her.*

po'tent, *a. Her.* **a** Terminating at its extremities in crutchlike figures or potents; as, a cross *potent.* See CROSS, *Illust.* **b** Formed of potents.

po'ten-tate (pō'tĕn-tāt), *n.* [L. *potentatus* power, rule, ruler. See POTENT, *a.*] One that possesses great power or sway; a ruler, prince, sovereign, or monarch; rarely, a powerful nation, city, company, or the like.
The blessed and only *potentate.* 1 *Tim.* VI. 15.

po-ten'tial (pō-tĕn'shȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *potentiel.* See POTENCY.] **1.** Being potent; endowed with power or potency; powerful; mighty; influential. *Now Rare.* "And hath in his effect a voice *potential.*" *Shak.*
2. Existing in possibility, not in actuality; possible as opposed to actual; latent. "A *potential* hero." *Carlyle.*
3. *Gram.* Expressive of possibility; as, a *potential* use.
Syn. — See LATENT.
potential cautery, a substance which cauterizes by chemical action; as, lunar *caustic;* also, cautery by it. Cf. ACTUAL CAUTERY. — **p. coil** *or* **winding,** *Elec.*, a coil or winding connected in shunt across a circuit, as in a wattmeter; — called also *pressure* (or *voltage*) *coil.* — **p. difference,** *Elec.*, the difference of potential between two points in an electric or magnetic field. — **p. energy.** See ENERGY, *n.*, 5. — **p. function,** *Math.*, the potential due to the attractions of a system on a particle. — **p. mood,** *Gram.*, a verbal form or phrase used to express possibility, liberty, power, by the use of *may, can, might, could, would,* or *should;* as, I *may go;* he *can write.* — **p. whole.** See WHOLE.

po-ten'tial, *n.* **1.** A possibility; potentiality.
2. *Gram.* The potential mood.
3. *Mech.* The work that would be done in transferring all points of a system from infinity to their actual positions. *Potential* is sometimes limited to forces in *n*-dimensional space that vary inversely as the $(n-1)$th power of the distance between the centers of force; for forces varying according to other laws the term *prepotential* is then used.
4. *Elec.* A characteristic of a point in an electric field or circuit indicated by the work necessary to bring a unit charge to it from infinity; the degree of electrification as referred to some standard, as that of the earth. See ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE. *Potential* is analogous to *level* in mechanics and hydrostatics.

po-ten'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being potential; specif.: **a** Power; potency. **b** Possibility, not actuality; inherent capability or disposition not actually exhibited; also, an instance of this; a possibility or capacity, or a person or thing embodying this. **c** *Elec.* = POTENTIAL, *n.*, 4. *Rare.*

po-ten'tial-ize (pō-tĕn'shȧl-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make or become potential; — said specif. of energy. — **po-ten'tial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

Po'ten-til'la (pō'tĕn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See 1st POTENT.] *Bot.* A large genus of rosaceous herbs and shrubs, the cinquefoils, or five fingers, abundant in temperate regions. They have alternate pinnate or palmate leaves, and yellow, purple, or white flowers with a persistent bracted calyx and five petals. The fruit consists of many small achenes heaped on a dry receptacle. See TORMENTIL.

po-ten'ti-om'e-ter (pō-tĕn'shĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*potential* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring or comparing electrical potentials or electromotive forces.

po'tent-ize (pō'tĕn-tīz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To render potent; specif., *Homeopathy,* to render (a drug) medicinally more effective by attenuation, as by comminution, dilution, etc.; to dynamize.

Po-te'ri-um (pō-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a drinking cup, also a plant, prob. a species of *Tragalus*, Gr. ποτήριον.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous plants consisting of a single species (*P. spinosum*) native of Italy. It is a thorny shrub with pinnate leaves and greenish flowers. The genus *Sanguisorba* is sometimes included in *Poterium.* See SANGUISORBA.

po-tes'tal (pō-tĕs'tăl), *a. Rom. Law.* Of or pertaining to the potestas.

po-tes'tas (-tăs), *n.* [L., lit., power.] **1.** *Math., Chem., etc.* Power. *Obs.*
2. *Rom. Law.* The right that a Roman citizen had over his children. Short for PATRIA POTESTAS.

po'tes-tate (pō'tĕs-tāt), *n.* [L. *potestas, potestatis*, power: cf. OF. *potestat.* See POTENT.] **1.** A potentate; also, power.
2. A power of the spirit world; specif., one of the sixth order of angels.
3. An Italian podesta; also, the chief magistrate of any of certain Turkish towns.

po'tes-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *potestativus:* cf. F. *potestatif.*] Having power or authority; authoritative. *Rare,* exc. as designating a condition within the power or control of a given party. — **potestative condition.** *Law.* See CONDITION, 2.

poth'er (pŏth'ĕr; *now rarely* pŭth'ĕr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.]
1. A choking cloud or condition of dust, smoke, or steam; a dust; a smoke.
2. Bustle; disturbance; perturbation; bother.

poth'er, *v. t.;* POTH'ERED (-ĕrd); POTH'ER-ING. To put into a commotion or perturbation; to harass and perplex; worry; fluster; trouble. "*Pothers* and wearies himself." *Locke.*

poth'er, *v. i.* **1.** To make a stir; to be fussy; to worry.
2. To form **puth'er** (*pron.* pōōth'ĕr). To pour, roll, or move in a cloud, as of smoke or dust. *Dial. Eng.*

pot'herb' (pŏt'ûrb'; -hûrb'; *see* HERB), *n.* Any plant whose leaves or stems are boiled for food, as spinach.

pot'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Any large pit or hole; specif.: **a** A more or less circular hole formed in the rocky beds of rivers by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water in an antecedent depression. **b** A hole in the ground from which clay for pottery has been taken.

pot'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** An **S**-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire; a crook.
2. An iron rod, usually curved, with a hook, used for lifting a hot pot, stove lid, or the like.
3. *pl.* A kind of instrument of punishment, as for runaway slaves, fastened round the neck. *Obs.*
4. A written character curved like a pothook; a hooked stroke, as one used in teaching to write; a scrawl.

Po'thos (pō'thŏs), *n* [NL., fr. Singhalese *pōţā*, name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous climbing shrubs, chiefly of eastern Asia and Australasia, having ovate leaves, sometimes replaced by phyllodia, and flowers in a short spadix subtended by a green spathe. Cf. ANTHURIUM.

pot'house' (pŏt'hous'), *n.* **1.** A pottery. *Obs. & R.*
2. An alehouse; an inferior or low tavern or public house.

pot'house', *a.* Of or pert. to a pothouse; vulgar; low.

pot'hunt'er (-hŭn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A self-seeking follower, sycophant, parasite, or the like. *Obs.*
2. A hunter who shoots to fill the pot; hence, a hunter who shoots anything that will help to fill his bag without regard to the rules or spirit of sport.
3. *Sports.* A person who contests, merely to win prizes. — **pot'hunt'ing,** *n. & a.*

‖ **po'tiche'** (pō'tēsh'), *n.; pl.* -TICHES (-tēsh'-). [F., fr. *pot* a pot.] *Ceramics.* A vase with a separate cover, the body usually rounded or polygonal in plan with nearly vertical sides, a neck of smaller size, and a rounded shoulder.

One form of Potiche.

po'tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *potio*, fr. *potare* to drink: cf. F. *potion.* See POISON.] **1.** A draft; dose; usually, a dose of a liquid medicine or of a poison.
2. A kind of drink or a drink. *Obs.*

pot'latch' (pŏt'lăch'), *n.* [Chinook *potlatsh, pahtlatsh,* fr. Nootka *pahchilt, pachatl,* a gift.] **1.** Among the Kwakiutl, Chimmesyan, and other Indians of the northwestern coast of North America, a ceremonial distribution by a man of gifts to his own and neighboring tribesmen, often, formerly, to his own impoverishment. Feasting, dancing, and public ceremonies accompany it.

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potato bean. The yam bean.
potato beetle. The potato bug.
potato chips. Thin slices of raw potato fried crisp in fat.
potato curl. A disease of the leaves of potatoes caused by the fungus *Verticillium albo-atrum.*
potato disease. Potato blight.
potato fungus. Potato blight.
potato grub. The larva of the potato moth.
po-ta'to-less, *a.* See -LESS.
potato mildew, potato mold *or* **mould.** Potato blight.
potato, *or* **tuber, moth.** A small moth (*Phthorimæa operculella*) whose larva attacks potatoes.
potato murrain. Potato blight.
potato oat. An early variety of oat with a compact spike.
potato onion. A multiplier onion. See MULTIPLIER, 6.
potato pea. The groundnut *Apios apios.* [tippler. *Rare.*]
po-ta'tor (pō-tā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A
potato ring. A ring or hoop used in Ireland, in the 18th century, as a stand for a bowl or the like; — from the erroneous notion that it was used to keep a heap of potatoes together on the table.
potato rot. See POTATO BLIGHT.
potato vine. Potato plant.
potato weevil. a An American weevil (*Trichobaris trinotata*) whose larva lives in the stalks of potato plants.
pot ball. A dumpling.
pot bank. A pottery. *Dial. Eng.*
pot barley. Hulled barley.
pot'boil', *v. t. & i.* To produce simply for a living; to make potboilers. [See -DOM.]
pot'boy'dom (pŏt'boi'dŭm), *n.*
pot'boy'ship, *n.* See -SHIP
pot'can'non, *n.* Popgun. *Obs.*
potch (pŏch). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POACH.
potch, *v. t. Paper Making.* To bleach (pulp) in a potcher.
potcharde. † POTSHERD.
pot cheese. Cottage cheese.
potcher engine, potching engine *or* **machine** *Paper Making.* A potcher. [*or Dial. Eng.*]
pot'crook', *n.* A pothook. *Obs.*
pot-dar' (pŏt-där'), *n.* [Hind *potdār.*] A cashier; a weigher and assayer of coins.
‖ **pot' de vin'** (pō' dĕ văn'). [F., lit., pitcher of wine.] Gratuity; bonus; bribe.
pot dung. Farmyard dung; — from being removed in pots.
pote. † PUT, *v.* [paw. *Obs.*]
pote, *n.* [OD. *pote,* D. *poot.*] A
pote, *n.* [L. *potus.*] Drink. *Obs.*
pote, *v. t.* [AS. *potian.*] To push; thrust; kick; poke; stir; crimp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pote (pōt), *n.* A stick to poke with; a poker; also, a kick or push *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
pot earth. Potter's earth.
pot'e-ca-ry (pŏt'ē-kā-rĭ). Var. of POTHECARY. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
potel. potelle. † POTTLE.
poteller, *a.* [See POTTLE.] Holding a pottle. *Obs.* — *n.* A pottle pot. *Obs*
po'te-lot (pō'tē-lŏt; pŏt'ē-), *n.* [F.; cf. G. *pottloth* black lead, D. *potlood.* Cf. POT LEAD.] Molybdenum sulphide.
po'tence (pō'tĕns), *n* [F., fr. LL. *potentia* crutch, L., power. See POTENCY.] Potency
po'ten-cé (pō'tĕn-sā), *a. Her.* = 4th POTENT a.
po'ten-ta-cy, *n.* [See POTENTATE, *n.*] Sovereignty. *Obs.*
po'ten-tate, *a.* Powerful; ruling. *Obs*
po'tent-coun'ter-po'tent, *a. Her.* Designating a kind of fur similar to, or, according to Woodward, the same as, potent (which see). [TIAL.]
po-ten'tial-ly, *adv.* of POTENT-
po-ten'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
po-ten'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To endow with power.
2. To render possible.
— **po-ten'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
po'tent-ly, *adv.* of POTENT.
po'tent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
po'ter (pō'tĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *potare* to drink.] A drinker; toper. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
‖ **po'tes-ta'tion,** *n.* Authority.
‖ **po'test quis per a'li-um quod po'test fa'ce-re per se-ip'sum** (ăl'ĭ-ŭm, fās'ē-rē). [L.] *Law.* Any one is able to do by another what he is able to do by himself. See AGENCY, 2, *cit.*
pot fisher. **1.** A pot fisherman.
2. One who catches fish just for the pot. Cf. POTHUNTER, 2.
pot fisherman A fisherman buoyed up by a floating pot into which he puts his catch.
pot founder. A potter. *Obs.*
pot'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
pot gallery. One of the balconies or galleries numerous on the banks of the Thames at London in the 17th century.
pot garden. A kitchen garden
pot'-girl', *n.* A serving maid; a barmaid. *Eng.*
pot'gun', *n. Obs.* **1.** A pot-shaped cannon; a mortar.
2. A popgun; a pistol.
3. a A braggart. **b** A rumor
pot'hang'er, *n.* A rack, bar, or other device, by which a pothook could be hung over the fire.
pothar. † POWDER.
pot hat. A derby hat; bowler. *Colloq., Eng.*
pot'head', *n.* A dullard. *Obs.*
poth'e-ca-ry (pŏth'ē-kā-rĭ), *n.* An apothecary. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
po-theen', *n.* = POTEEN.
pothel. † PUDDLE.
pot helmet. = 2d POT, 4 **a.**
poth'er-ment, *n.* A petty trouble; perplexity. *Dial.*
poth'er-y (pŏth'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* [*pother* + 3d *-y.*] **1.** Choking; stifling; sultry. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
2. Affected with gid; — said esp of sheep. *Dial. Eng.*
pothicary. † POTHECARY.
pot'hook'er-y, *n.* Writing consisting largely of pothooks; scrawled writing.
pot'i-ca-ry (pŏt'ĭ-kā-rĭ). Var. of POTHECARY. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
po'ti-cho-ma'ni-a (pō'tĭ-shō-mā'nĭ-ȧ; pō'tĭ-kō-), ‖ **po'ti-choma'nie** (-mā'nĭ; *F.* pō'tē'shō'-mā'nē'), *n.* [F. *potichomanie; potiche* a porcelain vase + *manie* mania.] The craze for imitating painted porcelain ware by coating the inside of glass vessels; the art or process of doing this.
pot'i-fer (pŏt'ĭ-fĕr), *n.* [*pot* + *-fer.*] Pot bearer. *Nonce Word.*
‖ **po'tin'** (pō'tăn'), *n.* [F.] **1** Old pot metal (senses **a** & **b**).
2. An alloy of copper, zinc, lead, and tin, the material of certain ancient Gallic coins. [of POTE.]
pot'ing (pōt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.*
potingar, potingary. † POTTINGAR, POTTINGARY.
pot'in-ger. Var. of POTTINGER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [drug R.]
po'tion (pō'shŭn), *v. t.* To
‖ **po'ti-or est con-di'ti-o pos'siden'tis** (kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Law.* The condition of the possessor is the better. 6 *Mass.* 84, 381.
Pot'i-phar (pŏt'ĭ-fär), *n. Bib.* An Egyptian official to whom Joseph was sold as a slave.
Po-tiph'er-ah (pō-tĭf'ĕr-ȧ), *n. Bib.* An Egyptian priest of On, whose daughter married Joseph.
pot'i-ron (pŏt'ĭ-rŭn; *F.* pō'tē'-rôn'), *n.* [F.] A kind of pumpkin. *Obs. or Alien.*
pot'i-suge, *n.* [L. *potus* drink + *sugere* to suck.] A toper. *Obs.*
pot kiln. A small lime kiln.
pot knight. A person made bold by liquor. *Obs.*
pot'l. Pottle. *Ref. Sp.*
pot lace. Lace whose pattern has one or more representations of baskets or bowls from which flowers spring. [POTLATCH.]
pot'lach', **pot'lache'.** Vars. of

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2. Hence, a feast given to a large number of persons, often accompanied by gifts. *Colloq., Northwestern America.*

pot layering. *Hort.* A form of propagation in which a branch that cannot be brought to the ground for layering is made to emit roots by applying moist earth or moss to the desired spot and keeping it in place by means of a box or pot.

pot′lid′ (pŏt′lĭd′), *n.* **1**. The lid or cover of a pot. *T. Preston.* **2**. Usually in *dial.* form *patlid*. *Curling.* A stone that comes to rest on the tee.

potlid valve. A valve covering a round hole or the end of a pipe or pump barrel, resembling a potlid in form.

pot′luck′ (-lŭk′), *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot, or may be provided for a meal.

A woman whose *potluck* was always to be relied on. *G. Eliot.*
I should relish every hour . . . the *potluck* of the day. *Emerson.*

pot′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* POTMEN (-mĕn). **1**. A toper. *Obs.* **2**. A serving man employed in a public house. Cf. POTBOY.

pot marigold. An asteraceous garden plant (*Calendula officinalis*) the heads of which are used to flavor soups.

pot metal. **a** A cast iron used for making pots and other hollow ware. **b** An alloy of copper with much lead, used for making large vessels, beer taps, etc. **c** A kind of stained glass the colors of which are incorporated with the melted glass in the pot.

Po-to′mac (pō-tō′măk), *n.* [From the *Potomac* River, Virginia.] *Geol.* A terrestrial (nonmarine) series on the Atlantic coast of North America, representing the Comanchean or Early Cretaceous period.

pot′pie′ (pŏt′pī′), *n.* A meat pie boiled in a pot; as: **a** Such a pie having the bottom and sides of the pot lined with crust. **b** A fricassee of meat or fowl with dumplings.

pot′pour′ri′ (pō′pōō′rē′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *pot* pot + *pourri*, p. p. of *pourrir* to rot, L. *putrere*. Cf. OLLA-PODRIDA.] A medley or mixture. Specif.: **a** An olla-podrida (the dish). *Obs.* **b** A jar of flower petals, as of the rose, mixed with spices, etc., used to scent a room. **c** *Music.* A medley. **d** A literary production composed of parts brought together without order or bond of connection.

Pots′dam formation *or* **series** (pŏts′dăm). [From *Potsdam*, New York.] *Geol.* The upper division of the American Cambrian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

pot′sherd′ (pŏt′shûrd′), *n.* [*pot* + *sherd* or *shard*.] A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot. *Job* ii. 8.

pot shot. Lit., a shot fired simply to fill the pot; hence, a shot fired at an animal or person when at rest or within easy range, or fired simply to kill, without reference to the rules of sport; a shot needing no special skill.

pot sleeper. *Railroads.* A combined cast-iron sleeper and chair resembling an inverted pot.

Pot Sleeper.

pot still. A primitive form of still, used esp. in the distillation of Irish grain whisky and Scotch malt whisky, in which the heat of the fire is applied directly to the pot containing the wash.

pot′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* **1**. A more or less impure steatite, sometimes used in manufacturing culinary vessels, esp. in prehistoric times. **2**. A cone-shaped mass of stone occurring in mine roofs, quarries, etc.

pott (pŏt), *n.* [See 2d POT.] A size of paper. See PAPER.

pot′tage (pŏt′āj), *n.* [F. *potage*, fr. *pot* pot. See 2d POT; cf. PORRIDGE, PORRINGER.] **1**. A dish of vegetables, or vegetables and meat, boiled until tender, and seasoned; soup, esp. a thick soup. *Now Chiefly Literary.* Cf. POTAGE. *Chaucer.* **2**. Oatmeal porridge. *Obs.*

pot′ter (pŏt′ẽr), *n.* [From 2d POT; cf. F. *potier*.] **1**. One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. *Ps.* ii. 9. **2**. A maker of metal pots. *Obs. & R.* **3**. One who hawks crockery or earthenware. *Dial. Eng.*

pot′ter, *n.* **1**. A person given to drinking; a toper. *Obs.* **2**. One who pots meats or other eatables. **3**. A pothunter. **4**. The red-bellied terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

pot′ter, *v. i.;* POT′TERED (-ẽrd); POT′TER-ING. Also, and in U. S. usually, **put′ter** (pŭt′ẽr). [Cf. AS. *potian* to push, thrust]
1. To poke lightly and repeatedly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To meddle; pry; tamper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To busy one's self with trifles; to labor with little purpose, energy, or effect; to trifle.

Pottering about the Mile End cottages. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

4. To talk in a trifling way; to chat.
5. To walk or go desultorily or idly; to saunter; dawdle.
Syn. — See TRIFLE.

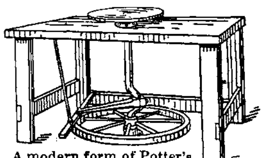
pot′ter, *v. t.* Also **put′ter**. **1**. To poke; push; also, to move or stir by so doing; to disturb; confuse; perplex; bother. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To get (out) in a pottering way; to trifle or idle (away).

pot′ter (pŏt′ẽr), *n.* Also **put′ter** (pŭt′ẽr). Act or habit of pottering, or working or talking in a trifling way.

pot′ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* Also **put′ter-er**. One who potters.

pot′ter's asth′ma (pŏt′ẽrz). *Med.* Emphysema of the lungs; — so called because very prevalent among potters.

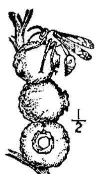
potter's clay. Clay used in making pottery; specif., a tolerably pure kind nearly free from iron.


A modern form of Potter's Wheel, the Kick Wheel.

potter's field. A public burial place, esp. in a city, for paupers, unknown persons, and criminals. *Matt.* xxvii. 7.

potter's wheel. *Ceramics.* A horizontal disk, revolving on a vertical spindle, and carrying the clay in the operation of throwing (which see). "My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's wheel*." *Shak.*

potter wasp. Any of certain solitary wasps, esp. of the genus *Eumenes*, which construct vaselike cells of sand and mud for their young. *E. fraterna* is a common American form whose cells are provisioned with caterpillars.


Potter Wasp (*Eumenes fraterna*) with three of its cells.

pot′ter-y (pŏt′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* POTTERIES (-ĭz). [F. *poterie*, fr. *pot*. See 2d POT.] **1**. A shop or factory where earthen vessels are made. **2**. Art of the potter; manufacture of earthenware; ceramics. **3**. **a** Ware made from certain earthy materials, usually clay, molded while moist and soft, and hardened by heat. **b** In a narrower sense, the coarser kinds of vessels so made, distinguished from porcelain, and also from brick, tiling, etc. See CLAY, 1, PORCELAIN, STONEWARE, etc. The soft material from which objects are molded by hand or tools is called *body* or *paste*. Glazes are either fused on when the object is baked, as with porcelain, or applied afterward, and fused by a second firing called the *glost fire*. In addition to the colors of body and glaze, colors may be applied to the object either before glazing (**underglaze colors**) or after glazing (**overglaze colors**). *Casting* is a method of making certain wares, by pouring slip into a porous mold, allowing it to stand, and then pouring out the surplus slip. The mold absorbs water from the paste, and retains a thin shell of solid matter, which can then be removed.

pot′ter-y-bark′ tree. An amygdalaceous tree of Guiana (*Licania heteromorpha*), with exceedingly hard wood. Its fruit yields a black dye, and its siliceous bark (**pottery bark**), when burned and pulverized, is sometimes mixed with pottery clay. Also, any related species of *Licania*.

pottery tree. A Brazilian rosaceous tree (*Moquilea utilis*) the pulverized bark of which is mixed with pottery clay.

pot′ting (pŏt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Drinking; tippling. *Archaic.* **b** The making of pottery. **c** Act of placing in a pot; as, the *potting* of plants. **d** In sulphuric acid manufacture, the process of supplying nitrous fumes by action of sulphuric acid on a nitrate in iron pots. **e** Taking of pot shots; shooting. **f** Catching in pots.

pot′tle (pŏt′′l), *n.* [ME. *potel*, OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot*. See 2d POT.] **1**. An old liquid or dry measure equal to two quarts. **2**. A pot or tankard of, or about of, this capacity; also, by ellipsis, a pottle of wine, etc.; hence, liquor. *Shak.* **3**. A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

pot′to (pŏt′ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [Fr. a West African dialect; cf. Wolof *pata* baboon.] **1**. A West African lemurine mammal (*Perodicticus potto*) resembling the slow loris in its nocturnal, arboreal, and slow-moving habits. Its color is reddish gray; the index finger and tail are rudimentary. **2**. The kinkajou.

Potto, 1.

Pott's disease (pŏtz). [After Percivall *Pott*, English surgeon.] *Med.* Caries of the vertebræ, often resulting in curvature of the spine and paralysis of the lower extremities.

Pott's fracture. *Surg.* A fracture of the lower part of the fibula accompanied with injury to the ankle joint so that the foot is dislocated outward.

pot′-val′iant (pŏt′văl′yănt; pŏt-văl′yănt), *a.* Having the courage given by drink. — *n.* A pot-valiant person. — **pot′-val′iance** (-yăns), **pot′-val′ian-cy** (-yăn-sĭ), **pot′-val′iant-ry**, *n.* — **pot′-val′iant-ly**, *adv.*

pot valve. *Steam Boilers.* A safety valve resembling an inverted pot with a recess in the crown in which the valve lever is fulcrumed.

pot′wall′er (pŏt′wôl′ẽr), *n.* Lit., potboiler; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, one of a certain class of voters (see POT-WALLOPER, 1); — the original official term. — **pot′wall′ing**, *vb. n.*

pot′-wal′lop-er (-wŏl′ŭp-ẽr; pŏt′wŏl′-), *n.* **1**. In certain boroughs of England, before the passage of the reform bill of 1832, a voter whose qualification for suffrage was the boiling (walloping) of his own pot, i. e., the fact of being a householder, as proved by his having a separate fireplace where food was cooked for himself and family. **2**. One who cleans pots; a scullion; sea cook. *Slang.*

pot′-wal′lop-ing, *n.* Boiling of a pot, or a sound likened to such boiling.

pot′-wal′lop-ing, *a.* Boiling a pot; — applied specif. to a kind of voter (see POT-WALLOPER, 1) or a borough containing such voters.

pouch (pouch), *n.* [OF. *poche*, *puche*, F. *poche* a pocket, pouch, bag; of uncert. origin; perh. connected with E. *poke* a bag. Cf. POKE a bag, POACH to cook eggs.] **1**. A small or moderate-sized bag, sack, or receptacle, esp. for carrying things; as, a *pouch* for money; a shot *pouch*.
2. Specif.: **a** A money purse. *Archaic or Literary.* **b** A pocket in a garment. *Chiefly Scot.* **c** A leather bag for ammunition; also, a wooden cartridge box. **d** A mail bag.
3. *Naut.* A division made by small bulkheads in a vessel, to prevent grain, etc., from shifting.
4. That which is shaped like a pouch, or bag; as: **a** *Med.* A cyst or sac containing fluid. **b** *Zoöl.* A sac or bag, esp. one for carrying the young, as on the abdomen of most marsupials, or for carrying food, as in the cheeks of many rodents. **c** *Bot.* (1) A silicle. (2) Any saclike organ.
5. A gift of money; a tip. *Slang or Colloq., Eng.*

pouch of Doug′las (dŭg′lȧs), *Anat.*, a pouch formed by the reflection of the posterior ligament of the uterus on to the anterior wall of the rectum. — **p. of Rath′ke** (răt′kē). *Embryol.* See PITUITARY BODY.

pouch, *v. t.;* POUCHED (poucht); POUCH′ING. **1**. To put into or inclose in or as in a pouch or pocket; to pocket.
2. To put up with; to endure. *Rare.* *Scott.*
3. To take into the stomach or a pouch; to swallow. *R.*
4. To protrude or purse (the lips or mouth); to pout. *Obs.*
5. To give money to; to tip. *Slang or Colloq., Eng.*
6. To give a pouchlike form to; specif., *Dressmaking*, to arrange (a part of a dress) so that it will droop like a pouch.

pouch, *v. i.* **1**. To swallow; gorge.

Its [a fish's] habit of pausing to *pouch*, or gorge. *Encyc. of Sport.*

2. To form a pouch or baglike cavity.

pouched (poucht), *a.* Having a pouch or pouches; also, put into a pouch. — **pouched dog**, the thylacine. — **p. frog** *or* **toad**, a marsupial frog. — **p. gopher**, a pocket gopher. — **p. marmot**, a spermophile. — **p. mouse**, a pocket mouse. — **p. rat**. **a** A pocket gopher. See GOPHER, *n.*, 1. **b** A kangaroo rat. **c** Any African rodent of the genus *Cricetomys* or of the genus *Eosaccomys*.

pouf (pōōf), *n.* [F. *pouf*. Cf. PUFF, *n.*] Lit., a puff; specif.: **a** A kind of headdress worn by women in the latter part of the 18th century. **b** A piece of furniture like an ottoman, usually circular and having cushion seats on all sides. **c** The looped or puffed part of a dress.

pou-laine′ (pōō-lān′), *n.* [OF. soulier à la *poulaine*, prop., shoe of Polish fashion.] The long pointed toe of the crakow; a pike; sometimes, erroneously, a crakow. *Hist.*

pou-lard′ (-lärd′), *n.* [F. *poularde* pullet, fr. *poule* hen. See PULLET.] A pullet from which the ovaries have been removed to produce fattening; hence, a fat pullet. Cf. CAPON, 1.

Poul′sen arc (poul′sĕn). [After Waldemar *Poulsen*, Danish electrician.] *Elec.* A direct-current arc for producing high-frequency undamped oscillations, the arc being between electrodes in a tight chamber through which a gas, usually hydrogen or illuminating gas, is passed continuously. In parallel with the arc and outside of the chamber is an oscillating circuit in which is a condenser and the primary circuit of an air-core transformer. The frequency of oscillation may be 1,000,000 or more per second.

Poulsen generator. A Poulsen-arc apparatus.

poult (pōlt), *n.* [ME. *pulte*, contracted fr. *polet*, *pulet*, F. *poulet*, dim. of *poule* fowl. See PULLET; cf. POULTRY.] **1**. A young chicken, turkey, pheasant, grouse, or the like. **2**. (*pron.* pōlt; *dial. usually* pōōt). A child; youth. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*

poult′-de-soie′ (pōō′dē-swä′). [F. *poult-de-soie*, *pou-de-soie*. Cf. PADUASOY.] A kind of heavy, corded silk fabric; a fine grosgrain silk. Cf. PADUASOY.

poul′ter (pōl′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *pulter*, OF. *pouletier*. See POULT.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1**. A poulterer, — now only [*cap.*] in *Poulters' Company*, one of the London City Livery Companies (iucorporated 1504). **2**. In royal and noble houses, and in monasteries, the purchaser of provisions.

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pot lead (lĕd). [Cf. D. *potlood*, G. *pottloth*.] Graphite, or black lead, often used on the bottoms of racing vessels.
pot′-lead′, *v. t.* To coat with pot lead.
[drinker. *Obs.*]
pot′leech′, *n.* An assiduous
pot′leg′, *n.* A fragment, or, collectively, fragments, of cast iron, used as shot.
pot′ling, *n.* A toper. *Obs.*
pot mate. Pot companion. *Obs.*
pot′meal′, *n.* A drinking bout. *Obs.*
potok. † PUTTOCK.
po′to-ma′ni-a (pō′tō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *potus*, or Gr. πότος, a drinking + *mania*.] *Med.* Dipsomania.
po-tom′e-ter (pō-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ποτόν drink + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the rate of transpiration in plants.
po-too′ (pō-tōō′), *n.* [Name in Jamaica.] A large nightjar (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*) of South America and the West Indies.
Pot′o-ro-i′næ (pŏt′ō-rō-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. POTOROO.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of small marsupials consisting of the rat kangaroos. The typical genus is **Pot′o-ro′us** (-rō′ŭs).
po′to-roo′ (pō′tō-rōō′), *n.* [Prob. native name in New South Wales.] A rat kangaroo.
pot paper. See 2d POT, 7, & PAPER, *Table*.
pot piece. = POTGUN, 1. *Obs.*
pot plant. The monkey-pot tree.
pot-rack′ (pŏt-răk′), *v. i.* To make a cry sounding like this word; — said of a guinea fowl. *Rare.*
‖ **po-tre′ro** (pō-trā′rō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *potro* colt.] **1**. A farm pasture. *Southwest U. S. & Sp. Am.* **2**. A cattle farm. *Cuba.*
pot′shard′, **pot′share′**. † POTSHERD.
[SHAH.]
potshaugh, **potshaw**. † PADI-
pot-sheen′ (pŏt-shēn′). Var. of POTEEN.
pot′shot′, *a.* Intoxicated. *Obs.*
pot′shot′, *n.* A drunkard. *Obs.*
pot′sick′, *a.* Tipsy. *Obs.*
pot steel. A kind of crucible steel.
pot′stick′, *n.* Ladle or stick for stirring pottage, etc. *Obs. or Scot.*
pot′-sure′, *a.* Made confident by drink. *Obs.*
pottagur. † PODAGRE.
pot′tah (pŏt′ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *pattā*.] A title deed, or certificate of tenure; a lease. *India.*
pottain. † POTIN. [stud.]
pot′tance. Var. of POTENCE,
pottance file. See 4th FILE, 1.
pot′tan-ger. † PORRINGER.
pottaro, *n.* A rack. *Obs.*
Pot′ta-wat′to-mie. Var. of POTAWATAMI.
pottecary. † POTHECARY.
pot′ted, *pret. & p. p.* of POT.
pot-teen′ (pŏ-tēn′). Var. of POTEEN.
pot′ten-ger. † POTTINGER.
pot′ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POTTER. — **pot′ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*
pot′tern (pŏt′ẽrn), *a.* Of or pertaining to potters. *Obs.* — **pottern ore**, *Mining*, a kind of ore apt to vitrify like the glazing of potters' wares. *Obs.*
pot′ter's bron-chi′tis, **potter's consumption**, **potter's disease**. *Med.* Potter's asthma.
potter's earth. Potter's clay.
potter's lead (lĕd), **potter's ore**. = ALQUIFOU.
[ma.]
potter's phthisis. Potter's asth-
pottery coal. Coal from the North Staffordshire coal field (**pottery coal field**).
pottery tissue. **a** High-class, well-glazed tissue paper for wrapping pottery ware. **b** Tissue used for putting transfers on pottery ware.
pot′ti-cal, *a.* Inspired by liquor; — with a play on *poetical*. *Obs.*
pottill. † POTTLE.
pottingar, *n.* [OF. *apotecaire*, F. *apothicaire*.] An apothecary. *Obs. Scot.*
pot′tin-ga-ry, *n.* [Corruption of ME. *apotecarie*. See APOTHECARY.] An apothecary; also, pharmacy or drugs. *Obs.*
pot′tin-ger (pŏt′ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *potagier*.] A maker of pottage; a cook; also, erron., a pottingar. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pot′tin-ger, *n.* [See PORRINGER.] Porringer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [bundle. *Obs.*]
pot′tle. Erron. var. of BOTTLE,
pot′tled (pŏt′′ld), *a.* Put in a pottle; *Obs.*, due to, or savoring of, the pottle, or pot of liquor.
pottle pot. A pot or tankard holding two quarts; also, a drunkard.
pot tree. = POT PLANT.
Potts′ville Con-glom′er-ate (pŏts′vĭl). [From *Pottsville*, Pennsylvania.] *Geol.* A conglomeratic formation at the base of the Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) in the northern Appalachian region; Millstone Grit.
pot′u-lent (pŏt′ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *potulentus*, fr. *potus* a drinking.] Potable; also, tipsy. — *n. pl.* Drinkables. *Both Obs.*
pot′u-len′tal, *a.* Potulent. *Obs.*
pot′-val′or, **pot′-val′our** (pŏt′văl′ẽr; pŏt′văl′ẽr), *n.* Valor or courage due to drink. — **pot′-val′or-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
pot′-ver-du′go, *n.* [For *pot-vertigo*; cf. Sp. *verdugo* executioner.] Vertigo from intoxication. *Obs.*
pot′-wab′bler (pŏt′wŏb′lẽr), **pot′-wob′bler**, **pot′-wab′bling**. = POT-WALLOPER, POT-WALLOPING. *Eng.*
pot-walloner. † POT-WALLOPER.
pot′ware′, *n.* Pottery; crockery.
pot wheel. A noria.
pot′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* A pottery.
pot′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Potherb.
pou (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PULL. [See MEASURE.]
pouce (pōōs), *n.* [F., lit., thumb.]
pouce (pous; pōōs), *n.* [F. *pousse*.] Dust from flax; — so called by workers in flax mills.
pou′cer, *n.* Also **pou′ser**, erron. **poun′cer**, **pon′ser**, etc. [F. *poucier*, fr. *pouce* thumb, L. *pollex*.] *Eccl.* A thumb stall of gold or silver worn by an English medieval bishop after he had dipped his thumb in the holy oil. *Obs. & R.*
pou′cey (pou′sĭ; pōō′sĭ), *a.* [From POUCE.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Dusty; dirty. **b** Asthmatic from flax dust. **c** Rubbishy; contemptible. [POACH.]
pouch. Dial. Eng. var. of
pouch bone. Marsupial bone.
pouch′er, *n.* A maker of pouches. *Obs.*
pouch′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
pouch′less, *a.* See -LESS.
pou′chong′ (pou′chŏng′), *n.* [Chin. *pao*[1]*-chung*[4], lit., wrapped or baled kind.] See TEA, 1.
poucht. Pouched. *Ref. Sp.*
pouch′y (pouch′ĭ), *a.* Having, or of the nature of, a pouch.
pou′cy. Var. of POUCEY.
poud. Var. of POOD.
poudagre. † PODAGRE.
poude. † POOD.
pou′der. † POWDER.
‖ **pou′-de-soie′** (pōō′dē-swä′). Var. of POULT-DE-SOIE.
poudesoy. † PADUASOY.
poudganade. † POMEGRANATE.
pou′dre. † POWDER.
pou′drée′ (pōō′drā′), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Powdered. *Rare.*
poudre, *or* **pouder**, **marchant**. [OF. *march(e)ant* of a merchant, of good quality.] A medieval tart flavoring powder. *Obs.*
pou-drette′ (pōō-drĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *poudre* dust, powder. See POWDER.] A manure made from night soil, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.
poudur. † POWDER.
poue. † PAW.
pouer. † POWER.
pouere. † POOR.
pouf. Var. of POOF.
‖ **pouf** (pōōf), *interj.* [F.] Plump; bang.
pouff, **pouffe**. † PUFF.
pouge. † POUCH.
pough, **pouge**, *n. & v.* [AS. *pohha* a bag.] Bag. *Obs.*
pouk (pōōk). Var. of POOK, to pluck. *Scot.* [a bag.]
pouk (pōk). Scot. var. of POKE,
pouk (pōk). Var. of POWK, blister, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pouk (pōōk). Ohs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PUCK.
poukenel. † PUCKNEEDLE.
poul (pōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POLL.
poulcatte. † POLECAT.
poulce. † 1st PULSE, *n.*
pouldavis. † POLEDAVY.
poulde. † POLLED, *a.*
poul′der, **poul′dre**. † POWDER.
poul′dron (pōl′drŏn). Obsoles. var. of PAULDRON. — **poul′droned** (-drŏnd), *a.*
‖ **poule** (pōōl), *n.* [F., prop., chicken.] **1**. The third figure of a quadrille. **2**. *Gaming.* = POOL, sum staked
pouleine. † PULLEN.
‖ **pou′let′** (pōō′lĕ′), *n.* [F.] **1**. = 1st CHICK, 1 & 2. **2**. A love letter or a note; — from being sometimes folded in the form of a wing. *Obs. or Archaic.*
poullet. † PULLET.
poulp, **poulpe** (pōōlp), *n.* [F. *poulpe*, OF. *poupe*, *polpe*, fr. L. *polypus*.] An octopus.
poulpy. † PULPY.

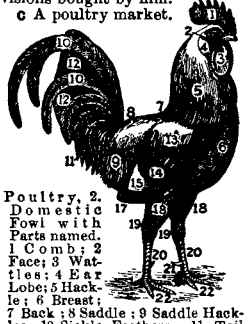
poul'ter-er (pōl'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* [From earlier POULTER.] One who deals in poultry.

poul'ter's meas'ure (-tĕrz). A meter in which lines, or couplets, of twelve and fourteen syllables alternate. *Obs.*

poul'tice (pōl'tĭs), *n.* [Prob. orig. a pl., fr. L. *puls*, pl. *pultes*, a thick pap, through OF. *poul* (in a spelling *poult* for earlier *polt*) or fr. a derivative of this; akin to Gr. πόλτος. Cf. PULSE seeds.] A soft composition, as of bread, bran, herbs, or the like, usually heated and spread on a cloth, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc., to supply warmth or moisture, or act as an anodyne, emollient, antiseptic, counterirritant, etc.; a cataplasm.

poul'tice, *v. t.;* POUL'TICED (-tĭst); POUL'TIC-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). To apply a poultice to; to dress with a poultice.

poul'try (-trĭ), *n.* [ME. *pultrie*, OF. *pouleterie*. See POULT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** The office of poulter (in sense 2); also, the storeroom for the provisions bought by him. **b** A poultry yard or farm. **c** A poultry market.



Poultry, 2. Domestic Fowl with Parts named. 1 Comb; 2 Face; 3 Wattles; 4 Ear Lobe; 5 Hackle; 6 Breast; 7 Back; 8 Saddle; 9 Saddle Hackles; 10 Sickle Feathers; 11 Tail Coverts; 12 Tail Feathers; 13 Wing Bow; 14 Wing Coverts; 15 Secondaries; 17 Primaries; 18 Thighs; 19 Hocks; 20 Shanks or Legs; 21 Spur; 22 Toes.

2. Domestic fowls reared for the table, or for their eggs or feathers, such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

poultry tick. a A tick (*Argas miniatus*) that infests chickens and other poultry. **b** A mite (*Dermanyssus gallinæ*) that infests poultry.

pounce (pouns), *n.* [F. *ponce* pumice, pounce, fr. L. *pumex*, *-icis*, pumice. See PUMICE.] **1.** A fine powder, as of sandarac or cuttlefish bone, formerly used to prevent ink from spreading on unsized paper or over an erasure, and also to prepare parchment to take writing.

2. Powder, as charcoal dust, for making patterns through perforated designs, used by embroiderers, etc.

pounce, *v. t.;* POUNCED (pounst); POUNC'ING (poun'sĭng). [Cf. F. *poncer*. See POUNCE a powder.] **1.** To sprinkle, dust, rub, smooth down, or finish, with pounce, pumice, etc.; to transfer, trace, or imprint, with pounce; as, to *pounce* paper or a design.

2. To sprinkle with powder, as esp. with a cosmetic; to powder; also, to sprinkle with spots, etc. *Obs.*

pounce, *n.* [Perh. through French, fr. an assumed LL. *punctiare* to prick, L. *pungere*, *punctum;* cf. OF. *ponçon*, dial. form of *poinçon* an awl. See PUNCHEON, PUNCH, *v. t.*] **1.** The claw or talon of a bird of prey or, rarely, of some other animal; in *Falconry*, formerly, the innermost of the three anterior claws, or any of the anterior claws.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A punch or stamp. **b** A hole punched or pinked to ornament a garment; a pink. **c** A punch; thrust; poke. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pounce, *v. t.* To seize, or swoop down on and seize, with the pounces, or talons. "To *pounce* a wren." *Cowper.*

pounce, *v. i.* **1.** To make a pounce; to swoop down or spring; to fall suddenly and seize with the claws; — with *on*, *upon*, or *at;* as, a hawk *pounces* on a chicken.

Derision is never so agonizing as when it *pounces* on the wanderings of misguided sensibility. *Jeffrey.*

2. To spring, jump, or come unexpectedly or suddenly.

pounce, *n.* Act of pouncing; a sudden swoop or spring; as, to make a *pounce;* on the *pounce*, ready to pounce.

pounce, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *poinçonner* to stamp, to punch, E. PUNCE a punch.] **1.** To emboss for ornamental purposes by hammering on the reverse side, as in repoussé work; to ornament in this way; to decorate or adorn. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. To ornament by punching or cutting holes, etc.; to cut the edge of in scallops, etc.; to pink.

3. To pound; stamp; bruise; comminute; thrust; poke; pummel; punch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. To prick; perforate; stab; specif., to tattoo. *Obs.*

pounced (pounst), *p. a.* *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** Embossed for decoration.

2. Ornamented with perforations or punctures; pinked; cut at the edges, as a leaf; laciniated.

pounced, *a.* Having claws or talons. *Obs.*

pounced, *p. a.* Powdered; dusted; spotted. *Now Rare.*

poun'cet box (poun'sĕt). [Cf. F. *poncette* a bag with perforations for sprinkling pounce. See POUNCE a powder.] A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pounce, or for holding perfumes. *Archaic, after Shakespeare.* *Scott.*

pound (pound), *n.* [AS. *pund* an inclosure (in comp.); cf. *forpyndan* to turn away, or to repress, also Icel. *pynda* to extort, torment. Cf. PINDER, PINFOLD, PIN to inclose, POND.] **1.** An inclosure, maintained by public authority, in which cattle or other animals may be confined when taken in trespassing, or when going at large in violation of law, or where distrained cattle or goods may be kept until redeemed; a pinfold. *Shak.* It is called a **pound close** or **covert**, when the owner has no access to the animals impounded; a **pound open** or **overt**, when not roofed over, so that the owner can feed and water his beasts.

2. An inclosure in which sheep or cattle are confined for shelter, etc.; also, one for trapping wild animals.

3. Fig.: A place of confinement, as a prison for criminals or debtors; a trap; a difficult or hopeless position to get out of, as in hunting.

4. A body of still water, esp. one confined by a dam or the like, as a mill pond or a canal reach. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. An area or space within which fish are kept, stowed, or caught; specif., *Angling*, the inner inclosure of a pound net, which retains the fish. Also, short for POUND NET.

pound (pound), *v. t.;* POUND'ED; POUND'ING. **1.** To confine in or as in a pound; to impound; to shut or pen up; to imprison.

2. Specif., *Fox Hunting*, to confine in or put into a place from which the chase cannot be followed.

3. To dam or impound (water); — often with *up*. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

pound, *n.; pl.* POUNDS (poundz), collectively POUND or POUNDS. [AS. *pund*, fr. L. *pondo*, akin to *pondus* a weight, *pendere* to weigh. See PENDANT.] **1. a** A unit of weight varying in value from about 300 to about 1,070 grams and commonly divided into 12 or 16 ounces. Among English-speaking peoples the **avoirdupois pound** of 7,000 grains is the standard of weight for most purposes, but the **troy pound** of 5,760 grains or its twelfth part, the troy ounce, is the standard for gold and silver and a few other costly articles. Abbr. *lb.* See WEIGHT. **b** *Assaying.* A miniature pound. Cf. ASSAY TON.

2. A pound weight. *Obs. Nonce Use.* *Shak.*

3. a The gold monetary unit of Great Britain, equal to 20 shillings of 12 pence each, or $4.8665 United States money, or 113.001 grains (7.3224 grams) of fine gold; —called specif. *pound sterling.* Symbol, £. The gold coin of the value of a pound is called the *sovereign.* Orig., in Old English times, the pound was a (Roman) pound weight of silver, just as the shilling or solidus was $\frac{1}{20}$ of this weight. But as the shilling decreased in weight the pound decreased also, being always the sum of 20 shillings. In 1816 the gold standard was adopted and the value of the pound in gold became fixed. **b** More fully **pound Scots.** A former Scotch money of account, equal at the Union of the Crowns (1603) to 20 shillings Scotch or 20 pence English. Orig. it was the same as the English pound, but was gradually debased. See SHILLING. **c** A gold monetary unit of Turkey (£T), also one of Egypt (£E), also one of Peru. See COIN.

pound, *v. t. Coining.* To ascertain the remedy, or variation from standard, of (coins) by weighing together the number that should weigh one or more pounds and noting the variation. The remedy now applies to each coin. *Eng.*

pound (pound), *v. t.;* POUND'ED; POUND'ING. [ME. *pounen*, AS. *punian* to bruise. Cf. PUN a play on words.] **1.** To comminute or pulverize by beating, as with a pestle; to reduce to powder or pulp; to bruise; triturate.

2. To strike heavily or repeatedly, as with the fist or with some heavy instrument; to beat; thump; pummel; hammer.

3. To make firm by beating, as the ground with the feet.

4. *Stock & Produce Exchanges.* To offer freely for sale (securities or produce). *U. S.*

pound, *v. i.* **1.** To strike or deliver heavy blows; to beat; hammer; to come down heavily, as a ship on the water.

2. *Mach.* To make a jarring noise, as an engine in running.

3. To walk, dance, etc., with heavy steps; to ride hard; of a steamer, to force its way or run vigorously.

pound, *n.* Act or result of pounding; specif.: **a** A contusion; bruise. **b** A pounding or heavy blow; a thud.

pound'age (poun'dăj), *n.* **1.** A sum or rate per pound; esp., a payment, deduction, tax, or the like, of so much per pound sterling; specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* A subsidy of twelve pence in the pound formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, alien merchants being charged an extra shilling poundage on tin. After the restoration the amount of poundage varied until it was abolished by the Customs Consolidation Act in 1787. **b** *Eng. Law.* The percentage allowed to a sheriff or other officer on the amount realized by an execution. **c** *Salt Making.* In the case of brines, the number of pounds of salt in a gallon or in a cubic foot of the solution. **d** *Betting.* Extravagant odds. Cf. POUND, *v.*, to bet a pound. *Slang, Eng.*

2. Weight in pounds. *Rare.*

pound'al (-dăl), *n.* [From POUND a weight.] *Physics.* A unit of force which will impart to a mass of one pound an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second, corresponding to the dyne except that pound and foot replace gram and centimeter.

pound'cake' (pound'kāk'), *n.* A kind of rich, sweet cake; —so called from the chief ingredients being used in equal quantities measured in pounds.

pound degree. *Physics.* A unit of heat, being that required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree.

pound'er (poun'dĕr), *n.* [See POUND a weight.] **1.** That which weighs a pound, as a trout.

2. A thing weighing a certain (specified) number of pounds, as a projectile, or having to do with something of a specified weight in pounds; — used in combination; as, a cannon firing a twelve-pound shell is called a twelve-*pounder*.

3. A person whose income, rent payment, dower, or the like is a specified number of pounds sterling; as, before the reform act of 1867, one who was an elector by virtue of paying ten pounds rent was called a ten-*pounder*. *Brit.*

4. A bank note, jewel, etc., having the value of a specified number of pounds sterling.

pound'er, *n.* [See POUND to strike.] **1.** One that pounds, as a stamp in an ore mill, a pestle, a person, etc.

2. Something, as a mortar, for pounding in.

pound'-fool'ish, *a.* Foolish in dealing with large sums or matters; — opposed to *penny-wise.* — **pound'-fool'ishness,** *n.* — **pound'-fol'ly,** *n.*

pound'keep'er (pound'kēp'ĕr), *n.* The keeper of a pound.

pound net. A fish trap consisting of a net or nets supported to form an inclosure with a narrow entrance.

pound'stone' (pound'stōn'), *n.* **1.** A stone, pebble, or large echinite, weighing a pound, used as a weight.

2. *Coal Mining.* The dirt or clay floor under the coal.

Pou part's' lig'a-ment (pōō'pärz'). [After F. *Poupart* (1661-1709), French anatomist.] *Anat.* The thickened lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, extending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubis. It is continuous below with the fascia lata of the thigh, and forms the external pillar of the external abdominal ring, and a part of the anterior boundary of the femoral ring.

pour (pōr; 201), *v. t.;* POURED (pōrd); POUR'ING. [ME. *pouren*, of uncertain origin.] To send forth in or as in a stream or a flood; to cause or allow to flow in a stream; to emit, discharge, or let escape, freely, wholly, or abundantly; as, to *pour* water into or out of a pail; to *pour* out gifts.

I . . . have *poured* out my soul before the Lord. 1 *Sam.* i. 15.
Now will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee. *Ezek.* vii. 8.
London doth *pour* out her citizens! *Shak.*

pour, *v. i.* To flow, pass, or issue, in or as in a stream; to gush; to come or go in great numbers or quantities, rapidly, or the like; to stream; to fall continuously and abundantly; as, the rain *pours;* the audience *poured* out.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace. *Gay*

it never rains but it pours, events of a like kind never occur except in great number.

pour, *n.* **1.** A pouring, or the quantity poured; a pouring stream or the like; a flood, a heavy fall; downpour.

2. *Founding.* The principal opening by which the molten metal enters a mold; also, the superfluous metal or tang (sometimes also called *pourpiece*) adhering to the casting and resulting from the head metal in this opening.

‖ **pour'boire'** (pōōr'bwär'), *n.* [F.] Lit., (money) for drinking; drink money; hence, a gratuity; douceur; tip; fee.

‖ **pour'par'ler'** (pōōr'pär'lā'), *n.* [F.] An informal conference to discuss some affair, as preliminary to a treaty.

pour'point (pōōr'point), *n.* Also **pur'point.** [F. *pourpoint.*] Something quilted: **a** A quilted doublet worn in the 14th and 15th centuries as a part of armor or of civilian costume. **b** A bedquilt. *Obs.*

‖ **pousse'-ca'fé'** (pōōs'ká'fā'), *n.* [F., fr. *pousser* to push + *café* coffee.] A drink served after coffee at dinner, usually one of several liqueurs, or cordials, of different specific gravities poured so as to remain separate in layers; hence, such a drink of cordials served at any time.

pous-sette' (pōō-sĕt'), *n.* [F., pushpin.] A figure in the contredance, consisting in a movement, as of a couple, round and round with hands joined; also, a poussetting.

pous-sette', *v. i.;* POUS-SET'TED (-sĕt'ĕd); POUS-SET'TING. To perform a poussette. *Tennyson.*

‖ **pou sto** (pōō stō; pou stō). [Gr. ποῦ στῶ where I may stand; — from the reputed saying of Archimedes, "Give me where I may stand and I will move the whole world with my steelyard."] A place to stand upon; a locus standi; hence, a foundation or basis for operations.

pout (pout), *n.* [Cf. D. *puitaal*, kind of fish, G. *aalputte*, D. *puit* frog, E. EELPOUT.] **a** The bib, or whiting pout. **b** Any of several fresh-water catfishes; a horned pout. **c** An eelpout.

pout (pout), *v. i.;* POUT'ED; POUT'ING. [ME. *pouten*, of uncert. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *puta* to be swollen, Dan. *pude* a pillow, cushion.] **1.** To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen; to show displeasure.

Thou *poutest* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shak.*

2. To protrude; to swell out, as lips. Cf. POUTER, 2.

pout, *v. t.* To protrude (the lips); to swell or push out; also, to say with a pout.

pout, *n.* A protrusion of the lips, expressive of sulkiness, pique, annoyance, or the like; rarely, a protrusion in general; *pl.*, a fit of sullenness, pique, or sulkiness.

pout'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that pouts.

2. One of a breed of fancy pigeons having long legs, a

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poul'ter-ess, *n.* A female poulterer.

poult-foot. † POLT-FOOT.

poul'tice-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

poultron. † POLTROON.

poul'try-dom (pōl'trĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

poul'try-ist, *n.* See -IST.

poul'try-less, *a.* See -LESS.

poultry wire. Wire netting of one or two inch mesh. *Cant.*

pouly. † PULLEY.

poumegrene. † POMEGRANATE.

poumyssh. † PUMICE.

poun. † PAWN.

pounce, *adv.* With a pounce.

pounce paper. A transparent paper for tracing, etc.

poun'cer. See POUCER. *Obs.*

pounc'er (poun'sĕr), *n.* One that pounces, as, *Obs.*, a pouncing, or embossing, tool.

poun'cet, *n.* = POUNCET BOX.

pounce tree. The sandarac tree.

pounc'ing (poun'sĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of POUNCE. — **pouncing paper.** Pounce paper.

pouncioun. † PUNCHEON, a cask.

pound, *v. t.* & *i.* To bet a pound or large amount (on), esp. at big odds. *Slang, Eng.*

pound'age (poun'dăj), *v. t.* To lay poundage on. *Rare.*

pound'age, *n.* [See POUND an inclosure.] **1.** Confinement of animals in a pound. *Obs.*

2. A charge paid for the release of impounded cattle, etc.

pound boat. A flat-bottomed, broad-beamed, two-masted, centerboard vessel used by fishermen on the Great Lakes. *U. S.*

pound brush. Any of the largest sizes of painters' brushes.

pounde. † POND.

pound'er, *n.* [Prob. connected with *pound* weight; cf. L. *pondus* weight.] The auncel. *Obs.*

pound'er, *n.* A poundkeeper. *Now Rare.* [*Obs.*]

pounder pear. = POUND PEAR.

poundfalde. † PINFOLD.

pound'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of POUND.

pound'land', *n.* [*pound* a weight + *land.*] A measure of land amounting to four bovates. *Obs. Scot.*

pound'law', *n.* *Scots Law.* Amercement paid for the delivery of pounded property. *Obs.*

pound'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pound lock. A lock to impound or dam up a part of a stream.

pound'man (pound'măn), *n.* One who fishes with a pound net.

pound'mas'ter, *n.* = POUNDKEEPER.

pound'meal', *adv.* By the pound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pound pear. A large kind of cooking pear. *Obs.*

poun'drel, *n.* [Cf. POUNDER the auncel.] A kind of weight or device for weighing. *Obs.*

pound rent. Pound rate *Obs.*

pound Scots. See 3d POUND, 3 b.

pound'-worth', *or* **pound's'-worth',** *n.* As much as may be worth or be bought for a pound.

poune. † POUND, to beat; PUN, to pound; PAWN, peacock; PAWN, a chessman.

pounen. † POUND.

poungarnard. † POMEGRANATE.

poun'ser. See POUCER.

poun'son, *v. t.* [OF. *poinsonner*, *poincener*, *ponchonner*, F. *poinçonner.*] Pounce, or pink. *Obs.*

pount. Scot. var. of POINT.

pounte. † PONT, a bridge.

poup, poupe. † POOP.

poupe, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *poupée* doll.] A puppet; doll. *Obs.*

pou'pit (pōō'pĭt). Scot. var. of PULPIT.

pour (*Scot.* pōōr, pōō'ĕr). Obs. or Scot. var. of POWER, POOR.

‖ **pour' ac'quit'** (pōōr' ă'kē'). [F.] For discharge; — written at the foot of a paid bill, etc.

‖ **pour' ain'si' dire'** (ăn'sē' dēr'). [F.] So to speak

pour'blind'. † PURBLIND.

pourchasse. † PURCHASE.

pour-cut'tell, pour-con'trell, *n.* An octopus. *Obs.*

pourd. Poured. *Ref. Sp*

‖ **pour' dire' a' dieu'** (pōōr' dēr' ă'dyū'). [F.] To say good-by.

poure. † POOR, POKE, POUR, POWER, PURE. [pours.]

pour'er (pōr'ĕr), *n.* One that

‖ **pour' faire' rire'** (pōōr' fär' rēr'). [F.] To excite laughter.

‖ **pour' faire' vi'site'** (vē'zēt'). [F.] To pay a visit.

pourfil. † PURFLE.

pourge. † PURGE.

pour'le (pōr'l), *n.* A vessel with a spout to pour beer, etc *Scot*

pour'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of POUR. — **pour'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pour' le mé'rite' (pōōr' lē mā'rēt'). [F.] For merit.

pourlieu, pourliew. † PURLIEU.

pourloyne. † PURLOIN

pourmenade. † PROMENADE.

pour-par'ler (pōōr-pär'lā), **pour-par'ley** (-lĭ), *v. i.* To conduct a pourparler.

pour'par'ty (pōōr'pär'tĭ). Var. of PURPARTY.

‖ **pour' pas'ser' le temps'** (pōōr' pä'sā' lē tăn'). [F.] To pass away the time.

pourpays. † PORPOISE.

pour'piece', *n.* *Founding.* See POUR, *n.* 2.

pour'point, *v. t.* To make in the style of a pourpoint; to quilt. — **pour'point-er,** *n.*

pourpose. † PURPOSE, *v.*

pourpre. † PURPLE.

‖ **pour' pren'dre con'gé'** (pōōr' prăn'dr' kōn'zhā'). [F.] To take leave. The abbr. *p. p. c.* is written on a card left upon a farewell visit.

pour-pres'ture (pōōr-prĕs'tūr). Var. of PURPRESTURE.

pour-prise', *n.* [OF. & F. *pourpris*, or OF. *pourprise*, fr. *pourprendre* to occupy.] Inclosure; precinct; environ. *Obs.*

pour-prise', *v. t.* To inclose; encompass; occupy. *Obs.*

‖ **pour'ri'dié'** (pōōr'rē'dyā'), *n.* [F. & Pr.; cf. F. *pourrir* to rot.] *Agric.* Any of the numerous fungous diseases attacking the root of the European grapevine.

poursent, poursuitt. † PURSUIT.

poursue. † PURSUE. [VANT.]

poursuivant. Var. of PURSUI-

poursyewe. † PURSUE.

pourtraict, pourtraien, pourtraiture. † PORTRAIT, etc.

pour-tray'. Var. of PORTRAY.

pourvey, pourwiance. † PURVEY, PURVEYANCE.

poury, *a.* [F. *pourri.*] Corrupt; putrid. *Obs.*

pous. † PULSE.

pous (pōōs; pous), *n.* [Gr. πους foot.] See MEASURE.

pouse. † PULSE. [POUCEY.]

pouse, pou'sy. Vars. of POUCEY.

pouse (pōōs; pous; pōōs), **pouss.** Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of PUSH.

pou'ser. Var. of POUCER.

poush. † PUSH, a boil.

pou'sow-dy (pōō'sō-dĭ; pousou'dĭ). Var. of POWSOWDY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

pousse. [OF. *pous.*] Pulse, pease.

‖ **pous'sé'** (pōō'sā'), *n.* [F. *poussée* a push.] *Music.* The up stroke of a bow.

pous'sie (pōōs'ĭ). Scot. var. of PUSSY, hare. [ie. *Obs.*]

poust (pōōst; poust), *n.* Poustie.

poust'ie, *n.* [OF. *poëste*, L. *potestas.*] Power; dominion *Obs.*

pout (pōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POULT, PAUT.

pout. *n.* & *v.* = POOK. *Dial. Eng.*

pout (pōōt), *v. i.* To shoot pouts, or poults. *Scot.* [DE-SOIE.]

‖ **pout'-de-soie'.** Var. of POULT-

pout'er (pōōt'ĕr), *n.* One who shoots pouts, or poults. *Scot.*

pout'er (pōt'ĕr; pout'ĕr), *v. t.*

slender body, erect carriage, and a remarkably distensible crop which they have a habit of dilating, a process termed *pouting*. Two main varieties are bred in nearly all colors, the common, or English, pouter, and the pygmy pouter.

pov'er-ty (pŏv'ĕr-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *poverte*, OF. *poverté*, *povreté*, fr. L. *paupertas*, fr. *pauper*. See POOR.] **1.** Quality or state of being poor or indigent; want or scarcity of means of subsistence; indigence; need; destitution. **2.** Poor people collectively; — usually with *the*. *Obs.* **3.** Any deficiency in what is desired or desirable or in what constitutes richness; dearth; scarcity; poorness; as, *poverty* of soil; *poverty* of the blood; *poverty* of ideas. **4.** Poor or feeble bodily condition; leanness, or the like. *R.* **5.** The pearlwort.

Syn. — POVERTY, WANT, DESTITUTION, INDIGENCE, PENURY. POVERTY (which is a stronger word than the adjective *poor*) is the state of being in need; WANT is extreme poverty, DESTITUTION, absolute want. INDIGENCE suggests severely reduced or straitened circumstances; PENURY is extreme indigence or abject poverty. See LACK, PARSIMONIOUS.

poverty grass. **a** A slender, wiry grass of the southern United States (*Aristida dichotoma*), usually found in poor soils; also, any of several similar grasses, as *Danthonia spicata*. **b** The poverty plant.

pov'er-ty-strick'en, *a.* Very poor or destitute.

pow'der (pou'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *poudre*, *pouldre*, F. *poudre*, OF. also *poldre*, *puldre*, L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*; cf. *pollen* fine flour, mill dust, E. *pollen*. Cf. POLVERINE, PULVERIZE.] **1.** The fine particles to which any dry substance is reduced by pounding, grinding, or triturating, or into which it falls by decay; dust. "Grind their bones to *powder*." *Shak.* **2.** A preparation in the form of fine particles; as: **a** *Med.* A medicine or dose, usually for internal use and taken in some vehicle. **b** Salt, spice, or other condiment in this form. *Obs.* **c** A cosmetic for the skin or hair. **3.** Any of various solid explosives, as gunpowder, used in gunnery, blasting, etc. See GUNPOWDER, SMOKELESS POWDER. **4.** *pl. Her.* Spots or minor charges strewn on a field. *Obs.* **powder of Al'gá'roth'** (ăl'gă'rŏth') [F. *algaroth*, fr. the name of the inventor, *Algarotti*], *Pharm.*, a white powder formed by the action of much water on antimony trichloride. It was formerly used as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic. — **p. of iron.** = REDUCED IRON. — **p. of projection,** *Alchemy*, a certain powder cast into a vessel containing matter which is to be thereby transmuted into gold.

pow'der (pou'dĕr), *v. t.*; POW'DERED (-dĕrd); POW'DER-ING. [F. *poudrer*.] **1.** To sprinkle (food) with a powdered condiment; hence, to salt; to corn, as meat; to preserve; store (up). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To sprinkle with or as with powder (rarely, dust); to besprinkle; as, to *powder* the hair; hence, *Her. & Art*, to strew or sprinkle with small figures or spots. **3.** To sprinkle like powder; to scatter or strew irregularly over a surface, esp. for decoration. **4.** To reduce to powder; comminute; pulverize; triturate.

pow'der, *v. i.* **1.** To be reduced to powder; to become like powder; as, some salts *powder* easily. **2.** To use cosmetic powder; as, she paints and *powders*. **3.** To rush; hurry; to ride very fast or impetuously.

powder blue. **1.** Powdered smalt, as for use in laundering. **2.** The deep blue color of smalt.

pow'der-blue', *a.* Like smalt in color.

powder down. One of certain modified down feathers which grow continuously and disintegrate at the ends, producing a sort of powder or scaly exfoliation. They are present only in certain birds, esp. herons, parrots, tinamous, and frogmouths.

pow'der-ed (pou'dĕrd), *pret. & p. p. of* POWDER. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Spiced; seasoned; also, pickled; preserved; corned. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Subjected to sweating in a heated tub. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** Ornamented or marked with numerous spots or small figures; spangled. Specif.: *Her.* Semé (with *with*). **4.** Sprinkled or dressed with powder, as the hair. **5.** Reduced to a powder; pulverized.

powdered sugar, sugar derived from granulated sugar by grinding, including pulverized sugar and confectioners' sugar.

powder flag. *Nav.* A red flag hoisted at the fore of a ship loading or discharging explosives or at the bow of a boat carrying explosives, or displayed during target practice.

pow'der-flask' (-flăsk'), *n.* A flask for gunpowder.

pow'der-horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A powderflask; specif., one made of the horn of an ox or cow.

pow'der-mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* Mill in which gunpowder is made.

pow'der-y (pou'dĕr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, resembling, or consisting of, powder. "The *powdery* snow." *Wordsworth.* **2.** Easily crumbling to pieces; friable; as, a *powdery* spar. **3.** Of the nature of gunpowder; explosive. *Obs.* **4.** Sprinkled with powder; dusty; as, *powdery* bees.

powdery mildew, any mildew fungus of the order Perisporiales, esp. of the family Erysibaceæ, in allusion to the white, powdery conidia which they produce on the leaves of the host plant. Several species, as the powdery mildew of the grape (*Uncinula spiralis*), are very destructive.

pow'er (pou'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *pouer*, *poer*, OF. *poeir*, *pooir*, F. *pouvoir*, n. & v., prop. inf., fr. LL. *potere*, for L. *posse*, *potesse*, to be able, to have power. See POSSIBLE, POTENT; cf. POSSE COMITATUS.] **1.** Ability, whether physical, mental, or moral, to act; the faculty of doing or performing something; capacity for action or performance or for receiving external action or force; capability of producing or undergoing an effect, whether physical, mental, or moral; in *Psychol.*, mental ability to act, or to react to stimuli; also, with *pl.*, one of the mental or bodily faculties, as thinking, reasoning, judging, or willing, or a direction of the operation, or a manifestation for the time being, of mental or physical ability to act; as, a man of great *power*; the *power* of capillary attraction; money gives *power*; one's vital *power*; it required all his *powers* to do it.

The guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my *powers*, drove the grossness . . . into a received belief. *Shak.*

Power, then, is active and passive; faculty is active *power* or capacity; capacity is passive *power*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Exerted ability to act or produce effect; exerted or active physical or mental strength; might; energy; vigor; force; ability to act or effect strongly, or such ability as exerted; as, a man of *power*; he felt the *power* of his arm; the tree was rent by the lightning's *power*.

His omnipresence fills
Land, sea, and air, and every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual *power* and warmed. *Milton.*

3. Effect or force as to sound or meaning; phonetic value (of a letter); sense or force (of a word in a context). *Rare.* **4.** The possession of sway or controlling influence over others; control; authority; command; government; influence; ascendancy, whether personal, social, or political; also, occasionally, permission or liberty.

Thou hast given him *power* over all flesh. *John* xvii. 2.
The boast of heraldry, the pomp of *power*. *Gray.*

5. *Law.* In general, authority, capacity, or right; as, *power* to contract; esp., authority or right to do or forbear derived by one person (often called **donee**) from another; as, a *power* of attorney. Specif., an authority (a **power of appointment**) vested in one person (called **donee**, or **appointor**) to dispose of, or create rights in, the property of another, or (as defined by statute or judicial decision in some States of the United States, with reference to real estate) an authority to do some act in relation to (real) property, or to the creation or revocation of an estate therein or a charge thereon, which the owner granting or reserving such power might himself perform for any purpose (122 *N. Y.* 604, 612; *Civil Code N. D., S. D.*, etc.). Such a power with respect to real estate is said to owe its efficacy to the doctrine of uses. A *power of appointment* may be created by grant or reservation; and it is called a **general power** when the subject of it may be appointed to any person (called the **appointee**) or persons whatsoever, including the donee; a **special power** when it must be appointed to a particular person or persons. Any power is said to be a **power coupled with an interest** when it accompanies, or is coupled with, a jointly existing interest in the subject of the power (8 *Wheat.* 203): a **collateral,** or **naked, power,** when not connected with any interest of the donee in the subject. **6.** A person, agent, body, or thing having or exercising an ability to act; an individual invested with authority or having influence; an institution or government exercising control or possessing international influence; as, the great *powers* of Europe; hence, often, a superhuman agent; a spirit; a divinity. "The *powers* of darkness." *Milton.* And the *powers* of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matt.* xxiv. 29. **7.** Specif., in *pl.*, originally rendering Gr. δυνάμεις, an order of angels. See ANGEL, 1.

Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Virtues, *Powers*. *Milton.*

8. A military or naval force; a host. *Archaic.*

Never such a *power* . . .
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak*

9. A large quantity; a great number; multitude; host; abundance; as, a *power* of followers; a *power* of good things; a *power* of good. *Now Vulgar, Colloq., or Dial.* **10.** *Math.* The product arising from the continued multiplication of a number into itself; as, a square is the second, a cube is the third, *power* of a number. **11.** *Mech.* **a** The rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or mechanical work performed, as by an engine or other machine, or an animal. The units most commonly used are the *horse power* and the *watt*. The *power* of a direct electric current is the product of the voltage and current. The *true power* of an alternating current is the product of voltage, current, and power factor. The *apparent power* (volt amperes) of an alternating current is the product of voltage and current. See ENERGY COMPONENT. **b** Capacity for operating; as, the *power* of an engine governor. **c** Applied force; as, the *power* applied at one end of a lever to overcome a "resistance" at the other end. **d** A source of useful mechanical energy; as, water *power*, hand *power*, etc. Specif., a mechanical source, as opposed to human power. **e** A mechanism by which energy is applied; as, a dog *power*; the mechanical *powers*. *Obsoles.* **12.** *Optics.* **a** The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies; in the telescope, and usually in the microscope, the number of times it multiplies the apparent diameter of an object; sometimes, in microscopes, the number of times it multiplies the apparent surface. **b** The eyepiece of a telescope or microscope.

Syn. — Potency, puissance, might, ability, capacity, efficiency, efficacy. — POWER, STRENGTH, VIGOR, ENERGY, FORCE agree in the idea of ability to do or bear. POWER is the most general term, and denotes ability, whether latent or exerted, to act or effect; as, the *power* of example, to exercise the veto *power*. STRENGTH implies power, either active or passive, that is inherent; as, to push with all one's *strength*, the *strength* of a rope. VIGOR, usually confined in its application to living things, suggests physical or mental strength in healthy exercise; as, the *vigor* of youth, of a plant's growth; "Dryden expresses with clearness what he thinks with *vigor*" (*Johnson*). ENERGY is power expressed in terms of actual or potential work; as, radiant *energy*, *energy* of speech. FORCE adds the implication of resistance overcome; the *force* of an appeal, contripetal *force*. See FORCE, ABILITY, POWERFUL, VIGOROUS.

I fear these stubborn lines lack *power* to move. *Shak.*
My *strength* is as the *strength* of ten,
Because my heart is pure. *Tennyson.*
Oh, our manhood's prime *vigor!* No spirit feels waste,
Not a muscle is stopped in its playing nor sinew unbraced.
R. Browning.
Men were being lifted into nobleness by the new moral *energy* which seemed . . . to pulse through the whole people. *J. R. Green.*
'T is not within the *force* of fate
The fate-conjoined to separate. *Emerson*

after, at, *or* **at all, one's powers,** according to one's ability; to the best of one's ability. *Obs.* — **by one's power,** according to one's ability. *Obs.* — **in p. a** In authority or control. **b** Able. *Obs. Scot.* **c** In posse. *Obs.* — **of p.,** able; competent. *Obs.* — **p. of an aggregate** *or* **assemblage.** *Math.* **a** The orderless aggregate of all the elements of an aggregate themselves regarded as without character or as mere units. **b** That property of an aggregate which it has in common with all equivalent aggregates and which constitutes them equivalent. See EQUIVALENT, *a.*, 4. — **p. of the keys,** *Eccl. & Theol.*, the authority with regard to the discipline of the church, esp. as to the power of granting or refusing absolution, held by many Christians to reside in the ministry through having been conferred by Christ on the apostles and their successors, or, according to the Roman Catholic Church, specially on St. Peter and the popes as his successors. The doctrine is based on Christ's words to Peter in Matt. xvi. 19, "I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven," with Matt. xviii. 18, John xx. 23. — **the powers that be,** those in authority, as officials or a ruling body. — **to do,** *or* **make, one's power,** to do one's best. *Obs.*

pow'er (pou'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To empower; give power to. *Obs.* **2.** To equip (a vessel) with propelling engines.

pow'ered (pou'ĕrd), *p. a.* Capable of operating with, or furnished with the means of producing, power.

power factor. *Elec.* The ratio of the electric power in watts to the apparent power in volt-amperes, in an alternating-current circuit or apparatus. Cf. REACTIVE FACTOR.

pow'er-ful (-fŏŏl), *a.* **1.** Full of, or having, power; possessed of great power; capable of producing great effects of any kind; very strong; potent; mighty; very efficacious; influential; convincing; telling; as, a *powerful* man, engine, vessel; a *powerful* argument; a *powerful* light.

The *powerful* grace that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities. *Shak.*

2. Much or many; great; as, a *powerful* lot. *Dial. or Illit.*

Syn. — Efficient, effective, effectual, efficacious, mighty, strong, forcible, cogent. — POWERFUL, POTENT, PUISSANT agree in the idea of ability to effect large results (see EFFECTIVE). POWERFUL applies to whatever is capable of producing, in any fashion, great effect; as, a *powerful* locomotive, athlete, monarch, medicine, spell; "mixtures *powerful* o'er the blood" (*Shak.*). POTENT suggests some inherent, it may be latent or lurking, virtue or energy, which works out its effect with certainty; as, "Magic *potent* over sun and star" (*Wordsworth*); "How *potent* is this Oriental blood in Napoleon, in Goethe, in Heine, Victor Hugo" (*Lowell*); a *potent* spell, medicine, but not a *potent* locomotive, athlete. PUISSANT, a book word, referring chiefly to persons (usually princes and potentates) or to bodies politic, connotes more the outward attributes of power; as, a *puissant* monarch, commonwealth, "most . . . mighty, most *puissant* Cæsar" (*Shak.*). See POWER.

The charm of beauty's *powerful* glance. *Milton.*
The scarlet maple-keys betray
What *potent* blood hath modest May. *Emerson.*
Methinks I see in my mind a noble and *puissant* nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. *Milton.*

— **pow'er-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **pow'er-ful-ness,** *n.*

power gas. Any cheap gas made for producing power, as for driving gas engines. See DOWSON GAS, MOND GAS, etc.

power house *or* **station.** A building in which mechanical, electrical, or other power is generated.

pow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect.

Syn. — POWERLESS, IMPOTENT. POWERLESS denotes merely lack of power; IMPOTENT commonly adds the implication of positive weakness or (esp.) ineffectiveness; as, "*powerless* as an infant" (*De Quincey*); "Argument is *powerless* against either feeling" (*T. Hardy*); "An angry little spitfire sea continually sprits and thrashes with *impotent* irascibility" (*Stevenson*). See WEAK, POWERFUL, INABILITY.

— **pow'er-less-ly,** *adv.* — **pow'er-less-ness,** *n.*

power load. *Elec.* That part of the load of an electric power plant used for the operation of motors.

pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *n.* [Algonquian.] **1.** Among the North American Indians: **a** A priest, conjurer, or medicine man. "Sagamore, sachem, or *powwow*." *Longfellow.* **b** A ceremony, esp. one in which conjuration is practiced, attended with great noise and confusion, and often with feasting, dancing, etc., performed by Indians for the cure of diseases, for success in hunting or in war, and for other purposes; also, a conference of or with Indians. **2.** Hence: Any assembly likened to an Indian powwow or

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& *i.* To poke; stir; also, to potter. *Scot.*

pout'ful (pout'fŏŏl), *a.* Full of pouts. [of POWDER.]

pou'ther (pŏŏ'thĕr). Scot. var.

pout'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POUT. — **pout'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pout net (pŏŏt). *Fishing.* A small conical net, with a mouth formed on a semicircular frame, the flat side of the mouth being pushed or drawn along the bottom with a **pout staff.** *Scot.*

poveraill, poveral. † PORAIL.

povere. † POOR.

pov'er-ish, *v. t.* [OF. *pouverir*.] To impoverish. *Obs.* — **pov'er-ish-ment,** *n.* *Obs.*

poverli, poverlich. † POORLY.

povert, *n.* [OF. *poverte*.] Poverty. *Obs.* [white birch.]

poverty birch. The American

poverty plant. A small heath-like cistaceous plant (*Hudsonia tomentosa*), native of the Atlantic coast. *U. S.*

pov'er-ty-weed', *n.* **a** = COWWHEAT **a.** **b** In the western United States, an ambrosiaceous weed (*Iva axillaris*).

po-vin'dah (pō-vĭn'dä), *n.* One of a caste or tribe of soldier merchants trading between northern India and central Asia.

povne. † PAWN, a peacock.

povre. † POOR.

pow. † PAW, POOH.

pow (pō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POOL, PULL.

pow (*dial.* pō, pou). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POLL.

powah. † POWWOW.

pow'an (pou'ăn), **pow'en** (-ĕn), *n.* [See POLLAN.] The gwyniad.

pow'cat' (pō'kăt'; pou'-). Dial. Eng. var. of POLECAT.

pow'chong'. Var. of POUCHONG.

pow'der-a-ble (pou'dĕr-ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE [ed, beef.]

powder beef Powdered, or salt-

powder boy. A boy formerly employed on war vessels to carry powder to the guns.

pow'derd. Powdered. *Ref. Sp.*

pow'der-er, *n.* One who powders.

powder gun. **a** A blower for insect powder. **b** A gun using gunpowder. [*n.* See -NESS.]

pow'der-i-ness (pou'dĕr-ĭ-nĕs),

pow'der-ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POWDER. — **powdering tub.** **a** A tub in which meat is corned or salted. **b** A heated tub in which a person was sweated for the cure of syphilis. *Obs.*

powder merchant. Modernization of POUDRE MARCHANT.

powder monkey. *Naut.* A powder boy. *Humorous.*

powder pimperlimpimp, *or* **powder of prelinpinpin.** [Cf. F. *poudre de perlimpinpin*.] A conjurer's magical powder. *Obs.*

powder plot. The Gunpowder Plot, or a similar plot. *Now R.*

powder post. [For *powder of post*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Dry rot. — **pow'der-post'ed,** *a.*

powder ship. *Nav.* A vessel carrying powder other than that for its own use. *Obs. or R.*

powder treason. The Gunpowder Plot. *Obs.* Hence, **powder traitor.** *Obs.*

pow'dike' (pō'dĭk'; pou'-), *n.* The first part was orig. *poke*, of uncert. orig. *Oxf. E. D.*] Any of three ancient dikes in Norfolk to keep back the fen waters. The old powdike was constructed about 1223, the new powdike was begun in 1423. The third was the little powdike. *Local, Eng.* [POWDERY.]

pow'dry (pou'drĭ). Var. of

powe. † PAW.

power. † POOR, POUR.

pow'er-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* **a** Powerful. **b** Excessive; extreme. — **pow'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pow'er-a-bly,** *adv.* *All Obs.*

power component, power current. See ENERGY COMPONENT.

pow'er-ful, *adv.* Extremely. *Dial. & Vulgar.* [COMPONENT.]

power voltage. See ENERGY

poweste. † POUSTIE.

powghe. † POUGH.

Pow'ha-tan' Con-fed'er-a-cy (pou'hä-tăn'). A confederacy of Algonquian Indians of eastern Virginia which was organized by Powhatan and under his successor, Opechancano, warred with the English from 1622 to 1636. After an outbreak in 1644, it was destroyed by the whites.

pow'head (*dial.* pō'ĕd). Obs. or dial. var. of POLEHEAD.

powin. † PAWN, peacock.

pow'itch (pou'ĭch), *n.* [Chinook *pow-itch*.] The Oregon crab apple (*Malus rivularis*).

powk (*dial.* pŏk), *n.* Blister; pustule; boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

powke. † POKE, a pouch.

powl. † PULL.

powl (*dial.* pōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POLL.

Powlack. † POLACK, a Pole.

powl-doo'dy (poul-dōō'dĭ), *n.* [From *Pouldoody*, part of a creek near Corcomroe Abbey in Co. Clare, Ireland. *Oxf. E. D.*] A fine variety of oyster obtained from Ireland.

powldron. † POULDRON.

powle. † POLE.

powle hachet. † POLE HATCHET.

powling. † POLLING.

powltresse. † POULTICE.

powmgarnet. † POMEGRANATE

powmpere. † POMEPEAR.

pown. † PAWN.

pownage. † PANNAGE.

pownce, pownse. † POUNCE.

powne. † PAWN, a peacock.

pow'ney, pow'nie, pow'ny (pō'nĭ). Scot. vars. of PONY.

powp. † POOP.

powpe, *n.* Popgun. *Obs.*

powre. † POOR, PORE, POWER, POUR.

powrg. † PURGE.

powse (*dial.* pŏs, pous). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PULSE.

pow'sow'dy (pō'sō'dĭ; pou-sou'dĭ), **-sod'dy** (-sŏd'ĭ), etc., *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Any of various dishes; as: **a** Sheep's head broth. **b** A mixture of meal and milk. **c** An ale posset. **d** Any incongruous mixture. Formerly a term of endearment.

powste. † POUSTIE.

powt. † POUT, *v.*

powt (pout) Var. of PAUT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

powt (*dial.* pōt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POULT.

powt'er. † POUTER.

pow'ther (*Scot.* pōō'thĕr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of POWDER.

pow'try. † POULTRY.

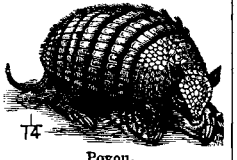
pow'wow' (*pou'wou'*; pou'-wou'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold a powwow with; to palaver **2.** To treat or doctor by the use of conjuration.

conference; esp., a noisy frolic or gathering; more widely, a congress, conference, or meeting. *Chiefly U. S.*
3. Healing; medicine. *Rare.*

pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *v. i.* To hold a powwow: **a** Among the North American Indians, to perform the ceremony called a powwow. **b** Hence: To hold a meeting or conference; to confer; talk; discuss; palaver. *Chiefly U. S.*

pox (pŏks), *n.* [For *pocks*, ME. *pokkes*. See POCK. It is plural in form, but is used as a singular in sense 1.] **1.** *Med.* Any of various diseases characterized by pustules or eruptions; as, smallpox; cowpox; sheep *pox*; chicken *pox*; great, French, or Spanish *pox*, i. e., syphilis. Without defining words: **a** Usually, syphilis. **b** Smallpox. *Obs.* **c** Erysipelas of sheep. *Obs.* The word was much used formerly (cf. phrases under PLAGUE, *n.*) as an exclamation of impatience or irritation or in imprecations.
2. Construed as a *pl.*: = *pocks*, *pl.* of POCK, pustule. *Obs.*

poy'ou (poi'ōō), *n.* [Guarani *talu-poyu*, lit., tatu with yellow hand.] An armadillo (*Dasypus sexcinctus*) with six movable bands of plates, found in Argentina; the peludo.


Poyou.

poz'zuo-la'na (pŏt'swō-lä'-nä), **poz'zo-la'na** (pŏt'sō-), *n.* [It.] A loosely compacted siliceous rock of volcanic origin, or tuff;—so called from its occurrence at Pozzuoli, Italy. When ground and mixed with lime it forms a hydraulic cement. Artificial pozzuolana is made from slag, ashes, etc. — **poz'zuo-lan'ic, poz'zo-lan'ic** (-lăn'ĭk), *a.*

praam (prām), *n.* [D. *praam*; cf. G. *prahm*; both of Slavonic origin, from a word akin to E. *fare*.] *Naut.* A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in Holland and on the Baltic.

prac'tic (prăk'tĭk), *n.* [ME. *practike*, fr. OF. *practique*, var. of OF. & F. *pratique*, or its source, LL. *practica*, Gr. πρακτική. See PRACTICAL; cf. PRATIQUE.] **1.** = PRACTICE in various senses (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 8). *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Scots Law.* A reported decision of the Court of Session; — formerly so called in allusion to their authority in fixing and proving matters of practice and customary law.

prac'tic, *a.* [See PRACTICAL.] *Obs.* **a** Practical. **b** Practiced; experienced; skilled; also, cunning; shrewd; artful. **c** Requiring skill or experience; difficult.

prac'tic, *n.* [From PRACTIC, *a.*] A practical man or a man of action, as opposed to a theorist or student; specif., an Essene who engaged in practical affairs. *Obs.*

prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (prăk'tĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being practicable, or an instance of it; practicableness; feasibility.

prac'ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *practicare* to act, transact, fr. L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός: cf. F. *praticable*, a., *pratiquer* to practice. See PRACTICAL.]
1. That may be practiced or performed; capable of being put into practice, done, or accomplished; feasible; as, a *practicable* method; a *practicable* aim; a *practicable* good.
2. Capable of being used; usable; as, a *practicable* weapon; specif., *Theat.*, that may be used as real, as a door.
3. Readily practiced on; gullible; pliant. *Slang. Rare.*
Syn. — PRACTICABLE, PRACTICAL are sometimes confused. That is PRACTICABLE (opposed to *impracticable*) which is capable of being accomplished; that is PRACTICAL (opposed to *theoretical* and the like) which can be actually turned to account; thus, aërial navigation is *practicable* on a small scale; it is not yet a *practical* means of ordinary communication. See POSSIBLE.
— **prac'ti-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **prac'ti-ca-bly,** *adv.*

prac'ti-cal (prăk'tĭ-kȧl), *a.* [L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός fit for doing, practical, active, fr. πράσσειν to do, effect: cf. OF. & F. *pratique*. Cf. PRAGMATIC, PRACTICE.]
1. Of, pert. to, or consisting or manifested in, practice or action; — opposed to *theoretical*, *ideal*, or *speculative*; as, *practical* chemistry; a *practical* question. "For all *practical* purposes." *Macaulay.*
2. Available, usable, or valuable in practice or action; capable of being turned to use or account; useful; as, a *practical* acquaintance with a language; *practical* politics.
3. Active; busy. *Obs.*
4. Given or disposed to action as opposed to speculation, etc.; skillful or experienced from practice; evincing practice or skill; capable of applying knowledge to some useful end; as, a *practical* mind; a *practical* farmer.
5. That is such in practice, conduct, or effect; virtual; as, a *practical* atheist.
6. Practicing art or craft; artful; cunning. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PRACTICABLE.
practical faith. See FAITH, 3 **b.** — **p. joke,** a joke put in practice, the fun consisting in what is done rather than what is said; esp., a trick played on a person.—**p. judgment,** *Philos.*, a judgment as to action or fitness; esp., with Kant, a judgment of the practical reason.—**p. reason,** *Philos.*, the action or office of reason in matters of will; esp., with Kant, the determination of the grounds or universal laws of voluntary action by reason. — **p. theology,** theology dealing with the organized life of the church, its government, etc.

prac'ti-cal'i-ty (prăk'tĭ-kȧl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being practical; practicalness; a practical matter.

prac'ti-cal-ize (prăk'tĭ-kȧl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). **1.** To make a victim of practical jokes. *Nonce Use.*
2. To render practical; as, *practicalizing* influences.
— **prac'ti-cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **prac'ti-cal-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

prac'ti-cal-ly (prăk'tĭ-kȧl-ĭ), *adv.* In a practical way; as: **a** Not theoretically; really; as, *practically* worthless. **b** By means of practice; by experience or experiment; as, *practically* wise; *practically* acquainted with a subject. **c** In actual practice or use; as, a medicine *practically* safe.

prac'tice, prac'tise (prăk'tĭs; *formerly, and still dial.*, prȧk-tēz'; -tĭz'; *see the etymol. and note below*), *v. t.*; PRAC'TICED or PRAC'TISED (-tĭst); PRAC'TIC-ING or PRAC'TIS-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). [ME. *practisen*, OF. *practiser*, *pratiser*, with change of suffix for older *pratiquer*, LL. *practicare*. For the pronunciation, cf. the n. *Oxf. E. D.* See PRACTICABLE; -IZE.]
1. To do, perform, carry on, act, or exercise; now, except rarely, to do or perform often, customarily, or habitually; to make a practice of; to put into practice or action; to execute; as, to *practice* gaming.
Incline not my heart to . . . *practice* wicked works. *Ps.* cxli. 4.
As this advice ye *practice* or neglect. *Pope.*
2. To exercise, follow, or work at, as a profession, trade, art, etc.; as, to *practice* law or medicine.
3. To exercise one's self in, for instruction or improvement, or to acquire discipline, proficiency, or dexterity; as, to *practice* gunnery; to *practice* music.
4. To teach or accustom by practice; to train; drill.
In church they are taught to love God; after church they are *practiced* to love their neighbor. *Landor.*
5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To make use of; to use; employ. **b** To frequent; haunt. *A Gallicism.* **c** To bring about or try to bring about; to effect; compass; try to get; plan; plot. **d** To influence or work upon, as to do something evil; to persuade, esp. by craft or fraud; to corrupt. **e** To make trial of; to try. **f** To construct.
to practice religion, esp. *R. C. Ch.*, to perform the religious duties prescribed by the church. *A Gallicism.*
☞ The spelling *practice*, now common, follows the analogy of the English language which requires that the noun and verb which are pronounced alike should agree in spelling. Cf. *notice* (n. & v.), *noticed*, *noticer*; *poultice* (n. & v.); *apprentice* (n. & v.); *office* (n. & v.), etc.; contrasted with *advice* (ăd-vīs', n.), and *advise* (ăd-vīz', v.); *device* (dē-vīs', n.) and *devise* (dē-vīz', v.), etc.

prac'tice, prac'tise, *v. i.* **1.** To act; operate; proceed.
2. To act or do something habitually; as, to *practice* rather than to preach.
3. To work or labor; also, to execute musically. *Obs.*
4. To exercise or pursue an employment or profession, esp. medicine or law.
5. To perform certain acts often or customarily in order to acquire proficiency or skill; as, to *practice* with the broadsword or the rifle; to *practice* on the piano.
6. To plan or scheme, esp. for a bad purpose; to use or try artifices or stratagems; to plot; intrigue. *Now Rare.*
He will *practice* against thee by poison. *Shak.*
7. To deal or treat (with), esp. for the purpose of influencing or winning over; to negotiate (with). *Now Rare.*
to practice on *or* **upon. a** To use artifices or tricks in dealing with; to try to influence by craft; to play a trick on; impose upon; work upon. **b** To tamper with; corrupt. *Rare.*

prac'tice (prăk'tĭs), *n.* [Earlier *practise*, fr. the v. The pron. is prob. due to nouns in *-ice*, as *notice*. See PRACTICE, *v.*; cf. PRATIQUE.] **1.** Action; performance; operation; also, an action; deed; proceeding. *Obs. or included in next.*
2. Actual performance or application of knowledge; — distinguished from *theory*, *profession*, etc.; esp., such actual performance or application habitually engaged in; often repeated or customary action; usage; habit; custom; as, the *practice* of rising early or working hard.
A heart . . . exercised with covetous *practices*. 2 *Pet.* ii. 14.
3. *Law.* The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to law.
4. Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; as, troops called out for *practice*; *practice* in music.
5. Hence, practical acquaintance, experience, proficiency, skill, or dexterity, acquired by systematic action or exercise; as, he is out of *practice*. "This disease is beyond my *practice*." *Shak.*
6. A practical treatise; an exercise. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
7. The exercise of any profession or occupation; professional business or work; as, the *practice* of medicine or law; a large or lucrative *practice*.
8. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; — now rare and only in a bad sense; artifice; trickery; scheming; a scheme, plot, trick, stratagem, or the like.
He sought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer. *Sir P. Sidney.*
9. Negotiation; conference; dealings; — esp. in a bad sense: intrigue; collusion. *Archaic.*
10. Act of practicing, or using artifice or influence (upon or on); imposing or working (upon or on). *Rare.*
11. *Arith.* A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts, in cases where one or both quantities are expressed in several denominations; e. g., in finding the value of a given number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each, or that of so many hundredweight, pounds, and ounces of something at so much a hundredweight.
Syn. — Custom, usage, manner. See HABIT, EXERCISE.
in practice. a In action; practically; as a fact. **b** In customary or present use; in vogue. *Obs.* **c** Habitually performed; practiced. **d** In such a condition through habitual or constant performance as to be able to perform with full or high skill; as, this pianist is always *in practice*. — **out of p.,** not in practice. See IN PRACTICE, **d.**

prac'ticed, prac'tised (prăk'tĭst), *a.* **1.** Experienced; expert; skilled; as, a *practiced* marksman or thief.
2. Tried or done habitually in order to acquire proficiency; learned by practice.
3. Used or frequented habitually; accustomed. *Obs.*

prac'tic-er, prac'tis-er (prăk'tĭ-sĕr), *n.* [ME. *practisour*.] One who practices (in any sense); specif.: **a** One who exercises a profession; a practitioner. **b** One who customarily performs certain acts. **c** A schemer; plotter.

prac-tī'cian (prăk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *praticien*, OF. also *practicien*. Cf. PRACTIC, *n.*] One acquainted or skilled by practice; also, a practitioner.

prac-tī'tion-er (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* [From PRACTICIAN.]
1. One who is engaged in the actual practice or exercise of any art or profession, esp. of law or medicine.
2. One who practices an art or profession to acquire or maintain proficiency; esp., a learner; novice. *Obs.*
3. One who does anything customarily or habitually.
4. One who acts for another; an agent. *Obs.*
5. A sly or artful person; a schemer; plotter. *Obs.*

Pra'do (prä'dō), *n.* [Sp., lit., meadow.] **1.** A fashionable boulevard or promenade in Madrid, Spain; — more fully **Salón del Prado** or **Paseo del Prado**; hence, sometimes, a similar promenade elsewhere.
2. The royal picture gallery (Real Museo de Pinturas), adjoining the Prado boulevard; — popularly so called.

præ- (prē-). Prefix from Latin *prae*, meaning *before*. See PRE-. For many words often spelt *præ-*, see those in PRE-.

præc'ī-pe (prĕs'ĭ-pē; prē'sĭ-pē), *n.* [L., imperative of *praecipere* to give rules or precepts. See PRECEPT.] **1.** A precept, or command. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* **a** Any of various writs commanding a person to do something or to appear and show cause why he should not, as the obsolete **præcipe in capite,** issuing in aid of a disseized tenant in capite. **b** A paper containing the particulars of a writ, lodged in the office from which the writ issues.

præ-cip'u-um (prē-sĭp'ū-ŭm), *n.* [L.] a *Roman Law.* A portion received from an inheritance before general distribution. **b** *Scots Law.* An additional share or bonus, as that received by the eldest of several heirs portioners.

præ'co-ces (prē'kō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRECOCIOUS.] *Zoöl.* Those birds whose young are covered with down and are able to run about when first hatched, as the young of gallinaceous birds, most wading birds except herons, and the ducks, geese, etc.; — opposed to *altrices*.

præ'dī-al, prē'dī-al (prē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [From PRÆDIUM; cf. F. *prédial*.] **1.** Of the nature of land or immovable property; landed; as, a *prædial* estate; — used chiefly with reference to the Roman and Civil law systems, and practically equivalent to the *real* of English law.
2. Of or pert. to, or arising from, land or landed property; attached to land; as, *prædial* slaves.
prædial servitude. See SERVITUDE, *n.* — **p. tithes.** See TITHE.

præ'dī-al'i-ty, prē'dī-al'i-ty (prē'dĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prædial.

‖ **præ'dī-um** (prē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Land; landed property; a tenement of land; — called **præ'dī-um rus'ticum** (rŭs'tĭ-kŭm) when adapted and used for agricultural or pastoral purposes; **p. ur-ba'num** (ûr-bā'nŭm) when adapted and used for purposes of habitation.
præ'dī-um do'mi-nans (dŏm'ĭ-nănz). See SERVITUDE, DOMINANT ESTATE. — **p. ser'vi-ens** (sûr'vĭ-ĕnz). See SERVITUDE.

præ-mu'ni-en'tes clause (prē-mū'nĭ-ĕn'tēz). [LL. *praemunientes*, p. pr. pl. See PRÆMUNIRE.] *Law.* A certain clause beginning with the word *præmunientes* in the writ of Edw. I., 1295, for summoning the clergy to Parliament. The writ is still issued, but is not obeyed. Hence, also, **præmunientes writ.**

præ'mu-ni're (prē'mū-nī'rē; prĕm'ū-), *n.* [Short for *præmunire facias*, where *præmunire* is a LL. corruption of L. *præmonere* to forewarn, cite.] *Eng. Law.* A form of writ for prosecuting certain offenses made punishable by forfeiture of property and imprisonment, orig. by outlawry; also, the offense itself, or the penalty for it. The writ was introduced by statute to repress papal encroachments, but later acts extended it to other offenses. Prosecution by writ of præmunire has been long obsolete. Of the many statutes called by the term **Statute of Præmunire,** the chief is 16 Rich. II. (1392), c. 5, forbidding the attempt to enforce papal bulls or provisions.

præ-no'men (prē-nō'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ). [L.; *præ* + *nomen* name.] Among the ancient Romans, the first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished, answering to our *Christian name*, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc. Sometimes extended to other names of this kind.

præ-pos'ī-tor (-pŏz'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *praeponere* to

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pow'wow'er (pou'wou'ĕr), *n.* = POWWOW, 1 **a.** [-ISM.]
pow'wow'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See
pox (pŏks), *v. t.* To infect with pox, esp. syphilis. *Obs. or Vulgar.*
poy (poi), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *apoi*, *apui*, a support, prop., staff, F. *appui*, deriv. of *à* to (L. *ad*) + OF. *pui*, *poi*, hill, L. *podium*.] **1.** A projecting gallery or terrace with a railing, on a house. *Obs.*
2. A pole, as for propelling a boat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
poy, *v. t.* To propel or punt with a poy. *Dial. Eng.*
poy'bird. *Var. of* POEBIRD.
poyete. † POET.
poyn. † POIN.
poy-na'do. † PONIARD. [ANT.]
poy'nant, poy'naunt. † POION-
poy'nard. † PONIARD.
poynd, poynder. † POIND, POINDER.
poyndfald. † PINFOLD.
poyne. † POIN.
poynette. † POIGNET.
poynt. † POINT.
poynye, *n.* [OF. *poignie*, *poigniée*.] A skirmish. *Obs.*
poynees. Obs. pl. of POSY.
Poy'ser, Mrs. (poi'zĕr). In Geo. Eliot's "Adam Bede," a hard-working, keen-witted farmer's wife.
poyterelle. † POITREL.
poz, *a.* & *adv.* Positive; positively. *Obs. Colloq.*
poze. † POSE, a cold; POSE, to question. [= POZZUOLANA.]
poz'zuo-lan' (pŏt'swō-lăn'), *n.*
pp. *Abbr.* Pages; past participle; pianissimo (*Music*).
p.p. *Abbr.* Past participle; percussion primer; per procurationem or procuration; picked ports (*Chartering*); play or pay; postpaid.
P. P. *Abbr.* Parish Priest; Pater Patriæ (L., Father of his Country).
p. p. a. *Abbr.* Per power of attorney.
P. P. C., *or* **p. p. c.** Pour prendre congé (F., to take leave).
P. P. F. S. *Abbr.* Prickly pear frontage selection. *Queensland.*
pph. *Abbr.* Pamphlet.
p. p. i. *Abbr.* Policy proof of interest (*Marine Insurance*).
P. P. I. S. *Abbr.* Prickly pear infested selection. *Queensland.*
p. pr., *or* **ppr.** *Abbr.* Present participle.
p. pro. *Abbr.* Per procuration.
P. P. S., *or* **p. p. s.** *Abbr.* Post postscriptum (L., an additional postscript); prickly pear selection. *Queensland.*
ppt. *Abbr.* Precipitate.
P. P. W. *Abbr.* Public watering place. *Australia.*
P. Q. *Abbr.* Previous question; Province of Quebec.
Pr. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Pr*] a Praseodymium. **b** Propyl.
Pr., *or* **pr.** *Abbr.* Pair or pairs; pounder (as 12-*pr.*); preposition; present; price; Priest; Prince; pronoun; Provençal.
PR. *Abbr.* Preferred; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
P. R., *or* **p. r.** *Abbr.* Parliamentary Reports; Populus Romanus (L., Roman people); Porto Rico; prize ring.
P. R. A. *Abbr.* President of the Royal Academy.
prab'ble (*dial.* prăb'l), *n.* [See BRABBLE.] A quarrel; squabble. — *v. i.* To utter loudly; to chatter. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Pra'crit. Var. of PRAKRIT.
prac'ti-ca-bl. Practicable. *Ref. Sp.*
prac'ti-cal-ism (-tĭ-kȧl-ĭz'm), [n. See -ISM.]
prac'ti-cal-ist, *n.* An advocate or adherent of what is practical.
prac'ti-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prac'ti-cant, *n.* [LL. *practicans*, p. pr.; cf. OF. *practiquant*.] A practitioner. *Rare.*
Practice Court. See BAIL COURT.
prac'ticed-ness, prac'tised-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prac'tick. † PRACTIC.
‖ **prac'ti-co** (prăk'tē-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (*Sp.* -kōs). [Sp., lit., experienced, skilled. Cf. PRACTICAL.] A guide. *Sp. Am.* & *Phil. I.*
prac'ti-cous, *a.* Practical. *Obs.*
prac'ti-cum, *n.* [NL.; cf. G. *praktikum*.] In some colleges and universities, an academic exercise consisting of practical work, as in a laboratory.
practike. † PRACTIC.
practique. † PRACTICE.
prac'tis. Practise. *Ref. Sp.*
prac'ti-sant, *n.* [OF., p. pr.] An agent or confederate in treachery. *Obs.*
prac'tise, prac'tis-er, etc. Vars. of PRACTICE, etc. [tice. *Obs.*]
prac'tī-sie. *n.* Conduct; prac-
practisour. † PRACTICER.
prac'tist. Practised *Ref. Sp.*
prac-tī'tion-al (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ȧl), *a.* Pert. to practice. *Rare.*
prac-tī'tion-er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Action of a mere practitioner; empiricism. *Rare.*
prac'tive (prăk'tĭv), *a.* Doing; active; practical; also, skillful; apt. *Scot. Obs. or R.*
Prac'ya (prăk'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *prâcya*.] A Prakrit language. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
prad (prăd), *n.* [Cf. D. *paard*.] A horse. *Brit. Slang.*
pra-dha'na (prȧ-dä'nȧ; prŭd-hä'nȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr. *pradhâna*.] *Hindu Philos.* Primary matter.
præ'ab-do'men, præ-ac'e-tab'u-lar, præ-a'nal, præ-ca'va, præ-co'cial, etc. Vars. of PRE-ABDOMEN, etc.
præ-cog'ni-tum (prē-kŏg'nĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., neut. of p. p. of *praecognoscere* to foreknow.] Something known, or that should be known, in order to understand something else.
præ-cor'a-coid, præ-cor'dial, præ-cor'nu, præ-cu'ne-us, etc. Vars. of PRECORACOID, etc.
præ-e'so-phag'e-al. Var. of PREÆSOPHAGEAL.
præ'fect, præ'fec-to'ri-al, etc. Rare vars. of PREFECT, etc.
præ-fec'tus (prē-fĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A prefect.
præ-hal'lux, præ'-ju-di'ci-a-ry, præ-la'brum, præ'max-il'la. Vars. of PREHALLUX, etc.
præ-mo'lar. Var. of PREMOLAR.
‖**præ-mo'ni-tus, præ'mu-ni'tus** (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tŭs, -mū-nĭ'tŭs). [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
præ'mu-ni're, *v. t.* To prosecute for or convict of præmunire. *R.*
præmunite. † PREMUNITE.
præ-nom'i-nal (prē-nŏm'ĭ-nȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to a prænomen.
præ-pen'dant. † PREPENDANT.
‖ **præ-po'si-tus** (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] A president; provost.
præ-pos'tor. Var. of PREPOSTOR.
præ-pu'bis. Var. of PREPUBIS.
præer. † PRAIERE, PRAYER.

put before, to set over.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* A person who as principal puts another (called *institor*) in charge of a business or undertaking.
2. Var. of PREPOSITOR.

Præ-se'pe, Præ-sæ'pe (prē-sē'pē), *n.* [L. *praesepe, praesaepe*, prop., a stall, a pen, a fold.] *Astron.* An extended stellar cluster in the constellation Cancer.

præ-tex'ta (prē-tĕks'tă), *n.; L. pl.* -TEXTÆ (-tē). [L. (sc. *toga*), fr. *praetextus*, p. p. of *praetexere* to weave before, to fringe; *prae* + *texere* to weave.] *Rom. Antiq.* A white robe with a purple border worn by a Roman boy before he assumed the toga virilis, or until about the end of his 14th year, and by girls until their marriage. Orig. it was worn by magistrates and some of the priests.

præ'tor, pre'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praetor*, for *praeitor*, fr. *praeire* to go before; *prae* before + *ire* to go.] *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate next to the consul in rank, being attended by six lictors (later two in his judicial capacity in Rome). The prætorship was established in 367-366 B. C., and patricians only were eligible until 337 B. C. From one the number of prætors was increased to 2 in 242 B. C., later gradually to 16. The successor of the original prætor retained jurisdiction in all civil suits between citizens only, and was called ‖ **præ'tor ur-ba'nus** (ûr-bā'nŭs). He had precedence of the second, who had jurisdiction in all cases where either or both parties were peregrines, and was called ‖ **præ'tor pe're-gri'nus** (pĕr'ē-grī'nŭs). Later there was a ‖ **præ'tor æ-ra'ri-i** (ē-rā'rĭ-ī) or **ad æ-ra'ri-um** (-rĭ-ŭm), having fiscal duties; a ‖ **præ'tor tu'te-la'ri-i** (tū'tē-lā'-rĭ-ī), having probate duties; etc. From 367 to 227 B. C. the special duties of the prætors were judicial; from 227 to 81 B. C. the prætors were divided into judges and provincial governors; from 81 B. C. down to the Empire each prætor served the first year as a judicial and administrative official and the second as a provincial governor. At first the prætor had jurisdiction only in civil causes, but from about 149 B. C. he acquired criminal jurisdiction. By the exercise of the right to allow an action though not provided for by the law or refusing to allow an action that would strictly lie by the jus civile, and of the right to allow an equitable defense where the law provided no defense, the prætors developed a system of equity, or **prætorian law** (*jus prætorium*). What rules would be observed were announced by exercise of the ‖ **jus edicendi**, or right of making edicts (belonging also to curule ædiles and quæstors; see EDICT, 1). The days on which he might exercise his general powers were ‖ **dies fasti**; those on which he might not pronounce a judgment of *do* (I give), *dico* (I pronounce judgment), or *addico* (I adjudge) were ‖ **dies nefasti.**

præ-to'ri-an, pre-to'ri-an (prē-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [L. *praetorianus, praetorius:* cf. F. *prétorien.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the Roman prætor; exercised by a prætor; specif., of or pert. to, or created by, the prætor's equitable power.
2. [*Usually cap.*] Of, pert. to, or designating, the bodyguard of a Roman emperor.

prætorian, *or* **pretorian, cohort.** *Rom. Hist.* **a** Under the republic, a picked body of troops which formed the guard of a prætor, or of a general in command of an army. **b** [*cap.*] A cohort of the Prætorian Guard. — **p. gate,** *Rom. Antiq.*, that one of the four gates in a camp which opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy. — **P. Guard.** *Rom. Hist.* **a** The emperor's bodyguard, instituted by Augustus and consisting at first of 9 and later of 10 cohorts, each of 10 centuries of infantry and 10 squadrons of cavalry, 9,000 or 10,000 soldiers, and temporarily of 16 cohorts. The prætorians came to have great power, making and unmaking emperors. They were suppressed by Constantine in 312. They took their name from the prætorian cohort. **b** A member of the foregoing; a Prætorian. — **p. law.** See PRÆTOR. — **p. testament.** See TESTAMENT.

præ-to'ri-an, pre-to'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A person of prætorian rank, as an ex-prætor.
2. [*cap.*] A soldier of the Prætorian Guard.

prag-mat'ic (prăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pragmaticus* busy, active, skilled in business, especially in law and state affairs, systematic, Gr. πραγματικός, fr. πρᾶγμα a thing done, business, fr. πράσσειν to do: cf. F. *pragmatique.* Cf. PRACTICAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the affairs of a community or state; — only in *pragmatic sanction* (see below).
2. Busy, esp. in an objectionable way; officious; meddling.
3 Stiff in one's opinion; conceited; opinionated; dogmatic.
4. Practical; matter-of-fact.
5. Dealing with events so as to show their interconnection. "*Pragmatic* history." *Sir W. Hamilton.*
6. *Philos.* **a** With Kant, prescribing the means necessary to attainment of happiness. **b** Of or pert. to pragmatism; dealing with practical values or consequences.

pragmatic anthropology, *Kantianism*, practical ethics. — **p. sanction.** *Law.* **a** During the Byzantine Empire, an imperial constitution or decree answering a request or petition of a college, municipality, or other public body, concerning its public affairs. **b** Hence, a solemn decree issued by the head of a state on a weighty matter and having the force of a fundamental law, as, in European history, that issued by Charles VII. of France, A. D. 1438, or that formally promulgated by Charles VI. of Germany, A. D. 1724.

prag-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A pragmatic sanction.
2. One skilled in affairs or business; hence, an agent. *Obs.*
3. An officiously busy person; a meddler; busybody; also, an opinionated or conceited person.
4. In the Byzantine Empire, one of a class of men learned in the law who acted as counsel to advocates and others.

prag-mat'i-cal (prăg-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = PRAGMATIC, 1. *R.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, the practice or the practical side of anything; practical; matter-of-fact.
Low, *pragmatical*, earthly views of the gospel. *Hare.*
3. Of, pert. to, or experienced in, business or affairs; active; busy; businesslike; energetic; skilled. *Obs. or R.*
We cannot always be contemplative, diligent, or *pragmatical*, abroad; but have need of some delightful intermissions. *Milton*
4. Busy in an objectionable way; forward; officious; meddlesome; also, conceited; dogmatic. *Now Rare.*
The fellow grew so *pragmatical* that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*
5. *Philos.* = PRAGMATIC, 6 **b.**
Syn. — See OFFICIOUS.

prag-mat'i-cism (-măt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Pragmaticalness.
2. *Philos.* The doctrine that one's conception of the effects that might conceivably have the practical bearings an object is regarded as having, constitutes the whole of one's conception of that object; — the form of pragmatism advocated by C. S. Peirce.

prag'ma-tism (prăg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Pragmatic quality or state; as: **a** Officiousness or an instance of it; dogmatism; also, practicality; matter-of-factness. **b** In history and literature, the pragmatic, or philosophical, method. *Obs.*
2. *Philos.* The doctrine that the whole meaning of a conception is to be sought in its practical consequences, and that the purpose of thinking is to develop beliefs which shall serve as general principles of conduct.

prag'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who is pragmatic; as: **a** A busybody. **b** An adherent of pragmatism.

prag'ma-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pragmatism.

prag'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'Ĭng). To consider, represent, or embody (something unreal) as fact; to materialize; rationalize. — **prag'ma-tiz'er** (-ēr), *n.*

prai'rie (prā'rĭ; prâr'Ĭ; 115, 277), *n.* [F., an extensive meadow, OF. *praerie*, LL. *prataria*, fr. L. *pratum* a meadow.] A meadow or tract of grassland; specif.: **a** An extensive tract of level or rolling land in the Mississippi Valley, characterized in general by a deep fertile soil, and, except where cultivated, by a covering of coarse grass without trees. The lack of forests has been attributed both to the compactness of the soil and to Indian fires. **b** Less correctly, one of the plateaus into which the prairies proper merge on the west, whose treeless state is due to dryness. **c** A low, sandy, grass-grown tract in the Florida pine woods.

prairie bean. A wild bean (*Phaseolus retusus*) of the western United States, sometimes used as a forage plant.

prairie chicken. **a** A grouse (*Tympanuchus americanus*) of the Mississippi Valley from Manitoba to Texas. It has the upper part streaked and spotted with rufous and black and the under parts white evenly barred with blackish. On each side of the neck is a patch of bare inflatable skin. It is an important game bird. A smaller species (*T. pallidicinctus*), the **lesser prairie chicken,** occurs in western Texas. Cf. HEATH HEN. **b** Loosely, the sharp-tailed grouse.

Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus americanus*).

prairie clover. Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Petalostemon*, having small rosy or white flowers in dense terminal heads or spikes.

prairie dog. An American burrowing rodent of the genus *Cynomys*, allied to the spermophiles and marmots; esp., the species *C. ludovicianus* of the Great Plains from Montana to northern Mexico. The color is plain grayish or reddish buff with a black tip to the tail. Prairie dogs live in large colonies, often called *towns* or *villages*, throwing up a mound of earth at the mouth of each burrow, and damage grazing land by eating the grass.

Prairie Dog

prairie falcon. A falcon (*Falco*, or *Hierofalco, mexicanus* of the western United States and Mexico, similar to the Old World lanner. It is about 18 inches long, pale grayish brown above, and white streaked with brown below.

Prairie Falcon.

prairie itch. *Med.* An affection of the skin attended with intense itching, observed in the northern and western United States, esp. among lumbermen and farmers, and usually due to coarse underclothing.

prairie June grass. A grass of the prairie region (*Kœleria cristata*). *U. S.*

prairie lily. An erect-flowered lily (*Lilium umbellatum*) of the western United States.

prairie plover. **a** The upland plover. **b** The golden plover. **c** The mountain plover.

prairie rattlesnake. Any of several rattlesnakes that occur in the prairie regions of the United States, esp. *Crotalus confluentus*, a rather small and slender species with dark blotches above, or *Sistrurus catenatus*, a small species which frequents wet places.

prairie rocket. Any of several western American species of *Cheiranthus* having large yellow flowers.

prairie rose. A climbing rose (*Rosa setigera*) of the central United States. It has usually trifoliolate leaves and large deep pink flowers. Several cultivated varieties, notably the Baltimore Belle, have originated from this species.

prairie schooner. A long canvas-covered wagon used esp. by emigrants crossing the prairies. *Colloq., U. S.*

prairie squirrel. Any of certain spermophiles of the prairies of western North America, as *Citellus franklini, C. tridecemlineatus*, and *C. richardsoni.*

prairie warbler. A small warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) of eastern North America. The back is olive-green spotted with rufous, the under parts yellow, and the sides of the head and body are streaked with black.

prairie wolf. A coyote.

praise (prāz), *v. t.;* PRAISED (prāzd); PRAIS'ING (prāz'Ĭng). [ME. *preisen*, OF. *preisier* (later *prisier*, F. *priser*), L. *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price. See PRICE, *n.;* cf. APPRECIATE, PRAISE, *n.*, PRIZE, *v.*] **1.** To value; to appraise; also, to esteem; value; prize. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
2. To express approbation of; to laud; extol; commend; applaud. "I *praise* well thy wit." *Chaucer.*
3. To win or gain praise or commendation for. *Obs.*
4. Specif., of God or a god, to glorify by homage and ascription of perfections or excellent works, esp. in song; to laud; magnify; — applied esp. to the Divine Being.
Praise ye him, all his angels . . . all his hosts! *Ps.* cxlviii. 2.
Syn. — Commend, eulogize, celebrate, glorify, magnify.

praise, *n.* [From the v. See PRAISE, *v.;* cf. PRICE.]
1. Act of praising, or state of being praised; commendation for worth or excellence; approval expressed; honor rendered because of excellence or worth; laudation.
2. Specif.: The act of glorifying or extolling God or a god; worship, esp. worship by song, in distinction from prayer and other acts; as, a service of *praise.*
3. The object, subject, ground, or reason of praise. *Archaic.*
He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God. *Deut.* x. 21.
Syn. — Encomium, honor, eulogy, panegyric, plaudit, applause, acclaim, eclat, commendation, laudation.

praise'ful (prāz'fŏŏl), *a.* **1.** Praiseworthy; laudable. *Obs.*
2. Full of, abounding in, or giving, praise; laudatory.
— **praise'ful-ly,** *n.* — **praise'ful-ness,** *n.*

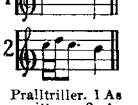
prais'er (prāz'ĕr), *n.* One who praises; as: **a** An appraiser. *Obs.* **b** A lauder; eulogist. **c** A worshiper.

praise'wor'thy (prāz'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of praise or applause; commendable; laudable. *Arbuthnot.*

Pra'krit (prä'krĭt), *n.* [Skr. *prākṛta* original, natural, usual, common, vulgar.] The Aryan vernacular dialects of India as distinguished from Sanskrit; also, any one of these dialects. Three stages of Prakrit are: the *Primary*, including Pali and other vernaculars developed from Vedic Aryan as early as 250 B. C.; the *Secondary*, or medieval Aryan vernaculars of India; and the *Tertiary*, or modern vernaculars, developed from the latter, approximately since the 10th century. *Prakrit* is commonly restricted to the Secondary Prakrits. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

pra'line (prä'lēn). [F.] A confection of nut kernels, usually of almonds, roasted in boiling sugar until brown and crisp. Sometimes, any of various other confections, as a cake of brown sugar containing pecan meats.

‖ **prall'tril'ler** (prăl'trĭl'ĕr), *n.; G. pl.* -TRILLER. [G.] *Music.* A melodic embellishment consisting of the quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone above it, usually the next of the scale; — called also the *inverted mordent.*


Pralltriller. 1 As written; 2 As performed.

prance (prăns), *v. i.;* PRANCED (prănst); PRANC'ING (prăn'sĭng). [ME. *prauncen;* possibly akin to *prank*, v. t. Cf. PRANK to caper.] **1.** To spring or bound from the hind legs, or move by so doing, as a horse in high mettle.
Prancing, advancing with both hind feet nearly simultaneously and alternately with one fore foot. *Stillman* (*The Horse in Motion*).
2. To ride on a prancing horse; to ride gayly or proudly.
3. To walk with ostentation or parade; to swagger.
4. To dance; to caper. *Obs. or Colloq.*

prance, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to prance. *Harper's Mag.*
2. To affect in some way by prancing. *Rare.*

prance, *n.* Act of prancing; a prancing movement.

pranc'er (prăn'sĕr), *n.* One that prances; specif.: **a** A horse. *Thieves' Cant & Slang.* **b** A mettlesome horse. **c** A mounted robber or highwayman. *Slang. Obs.* **d** One who rides a prancing horse. **e** A dancer; caperer.

pran'di-al (prăn'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *prandium* a repast.] Of or pert. to a repast, esp. dinner. *Affected or Humorous.*

prank (prăŋk), *v. t.;* PRANKED (prăŋkt); PRANK'ING. [Cf D. *pronken* to shine, to make a show, G. *prunken*, Dan. *prunke*, Sw. *prunka*, D. *pronk* display, G. *prunk*, and E. PRINK.] **1.** To adorn in a gay or showy manner; to dress or equip ostentatiously; fig., to dress up; — often followed by *up;* as, to *prank* up the body. Cf. PRINK. *Spenser.*
2. To adorn; deck; spangle.

prank, *v. i.* To make ostentatious show. *M. Arnold.*

prank, *n.* [Perh. orig. a thing done to show off. Cf. PRANK to adorn.] A gay or sportive action; a ludicrous, merry, mischievous, or, formerly, malicious, trick; a caper; a frolic; also, *Obs.*, a trick or spell of conjury or magic.
His *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shak.*

præ-scu'tum. Var. of PRESCUTUM.

presence † PRESENCE.

‖ **præ'ses** (prē'sēz), *n.* [L.] President.

præsidy. † PRESIDY.

præ-ster'num, præ-sto'mi-um, præ'sys-tol'ic, præ'ter- (prē'-tĕr-). Vars. of PRESTERNUM, etc

Præ-to'res (prē-tō'rēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRÆTOR.] *Zoöl.* A group including the satyr butterflies.

præ-to'ri-al, pre-to'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a.* Prætorian. [See -ISM.]

præ-to'ri-an-ism (-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.*

‖ **præ-to'ri-um, pre-to'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praetorium*, fr *praetor.*] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A general's tent in a camp; hence, a council of war, because held in the general's tent. **b** The official residence of a governor; hence, a palace; a splendid country seat. [See -SHIP.]

præ'tor-ship, pre'tor-ship, *n.*

præ'to-ry. † PRETORY.

præ-zyg'a-poph'y-sis. Var. of PREZYGAPOPHYSIS.

prages, *n. pl.* Spears or darts; also (prob.), spikes. *Obs.*

pragge, *v. t.* To fill *Obs.*

prag-mat'i-ca (prăg-măt'ĭ-kȧ), *n.; pl.* -ICÆ(-sē). [L. *pragmatica sanctio* (or *jussio*, etc.): cf. Sp. *pragmática*, It. *prammatica*, formerly also *pragmatica.*] A pragmatic sanction.

prag-mat'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pragmatical quality.

prag-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PRAGMATIC, PRAGMATICAL. [-NESS.]

prag-mat'i-cal-ness, *n.* See

prahm (prām). Var. of PRAAM

pra'hu (prä'hōō; prä'ōō). Var. of PROA.

prai. † PRAY, PREY.

praiere. † PRAYER.

praiere, *n.* [OF.] Meadow. *Obs.*

praire. † PRAYER.

Prai'ri-al (prā'rĭ-ăl; prē'rē-ăl'), *n.* [F., fr. *prairie* meadow.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

prairie antelope. Pronghorn.

prairie apple. Indian breadroot.

prairie breaker. A light strong plow turning a flat furrow, esp. adapted for use on prairies.

prairie burdock. The rosinweed *Silphium terebinthinaceum.*

prai'ried (prā'rĭd; prâr'Ĭd), *a.* Having prairies.

prairie dock. Prairie burdock.

prai'rie-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

prairie fowl. Prairie chicken.

prairie fox. Kit fox

prairie goose. Hutchins's goose. *Texas.*

prairie grass **a** In the United States, any of several grasses found on the prairies, as *Sporobolus asper, Sporobolus cryptandrus*, and *Eatonia obtusata* **b** In Australia, a brome grass (*Bromus unioloides*), introduced from the United States. See RESCUE GRASS.

prairie grouse. Prairie chicken.

prairie hare. The white-tailed jack rabbit. See JACK RABBIT.

prairie hen. Prairie chicken.

prairie indigo. A white-flowered wild indigo (*Baptisia alba*) of the western United States.

prairie marmot. A prairie dog.

prairie pigeon. **a** The upland plover. **b** The golden plover.

prairie plow *or* **plough.** = PRAIRIE BREAKER. [root.

prairie potato. Indian bread-

prairie renovator. A kind of harrow for breaking up matted prairie vegetation. [*Colloq.*

prairie ship. Prairie schooner.

Prairie State. The State of Illinois: — a nickname. [root.

prairie turnip Indian bread-

prairie type. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

prairie wagon. A prairie schooner.

prairie willow. The dwarf willow *Salix humilis. U. S.*

prai-ril'lon (prā-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Dim. fr. F *prairie.*] A small prairie *Now Rare.*

prais. † PRESS.

prais'a-ble (prāz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Praiseworthy. — **prais'a-bleness,** *n.* — **prais'a-bly,** *adv. All Rare.*

praisant. † PRESENT.

praise'less, *a.* See -LESS.

praise meeting. A religious service mainly of song. *Local, U. S.*

praise'ment, *n.* Appraisement. *Obs.*

praise'wor'thi-ly (prāz'wûr'-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PRAISEWORTHY.

praise'wor'thi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

prais'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRAISE. — **prais'ing-ly,** *adv.*

prait. † PRAYED.

Pra-ja'pa-ti (prȧ-jä'pȧ-tē), *n.* [Skr. *prajāpati*, lit., lord of creation.] See PITRI b.

Praj'na (prŭj'nä), *n.* [Skr. *prajñā.*] *Buddhism.* Supreme knowledge or wisdom, personified [*cap.*] as the primordial female energy. (Cf. ADI-BUDDHA.)

pra'kri-ti (prŭk'rĭ-tē), *n.* [Skr. *prakṛti.*] *Hindu Philos.* Potential matter; matter which exists only conditionally, or as a material cause, making nature possible when united with the efficient cause, which is *Purusha* [Skr., man], the Ego or Man.

Pra-krit'ic (prȧ-krĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Prakrit.

Pra'krit-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

praktike. † PRACTICE.

Pra'la-ya (prŭl'ȧ-yȧ), *n.* [Skr., end, destruction.] *Hindu Philos.* The period of reabsorption or rest. See YUGA.

pram (prām). Var. of PRAAM.

pram (prām), *n. Colloq. or Vulgar, Eng.* **1.** Short for PERAMBULATOR, baby carriage.
2. A milkman's hand cart.

prame (prām). Var. of PRAAM.

Pram'ni-an (prām'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pramnium* (sc. *vinum*), Gr. Πράμνιος (sc. οἶνος).] *Antiq.* Designating a wine obtained from the vicinity of Smyrna.

pra'na (prä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *prāṇa* breath, breath of life.] *Theos.* Life principle

prance'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

pranc'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRANCE. — **pranc'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pran'come, *n.* [Cf. PRANK.] Prob., prank; trick. *Obs.* [DIAL.]

pran'di-al-ly, *adv.* of PRANDIAL.

prane. † PRAWN, fish.

prang. † PRONG.

pran'gle, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *prangen.*] To squeeze. *Obs.*

prank, *a.* [Cf. PRANK to adorn.] Dressed up; smart. *Obs.*

prank'er (prăŋk'ēr), *n. Obs.* **1.** One that prances; specif.: **a** A horse. *Thieves' Cant.* **b** A dancer; caperer. **2.** A prancing movement.

prank'ish, *a.* Full of pranks; frolicsome; of the nature of a prank. — **prank'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **prank'ish-ness,** *n.*

pran'kle (prăŋ'k'l), *v. i.* [From PRANK to prance.] To prance or caper lightly. *Irving*

prase (prāz), *n.* [L. *prasius,* fr. Gr. πράσιος of a leek-green, fr. Gr. πράσον a leek: cf. F. *prase.*] *Min.* A variety of cryptocrystalline quartz, translucent and leek-green.

pra'se-o- (prā'sē-ō-; prā'zē-ō-). [Gr. πράσιος leek-green, green, fr. πράσον a leek.] Combining form signifying *green,* and used specif., *Chem.,* in naming certain *complex green crystalline cobalt compounds;* as, *praseo*-cobaltic chloride, $Co_2(NH_3)_8Cl_6 \cdot 2H_2O$. See COBALTAMMINE.

pra'se-o-dym'i-um (-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*praseo-* + *didymium.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, one of the constituents of *didymium*; — so called from the green color of its salts. Symbol, *Pr;* at. wt., 140.9. See NEODYMIUM.

pra'sine (prā'zĭn), *a.* [L. *prasinus,* Gr. πράσινος, fr. πράσον a leek.] Having the green color of a leek. *Rare.*

prate (prāt), *v. i.;* PRAT'ED (prāt'ĕd); PRAT'ING (prāt'ĭng). [Akin to LG. & D. *praten,* Dan. *prate,* Sw. & Icel. *prata.*] **1.** To talk, esp. much and to little purpose; to be loquacious; to chatter; to speak foolishly; to babble; to tell tales; formerly, to speak boastingly or maliciously.

And make a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

2. a To give tongue; — said of hounds. *Obs.* **b** To cluck; — said of hens. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See CHAT.

prate, *v. t.* To utter foolishly; to chatter; babble.

What nonsense would the fool, thy master, *prate. Dryden.*

prate, *n.* [Akin to LG. & D. *praat,* Sw. *prat.*] Act of prating; talking or talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning or idle loquacity; chatter.

prat'er (prāt'ēr), *n.* One who prates. *Shak.*

prat'in-cole (prăt'ĭn-kōl; prā'tĭn-), *n.* [L. *pratum* meadow + *incola* inhabitant.] Any limicoline bird of the genus *Glareola,* esp. the common species (*G. pratincola*) of parts of Europe and Asia, and Africa. The upper parts are light brown, the throat buff bordered by a black line, the breast brownish, and the abdomen white.

Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*).

prat'ique (prăt'ĭk; *F.* prā'tēk'), *n.* [F., prop., practice; cf. It. *pratica,* Sp. *práctica;* all fr. LL. *practica,* Gr. πρακτική, fr. πρακτικός practical. See PRACTICAL; cf. PRACTICE.] *Com.* Permission or liberty to hold intercourse given to a ship after compliance with quarantine regulations or on presenting a clean bill of health.

prat'tle (prăt'l), *v. i. & t.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *prate.*] To talk or say much and idly; to prate; esp., to talk or say lightly and artlessly, like a child; to babble.

Syn. — See CHAT.

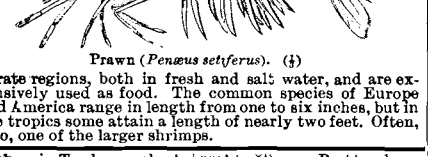
prat'tle, *n.* Trifling or childish talk or chatter; empty talk; loquacity on trivial subjects; prate; babble.

Mere *prattle,* without practice *Shak.*

prat'tler (prăt'lĕr), *n.* One who prattles, esp. a child.

prav'i-ty (prăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pravitas,* fr. *pravus* crooked, perverse.] **1.** Depravity. "The *pravity* of the will." *South.* **2.** Corruption or foulness; badness. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Crookedness; deformity. *Obs. & R.*

prawn (prôn), *n.* [ME. *prane,* of unknown origin.] Any of numerous shrimplike, decapod crustaceans having slender legs, long antennæ, a large, strong, compressed abdomen, and a prominent, serrated rostrum. They mostly belong to *Pandalus, Penæus, Palæmon, Palæmonetes,* and allied genera. They are abundant in all tropical and temperate regions, both in fresh and salt water, and are extensively used as food. The common species of Europe and America range in length from one to six inches, but in the tropics some attain a length of nearly two feet. Often, also, one of the larger shrimps.



Prawn (*Penæus setiferus*). (½)

prank, *v. i.* To play pranks; to frolic. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

prank (*dial.* prăŋk), *v. t.* [Perh. same as *prank* to adorn.] To prance. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

prank'ful, *a.* Full of pranks; frolicsome. — **prank'ful-ness,** *n.*

prank'ing-ly, *adv.* Ostentatiously. *Obs.*

prank'some (prăŋk'sŭm), *a.* Prankish. — **prank'some-ness,** *n.*

prankt. Var. of *pranked,* pret. & p. p. of PRANK. [to, pranks.]

prank'y, *a.* Full of, or inclined

pransawte, *n.* [Cf. PRANCE, and perh. F. *saut* a leap, jump, or OF. *prinsautier* precipitate, presumptuous.] Prob., prancing; showing off. *Obs.*

prao (prou). Var. of PROA.

prase. † PRAISE.

pra'se-o-lite', *n.* [*praseo-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A green alteration product of iolite.

pra'sine (prā'zĭn), *n.* [See PRASINE, *a.*] *Obs. or R.* A kind of green mineral; specif.: **a** A precious stone, prob. emerald. **b** A kind of earth, chalk, or verdigris. [PRASINE.]

pras'i-nous (prăz'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* =

prasne. † PRASINE.

pra'soid (prā'zoid), *a.* [*prase* + *-oid.*] *Min.* Resembling prase.

pra'son, *n.* [Gr. πράσον a leek.] A leek; also, a leeklike seaweed. *Obs.*

prat, *a.* [See PRAT trick.] Cunning; cunning. *Obs.*

prat (prăt), *n.* Buttock; — chiefly in *pl. Cant.*

prat, *n.* [AS. *prett.*] A trick; a roguish prank. *Obs. or Scot.*

prat, *v. i.* [Cf. PRAT a trick.] To play tricks. *Obs. Scot.*

pra'tal (prā'tăl), *a.* [L. *pratum* meadow.] Growing or living in meadows [conceited. *Obs.*]

prat'chant, *a.* Swaggering;

prate'ful. *a.* Given to prating.

prately. † PRETTILY.

prate'ment, *n.* A prating. *Rare.*

pra'ten'sĭ-an (prā-tĕn'sĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pratensis.*] Pratal. *Rare.*

prater. † PRESTER. [*Cant.*]

prate'roast', *n.* A prater. *Obs.*

prati. † PRETTY.

prat'ic, -ick, -ik. † PRACTIC, PRATIQUE. [of POTATO.]

pra'tie (prā'tĭ). Dial. corrupt.

pratiil, pratilich. † PRETTILY.

prat'i-lo'ma (prăt'ĭ-lō'mä), *n.* [Skr. *pratilōma.*] *Hindu Law.* Lit., against the hair; — said of marriages between men of one class and women of a higher class, such marriages being generally considered unnatural; — opposed to *anuloma.*

Pra-tin'co-la (prā-tĭŋ'kō-lä), *n.* [NL. See PRATINCOLE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Old World birds including the winchat, stonechat, and allied species.

prat'ing (prāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRATE. — **prat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

prat'l, prat'ld, prat'ler. Prattle, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

pratticke. † PRATIQUE.

prat'tik. † PRACTIC. [trick.]

prat'tis. Obs. pl. of PRAT, a

prat'tle-ment, *n.* Prattle. *Rare.*

prat'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRATTLE. — **prat'ting-ly,** *adv.*

parnel. = LONDON PRIDE a. *Obs.*

prat'tly (-lĭ), *a.* Full of prattle.

Pratt truss (prăt). See TRUSS, *n.*

prat'ty. Obs. or dial. var. of PRETTY. [PROA.]

pra'u (prä'ōō; prou). Var. of

praucen. † PRANCE.

prave (prāv), *a.* [L. *pravus.*] *Obs.* a Depraved. b Deleterious.

prave'ly, *adv.* Wickedly. *Obs.*

pravilege, *n.* [L. *privilegium,* fr. L. *pravus* bad, in imitation of *privilegium* (cf. PRIVILEGE).] An evil law. *Obs.*

prav'ous (prāv'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pravus.*] Wicked; prave. *Obs.*

praw. **prawe.** † PROA.

praw'leen, praw'lin, praw'ling. Vars. of PRALINE.

prawn, *v. i.* To fish for prawns.

prawnce. † PRANCE.

prawn'er, *n.* One who prawns.

prawn'y, *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, prawns.

Prax'e-an (prăk'sē-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Praxeas, who came to Rome from Asia Minor about the end of the 2d century, and thence went to Africa, and was a leader of the modalistic monarchians; hence, a modalistic monarchian. — **Prax'e-an,** *a.* — **Prax'e-an-ist,** *n.*

prax'is (prăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρᾶξις, fr. πράσσειν to do. Cf. PRACTICE.] **1.** Action; practice; specif.: **a** Exercise or practice of an art, science, or technical occupation; — opp. to *theory.* **b** Habit; custom; conduct; moral action. **2.** An example or form of exercise, or a collection of such examples, for practice, as in grammar; a means for practice or exercise; a practical example or model.

Prax-it'e-le'an (prăk-sĭt'ē-lē'ăn), *a.* [Gr. Πραξιτέλειος.] Of, pert. to, or in the style of, Praxiteles, a sculptor of the Second Attic school, renowned as the maker of independent statues, esp. of the female form. Cf. HERMES.

pray (prā), *v. t.;* PRAYED (prād); PRAY'ING. [ME. *preien,* OF. *preier,* F. *prier,* L. *precari,* fr. *prex, precis,* a prayer, a request; akin to Skr. *prach* to ask, AS. *frignan, frīnan, fricgan,* G. *fragen,* Goth. *fraihnan.* Cf. DEPRECATE, IMPRECATE, PRECARIOUS.] **1.** To entreat; implore. *Archaic.*

We *pray* you . . . be ye reconciled to God. 2 *Cor.* v. 20.

2. To ask or entreat to come; to invite. *Obs. Hoccleve.*

3. To ask earnestly for; to supplicate for; entreat; crave.

I know not how to *pray* your patience. *Shak.*

4. To effect, accomplish, put, or bring, by praying; as, to *pray* a soul out of purgatory. *Milman.*

Syn. — Entreat, beg, implore, invoke, beseech, petition.

pray, *v. i.* To make request with earnestness or zeal, as for something desired; to make entreaty or supplication; to offer prayer to a deity or divine being as a religious act; specif., to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

I pray, *or* now, by ellipsis, Pray, I beg; I request; I entreat you; — used in asking a question, making a request, introducing a petition, etc.; as, *Pray,* allow me to go. — **to p. in aid,** *or* **to p. aid,** *Eng. Law,* to claim or call in aid. See AID, 2.

pray'a (prī'ä), *n.* [Pg. *praia,* lit., shore, fr. L. *plaga* region.] An embanked drive or promenade along a shore or river bank, as in some places in India; an esplanade.

pray'er (prā'ēr), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

prayer (prâr), *n.* [ME. *preiere,* OF. *preiere,* F. *prière,* fr. LL. *precaria,* L. *precarius* got by prayer, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRAY, *v. i.*] **1.** Act or practice of praying; beseeching; earnest request or entreaty; petition; supplication.

2. Act of addressing supplication to a divinity or object of worship or veneration, esp. to God; the offering of adoration, confession, supplication, thanksgiving, etc., to the Supreme Being; as, public *prayer;* secret *prayer.*

3. The form of words used in praying; a formula of supplication; an expressed petition; esp., a supplication addressed to God; as, a written *prayer.*

4. Often in *pl.* A form of religious service or worship for public or common use, consisting largely of prayers; as, Morning or Evening *Prayer;* he never attended *prayers.*

5. That prayed for; specif., that part of a petition or memorial, as to a legislature, that specifies the thing desired.

Syn. — PRAYER, PETITION, SUIT, APPEAL. A PRAYER is an earnest entreaty or supplication addressed (esp.) to God, or to a person or body invested with power or authority; PETITION is often synonymous with *prayer;* the word also denotes a single clause of a prayer, or a formal request — in which (often) a number are associated — directed to some authority; a SUIT (as here compared) is a more or less humble or deferential petition, esp. to one in high station; an APPEAL is an earnest call, esp. for help or support. See BEG.

prayer in aid. *Eng. Law.* = AID PRAYER. — **p. of humble access.** = ACCESS, 7 **c.** — **P. of Manasses.** See OLD TESTAMENT.

prayer book. **1.** A book containing devotional prayers; specif. [*usually cap.*], the Book of Common Prayer.

2. *Naut.* A narrow piece of holystone used in the hand to scrub crevices in the deck. Cf. BIBLE, 8. *Slang.*

prayer'ful (prâr'fŏŏl), *a.* Given to prayer; devout; characterized by, or indicative of, prayer; devotional. — **prayer'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **prayer'ful-ness,** *n.*

prayer'less (prâr'lĕs), *a.* Not using prayer; without prayer. — **prayer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **prayer'less-ness,** *n.*

prayer meeting. A meeting or gathering for prayer to God, esp. one in which several or all offer prayer.

prayer stick. An inscribed or symbolic stick designed as a devotional offering.

prayer wheel. A wheel or drum inscribed with prayers which are deemed efficacious when the wheel turns. They are characteristic of Tibet and Mongolia.

pre- (prē-; prĕ-). Also, rarely, **præ-.** [L. *prae,* adv. & prep., before, akin to *pro,* and to E. *for,* prep.: cf. F. *pré-.* Cf. PRO-, PRIOR.] A prefix denoting *priority* (of time, place, or rank), occurring, esp. in verbs, in words from the Latin, and also freely combined with English words of Latin or other origin. *Pre-* is used: **1.** With adverbial or attributive force: **a** Denoting *priority of time,* in the sense of *before, previously* or *previous, fore-;* as in *prejudge,* to judge beforehand; *preënact; preavowal,* previous avowal; *preëxistence.* **b** Denoting *priority of place,* in the sense of *in front, anterior, fore-,* chiefly with adjectives and nouns in scientific terminology; as in *precerebral, preabdomen, preforceps.* **c** Denoting *priority of rank or degree,* in the sense of *greater, surpassing,* etc.; as in *preëminent, preponderate, preëxcellence;* — rarely an English formative. **d** Intensively, *very, exceedingly;* as, *prepotent. Rare.*

2. With prepositional force, entering into nouns in attributive constructions, or adjectives formed as if by parasynthesis on a preposition and noun, and denoting: *Prior to,* or *preceding, in time* or *place* (the person, place, or thing denoted or implied by the second element); as, *Pre*-Cambrian, *pre*-Victorian, *prevertebral, preoccipital; pre*-Islamic.

☞ The reference "See PRE-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *pre-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

preach (prēch), *v. i.;* PREACHED (prēcht); PREACH'ING. [ME. *prechen,* OF. *preechier, prechier,* F. *prêcher,* fr. L. *praedicare* to cry in public, to proclaim; *prae* before + *dicare* to make known, *dicere* to say. See DICTION; cf. PREDICATE, PREDICT.] **1.** To proclaim tidings; specif., to proclaim the gospel; to proclaim publicly on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

How shall they *preach,* except they be sent? *Rom.* x. 15.

From that time Jesus began to *preach. Matt.* iv. 17.

2. To give serious advice, esp. on morals or religion; to discourse in the manner of a preacher; — now usually with implication of officiousness or tediousness.

preach, *v. t.* **1.** To proclaim by public discourse; to utter in a sermon or a formal religious harangue.

That Cristes gospel truly wolde *preche.* *Chaucer.*

To *preach* good tidings unto the meek. *Is.* lxi. 1.

2. To inculcate in public discourse; to urge earnestly by public teaching; to advocate earnestly. *Ps.* xl. 9.

My master *preaches* patience to him. *Shak.*

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to *preach* a sermon.

4. To teach, instruct, or inform, by preaching. *Obs.*

5. To bring, put, affect, or effect, by preaching.

Preach me not out of my possessions. *Marlowe.*

to preach down, to decry, oppose, silence, repress, or humiliate, by preaching. — **to p. up,** to exalt, extol, or commend, by preaching; as, *to preach up* equality.

preach, *n.* [Cf. F. *prêche,* fr. *prêcher.* See PREACH, *v.*] Preaching; religious discourse. *Obs. or Colloq. Hooker.*

preach'er (prēch'ēr), *n.* [ME. *prechour,* OF. *preecheor,* F. *prêcheur,* L. *praedicator.*] One who preaches; specif.: **a** One who discourses publicly on religious subjects; one whose function is to preach sermons; a minister. **b** One who inculcates anything earnestly; an earnest exhorter. "No *preacher* is listened to but Time." *Swift.* **c** A preaching friar. *Obs.* **d** [*cap.*] The author of, or speaker in, the Book of Ecclesiastes; also, the book itself.

preach'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PREACH. Hence: *n.* Act or art of a preacher; also, a sermon; a public religious service. **preaching cross,** a cross, sometimes surmounting a pulpit, erected out of doors at a preaching place. — **p. friar.** See DOMINICAN, *n.* — **P. of Peter.** See APOCRYPHA, 2.

preach'ment (prēch'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *preechement.* Cf. PREDICAMENT.] A preaching, or that which is preached; a sermon; exhortation; esp., a tedious or unwelcome exhortation or discourse; a religious harangue; a homily. *Shak.*

pre'a-dam'ic (prē'ä-dăm'ĭk), *a.* Prior to Adam.

pre-ad'am-ite (prē-ăd'ăm-ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *préadamite.*] **1.** An inhabitant of the earth before Adam.

2. One who holds that men existed before Adam. *Obs.*

pre'ad-mis'sion (prē'ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Lit., previous admission; specif., *Engin.,* admission, as of steam, to the engine cylinder before the back stroke is completed, thus increasing the cushioning.

pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l), *n.* [LL. *praeambulum,* fr. L. *praeambulus* walking before, fr. *praeambulare* to walk before; *prae* before + *ambulare* to walk: cf. F. *préambule.* See AMBLE.] **1.** An introductory portion; an introduction or preface, as to a book, document, etc.; specif., the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law or is used for other explanatory purposes, as to recite facts knowledge of which is necessary to an understanding of the law, to define or limit the meanings of words used in the law, etc. It may explain ambiguity in the law, but cannot modify the meaning of what is plain and certain (Sussex Peerage Case, 11 *Cl. & F.* 143 (H. of L.)). It usually begins with "Whereas."

2. An introductory fact or circumstance; a preliminary; esp., one that gives indication of what is to follow; a presage.

Syn. — See PREFACE.

pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l; prĕ-ăm'b'l), *v. i.;* PRE'AM'BLED (-b'ld); PRE'AM'BLING. [L. *praeambulare* to walk before.] **1.** To walk or go before; to precede. *Obs. or R. H. Brooke.*

2. To make a preamble; to preface.

pre'am'ble, *v. t.* **1.** [See PREAMBLE, *v. i.*] To perambulate beforehand. *Rare.*

2. [From PREAMBLE, *n.*] **a** To deliver as, or state in, a preamble. *Rare.* **b** To make a preamble to; to preface.

tion of Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost" (Act IV. sc. ii. l. 58). It is doubtfully emended to *prenyful* in modern editions.

pray'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRAY. — **pray'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **praying carpet, mat,** *or* **rug.** = PRAYER CARPET, etc. — **p. cylinder, drum, jenny, machine,** *or* **wheel.** = PRAYER WHEEL. — **p. insect, locust,** *or* **mantis,** a mantis, esp. *Mantis religiosa.* — **p. scarf** *or* **shawl.** = TALLITH b.

pray'ing-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

prayise. † PRAISE. [therhood.]

P. R. B. Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

P. R. C *Abbr.* Post Romani conditam (L., after the building of Rome).

pre'ab-do'men, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre'a.-cu'mu-lat'ed (prē'ä-kū'mū-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.,* **pre-ac'cu-sa'tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

preace (prēs). Obs. or Scot. var. of PRESS. [l b.

pre-ac'e-tab'u-lar, *a.* See PRE-,

preach'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

preach'er-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [preacher.]

preach'er-ess, *n.* A female

preach'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

preach'er-ling, *n.* See -LING (dim. suff.).

preach'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

preach'i-fy (prēch'ĭ-fī), *v. i.* [*preach* + *-fy.*] To preach artificially or tediously; to preach; — usually contemptuous.

— **preach'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Both Colloq.*

preach'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

preach'ing-ly, *adv.* of *preaching,* p. pr.

preach'man, *n.* A preacher; — so called in contempt. *Obs.*

prea. ht. *Ref. Sp.*

preach'y (prēch'ĭ), *a.* Given to preaching or having a preaching style. *Colloq.*

pre'ac-quaint', *v. t.,* **pre'ac-quaint'ance.** *n.,* **pre'ac-quired',** *a.,* **pre-act',** *v. t.,* **pre-ac'tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-ac'u-ate, *v. t.* [L. *praeacuere.*] To sharpen to a point. *Obs.*

— **pre-ac'u-a'tion,** *n. Obs.*

pre-ad'am-it'ic (prē-ăd'ăm-ĭt'ĭk), **-it'i-cal,** *a.* Preadamite.

pre-ad'am-it-ism (-ăd'ăm-ĭt-ĭz'ĭm), *n.* Belief in the existence of preadamites.

pre-ad'ap ta'tion, *n.,* **pre'a-dust'ment,** *n.,* **pre'ad-min'istra'tion,** *n.,* **pre'ad-mit',** *v. t.,* **pre'ad-mon'ish,** *v. t.,* **pre-ad'mo-ni'tion** (prē-ăd'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.,* **pre-ad'ver-tise',** *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **pre'ad-vise',** *v. t.,* **pre'ad-vis'er,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-æs'ti-val, pre-ĕs'ti-val, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

preak. † PREEK. [RAPHY.]

pre'al-kal'ic, *a.* See PETROG-

pre-al'la-ble (prē-ăl'ä-b'l), *a.* [F. *préalable.*] Previous; preliminary. *Rare.* — **pre-al'la-bly,** *adv. Rare.*

pre'am'bl. Preamble. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-am'bu-la-ry (prē-ăm'bū-lā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *préambulaire.*] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a preamble; introductory; preliminary. *Rare.* "A *preambulary* tax." *Burke.*

pre-am'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *praeambulare.*] To preamble. — **pre-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

pre-am'bu-la-to-ry (prē-ăm'bū-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Going before; previous. *Obs. & R.*
2. Of the nature of a preamble; introductory; preliminary.

pre-ap'pre-hen'sion (prē-ăp'rē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* An apprehension or opinion formed before examination or knowledge; a preconceived notion; a foreboding.

pre'ar-range' (prē'ă-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange beforehand. — **pre'ar-range'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

pre'a-tax'ic (-ă-tăk'sĭk), *a. Med.* Occurring before ataxia; — applied to the early symptoms of locomotor ataxia.

pre-au'di-ence (prē-ô'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* Right to a prior hearing; specif., *Eng. Law*, precedence at the bar among lawyers.

pre-ax'i-al (prē-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* In front of any transverse axis; anterior; cephalic; esp., on the anterior (radial or tibial) side of the axis of a limb. — **pre-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

preb'end (prĕb'ĕnd), *n.* [F. *prébende* (cf. It. & Sp. *prebenda*), LL. *praebenda*, prop., things to be furnished, neut. pl. gerundive of L. *praebere* to hold forth, allow, contr. fr. *praehibere; prae* + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT; cf. PROVENDER.] **1.** Orig., a daily allowance at meals; hence, the stipend or maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church to a canon or member of a chapter thereof; also, the land or tithe from which the stipend comes, or the holding of it as a benefice.
2. A prebendary. *Rare.*

pre-ben'dal (prē-bĕn'dăl), *a.* Pert. to a prebend or prebendary; holding a prebend. — **prebendal stall**, a prebendary's stall in a cathedral; hence, a prebendary's benefice.

preb'en-da-ry (prĕb'ĕn-dā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *praebendarius.* See PREBEND.] **1.** A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church.
2. A prebendary's benefice or office; a prebend. *Obs.*

pre-bron'chi-al (prē-brŏŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Situated in front of the bronchus; — applied esp. to an air sac on either side of the esophagus of birds.

Pre-Cam'bri-an, *a. Geol.* Previous to the Cambrian; pertaining to or designating the entire period of geological history prior to the Cambrian, and to the rocks belonging to this time. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*, ARCHÆAN, PROTEROZOIC, ALGONKIAN, 2. — *n.* The Pre-Cambrian period or system.

pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *precarius* obtained by begging or prayer, depending on request or on the will of another, fr. *prex, precis*, prayer. See PRAYER, PRAY.] **1.** Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another; uncertain; as, *precarious* privileges. *Addison.*
2. Taken for granted; assumed; unfounded; uncertain; as, a *precarious* supposition or conclusion.
3. *Law.* Of the nature of a precarium.
4. Dependent on circumstances or unknown causes or conditions; open to failure; insecure; characterized by instability; uncertain; as, a *precarious* state of health; *precarious* fortunes. "Partial and *precarious* liberty." *Macaulay.*
5. Supplicant; begging; importunate. *Obs.*
Syn. — Unsettled, dubious, insecure, unstable. — PRECARIOUS, UNCERTAIN. PRECARIOUS is much stronger than UNCERTAIN; the word implies such dependence upon future contingencies as involves a high degree of insecurity or instability; as, "Whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is *precarious* is mistaken. . . . It is . . . perfectly safe" (*Cowper*); "I feel seriously uneasy about her health, which seems very *precarious*" (*Byron*); "a *precarious* subsistence" (*Shelley*); "this *precarious* tenure of fame" (*Stevenson*). The use of *precarious* as a mere synonym for *dangerous* or *hazardous* is contrary to good usage.
— **pre-ca'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ca'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre-ca'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [L.] **1.** *Roman Law.* Anything granted or lent to be returned or redelivered at the will of the grantor; hence, *Civil Law*, a contract making a loan or grant upon such terms, or the tenure by which it is held; a tenancy at will.
2. *Medieval European Feudal Law.* Any of various estates or tenures that grew out of the original precarium characterized by more or less uncertainty or limitation of the duration and arduousness of the conditions of tenure. From the precarium was later developed the benefice.

pre-ca'tion (prē-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *precatio.*] Act of praying; supplication; entreaty. *Obs. or R.* *Cotton.*

prec'a-tive (prĕk'ä-tĭv), *a.* [L. *precativus*, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRECARIOUS.] Precatory; beseeching; as, a *precative* word. — **prec'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

prec'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *precatorius.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressive of, entreaty; supplicatory; as, a *precatory* benediction or word.
precatory words, *Law*, words of recommendation, request, entreaty, wish, or expectation, employed in wills, as distinguished from *express directions.* Such words will generally create a trust, esp. when addressed to a trustee.

pre-cau'tion (prē-kô'shŭn), *n.* [F. *précaution*, L. *praecautio*, fr. *praecavere, praecautum*, to guard against beforehand; *prae* before + *cavere* to be on one's guard. See PRE-; CAUTION.] **1.** Previous caution or care; caution previously employed; as, his life was saved by *precaution.*
They [ancient philosophers] treasured up their supposed discoveries with miserable *precaution.* *J. H. Newman.*
2. A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success; a precautionary act; as, to take *precautions* against accident.
3. A caution or caveat given previously. *Obs. & R.*

pre-cau'tion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *précautionner.*] **1.** To forewarn.
2. To guard (against).
3. To say beforehand as a cautiou.
4. To take precaution against; to guard against. *Obs. & R.*

pre-cau'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a precaution; advising, suggesting, or using caution beforehand; as, *precautionary* signals.

pre-cau'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Using precaution; precautionary. — **pre-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

pre-cede' (prē-sēd'), *v. t.;* -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING (-sēd'ĭng). [F. *précéder*, L. *praecedere, praecessum; prae* before + *cedere* to go, be in motion. See PRE-; CEDE.] **1.** To go before in quality or degree; to exceed; surpass. *Obs.*
2. To go before in rank, dignity, importance, or the like; to take precedence of.
3. To be, go, or come before in arrangement; to be, go, or move before or in front of.
4. To go before in order of time; to occur first with relation to anything. "Harm *precedes* not sin." *Milton.*
5. To cause to be preceded; to preface; to introduce: — used with *by* or *with* before the instrumental object. *Rare.*
It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration. *Kent.*

pre-cede', *v. i.* To go or come before; to have precedence.

pre-ced'ence (prē-sēd'ĕns) } *n.* [See PRECEDENT, *a.*] **1.** =
pre-ced'en-cy (-sēd'ĕn-sĭ) } PRECEDENT, *n.*, 1, 2, 3, 4. *Obs.*
2. Act or state of preceding, or going before, in order of time; priority; as, one event has *precedence* of another.
3. Act or state of going or being before in rank or dignity, or the place of honor; right to a more honorable place; superior rank; specif., ceremonial priority or order; as, barons have *precedence* of commoners.
Which of them [the different desires] has the *precedency* in determining the will to the next action? *Locke.*
Syn. — See PRIORITY.

pre-ced'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [F. *précédent*, L. *praecedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praecedere.* See PRECEDE.] Going before; anterior; preceding; antecedent; as, *precedent* services. *Now Rare.* "A *precedent* injury." *Bacon.*
Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.
precedent condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2.

prec'e-dent (prĕs'ē-dĕnt), *n.* [F. *précédent.* See PRECEDENT, *a.*] **1.** *Obs.* A thing or person that precedes; specif.: **a** Something that has just been mentioned; — chiefly in *pl.* **b** Something that happens before; a preceding circumstance or condition; an antecedent. **c** A forerunner. **d** A rough draft of a writing; an original. *Shak.* **e** A prognostic; a token; a sign.
2. Something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind; an authoritative example.
Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*
3. Specif.: *Law.* A judicial decision, or a form of proceeding, or course of action, that serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; an authority to be followed in courts of justice.
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A record of an act or acts that may serve as a guide or rule. **b** A model of conduct; a pattern. **c** An example; instance; specimen.
Syn. — Example, antecedent.

prec'e-dent (prĕs'ē-dĕnt), *v. t.;* -DENT-ED; -DENT-ING. To furnish with, or support or justify by, a precedent.

prec'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having a precedent; supported, justified, or sanctioned by a previous example of a like kind.

prec'e-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or constituting, a precedent; having force as an example for imitation; as, *precedential* transactions.
2. Having precedence; preliminary.
3. Of or pertaining to social precedence.

pre-ced'ing (prē-sēd'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That precedes; going before, as in order, rank, time, or place; foregoing.
2. Specif.: *Astron.* In the direction toward which stars appear to travel, by diurnal motion. See 2d FOLLOWING, 3.
Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.

pre-cent' (prē-sĕnt'), *v. i. & t.;* -CENT'ED; -CENT'ING. To act as precentor; to lead in singing.

pre-cen'tor (-sĕn'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praecentor*, fr. *praecinere* to sing before; *prae* before + *canere* to sing. See CHANT.] A leader of the singing of a choir or congregation; a directing singer. Specif.: **a** The leader of the choir in a cathedral. In the English cathedrals of the Old Foundation the precentor is a member of the chapter who ranks next to the dean, and whose duties with regard to the singing are usually performed by a deputy called the *succentor.* In the cathedrals of the New Foundation he is one of the minor canons, or a chaplain, and performs the duties in person. **b** The leader of the congregational singing in churches which have no choir, and esp. in those in which there is no instrumental accompaniment to the singing.

pre'cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *praeceptum*, fr. *praecipere* to take beforehand, instruct, teach; *prae* before + *capere* take: cf. F. *précepte*, OF. *prece(p)t.* See PRE-; CAPACIOUS.]
1. An authoritative command; order; mandate. *Obs.*
2. Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as a rule of action or conduct; esp., a command respecting moral conduct; an injunction; also, a working rule or direction.
No arts are without their *precepts.* *Dryden.*
3. *Law.* A command or order issued to another to do a thing and serving as his authority to act; as: **a** *Feudal Law.* The direction or command of a superior to an agent or official to admit a tenant to occupancy; as, the *precept* of sasine in Scots law. **b** *Practice.* An order, warrant, or writ issued pursuant to law to an administrative officer; usually, any command in the nature of process.
Syn. — Commandment, injunction, mandate, law, rule, direction, principle, maxim. See DOCTRINE.
Precepts of Noah, *Eccl.*, seven precepts alleged in the Talmud to have been given by God to Noah's sons: (1) Obey those in authority. (2) Shun idolatry. (3) Avoid blasphemy and perjury. (4) Avoid unnatural vice. (5) Shed no blood. (6) Avoid theft. (7) Do not eat parts of living animals. They are sometimes given in a different form.

pre-cep'tion (prē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeceptio.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A preconception; presumption. **b** Precept.
2. Instruction by a preceptor. *Rare.*
3. *Rom. Law.* The taking of a thing given as a legacy before the distribution of the estate of the testator.

pre-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praeceptivus.*] Containing or giving precepts; of the nature of a precept; mandatory; didactic; instructive; as *preceptive* parts of the Bible.

pre-cep'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L. *praeceptor*, fr. *praecipere* to teach: cf. F. *précepteur.* See PRECEPT.] **1.** One who gives commands, or makes rules; specif., the master or principal of a school; a teacher; an instructor.
2. The head of a preceptory of Knights Templars. *Scott.*

pre-cep'tor-ate (-ăt), *n.* The office of preceptor.

pre-cep'to-ry (prē-sĕp'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *praeceptoria* an estate assigned to a preceptor, fr. L. *praeceptor* a commander, ruler, teacher, in LL., procurator, administrator among the Knights Templars. See PRECEPTOR.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple of the order in London; hence, the manor or estate supporting one, or the buildings appertaining to it; a commandery. See COMMANDERY, *n.*, 2 a.

pre-cep'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female preceptor.

pre'ces (prē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., prayers, pl. of *prex* prayer. See PRAY, *v. i.*] *Eccl.* In liturgical worship, short petitions said in alternation by the minister and congregation.

pre-cess' (prē-sĕs'), *v. i.;* -CESSED'; (-sĕst'); -CESS'ING. [Back formation from PRECESSION.] To progress with a movement of precession.
This . . . will cause the axis to *precess* about the tangent. *Nature.*

pre-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecedere, praecessum*, to go before: cf. F. *précession.* See PRECEDE.] **1.** Act of going forward; procession; — apparently an error. *Obs.* "Pasquil's *Precession.*" *Breton.*
2. Act of preceding; precedence.
3. The precession of the equinoxes (see below); hence, a movement, as of a gyrating body, resembling this.
4. *Phon.* Advancement of the place of articulation of a vowel, with narrowing.
precession of the equinoxes, *Astron.*, a slow change in direction of the earth's axis, and consequent westward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, caused by the action of sun, moon, and planets upon the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, in connection with its diurnal rotation; — so called because either equinox, owing to its westerly motion, comes to the meridian sooner each day than the point it would have occupied if there were no motion of precession, and thus *precedes* that point continually with reference to the time of transit. The change is at the rate of about 50″ annually; hence, a complete revolution is accomplished in a cycle of nearly 26,000 years, called the **Platonic year**, or **great year**, at the end of which the equinoctial points have about the same position among the stars as at its beginning.

pre-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to precession.

‖ **pré'cieuse'** (prā'syûz'), *a. fem.; pl.* -CIEUSES (*F.* -syûz'). [F., fem. of *précieux* precious. See PRECIOUS.] Over precise; excessively nice. — *n.* An affected woman of polite society, esp. one of the literary women of the French salons of the 17th century. See PRECIOSITY, 2.

pre'cinct (prē'sĭŋkt; *formerly accented* pre-cinct', *as in Shakespeare & Milton*), *n.* [LL. *praecinctum*, fr. L. *praecingere, praecinctum*, to gird about, encompass; *prae* + *cingere* to gird, surround. See PRE-; CINCTURE.] **1.** The inclosure bounded by the walls or other limits of a building or place or by an imaginary line around it; as, the *precincts* of a church; esp., *pl.*, the region immediately surrounding a place; environs. "The *precincts* of light." *Milton.*
2. Specif.: The inviolable spaces within the grith, mund, or peace of a house, borough, or the like, in the customary law of the Anglo-Saxons and some other Teutons.
3. A surrounding or inclosing line or surface; a boundary.
4. A district within certain boundaries, esp. one set out

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pre-am'bu-lar (prē-ăm'bū-lăr), *a.* = PREAMBULARY. [*Obs.*]
pre-am'bu-lous, *a.* Preambular.
preamynence. ✝ PREEMINENCE.
pre-a'nal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre'a-naph'o-ral, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'an-nounce', *v. t.*, **pre'an-nounce'ment**, *n.*, **pre'an-nounc'er**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-an'te-pe'nult, -**pe-nul'ti-mate**, *a.* See PRE-, 2. [1 a.]
pre'an-tic'i-pate, *v. t.* See PRE-,
pre'an-tiq'ui-ty, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'a-or'tic (prē'ā-ôr'tĭk), *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-ap'per-cep'tion, *n.*, **pre'ap-point'**, *v. t.*, **pre'ap-point'ment**, *n.*, **pre-ap'ti-tude**, *n.*, **pre-arm'**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'ar-tic'u-late, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-Ar'yan, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
preas. ✝ PRESS.
pre'as-pec'tion, *n.* Previous view or knowledge. *Obs.*
pre'as-signed', *a.*, **pre'as-sume'**, *v. t.*, **pre'as-sur'ance**, *n.*, **pre'as-sure'**, *v. t.*, **pre'at-tach'ment**, *n.*, **pre'at-tune'**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preaty. ✝ PRETTY.
pre-au'di-to-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre'a-ver', *v. t.*, **pre'a-vow'al**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. [dary.]
preb. *Abbr.* Prebend; preben-
pre-bas'al (prē-bās'ăl), *a.*, **pre-bas'i-lar**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
preb'en-da-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
preb'end-er, *n.* [Cf. F. *prébendier.*] A prebendary. *Obs.*
preb'end-ship, *n.* Also **preb'end-ry**. A prebendaryship. *Obs.*
pre-bod'ing (prē-bōd'ĭng), *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-bra'chi-al, *a.*, **pre-bran'chi-al**, *a.*, **pre-buc'cal**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b. [centor.]
prec. *Abbr.* Preceding; pre-
pre-cal'cic, *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-cal'cu-la-ble, *a.*, **pre-cal'cu-late**, *v. t.*, **pre-cal'cu-la'tion**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-can'cer-ous, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'cant (prē'kănt; prĕk'ănt), *n.* [L. *precans, -antis*, p. pr. praying.] One who prays. *Rare.*
pre'can-ta'tion (prē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecantare* to foretell, to enchant; cf. L. *praecantatio* enchantment.] A prophesying. *Rare.*
Pre-Car'bon-if'er-ous, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-car'di-ac, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-ca'ri-a, *n., pl.* of PRECARIUM.
prec'a-ry (prĕk'ä-rĭ), *n. Law.* a = PRECARIUM. *Obs.* b A render of boon work (see 1st BOON, 3).
pre-cast', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
prec'a-tiv. Precative. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-can'dal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre'cau-sa'tion (prē'kô-zā'shŭn), *n.* Previous causation; foreordination. [tionary.]
pre-cau'tion-al, *a.* Precau-
pre-ca'va (prē-kā'vä), *n.* [NL.] The superior or anterior vena cava. — **pre-ca'val** (-văl), *a.*
prece. ✝ PRESS.
pre'ce-da'ne-ous (prē'sē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Preceding. *Obs.*
precedent. ✝ PRESIDENT.
prec'e-den'ta-ble (prĕs'ē-dĕn'tä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
prec'e-den'ta-ry (-tä-rĭ), *a.* Constituting a precedent.
prec'e-dent-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pre-ced'ent-ly (prē-sēd'ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* of PRECEDENT.
pre-ced'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that precedes. *Rare.*
pre-ceese', **pre-ceese'ly** (prē-sēs'; -lĭ), etc. Scot. vars. of PRECISE, etc.
pre-cel', *v. t. & i.* [L. *praecellere.*] To surpass: excel. *Obs.*
pre-cel'lence, pre-cel'len-cy, *n.* [L. *praecellentia.*] Excellence; preëminence. *Obs.*
pre-cel'lent, *a.* [L. *praecellens*, p. pr.] Excellent. *Obs.*
prece'ly. ✝ PRESSLY.
precens. ✝ PRESENCE.
pre'-Cen-ten'ri-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'cen-to'ri-al (prē'sĕn-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Pert. to a precentor.
pre-cen'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-cen'to-ry (prē-sĕn'tō-rĭ), *n.* The residence of a precentor of an English cathedral of the Old Foundation.
pre-cen'tral (-trăl), *a. Anat.* & *Zoöl.* **a** Situated in front of the central fissure of the brain. **b** Of or pertaining to a precentrum.
pre-cen'tress (-trĕs), **pre-cen'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [LL. *praecentrix.*] Female precentor.
pre-cen'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In certain of the lower vertebrates, a distinct anterior portion of the centrum of a vertebra, commonly bearing the neural and hæmal arches; opposed to *postcentrum.*
precep. ✝ PRECEPT.
precepe. ✝ PRÆCIPE.
pre'cept, *v. t.* To teach as a precept, or by precepts.
pre-cep'tial (prē-sĕp'shăl), *a.* Preceptive. *Obs.*
pre-cep'tiv. Preceptive. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-cep'tive-ly, *adv.* of PRECEPTIVE.
pre-cep'to-ral (prē-sĕp'tō-răl), **pre'cep-to'ri-al** (prē'sĕp-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to a preceptor. — **pre'cep-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*
pre-cep'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-cep'to-ry (prē-sĕp'tō-rĭ), *a.* Preceptive.
pre-cep'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or conveying, precepts. — **pre-cep'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*
pre-cer'e-bel'lar (prē-sĕr'ē-bĕl'ăr), **pre-cer'e-bral**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
precess. ✝ PRESES.
pre-cess' (prē-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *praecedere, praecessum*, to go before.] That which precedes; a literary work to which a sequel has been written; — a suggested correlative of *sequel.*
pre-ces'sor, *n.* [L. *praecessor*: cf. OF. *precesseur.*] A predecessor. *Obs.*
preche. ✝ PREACH.
pre'-Chi-nese', *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-chlo'ric (prē-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-chor'dal (-kôr'dăl), *a. Embryol.* Anterior to the notochord; — used specif. of the trabeculæ of a developing cranium.
prechour. ✝ PREACHER.
pre-Chris'tian, *a.*, **pre-Chris'ti-an'ic**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
Precht, Frau (frou prĕkt). = PERCHTA.
pre'ci-a'tion (prē'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pretium* price. Cf. APPRECIATION.] The determination of price. [To cut off. *Obs.*]
pre-cide', *v. t.* [L. *praecidere.*]
‖ **pré'cieuse' ri-di'cule'** (prā'-syûz' rē-dē'kül'). [F.] Ridiculous précieuse; — from the title of Molière's play, "Les Précieuses ridicules" (1659), satirizing the précieuses of his time.

for governmental purposes; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division, as, variously: a district for which a high or petty constable is appointed (*Eng.*); a division of a city or town, as for police control; or, *U. S.*, a subdivision of a ward or county for election purposes, etc.

pre·cinc′tion (prē-sĭŋk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecinctio*, lit., a girdling.] *Rom. Antiq.* A broad landing place circling a theater or an *amphitheater* between two tiers of seats.

pre′ci·os′i·ty (prĕsh′ĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *préciosité*, OF. also *precieuseté*.] **1.** Preciousness; something precious. *Obs. or R.*

2. Fastidious refinement, esp. in language; specif., the affected purism and sententiousness characteristic of the French précieuses of the 17th century.

He had the fastidiousness, the *preciosity*, the love of archaisms, of your true decadent. *L. Douglas.*

pre′cious (prĕsh′ŭs), *a.* [OF. *precios*, F. *précieux*, L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium* price, worth, value. See PRICE.] **1.** Of great price or value; costly; as, a *precious* stone.

2. Of great value or worth in an immaterial way, as morally or spiritually; very valuable; highly esteemed; dear; beloved; as, *precious* recollections.

She [wisdom] is more *precious* than rubies. *Prov.* iii. 15.

Also used, *Colloq.*, ironically; as, a *precious* rascal.

3. Particular; fastidious; overnice; overrefined. Cf. PRÉCIEUSE, PRECIOSITY, 2.

Elaborate embroidery of *precious* language. *Saintsbury.*

Lest that *precious* folk be with me wroth. *Chaucer*

4. Egregious; arrant; complete; perfect; — an intensive; as, a *precious* funk; a *precious* fool. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See VALUABLE.

precious coral, the red coral (*Corallium nobile*). — **p. metals**, the uncommon and highly valuable metals, esp. gold and silver. — **p. stone**, a stone of high commercial value on account of its beauty, rarity, etc.; a gem; a jewel; also, a superior variety of a mineral as distinguished from inferior varieties; as, *precious* opal (see OPAL, 1).

The *stones* accounted *precious* are the diamond, ruby, pearl, sapphire, emerald, Oriental cat's-eye, opal, turquoise, alexandrite, and spinel. *W. R. Cattelle.*

In strict commercial sense, the term *precious stones* includes only diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, although sometimes applied to alexandrites, cat's-eye, and other fancy stones, which, however, are generally designated as semiprecious stones. *Digest Decisions Treas. Dept. (U. S.)*

pre′cious, *adv.* **1.** = PRECIOUSLY. *Obs.*

2. Extremely; very; — an intensive. *Colloq.*

Precious little they cared for the imperial diet. *John Fiske.*

prec′i·pice (prĕs′ĭ-pĭs), *n.* [F. *précipice*, L. *praecipitium*, fr. *praeceps*, *-cipitis*, headlong; *prae* + *caput*, *-pitis*, head. See PRE-; CHIEF.] **1.** A sudden or headlong fall. *Obs.*

2. A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place, as the face of a cliff; an abrupt declivity; a cliff.

Where wealth like fruit on *precipices* grew. *Dryden.*

3. Edge or brink (of a cliff). *Obs. & R.*

pre·cip′i·tance (prē-sĭp′ĭ-tăns) } *n.; pl.* -TANCES (-tăn-sĕz),
pre·cip′i·tan·cy (-sĭp′ĭ-tăn-sĭ) } -CIES (-sĭz). [From PRECIPITANT.] Quality or state of being precipitant, or precipitate; headlong fall, speed, or hurry; great haste; excessive or rash haste, as in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose; precipitation; rashness; as, the *precipitancy* of youth. "*Precipitance* of judgment." *I. Watts.*

pre·cip′i·tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *praecipitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *praecipitare*: cf. F. *précipitant*. See PRECIPITATE.] **1.** Falling or rushing headlong; rushing swiftly, violently, or recklessly; moving precipitately; falling or descending perpendicularly or nearly so.

They leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *J. Philips.*

2. Unexpectedly, rashly, or foolishly brought on or hastened; very sudden or unexpected; abrupt; hasty; rash; headstrong. "*Precipitant* rebellion." *Eikon Basilike.*

Such *precipitant* tumultuous wrath. *J. Beaumont.*

pre·cip′i·tant, *n. Chem.* Anything which causes the formation of a precipitate. Also fig.

pre·cip′i·tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *praecipitatus*, p. p. of *praecipitare* to precipitate, fr. *praeceps* headlong. See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Acting with unwise haste; overhasty; rash; headstrong; as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war.

2. Done without, or exhibiting the lack of, due deliberation or care; hurried; said or done prematurely; as, a *precipitate* measure. "Our too *precipitate* course." *Landor.*

3. Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent; headlong; moving or moved with extreme speed or haste.

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior.*

4. Very steep; precipitous. *Obs.*

5. Done, happening, passing, ending, etc., very quickly; extremely sudden or abrupt; as, a *precipitate* illness.

Syn. — See PRECIPITOUS.

pre·cip′i·tate (-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [See PRECIPITATE, *a.*] **1.** To throw headlong; to cast or hurl down, as from a precipice or height.

2. Fig.: To cast down; overthrow; destroy; disorder. *Obs.*

3. To cause to move, act, proceed, etc., very rapidly; to urge or press on with eager haste or violence; to hurry; to cause to happen, or come to a crisis, suddenly, unexpectedly, or too soon; to hasten the occurrence of; as, to *precipitate* a journey, or a conflict.

Back to his sight *precipitates* her steps. *Glover.*

4. *Chem.* To separate as a precipitate; as, water *precipitates* camphor from its alcoholic solution.

5. *Physics & Meteor.* To condense and so cause to fall as rain, etc.; as, vapor *precipitated* by cold.

6. To condense; specif., *Spiritualism*, to materialize.

pre·cip′i·tate (prē-sĭp′ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* **1.** To dash, fall, or plunge, headlong; to fall or descend steeply or suddenly. *Rare.* *Shak.*

2. To rush headlong or very hurriedly; to move, act, etc., very quickly or hastily or rashly; to hasten unduly. *Rare.*

3. *Chem.* To separate from a solution as a precipitate.

4. *Physics & Meteor.* To condense, as a vapor.

pre·cip′i·tate (-tāt), *n.* [NL. *praecipitatum.*] *Chem.* A substance separated from a solution in a concrete state in consequence of some chemical or physical change, as by the action of a reagent, of heat, etc., usually a solid, separated in an amorphous, or minutely crystalline form. The precipitate may fall to the bottom (whence the name), may be diffused through the solution, or may float at or near the top.

pre·cip′i·ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecipitatio*, or F. *précipitation.*] Act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated; that which is precipitated; specif.: **a** Act of hurling or casting down; a falling headlong; a being hurled or thrown down; headlong fall. **b** Precipitousness. *Rare.* **c** Perpendicular descent. *Obs. & R.* **d** A moving, flowing, or rushing downward or onward with violence and rapidity; headlong rush.

The hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning . . . towards the sea. *Woodward.*

e Quick and hurried action; great hurry; undue, unwise, or rash haste; impetuosity. "The *precipitation* of inexperience." *Rambler.* **f** The causing to happen hastily, suddenly, or unexpectedly; hastening; acceleration. **g** *Chem.* Act or process of precipitating from a solution; also, a precipitate. **h** *Meteor.* A deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow; also, the quantity of water deposited. Deposits of dew, fog, and frost are not regarded by the United States Weather Bureau as *precipitation.* Sleet and snow are melted. **i** *Spiritualism.* Materialization.

pre·cip′i·ta′tor (prē-sĭp′ĭ-tā′tĕr), *n.* [Cf. L. *praecipitator* an overthrower.] One that precipitates; specif.: **a** One that precipitates some act or event; a hastener. **b** *Chem. & Physics.* A precipitant; specif., an apparatus for causing precipitation.

pre·cip′i·tin (-tĭn), *n.* [See PRECIPITATE; -IN.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances developed in blood serum, capable of precipitating bacteria, various protein substances, etc. If a foreign serum is injected into an animal a precipitin is developed which reacts only with blood serum of the kind injected. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

pre·cip′i·tous (-tŭs), *a.* [OF. *precipiteux.* See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Hasty; rash; sudden; precipitate. *Rare. Mrs. Browning.*

2. Dashing or rushing headlong; violently hurrying or hurried; precipitate. *Rare.*

3. Steep like, or of the nature of, a precipice; consisting of, or characterized by, precipices; as, a *precipitous* cliff.

4. Falling very quickly; very rapid.

Syn. — PRECIPITOUS, PRECIPITATE. PRECIPITOUS, in ordinary usage, denotes a physical quality only (see ABRUPT); as, a *precipitous* descent; PRECIPITATE applies to impulses or actions, which it characterizes as headlong, overhasty, or rash.

A granite basin, with steep and *precipitous* sides. *G. Borrow.*

A *precipitate* return to the house. *T. L. Peacock.*

— **pre·cip′i·tous·ly**, *adv.* — **pre·cip′i·tous·ness**, *n.*

‖ **pré′cis′** (prā′sē′; prā′sē), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. See PRECISE.] **1.** A concise statement; abstract; summary.

2. Act or practice of writing such statements. *Rare.*

pre·cise′ (prē-sīs′), *a.* [F. *précis*, fr. L. *praecisus* cut off, brief, concise, p. p. of *praecidere* to cut off in front, to cut off; *prae* before + *caedere* to cut. Cf. CONCISE.] **1.** Having determinate limitations; exactly or sharply defined or stated; definite; exact; not vague or equivocal; distinct; as, *precise* rules of morality; a *precise* voice.

The law in this point is not *precise.* *Bacon.*

2. Strictly adhering or conforming to rule or usage; very nice or exact; punctilious; scrupulous; nice; ceremonious; sometimes, overnice; very strict, esp. as to religious observance; formerly, puritanical.

He was ever *precise* in promise keeping. *Shak.*

3. Exact in statement, distinction, identification, or the like; minutely exact; as, a *precise* definition; the *precise* moment of departure.

Syn. — Accurate, punctilious, particular. See CORRECT, *a.*

pre·cise′ (prē-sīs′), *v. t.;* -CISED′ (-sīst′); -CIS′ING (-sīs′ĭng). [Cf. F. *préciser.*] To make precise; to state, define, or determine exactly or strictly; to particularize. *Rare.*

pre·cise′ly, *adv.* In a precise manner.

pre·cise′ness, *n.* Quality of being precise.

Syn. — See PRECISION.

pre·ci′sian (prē-sĭz′zhăn), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact in observing rules or forms; a very punctilious person, esp. in religious observance; a formalist; — formerly applied to the English Puritans. — **pre·ci′sian**, *a.*

pre·ci′sian·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being a precisian; practice or behavior of a precisian.

pre·ci′sion (-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *précision*, L. *praecisio* a cutting off. See PRECISE.] **1.** Quality or state of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; definiteness; also, *Obs.*, an instance of this; a nicety.

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions. *Locke.*

2. A cutting off or short; separation; reservation. *Obs.*

3. A precise or exact definition. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — PRECISION, PRECISENESS. PRECISION is commonly used in a good sense (see CORRECT, *a.*); as, *precision* of thought or expression, *precision* in military evolutions. PRECISENESS is often used disparagingly, with the connotation of primness or excessive punctilio; as, "Savoring of Puritanism and overstrict *preciseness*" (*Prynne*). See NICE, NEAT.

pre·ci′sion·ist (prē-sĭzh′ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who professes, practices, or lays great stress upon, precision, as in language or ritual; a purist.

pre·ci′sive (-sī′sĭv), *a.* **1.** Cutting off; separating; as, *precisive* censure; *precisive* abstraction. *I. Watts.*

2. Marked by precision or exactness.

pre·clude′ (prē-klōōd′; 243), *v. t.;* PRE-CLUD′ED (-klōōd′ĕd); PRE-CLUD′ING (-klōōd′ĭng). [L. *praecludere*, *praeclusum*; *prae* before + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v.*] **1.** To put a barrier before; to close; to shut up; to shut out; to hinder; stop; impede; to close beforehand.

Valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins. *E. Darwin.*

2. To shut out or obviate by anticipation; to prevent or hinder by necessary consequence or implication; to deter action of, access to, enjoyment of, etc.; to render ineffectual.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections. *Bentley.*

Syn. — See PREVENT.

pre·clu′sion (prē-klōō′zhŭn; 243), *n.* [L. *praeclusio.* See PRECLUDE.] Act of precluding, or state of being precluded; a shutting out; prevention by anticipation.

pre·clu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Shutting out; precluding, or tending to preclude; preventive. — **pre·clu′sive·ly**, *adv.*

pre·co′cial (prē-kō′shăl), *a.* [See PRÆCOCES.] *Zoöl.* Designating birds whose young are covered with down and are able to run about when newly hatched; — opposed to *altricial.* Cf. PRÆCOCES.

pre·co′cious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *praecox*, *-ocis*, fr. *praecoquere* to cook or ripen beforehand; *prae* before + *coquere* to cook. See 1st COOK; cf. APRICOT.] **1.** Flowering or fruiting early or before the usual time; early or prematurely ripe or developed; — said of plants, etc. *Rare.*

2. Developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; of persons, exceeding what is to be expected of one's years; forward; of, pert. to, or indicative of, premature development; too forward; — used esp. of mental forwardness; as, a *precocious* child; *precocious* talents.

Syn. — See PREMATURE.

— **pre·co′cious·ly**, *adv.* — **pre·co′cious·ness**, *n.*

pre·coc′i·ty (prē-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *précocité.*] Quality or state of being precocious; as: **a** Of plants, early flowering or ripeness; untimely ripeness. **b** Premature development, esp. of the mental powers; forwardness; also, something embodying this, as a precocious child.

pre′cog·ni′tion (prē′kŏg-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecognitio*, fr. *praecognoscere* to foreknow: cf. OF. *precognition.* See PRE-; COGNITION.] **1.** Previous cognition; foreknowledge.

2. *Scots Law.* An ex-parte preliminary examination, esp. in a criminal case; also, the evidence so taken.

pre′-Co·lum′bi·an, *a.* Preceding, or belonging to the time before, the discovery of America by Columbus.

pre′com·pose′ (prē′kŏm-pōz′), *v. t.;* -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). To compose beforehand.

pre′con·ceit′ (-kŏn-sēt′), *n.* A preconception. *Hooker.*

pre′con·ceive′ (-sēv′), *v. t.;* -CEIVED′ (-sēvd′); -CEIV′ING (-sēv′ĭng). To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.

pre′con·cep′tion (-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* Act of preconceiving; a conception or opinion previously formed.

pre′con·cert′ (-sûrt′), *v. t.;* -CERT′ED; -CERT′ING. To concert or arrange beforehand; to settle by prior agreement.

pre·con′cert (prē-kŏn′sĕrt), *n.* Something concerted or arranged beforehand; a previous agreement or arrangement.

pre′con·cert′ed (prē′kŏn-sûr′tĕd), *a.* Previously arranged. — **pre′con·cert′ed·ly**, *adv.* — **pre′con·cert′ed·ness**, *n.*

pre′con·cer′tion (-sûr′shŭn), *n.* Act of preconcerting; preconcert. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

pre′co·ni·za′tion (prē′kŏ-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *praeconizatio*, fr. *praeconizare* to proclaim, fr. L. *praeco*, *-onis*, a crier, a herald: cf. F. *préconisation.*] **1.** A publishing by proclamation; a public proclamation. *Bp. Hall.*

2. *R. C. Ch.* A formal approbation by the Pope of a person nominated to an ecclesiastical dignity.

pre′co·nize (prē′kŏ-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [LL. *praeconizare*: cf. F. *préconiser.*] **1.** To proclaim publicly; to publish; also, to commend publicly; to cry up.

2. To summon publicly or by name.

3. *R. C. Ch.* Of the Pope, to approve by preconization.

pre′con·sign′ (-kŏn-sīn′), *v. t.;* -SIGNED′ (-sīnd′); -SIGN′ING. To consign beforehand. **a** To signify or symbolize beforehand. *Obs.* **b** To make a previous consignment of.

pre′con·tract′ (prē′kŏn-trăkt′), *v. t. & i.;* -TRACT′ED; -TRACT′ING. To contract, engage, or stipulate previously.

pre·con′tract (prē-kŏn′trăkt; *formerly also* prē′kŏn-trăkt′, *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* A contract preceding another; esp., *Law*, an informal agreement of marriage made per verba de præsenti. In European law this generally constituted a valid marriage until the Council of Trent declared such contracts illegal; and formerly in English law it gave to either party a right to sue for celebration and rendered void a subsequent marriage celebrated in violation of it.

pre·cor′a·coid (prē-kŏr′ā-koid), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to or designating an anterior and ventral bony or cartilaginous element of the shoulder girdle in front of the coracoid proper. It occurs in many amphibians and reptiles, being often represented in the latter by a process of the coracoid. The clavicle is often closely united with it or replaces it. **b** Sometimes, the mesocoracoid of a fish. — **pre·cor′a·coid**, *n.*

pre·cor′di·al (-kôr′dĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *précordial.*] *Anat.*

pre·cinct′ (prē-sĭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *praecinctus.*] Girt about. *Rare.*

pre·cinc′tive (-sĭŋk′tĭv), *a. Zoögeog.* Confined to an area specifically under discussion.

preciose. † PRECIOUS.

preciousched, *n.* [*precious* + *-hed* = *-head.*] Preciousness. *Obs.*

pre′cious·ly, *adv.* of PRECIOUS.

pre′cious·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

preciousstee. † PRECIOSITY.

prec′i·pe, *n.* [L. *praeceps*, *praecipis* and *-cipitis.*] A precipice. *Obs.*

prec′i·pe (prĕs′ĭ-pē; prē′sĭ-pē), *n.* [See PRÆCIPE.] *Law.* **1.** A precept.

2. Var. of PRÆCIPE.

pre·cip′it, *n.* [Cf. OF. *precipite*, E. PRECIPICE, PRECIPE a precipice.] Precipice. — *a.* Precipitous. — *v. t.* To precipitate. *All Obs.*

pre·cip′i·ta·ble (prē-sĭp′ĭ-tă-b'l), *a. Chem.* See -ABLE. — **pre·cip′i·ta·bil′i·ty** (-tă-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre·cip′i·tant, *v. t.* See PRECIPITANT.

pre·cip′i·tant·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pre·cip′i·tat′ed·ly, *adv.* of *precipitated*, p. p. [CIPITATE.]

pre·cip′i·tate·ly, *adv.* of PRE-

pre·cip′i·tate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pre·cip′i·ta·tive (prē-sĭp′ĭ-tă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to or inducing precipitation.

prec′i·pi′tious (prĕs′ĭ-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [See PRECIPICE.] Precipitous; also, precipitate. — **prec′i·pi′tious·ly**, *adv.* — **prec′i·pi′tious·ness**, *n. All Obs.*

pré′cis′ (prā′sē′; prā′sē), *v. t.;* PRÉ′CISED′ (prā′sēd′; prā′sēd′); PRÉ′CIS′ING (prā′sē′ĭng; prā′sē′ĭng). To make a précis of; to summarize.

pre·ci′sion·er (prē-sĭzh′ŭn-ĕr), *n.* A precisionist.

pre·ci′sion·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Practice of precision.

‖ **pre·ci′so** (prā-chē′sō), *adv.* [It., precise.] *Music.* With precision in time and accent. [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre·cit′ed (prē-sīt′ĕd), *a.* See

pre·clare′, **pre·clair′**, *a.* [L. *praeclarus.*] Preeminent; illustrious. *Obs.*

pre·clas′si·cal, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·cli′val (prē-klī′văl), *a.* [See PRE-; CLIVUS.] *Anat.* Designating a fissure on the superior surface of the cerebellum separating the anterior and posterior crescentic lobes, and the culmen and clivus monticuli.

pre′clo·a′cal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·clu′siv. Preclusive. *Ref. Sp.*

pre′coc·cyg′e·al, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·coce′, *a.* [F. *précoce.*] Precocious. *Obs.* — *n.* A plant that flowers early. *Obs.*

pre′co·ces. Var. of PRÆCOCES.

pre·co′e·ta′ne·an, *n.* One contemporary with, but older than, another. *Obs.*

pre·cog′i·tate, *v. t.* [L. *praecogitatus*, p. p. of *praecogitare.*] To premeditate. *Rare.* — **pre·cog′i·ta′tion**, *n. Rare.*

pre·cog′ni·tive (prē-kŏg′nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Giving precognition.

pre·cog′ni·za·ble, *a.*, **pre·cog′ni·zant**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′cog·nize′ (prē′kŏg-nīz′), *v. t.* To know beforehand. *Rare.*

pre′cog·nosce′, *v. t.* [L. *praecognoscere* to foreknow.] *Scots Law.* To examine in the proceeding of precognition

pre′col·lec′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′com·mun′ion, *n.* The anteconmunion. [ceived. *Obs.*]

pre′con·ceit′ed, *a.* Preconceive′. Preconceive. *Ref. Sp.* [tary concept. *R.*]

pre·con′cept, *n.* A rudimen-

pre′con·cep′tion·al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′con·cer′tive (prē′kŏn-sûr′tĭv), *a.* Preconcerting. *Rare.*

pre′con·demn′, *v. t.*, **pre·con′dem·na′tion** (-kŏn′dĕm-nā′shŭn), *n.*, **pre′con·di′tion** (-kŏn-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.*, **pre′con·di′tioned** (-ŭnd), *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con′dy·lar, **pre·con′dy·loid**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre′con·fig′u·ra′tion, *n.*, **pre′·con·fig′ure**, *v. t.*, **pre′con·form′**, *v. t. & i.*, **pre′con·form′i·ty**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con′i·zance (prē-kŏn′ĭ-zăns), *n.* = PRECONIZATION, 1.

pre′con·iz′er (prē′kŏn-īz′ĕr), *n.* One who preconizes.

pre′con·nu′bi·al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′con′quer, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con′quest, *a.* Preceding, or belonging to times before, the Norman Conquest (1066).

pre·con′scious (prē-kŏn′shŭs), *a.*, **pre′con·sent′**, *n.*, **pre′con·sid′er**, *v. t.*, **pre′con·sid′er·a′tion**, *n.*, **pre′con·sol′i·dat′ed** (prē′kŏn-sŏl′ĭ-dāt′ĕd), *a.*, **pre·con′sti·tute**, *v. t.*, **pre′con·struc′tion**, *n.*, **pre′con·sult′**, *v. t. & i.*, **pre·con′sul·ta′tion**, *n.*, **pre′con·sul′tor**, *n.*, **pre′con·sume′**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con′tact, *a. Archæol. & Ethnol.* Pert. to aborigines before their contact with civilization.

pre′con·tain′, *v. t.*, **pre′con·tained′**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′con·tem′po·ra′ne·ous, *a.* See PRE-, 2. [ed. *Poetic.*]

pre′con·tract′, *a* Precontract-

pre′con·triv′ance (prē′kŏn-trīv′ăns), *n.*, **pre′con·trive′**, *v. t. & i.*, **pre′con·vey′ance**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

precony, *n.* [L. *praeconium.*] Public praise; extolment. *Obs.*

pre·coque′, *a.* [L. *praecoquus.*] Ripening early. *Obs.*

pre·cor′dial, *a.* Very cordial; also, very comforting. *Obs.* — **pre·cor′dial·ly**, *adv. Obs.*

pre·cor′o·na′tion, *n.* See PRE-.

situated in front of the heart. — **precordial anxiety.** *Med.* See ANXIETY, 3 **a.** — **p. region. a** The region of the chest overlying the heart. **b** The epigastrium.

pre-cur'sal (prē-kŭr'săl), *a.* Of or pert. to a precursor.

pre-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Precursory.

pre-cur'sor (-sĕr), *n.* [L. *praecursor*, fr. *praecurrere* to run before; *prae* before + *currere* to run. See COURSE.] **1.** One that runs before, or precedes an event and indicates its approach; a forerunner; a harbinger; one who precedes, as in some emotion or condition.

2. [*cap.*] *Irish Politics.* One of those who were about ready to become Repealers; — from the name (**Precursor Society**) of a popular organization formed by O'Connell. *Hist.*

Syn. — See FORERUNNER.

pre-cur'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praecursorius.*] Of the nature of a precursor; preceding or indicating as a precursor or harbinger; preliminary; as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever.

pre-da'cious (prĕ-dā'shŭs), *a.* Also, erron., **pre-da'ceous.** [L. *praeda* prey. See PREY.] Living by preying on other animals; predatory; pertaining to predatory animals; as, *predacious* instincts. — **pre-da'cious-ness,** *n.*

pre-dac'i-ty (prĕ-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Predacious quality or state.

pre-date' (prē-dāt'), *v. t.* **1.** To antedate, as a deed.

2. To precede in date.

pred'a-to-ry (prĕd'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praedatorius*, fr. *praedari* to plunder, fr. *praeda* prey. See PREY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, plundering; practicing rapine; given to plundering or robbery; plundering; pillaging; as, a *predatory* excursion or party; *predatory* war.

2. Destructive; consumptive; injurious. *Obs.*

[Exercise] maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory.* *Bacon.*

3. Living by preying upon other animals; predacious.

pre'de-cease' (prē'dē-sēs'), *v. t. & i.*; -DE-CEASED' (-sēst'); -DE-CEAS'ING (-sēs'ĭng). To die sooner than. *Shak.*

pre'de-cease', *n.* Prior decease.

pred'e-ces'sor (prĕd'ē-sĕs'ēr; prē'dē- ; 277), *n.* [ME. *predecessour*, F. *prédécesseur*, L. *praedecessor*; *prae* before + *decessor* one who withdraws from the province he has governed, a retiring officer, fr. *decedere.* See DECEASE.]

1. One who precedes; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc.; one whom another follows, or comes after, in any office or position.

2. A thing that precedes or has been succeeded.

Each of them with their *predecessors* vie. *Habington.*

3. An ancestor; progenitor.

4. One who goes before; a leader; guide. *Obs.*

pre-del'la (prē-dĕl'ä; *It.* prā-dĕl'lä), *n.*; *It. pl.* -LE (-lā). [It.] **1.** The step or platform on which an altar is placed; footpace; also, a painting or sculpture on the face of this.

2. The raised secondary part of an altar; a superaltar; retable; gradin; also, a painting, sculpture, or band or frieze of several pictures along the front of a superaltar, or forming a border or frame at the foot of an altarpiece; gradino.

3. By extension, a similar appendage to any picture.

pre-des'ig-nate (prē-dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *a.* *Logic.* **a** Of a proposition, having the quantity of its subject indicated by a verbal sign, as *all*, *none*, etc. **b** Designated in advance; — applied specif. to a characteristic to be sought among a collection of particulars as a basis for induction. *C. S. Peirce.*

pre-des'ig-nate (prē-dĕs'ĭg-nāt; prē-dĕz'-), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). **1.** To designate beforehand.

2. *Logic.* To designate the quantity of (a term or proposition) by prefixing a sign of quantity.

pre-des'ig-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of predesignating.

2. *Logic.* A sign of quantity prefixed to a proposition or to one of its terms.

pre-des'ti-na'ri-an (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to predestination; holding or supporting the doctrine of predestination. — *n.* One who believes in or supports the doctrine of predestination.

pre-des'ti-na'ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The system or doctrine of the predestinarians.

pre-des'ti-nate (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *praedestinatus*, p. p. of *praedestinare* to predestine; *prae* before + *destinare* to determine. See DESTINE.] Predestinated; predestined; foreordained; fated; specif., *Theol.*, foreordained by God's decree or eternal purpose. *Archaic.*

pre-des'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [Cf. PREDESTINE.] To predetermine or foreordain; to predestine; specif., *Theol.*, to appoint or ordain beforehand by divine purpose or decree; to preëlect.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom.* viii. 29.

Syn. — Destine, preordain, decree, predestine, foredoom.

pre-des'ti-na'tion (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedestinatio*: cf. F. *prédestination.*] **1.** Act of predestinating, or state of being predestinated; fate; destiny.

Predestination had overruled their will. *Milton.*

2. Specif.: *Theol.* The purpose or decree of God from eternity respecting all events; esp., the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery; more esp., preordination to eternal life; election. Cf. REPROBATION; see CALVINISM, SEMI-PELAGIAN, *n.*, AUGUSTINIANISM.

Calvin's doctrine of *predestination* . . . includes in it the decree of reprobation. This the Lutheran confessions exclude. *G. P. Fisher.*

pre-des'tine (prē-dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.*; -TINED (-tĭnd); -TIN-ING. [Cf. F. *prédestiner.* See PREDESTINATE.] **1.** To destine, decree, determine, appoint, or settle, beforehand; to foreordain; to predestinate; to doom; specif., *Theol.*, to foreordain by divine decree or eternal purpose.

It seemed as though every variety of wretchedness were *predestined* to the Kalmucks. *De Quincey.*

2. To foretoken or foretell irrevocably; — a loose use. *Obs.*

pre'de-ter'mi-nate (prē'dē-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Determined beforehand; as, the *predeterminate* counsel of God.

pre'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédétermination.*] Act of predetermining, or state of being predetermined; specif.: **a** A decision made beforehand or before due consideration. **b** A preordaining of what is to happen; previous appointment; predestination; as, the *predetermination* of God's will. *Hammond.* **c** A previous tendency or direction (to). **d** A previous mental determination; a purpose formed beforehand.

pre'de-ter'mine (-tûr'mĭn), *v. t.*; -MINED (-mĭnd); -MIN-ING. [*pre-* + *determine*: cf. F. *prédéterminer.*] **1.** To determine beforehand; preordain; predestine.

2. To direct or give a previous tendency (to).

pre'de-ter'mine, *v. i.* To determine or resolve beforehand.

pred'i-ca-ble (prĕd'ĭ-kä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *prédicable*, L. *praedicabilis* praiseworthy. See PREDICATE.] That may be predicated; affirmable; assertable. — **pred'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **pred'i-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pred'i-ca-bly,** *adv.*

pred'i-ca-ble, *n.* **1.** Anything affirmable of another; esp., a general attribute or notion as affirmable of, or applicable to, many individuals; an attribute.

2. *Logic.* One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, namely: genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dĭk'ä-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *praedicamentum* that which is predicated, a quality: cf. F. *prédicament.* See PREDICATE; cf. PREACHMENT.] **1.** That which is predicated or asserted; a class or kind described by any definite marks. Specif.: *Logic.* = CATEGORY, 1.

2. Condition; situation; state; esp., an unpleasant, unfortunate, or trying position, condition, or situation. "O woeful sympathy, piteous *predicament.*" *Shak.*

3. Preaching. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — PREDICAMENT, PLIGHT, QUANDARY, DILEMMA are here compared in their nontechnical senses. PREDICAMENT and PLIGHT were originally applicable to good as well as bad conditions, but now commonly connote as their modifier "bad," "evil," or the like; *predicament* applies esp. to situations or positions, *plight*, to states or conditions, which are unfortunate, trying, or unpleasant; as, "Advice . . . may be of such nature that it will be painful to reject and yet impossible to follow it; and in this *predicament* I conceive myself to be placed" (*Crabbe*); "Had I but seen thy picture in this *plight*, it would have madded me: what shall I do now I behold thy lively body so?" (*Shak.*). A QUANDARY is a state of puzzlement or perplexity; a DILEMMA is a perplexing alternative or choice; as, his question put me in a sad *quandary*; he was confronted by the *dilemma* of capitulating or starving. See STATE.

pre-dic'a-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a predicament or the predicaments. — **pre-dic'a-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

pred'i-cant (prĕd'ĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *praedicans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *praedicare.* See PREDICATE.] Preaching. *N. Brit. Rev.*

pred'i-cant, *n.* One who preaches; a preacher; specif.: **a** A preaching friar; a Dominican. **b** = PREDIKANT.

pred'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *praedicatus*, p. p. of *praedicare* to proclaim. See PREACH.] **1.** To proclaim; declare; affirm; also, to preach; *Obs. or R.*, to cry or preach up; to commend.

2. Specif.: **a** To assert to be a quality, attribute, or property (of); to affirm (one thing of another); *Logic*, to affirm of the subject; to make (a term) the predicate. **b** To imply; to connote; as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow.

3. To found; to base. See *Syn.*, below.

4. Erroneously, to predict.

Syn. — PREDICATE, PREDICT. *Predicate* is often erroneously used for *predict.* But PREDICATE applies only to the affirmation of qualities, properties, or attributes, and never has future reference, as *predict* always does. The use of *predicate* in the sense of "base," as in "success *predicated* on efficiency," has no warrant in good usage.

pred'i-cate, *v. i.* To affirm something of another thing; to make an affirmation; to assert. *Sir M. Hale.*

pred'i-cate (-kăt), *a.* [L. *praedicatus*, p. p.] **1.** Predicated.

2. *Gram.* Belonging to the predicate; predicated by a verb; as, a *predicate* noun or adjective. Cf. ATTRIBUTIVE, 1.

pred'i-cate (-kăt), *n.* [L. *praedicatum*, neut. p. p.: cf. F. *prédicat.* See PREDICATE, *v. t.*] **1.** *Logic.* That which is affirmed or denied of a subject. In these propositions, "*Paper is white*," "*Ink is not white*," *whiteness* is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink.

2. *Gram.* The word or words in a proposition or sentence which express what is said of the subject. The predicate is a finite verb either alone or with one or more objects, adverbial adjuncts, or a complement.

3. An assertory title or appellation, as "Mother of God."

Syn. — Affirmation, declaration.

pred'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedicatio*: cf. F. *prédication.*] **1.** Act of proclaiming; also, act of preaching; hence, a sermon. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. Act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another; affirmation; assertion.

The most generally received notion of *predication* decidedly is that it consists in referring something to a class. *J. S. Mill.*

pred'i-ca'tion-al (prĕd'ĭ-kā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of a predicate.

pred'i-ca-tive (prĕd'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praedicativus.*] Expressing affirmation or predication; affirming; predicating. **predicative proposition,** *Logic*, a categorical proposition.

pred'i-ca-tive-ly, *adv.* *Gram.* As a, or in the, predicate.

pred'i-ca-to-ry (-kä-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *praedicatorius* praising.] **1.** Of or pert. to preaching; preaching. *Ep. Hall.*

2. Marked by being proclaimed or set forth publicly.

pre'di-crot'ic (prē'dĭ-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Designating the pulse wave sometimes seen in a pulse curve or sphygmogram, between the apex of the curve and the dicrotic wave.

pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *v. t.*; PRE-DICT'ED; PRE-DICT'ING. [L. *praedictus*, p. p. of *praedicere* to predict; *prae* before + *dicere* to say, tell. See DICTION; cf. PREDICATE.] **1.** To mention beforehand or previously. *Obs. & R.*

2. To tell or declare beforehand; to foretell; prophesy; presage; as, to *predict* war, or to *predict* the exact time of the return of a comet

Syn. — Prognosticate, foreshow, bode. See FORETELL.

pre-dict', *v. i.* To make a prediction; to prophesy.

predicted firing, *Gun.*, firing at a point at which a moving target will arrive at the same time as the projectile, according to predictions made from observations.

pre-dic'tion (prē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedictio*: cf. F. *prédiction.*] Act of predicting, or foretelling; also, that which is foretold; a prophecy.

The *predictions* of cold and long winters. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Prophecy, prognostication, foreboding, augury, divination, soothsaying, vaticination.

pre-dic'tive (prē-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *praedictivus.*] Predicting; prophetic. — **pre-dic'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-dic'tive-ness,** *n.*

pre'di-gest' (prē'dĭ-jĕst'; prē'dī-), *v. t.*; -GEST'ED; -GEST'-ING. To digest beforehand; to subject to predigestion.

pre'di-ges'tion (-dĭ-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1.** Digestion too soon performed; hasty digestion. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

2. Artificial digestion of food for use in illness or impaired digestion, or foodstuffs in preparation.

pre'di-lec'tion (prē'dĭ-lĕk'shŭn; prĕd'ĭ-), *n.* [F. *prédilection*, fr. LL. *praediligere* to prefer; L. *prae* before + *diligere*, *dilectum*, to love, choose. See DILIGENT.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something; predisposition to choose or like; partiality. *Burke.*

Syn. — Predisposition, preoccupation, preconception, partiality, preference. — PREDILECTION, PREPOSSESSION, PREJUDICE agree in the idea of a predisposition either in favor of an object or against it. PREDILECTION implies an inclination to like; as, "For great men I have ever had the warmest *predilection*" (*Carlyle*); "natural *predilection*, reenforced by theory" (*W. Pater*); "a *predilection* for the strange and whimsical" (*Coleridge*). In present usage, PREPOSSESSION almost always is favorable, PREJUDICE unfavorable. *Prepossession* implies a readiness to be impressed by an object previous to adequate acquaintance with it; *prejudice* implies a prejudgment without just grounds or sufficient knowledge; as, "the *prepossessions* of childhood and youth" (*Stewart*); "Those materials which the *prepossessions* of the age compelled him to make use of" (*Wordsworth*); "He had to contend with the *prejudices* which centuries of war had engraved in the bosom of the Scottish nation" (*Scott*); "*Prejudice* is blind" (*Gibbon*); "He could not have been so agreeable as he is without a few honest *prejudices*" (*Lowell*); "He is either biased in favor of a thing, or *prejudiced* against it" (*T. Hardy*); cf. "His figure would *prejudice* people in his favor, being tall and genteel" (*Gray*). See BENT.

pre'dis-po'nent (-dĭs-pō'nĕnt), *a.* Predisposing. — *n.* That which predisposes. — **pre'dis-po'nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* *R.*

pre'dis-pose' (prē'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.*; PRE'DIS-POSED' (-pōzd'); PRE'DIS-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [*pre-* + *dispose*: cf. F. *prédisposer.*] **1.** To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a predisposition, or a favorable susceptibility or bias, to; to give a tendency to; to make liable; as, to *predispose* the mind to friendship; debility *predisposes* the body to disease.

2. To dispose of or bequeath beforehand.

pre-dis'po-si'tion (prē-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *disposition.*] Act of predisposing, or state of being predisposed; previous inclination, tendency, or propensity; predilection; previous fitness or adaptation; liability; susceptibility; as, a *predisposition* to anger or disease.

Syn. — Cf. PREDILECTION.

pre-dom'i-nance (prē-dŏm'ĭ-năns), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédominance.*] Quality or state of being predominant; superiority; ascendancy; prevalence; predomination.

The *predominance* of conscience over interest. *South.*

pre-dom'i-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Predominance. *Bacon.*

pre-dom'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *prédominant.* See PREDOMINATE.] **1.** Having the ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, authority, or position; ascendant; prevailing; prevalent; as, a *predominant* color.

Those helps . . . were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

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pre-cos'mic (prē-kŏz'mĭk), *a.* Previous to the present world.

pre-cos'tal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating an interior branch of the costal vein of the hind wings of most butterflies.

pre-coun'sel, *v.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre-course', *n.* [Cf. L. *praecursus*, n.] Antecedent action. *Obs.*

pre-course', *v. t.* [Cf. L. *praecursus*, p. p. of *praecurrere.*] To run before; forerun; herald.

pre'cre-ate', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 *a.*

pre'cre-a'tive, *a.*, **pre-crit'i-cal,** *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre-cru'ral (prē-krōō'răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* In front of the leg or thigh.

pre-crys'tal-line, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

prec'tik. ✝ PRACTIC.

prec'u-lar (prĕk'ū-lăr), *n.* [LL. *precula*, *preculare*, rosary, chaplet, fr. L. *prex* prayer. See PRAY, *v.*] *Eccl.* = BEADSMAN, 1, 2, & 3.

precule, *n.* [F. (Rahelais), dim. fr. L. *prex.*] A prayer. *Obs.*

pre-cu'ne-us, *n.* [NL.; *pre-* + *cuneus.*] *Anat.* The quadrate lobe of the brain. — **pre-cu'ne-al,** *a.*

pre-cur'rent, *a.* [L. *praecurrens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Forerunning; happening beforehand.

2. *Zoöl.* Extending forward.

pre-cur'rer, *n.* Precursor. *Obs.*

pre-curse', *n.* [L. *praecursus.*] A forerunning. *Obs.*

pre-curse', *v. t.* [L. *praecursus*, p. p. of *praecurrere.*] To run or happen before; herald.

pre-cur'siv. Precursive. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-cur'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pred'a-ble, *a.* [LL. *praedabilis.*] That may be preyed on. *Obs.*

pre-da'cean (prē-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeda* prey.] A carnivorous animal.

pre'dal, *a.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Predatory. *Obs.*

pre-damn', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.** — **pre'dam-na'tion,** *n.*

pre'-Dar-win'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the period or to the beliefs prevalent prior to the enunciation of the Darwinian theory. — *n.* One who holds pre-Darwinian beliefs.

pre-da'tion (prē-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedatio*, fr. *praedari* to plunder.] Depredation. *R.*

pred'a-ti'tious, *a.* [L. *praedaticius*, *praedatitius.*] Predatory. *Obs.*

pred'a-to-ri-ly (prĕd'ä-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PREDATORY.

pred'a-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pred'a-to'ri-ous, *a.* Predatory. *Obs.*

prede. ✝ PRIDE.

prede, *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Prey; plunder. *Obs.*

pre'de-cay', *n.* Premature decay.

pre'de-cease'er (prē'dē-sēs'ēr), *n.* One who predeceases another.

pre'de-cess', *v. t.* To be the predecessor of. *Obs.*

pre'de-ces'sion (prē'dē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. PREDECESSOR.] Act or state of preceding, or being a predecessor.

pred'e-ces'sive. *a.* Preceding; previous. *Obs.*

pred'e-ces'sor-ship. *n.* See [-SHIP.]

pre'de-clare', *v. t.*, **pre'de-cree',** *n.*, **pre'de-cree',** *v. t.*, **pre-ded'i-ca'tion,** *n.*, **pre'de-fine',** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre-def'i-nite, *a.* Predetermined; *Logic*, predesignate.

pre-def'i-ni'tion, *n.* Predetermination.

pre'de-lib'er-ate, *v. t.*, **pre'de-lib'er-a'tion,** *n.*, **pre'de-lin'e-ate,** *v. t.*, **pre'de-lin'e-a'tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre-del'ta-ry (prē-dĕn'tä-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating a bone in the lower jaw of certain dinosaurs situated in front of the dentary bones.

Pre'den-ta'ta (prē'dĕn-tā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRE-, 1 **b**; DENTATE.] = ORTHOPODA.

pre'de-sign', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre-des'ig-na-to-ry (prē-dĕs'ĭg-nä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to predesignate.

pre-des'tin. Predestine. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-des'ti-na-ry, *a.* Predestinarian. *Obs.*

pre-des'ti-nate, *n.* A person predestinated to eternal life.

pre-des'ti-nate-ly, *adv.* of PREDESTINATE. [destinarian.]

pre-des'ti-na'tion-ist, *n.* A pre-

pre-des'ti-na-tive (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Predestinating. *Rare.*

pre-des'ti-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédestinateur.*] **1.** One who predestinates.

2. A predestinarian. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

pre-des'tind. Predestined. *Ref.*

pre-des'ti-ny, *n.* Predestination. *Rare.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

pre'de-ter'min. Predeterminer.

pre'de-ter'mi-na-ble (prē'dē-tûr'mĭ-nä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pre'de-ter'mi-na-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

pre'de-ter'mi-nant, *a.* [L. *praedeterminans*, p. pr.] Predetermining. — *n.* A predestinarian. *Obs.* [determine. *Obs.*]

pre'de-ter'mi-nate, *v. t.* To pre-

pre'de-ter'mi-nate-ly, *adv.* of PREDETERMINATE.

pre'de-ter'mi-na-tive, *a.* Predetermining. [mined. *Ref. Sp.*]

pre'de-ter'mind. Predetermi-

pre'de-ter'min-er, *n.* One that predetermines. [minism.]

pre'de-ter'min-ism, *n.* Deter-

pre'de-vote', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre'de-vote', *a.* Predevoted; predestined.

predfull. ✝ PRIDEFUL.

pre'di-al (prē'dĭ-ăl), **pre'di-al'i-ty,** etc. Vars. of PRÆDIAL, etc. [See PRE-, 2.]

pre-di'as-tol'ic, *a.* *Physiol.*

pred'i-a'tor, *n.* [L. *praediator* a dealer in land.] A lawyer versed in real-estate law. *Obs.*

pred'i-ca-bl. Predicable. *Ref. Sp.* [preacher. *Obs.*]

pred'i-cant-ess, *n.* A female

pred'i-ca'tor (prĕd'ĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *praedicator*: cf. F. *prédicateur.*] One that predicates.

pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *a.* [L. *praedictus.*] Predicted. *R.*

pre-dict', *n.* A prediction. *Obs.*

pre-dict'a-ble (-dĭk'tä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pre-dict'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre-dic'tion-al, pre-dic'tious, *a.* Prophetic; portentous. *Obs.*

pre-dic'tiv. Predictive. *R. Sp.*

pre-dic'tor (prē-dĭk'tĕr), *n.* [LL. *praedictor.*] One that predicts.

pre-dic'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Predictive.

‖ **pre'di-kant'** (prä'dē-känt'), *n.* [D.] A preacher; specif., a Dutch Protestant minister.

pre'di-lect' (prē'dĭ-lĕkt'), **pre'di-lect'ed,** *a.* [LL. *praedilectus*, p. p.] Preferred; chosen. *Rare.*

pre'di-lu'vi-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'di-lu'vi-an, *a.* & *n.* = ANTEDILUVIAN.

pre'dis-cov'er, *v. t.*, **pre'dis-cov'er-y,** *n.*, **pre'dis-pos'al** (-dĭs-pōz'ăl), *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre'dis-posed' (-pōzd'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of PREDISPOSE. — **pre'dis-pos'ed-ness** (-pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

pre'dis-tin'guish, *v. t.* See PRE-.

pre'di-vine', *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *praedivinare*: cf. OF. *prediviner.*] To divine; presage. *Obs.* — **pre-div'i-na'tion.** *n.* *Obs.* [PRE-, 2.]

pre-doc'u-men'ta-ry, *a.* See

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2. Specif.: **a** *Her.* Spread all over; — said of a tincture. **b** See PETROGRAPHY.

Syn. — Prevalent, superior, prevailing, ascendant, ruling, reigning, controlling, overruling. See DOMINANT.

— **pre-dom'i-nant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-dom'i-nate (prē-dŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [*pre-* + *dominate:* cf. F. *prédominer.*] To be superior in number, strength, influence, authority, or position; to have ascendancy or controlling influence; to prevail; to rule; to have the mastery; as, love *predominated* in her heart; — orig. an astrological term.

[Certain] rays may *predominate* over the rest. *Sir I. Newton.*

pre-dom'i-nate, *v. t.* To rule or prevail over; to control. *R.*

pre-dom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of predominating; ascendancy; predominance. *W. Browne.*

pre'ĕ-lec'tion (prē'ĕ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Election or choice by preference; preference. *Obs.*

2. Election beforehand or by anticipation.

pre-ĕm'i-nence (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [F. *prééminence,* or L. *praeeminentia.* See PREEMINENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being preëminent; superiority in rank, position, excellence, etc.; precedence; distinction above others in quality, rank, etc.; as, *preëminence* in honor.

The *preëminence* of Christianity to any other religious scheme. *Addison.*

2. An instance or case of the foregoing; a quality existing preëminently.

pre-ĕm'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeeminens, -entis,* p. pr. of *praeeminere* to be prominent, to surpass: cf. F. *prééminent.* See PRE-; EMINENT.] Eminent above others; prominent among those who are eminent; superior, esp. in excellence; surpassing, or taking precedence of, others; as, *preeminent* in guilt. "In power *preëminent.*" *Milton.*

— **pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-ĕm'i-nent-ness,** *n.*

pre-ĕmpt' (prē-ĕmpt'), *v. t. & i.;* PRE-ĔMPT'ED; PRE-ĔMPT'ING. [See PREEMPTION.] To settle upon (public land) with a right of preëmption, esp., formerly, under the United States law (see PREEMPTION RIGHT); to take by preëmption.

pre-ĕmp'tion (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *emption:* cf. F. *préemption.* See REDEEM.] Act or right of purchasing before others; specif.: **a** *Law.* The privilege or prerogative formerly enjoyed by the king of buying provisions at an appraised valuation for his household in preference to others. The right was given up by virtue of 12 Car. II. c. 24 (1660). *Eng.* **b** The prior right belonging to persons standing in certain family, tribal, or neighborhood relations, as among various primitive peoples, to purchase property sold, or proposed to be sold, to a stranger at the price offered by the stranger. **c** *International Law.* The right of a belligerent to seize and purchase at an appraised price other contraband of war than absolute contraband belonging to a neutral and en route to the enemy in its own territory or on the high seas or in unappropriated territory. **d** A preëmption right; also, a piece of land occupied under it. *U. S.*

preëmption right. *Law.* A right of preëmption; specif., in the United States, the right given by the Federal public land laws (repealed March 3, 1891) to citizens of claiming and buying under certain conditions a portion not exceeding a quarter section (160 acres) of public land.

pre-ĕmp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, preëmption; having power to preëmpt; preëmpting.

preëmptive right, the right to preëmpt; also, in Australia, land acquired or held by such right.

pre-ĕmp'tor (-ĕmp'tŏr), *n.* [Cf. L. *praeemptor.*] One who preëmpts.

pre-ĕmp'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to preëmption.

preen (prēn), *n.* [AS. *préon* a clasp, bodkin; akin to D. *priem* punch, bodkin, awl, G. *priem,* Icel. *prjónn* a knitting needle, pin, Dan. *preen* a bodkin, punch.] A pin; a brooch; also, a hook; hence, a thing of trifling value. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

preen, *v. t.* [AS. *préon* a pin, brooch, fastening. See PREEN, *n.*] To sew; stitch; pierce; prick; pin. *Obs., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

preen, *v. t. & i.;* PREENED (prēnd); PREEN'ING. [Prob. same word as *prune,* to preen, but influenced by ME. *prenen, preonen,* to stick with a pin, pierce (see PREEN, *n.,* PRUNE to preen).] **1.** To trim or dress with the beak, as the feathers; — said chiefly of birds. **2.** To trim, dress, or slick (one's self) up.

pre'ĕn-gage' (prē'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t. & i.;* -GAGED' (-gājd'); -GAG'ING (-gāj'ĭng). To engage beforehand; specif.: **a** To engage by previous contract; esp., to engage beforehand to marry. **b** To win over beforehand; to prepossess; bespeak. **c** To preoccupy. **d** To engage in combat with beforehand.

pre'ĕn-gage'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of preëngaging, or state of being preëngaged; prior engagement or obligation.

My *preëngagements* to other themes were not unknown. *Boyle.*

pre'ĕs-tab'lish (-ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish beforehand.

pre'ĕx-il'i-an (prē'ĕg-zĭl'ĭ-ăn; -ĕk-sĭl'ĭ-ăn) } *a.* [*pre-* +
pre'ĕx-il'ic (prē'ĕg-zĭl'ĭk; prē'ĕk-sĭl'ĭk) } L. *ex(s)ilium* exile or E. *exile.*] Previous to the exile; specif., *Jewish Hist.,* belonging to, or occurring in, the period before the Babylonish exile, i. e., before about B. C. 600.

pre'ĕx-ist' (prē'ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.* To exist before.

pre'ĕx-ist'ence (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* Existence in a former state, or previous to something else; specif.: **a** Existence of the soul before its union with the body, esp. in the doctrine of transmigration. **b** *Theol.* Existence of the human soul of Christ prior to his physical conception.

pre'ĕx-ist'ent (prē'ĕg-zĭs'tĕnt), *a.* Existing previously; as, a *preëxistent* state. *Pope.*

pref'ace (prĕf'ăs), *n.* [F. *préface;* cf. Sp. *prefacio, prefación,* It. *prefazio, prefazione;* all fr. L. *praefatio,* fr. *praefari* to say beforehand; *prae* before + *fari, fatus,* to speak. See FATE.] **1.** *Eccl.* In liturgies, the prelude to the central part (*R. C. Ch.,* canon) of the eucharistic service or Mass. It consists of an exhortation to thanksgiving, said or sung responsively, and an offering of praise and glory to God, ending with the Sanctus. Cf. PROPER PREFACE.

2. Something spoken as introductory to a discourse or written as introductory to a book or the like, usually by way of explanation of the object, scope, etc., of the discourse or literary composition; a proem; an introduction, or series of preliminary remarks; a prologue; foreword.

Heaven's high behest no *preface* needs. *Milton.*

3. A brief paraphrase or comment formerly made upon a psalm before singing it in a Scottish church.

4. Fig.: Something introductory or preliminary.

Syn. — PREFACE, INTRODUCTION, PROLOGUE, PROEM, EXORDIUM, PREAMBLE, while often interchangeable in a general sense, have certain specific applications. PREFACE and INTRODUCTION apply esp. to books; a *preface* (which is often brief) is commonly explanatory of the object and scope of the work, of methods of treatment, sources of information, and the like; an *introduction* properly forms part of the body of the work itself. PROLOGUE (opposed to *epilogue*) is sometimes used of the introduction to a longer poem (as, the *Prologue* to "The Canterbury Tales"); it oftener applies to a brief composition spoken before a dramatic performance. PROEM is a somewhat bookish or formal word for a preface or introduction (esp. to a poem); EXORDIUM (a technical term of rhetoric) denotes the opening part of a discourse or (esp.) oration; a PREAMBLE is esp. the introductory part of a statute or resolution. See PRELUDE.

pref'ace, *v. i.;* PREF'ACED (-ăst); PREF'AC-ING (-ă-sĭng). To make, speak, write, etc., a preface. *Jer. Taylor.*

pref'ace, *v. t.* **1.** To say or write by way of preface. *Rare.*

2. Fig.: To introduce; herald. *Obs.*

3. To introduce by, or commence with, a preface; to furnish with a preface; as, to *preface* a book or discourse.

4. To put before or in front of; to front (with).

5. To precede by way of introduction; to be preliminary to.

pre-fac'tor (prē-făk'tĕr), *n.* *Math.* The first of two factors that are not commutable.

pref'a-to-ry (prĕf'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory, as to a book; preliminary; as, *prefatory* remarks. — **pref'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

That *prefatory* addition to the Creed. *Dryden.*

pre'fect, præ'fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* [L. *praefectus,* fr. *praefectus,* p. p. of *praeficere* to set over; *prae* before + *facere* to make: cf. F. *préfet,* OF. *prefect.*] **1.** In ancient Rome, any of various high officials or magistrates placed at the head of a particular command, charge, department, etc. The function and rank of the prefects varied widely.

2. A similar official in other ancient countries.

3. In modern use, a president, chief officer, chief magistrate, or the like, as the head of any of the Congregations of cardinals. Specif.: **a** In France, the chief administrative officer of a department. **b** In China, the chih fu.

4. Fig.: Director, minister, or the like.

5. A student monitor in an English public or secondary school; — the official name at some schools. Prefects are taken from the senior students.

prefect apostolic. = APOSTOLIC PREFECT. — **P. of Police,** the chief of police of Paris and the department of the Seine.

pre'fec-to'ri-al (prē'fĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *praefectorius.*] Of or pert. to a prefect. — **pre'fec-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

pre-fec'tur-al (prē-fĕk'tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a prefecture.

pre'fec-ture (prē'fĕk-tūr), *n.* [L. *praefectura:* cf. F. *préfecture.*] **1.** The office, position, jurisdiction, or period of office, of a prefect; presidency; superintendency.

2. The district governed by a prefect. Specif.: **a** *Rom. Hist.* Any of the four divisions into which the Empire was divided under Constantine. **b** *China.* = FU.

3. The official residence of a prefect.

pre-fer' (prē-fûr'), *v. t.;* PRE-FERRED' (-fûrd'); PRE-FER'RING. [F. *préférer,* L. *praeferre; prae* before + *ferre* to bear or carry. See 1st BEAR.] **1.** To put in a higher position, rank, or the like; to advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; to promote; to set forward; as, to *prefer* an officer to the rank of general. *Now Rare.*

2. To put or set before or in front. *Obs.*

3. To bring, put, or set (something) forward, or before one; hence, to bring forward, or lay before one, for consideration (*Obs. or Archaic*), acceptance, judgment, etc.; to offer; to present; to proffer; *Obs.,* to introduce or recommend; as, to *prefer* an indictment, claim, prayer, or request.

He spake, and to her hand *preferred* the bowl. *Pope.*
Presently *prefer* his suit to Cæsar. *Shak.*

4. To refer; to attribute. *Obs.*

5. To set above or before something else in estimatiou, favor, or liking; to regard or honor before another; to hold in greater favor; to choose rather; to like better; — often followed by *to, before,* or *above.*

If I *prefer* not Jerusalem above my chief joy. *Ps.* cxxxvii. 6.
Preferred an infamous peace before a most just war. *Knolles.*

6. *Law.* To give a preference or priority to.

7. To go or be before in estimation; to outrank. *Obs.*

Syn. — Choose, elect, select.

pref'er-a-ble (prĕf'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *préférable.*] **1.** Worthy to be preferred, or chosen before something else; more desirable; as, a *preferable* scheme. *Addison.*

2. *Law.* Capable of being given legal preference or priority.

3. Exhibiting preference; preferred. *Obs.*

— **pref'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pref'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

pref'er-ence (-ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *préférence.*] **1.** Act of preferring, or state of being preferred; the setting of one thing before or above another; higher estimation; predilection; prior choice; also, the power or opportunity of choosing; as, to give him his *preference.*

Leave the critics on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

2. Preferability; precedence; superiority. *Obs.*

3. That which is preferred; the object of choice or superior favor; as, which is your *preference?*

4. Preferment; promotion. *Now Rare.*

5. In technical uses: **a** *Law.* Specif., priority in the right to demand and receive satisfaction of an obligation, as the payment of a debt in full or in part. **b** Short for PREFERENCE SHARE. *Brit.* **c** *Econ.* The act, fact, or principle of giving one or more countries legal advantages over others in international trade. **d** *Railroad Law.* A special advantage given to a particular person, a particular locality, or a particular form of shipment — whether by the grant of a lower tariff or of extraordinary facilities for shipment. More commonly called *discrimination* in the United States. **e** *Card Playing.* A game resembling whist in the manner of playing, in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump; — called also *five hundred,* from the number of points that wins.

Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE.

preference share *or* **bond.** A share or bond giving its owner a preference either as to receipt of dividends, or as to repayment in case of winding up, or as to both. In general preference shares rank next after debentures, and are prior to ordinary stock (whether preferred or deferred). *Brit.*

pref'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeferens,* p. pr. See PREFER.] **1.** *Law.* Having or enjoying a preference, or priority in the right to demand and receive satisfaction of an obligation; as, a *preferent* claim.

2. Exhibiting preference; preferential.

pref'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, preference; giving, indicating, or having, a preference or precedence; as, a *preferential* claim or shares.

2. *a Econ.* Of or pertaining to, or employing or creating, a preference in international trade relations. See PREFERENCE, *n.,* 5 **c.** **b** *Railroad Law.* A rate or system of rates involving preferences; — nearly equivalent to *differential* as used in American railroading. *Chiefly English.*

preferential stock, *Finance,* preferred stock, esp. preference stock.

pref'er-en'tial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Econ.* The policy or system of granting preferences in international trade. See PREFERENCE, *n.,* 5 **c.** — **pref'er-en'tial-ist,** *n.*

pre-fer'ment (prē-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or putting forward; promotion; advancement. *Obs.*

2. Act of preferring, or advancing in dignity or office; state of being advanced; advancement; promotion.

Neither royal blandishments nor promises of valuable *preferment* had been spared. *Macaulay.*

3. A position, appointment, or office of honor or profit; as, the *preferments* of the church.

4. A choosing, or state of being chosen; preference. *R.*

5. *Law.* Priority or seniority in right, esp. in the right to receive payment or the right to purchase property on equal terms as to consideration with others; preference.

pre-ferred' (prē-fûrd'), *pret. & p. p.* of PREFER.

preferred stock. **a** Stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock and on a distribution of assets participates ahead of the common stock, or, sometimes, which has priority over common stock in either of these respects; — so called in the United States, answering essentially to *preference stock* in British usage. **b** Common stock (often called *B stock*) that takes a certain dividend ahead of other (deferred) common stock (often called *A stock*). Cf. PREFERENCE STOCK. *Brit.*

pre-fig'ur-ate (prē-fĭg'ūr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *praefiguratus,* p. p. See PREFIGURE.] To prefigure. *Rare.*

pre-fig'u-ra'tion (-ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praefiguratio.*] Act of prefiguring, or state of being prefigured; representation by a previous figure or type; also, that which prefigures; a prototype. "Prophecies and *prefigurations.*" *Norris.*

pre-fig'ur-a-tive (prē-fĭg'ūr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *praefigurativus.*] Showing by prefiguration; prefiguring. — **pre-fig'ur-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-fig'ur-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

pre-fig'ure (-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.;* PRE-FIG'URED (-ūrd); PRE-FIG'UR-ING (-ūr-ĭng). [F. *préfigurer,* or L. *praefigurare, praefiguratum; prae* before + *figurare* to figure. See FIGURE; cf. PREFIGURATE.] **1.** To show, suggest, or announce, by antecedent types and similitudes; to foreshadow. "Whom all the various types *prefigured.*" *South.*

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pre-dom'i-nate, *a.* Predominant. *R.* [dominantly.]

pre-dom'i-nate-ly, *adv.* Pre-

pre-dom'i-nat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *predominating,* p. pr.

pre-dom'i-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One that predominates.

pre-dom'ine, *v. t. & i.* [F. *prédominer.*] To predominate. *Obs.*

pre-doom', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-Do'ri-an, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

predour, *n.* [OF. *predeur.*] Plunderer. *Obs.*

predy, *a.* Ready. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To prepare. *Obs.*

pree (prē), *n. & v.* [For *preve* to prove. *Oxf. E. D.* See PROVE.] Taste; try; prove. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [var. of PROOF.]

preef (*Scot.* prēf). Obs. or Scot.

pre'ef-fi'cient (prē'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *n.* *Biol.* A predisposing cause.

pre'ĕ-lect', *v. t.,* **pre'ĕ-lect',** *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.

preem. † PRIME.

pre-ĕm'i-nen-cy (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Preëminence. *Now Rare.*

pre'ĕm-ploy', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-ĕmpt', *n.* Short for *preemptive right. Slang or Colloq., Australia.* [a. See -ABLE.]

pre-ĕmpt'i-ble (prē-ĕmp'tĭ-b'l),

pre-ĕmp'tion-er (-shŭn-ĕr), *n.* One who has a preëmption right.

pre-ĕmp'tive, *n.* Preëmptive right. *Chiefly Australian.*

pre'ĕn-act', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

preend. Preened. *Ref. Sp.*

preente. † PRINT.

pre-ĕp'ic, *a.* More than epic.

pre'ĕ-rect', *v. t.,* **pre'ĕ-rup'tive,** *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.

preese. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRESS. [1 b.]

pre-ĕ'so-phag'e-al, *a.* See PRE-,

pre'ĕs-sen'tial, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'ĕs-tab'lish-er, *n.* One that pre'establishes. [-MENT.]

pre'ĕs-tab'lish-ment, *n.* See

pre'ĕs-tab'lisht. Preëstablished. *Ref. Sp.* [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre-ĕs'ti-mate, *v. t. & n.* See

pre-ĕs'ti-val. Var. of PREÆSTIVAL.

pre'ĕ-ter'ni-ty (prē'ĕ-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Infinite prior duration. *R.*

preeve. Obs. or Scot. of PROVE.

pre-ĕv'o-lu'tion-al, **pre-ĕv'o-lu'tion-a-ry,** *a.,* **pre-ĕv'o-lu'tion-ist,** *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'ĕx-am'i-na'tion (prē'ĕg-zăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.,* **pre'ĕx-am'ine** (-ĭn), *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'ĕx-cel', *v. t.* To excel greatly. *Rare.*

pre-ĕx'cel-lent, *a.* [*pre-* + *excellent:* cf. OF. *preexcellent.*] Surpassingly excellent. — **pre-ĕx'cel-lence, -len-cy,** *n. All Rare.*

pre-ĕx'ile, *a.* Preëxilian.

pre'ĕx-ist'ence-cy, *n.* Preëxistence. *Obs.*

pre'ĕx-ist'ent-ism (prē'ĕg-zĭs'tĕn-tĭ-z'm), *n.* The theory that the life of the soul antedates that of the body. — **pre'ĕx-is-ten'ti-a-ry,** *n.*

pre'ĕx-is'ti-ma'tion, *n.* Previous esteem or estimation. *Obs.*

pre-ĕx'pec-ta'tion (prē-ĕks'pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

preeze (prēz). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PRESS.

pref. † PROOF, PROVE.

pref. *Abbr.* Preface; prefaced; preferred; prefix: prefixed.

pref'ac-er (prĕf'ā-sĕr), *n.* The maker or writer of a preface.

pre-fa'cial (prē-fā'shăl), *a.* [From PREFACE, *n.*] Prefatory.

pre-fash'ion, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-fa'tial, *a.* See PREFACIAL.

pre-fa'tion, *n.* [L. *praefatio:* cf. OF. *prefacion* See PREFACE.] Prefacing. *Obs.*

pre-fa'tor (prē-fā'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praefari* to say beforehand.] A prefacer.

pref'a-to'ri-al (prĕf'ā-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Prefatory. — **pref'a-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

prefe. † PROOF, PROVE.

pre-fect', *v. t.* [L. *praefectus,* p. p. of *praeficere.* See PREFECT, *n.*] Prefer; promote. *Obs.*

pre-fec'tor-al (prē-fĕk'tō-răl), *a.* [Cf. F. *préfectoral.*] Of or pertaining to a prefect.

pre'fec-to'ri-an (prē'fĕk-tō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a Roman prefect.

pre'fect's court. See PROBATE.

pre'fect-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pre-fec'tu-al (prē-fĕk'tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to school prefects.

pre-fec'un-da'tion (prē-fĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* The changes or conditions preceding fecundation, esp. in the ovum before fecundation. — **pre'fe-cun'da-to-ry** (prē'fē-kŭn'dā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

prefeit. † PREFECT.

pre-fel'ic (prē-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pref'er-a-bil'i-ty (prĕf'ĕr-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Preferableness.

pref'er-a-bl. Preferable. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-ferd'. Preferred. *Ref. Sp.*

pref'er-ee' (prĕf'ĕr-ē'), *n.* See -EE.

preference stock. Stock consisting of preference shares. *Brit.*

pref'er-en-cy. *n.* [LL. *praeferentia.*] Preference. *Rare.*

pref'er-en'tial-ly, *adv.* of PREFERENTIAL. [1 a.]

pre-fer'men-ta'tion, *n.* See PRE-,

pre-fer'red-ly (prē-fûr'ĕd-lĭ; prē-fûrd'lĭ), *adv.* of *preferred,* p. p. See -LY. [-NESS.]

pre-fer'red-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See

pre-fer'rer (prē-fûr'ĕr), *n.* One who prefers; as: **a** Promoter; patron. *Obs.* **b** One who presents or submits something.

pre-fer'rous (prē-fĕr'ŭs), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pre-fer'vid (prē-fûr'vĭd), *a.* [L. *praefervidus.*] Perfervid.

prefet. † PREFECT.

preff. † PROOF, PROVE.

preffer. † PREFER.

pre-fig'ur-ate, *a.* [L. *praefiguratus,* p. p.] Prefigured. [*R. Sp.*]

pre-fig'ur-a-tiv. Prefigurative.

pre-fig'ure-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

pre-fine', *v. t.* [L. *praefinire; prae* or + *finire* to limit.] To limit or define beforehand. *Obs.*

pre'fine', *n.* *Eng. Law.* A fee paid in levying a fine on suing out the writ of covenant.

pre-fi'nite, *a.* [L. *praefinitus,* p. p.] Predetermined. *Obs.*

pref'i-ni'tion (prĕf'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praefinitio.*] Previous limitation; predetermination. *Obs.*

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2. To figure to one's self, or imagine, beforehand.
3. To form or shape in front. *Obs. or R.*

pre-fix′ (prē-fĭks′), *v. t.*; PRE-FIXED′ (-fĭkst′); PRE-FIX′ING. [Prob. fr. OF. & F. *préfixer*, fr. OF. & F. *préfix* fixed beforehand, determined, fr. L. *praefixus*, p. p. of *praefigere* to fix or fasten before; *prae* before + *figere* to fix. See FIX.] **1.** To set or appoint beforehand; to settle or establish antecedently. *Now Rare.* "*Prefixed* bounds." *Locke.*
And now he hath to her *prefixt* a day. *Spenser.*
2. To settle or determine in one's mind beforehand; to resolve on; purpose; make up (the mind) beforehand. *Obs.*
3. To fix or make permanent beforehand.
4. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing; to make, or add, as a prefix; as, to *prefix* a title to a book, a syllable to a word, a condition to an agreement.

pre′fix (prē′fĭks), *n.* [L. *praefixum*, neut. p. p. of *praefigere*. See PREFIX, *v.*] **1.** That which is prefixed, as a title to a person's name; esp., one or more letters or syllables combined or united with the beginning of a word to modify its signification, as *pre-* in *pre*fix, *con-* in *con*jure.
2. Act of prefixing. *Rare.*

pre-fix′al (prē-fĭk′săl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a prefix.

pre-fix′ion (-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prefixion.*] A prefixing; as: **a** A fixing or appointing beforehand. *Obs.* **b** A placing of a word or particle before, esp. in combination with, a word.

pre-flec′tion, pre-flex′ion (prē-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *flection.*] *Philol.* Inflection by prefixes.

pre-form′ (prē-fôrm′), *v. t.* [L. *praeformare.* See PRE-; FORM.] **1.** To form beforehand; to shape previously. "Their natures and *preformed* faculties." *Shak.*
2. To fix or determine the form of beforehand.

pre′for-ma′tion (prē′fŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of forming beforehand; previous formation.
2. *Biol.* In full, **theory of preformation.** An old theory which held that every germ cell contained the organism of its kind fully formed and complete in all its parts, and that development consisted merely in increase in size from microscopic proportions to those of the adult. This theory, carried to its logical conclusion, becomes the incasement theory (which see), or emboîtement.

pre-form′a-tive (prē-fôr′mȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Preforming.
2. *Philol.* Prefixed as a formative element, as a letter.

pre-form′a-tive, *n.* *Philol.* A formative letter, particle, etc., at the beginning of a word; a prefix, as in Hebrew.

pre-formed′ (prē-fôrmd′), *p. a.* Formed beforehand.

pre-fron′tal (-frŭn′tăl; -frŏn′tăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Designating a bone anterior and lateral to the frontal bone of some vertebrates, in teleost fishes the bone otherwise called *ectethmoid.* **b** Designating a plate or scale on each side of the head of certain reptiles and fishes which lies immediately in front of the frontal scale.—*n.* A prefrontal bone or scale.

pre-glob′u-lin (-glŏb′ū-lĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A compound proteid occurring in many cells, as the white corpuscles of the blood. It has a retarding effect on coagulation.

preg′na-bil′i-ty (prĕg′nȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pregnable.

preg′na-ble (prĕg′nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *prenable.* Cf. IMPREGNABLE.] **1.** Capable of being taken, or captured; expugnable; assailable; vulnerable; as, a *pregnable* fort. *Cotgrave.*
2. Erroneously, pregnant. *Obs.*

preg′nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Condition of being pregnant; state of being with young.
2. Hence: **a** Fertility, as of soil; fruitfulness. **b** Germinating quality. *Obs.* **c** Condition of being impregnated. *Obs.*
3. Fig.: Fertility; inventiveness; of wit, readiness, or quickness; quality of being heavy with important contents, issue, significance, etc.; unusual consequence or capacity; latent significance or power; suggestiveness; potentiality.
4. **a** Quickness of apprehension or conception; — said of young persons. *Obs.* **b** A promising young person. *Obs.* **c** Quality of being cogent or convincing; cogency. *Obs.*

preg′nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *praegnans, -antis; prae* before + the root of *nasci* to be born, *gignere* to beget · cf. F. *prégnant.* But in some senses fr., or confused with, F. *preignant* pressing, cogent, p. pr. of OF. *preindre*, earlier *priembre*, to press, L. *premere* (cf. PRESS to squeeze). See GENDER, 3d KIN; cf. NATIVE.] **1.** Being with young; breeding; teeming; gravid; preparing to bring forth.
2. Fig.: Big; swelling; of a sail, bellying. *Obs.*
3. Germinable; fruitful; fertile; teeming, as a soil. *Obs.*
4. Teeming with, or full of, ideas; fertile; inventive; ready; as, a *pregnant* mind or wit. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Wherein the *pregnant* enemy does much. *Shak.*
5. Pressing; cogent; convincing; hence, obvious. *Obs.*
6. Full of promise; quick of apprehension, as a youth. *Obs.*
7. Ready to receive or act. *Obs.* "The *pregnant* hinges of the knee." *Shak.*
8. Heavy with important contents, significance, or issue; full of meaning, consequence, or results; weighty; containing latent significance or power; suggestive; potential; as, *pregnant* replies. "A *pregnant* argument." *Prynne.*
pregnant construction, *Rhet.*, a construction in which more is implied than is said; as, the beasts *trembled* (i. e., came trembling) forth from their dens.

pre-hal′lux (prē-hăl′ŭks), *n.* [NL. See PRE-; HALLUX.] *Zoöl.* A rudimentary extra toe, or a process appearing as a rudiment of a toe, on the preaxial side of the hallux, as in frogs, where it is often called the *calcar.*

pre-heat′ (-hēt′), *v. t.* To heat previously, as a charge to be subsequently treated in an electric furnace, or compressed air before it is allowed to expand in a compressed-air engine (to prevent excessive cold and consequent deposition of frost). — **pre-heat′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

pre-hen′sile (prē-hĕn′sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [F. *préhensile*, fr. L. *prehendere, prehensum*, to lay hold of, seize; *pre-* (for *prae* before) + *hendere* (in comp.), akin to E. *get.* See GET; cf. PRISON, PRIZE, *n.*] Adapted for seizing or grasping, esp. by wrapping around; as, the *prehensile* tail of a monkey. — **pre′hen-sil′i-ty** (prē′hĕn-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre-hen′sion (prē-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *prehensio:* cf. F. *préhension.* See PREHENSILE.] **1.** Act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping, as with the hand or other member. *Chiefly Zoöl.*
2. A taking possession, as of land; seizure. *Rare.*
3. Arrest; apprehension. *Obs.*
4. *Psychol.* Simple or immediate apprehension.

pre-hen′so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Adapted to seize; prehensile.

pre′his-tor′ic (prē′hĭs-tŏr′ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or existing in, the period before written history begins.

pre′his-tor′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Prehistoric customs, etc., as a subject of study.

prehn′ite (prān′īt; prĕn′īt), *n.* [After the Dutch Colonel van *Prehn*, who in 1774 brought it from the Cape of Good Hope.] *Min.* A pale green mineral in crystalline aggregates having a botryoidal or mammillary structure, rarely in distinct crystals. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, $H_2Ca_2Al_2(SiO_4)_3$. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 2.80-2.95.

prehn-it′ic (prĕn-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, tetrabasic acid, $C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$, derived from benzene; — prob. so called from the resemblance of the wartlike crystals to the mammillæ on prehnite.

pre′ig-ni′tion (prē′ĭg-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* *Engin.* Ignition in an internal-combustion engine while the inlet valve is open or before compression is completed.

pre′in-car′nate (prē′ĭn-kär′nāt), *a.* *Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or having, existence before incarnation; — said particularly of Jesus Christ.

pre′in-des′ig-nate (prē′ĭn-dĕs′ĭg-nāt), *a.* *Logic.* Having no sign expressive of quantity; indefinite. See PREDESIGNATE.

pre′in-struct′ (prē′ĭn-strŭkt′), *v. t.* To instruct previously or beforehand. — **pre′in-struc′tion** (-strŭk′shŭn), *n.*

pre-judge′ (prē-jŭj′), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *judge:* cf. F. *préjuger.* Cf. PREJUDICATE, PREJUDICE.] **1.** To judge before hearing, or before full and sufficient examination; to decide or sentence by anticipation; to pass judgment on beforehand.
2. To judge unfavorably or condemn beforehand. *Obs.*
3. To affect prejudicially; prejudice; injure. *Obs. Scot.*
4. To anticipate the judgment of. *Obs.*

pre-judg′ment, pre-judge′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *préjugement.*] Act of prejudging; examination; prejudice.

pre-ju′di-cate (prē-jōō′dĭ-kāt; 243), *p. a.* [L. *praejudicatus*, p. p. of *praejudicare* to prejudge; *prae* before + *judicare* to judge. See JUDGE.] **a** Decided beforehand. **b** Biased; prejudiced. — **pre-ju′di-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ju′di-cate-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

pre-ju′di-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *praejudicatus*, p. p. Cf. PREJUDGE.] **1.** To prejudice or act prejudicially. *Obs. or R.*
2. To prejudge. *Obs. or R.*

pre-ju′di-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prejudicating, or prejudging; prejudgment. *Rare.*
2. *Law.* **a** *Rom. Law.* A preliminary inquiry and determination of issues not directly involved in the merits of an action. **b** A previous decision of a point; a precedent.

prej′u-dice (prĕj′ōō-dĭs; 243, 277), *n.* [F. *préjudice*, L. *praejudicium; prae* before + *judicium* judgment. See JUDICIAL.] **1.** Injury or damage due to some judgment or action of another, as in disregard of a person's right; resulting detriment; — now chiefly in phrases; as, *in*, or *to*, *the prejudice of; without prejudice* (specif., *Law*, without damage to, or detraction from, one's own rights or claims).
2. Injury in general; damage; detriment. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. An opinion or judgment formed beforehand, or without due examination; a prejudgment. *Obs.*
4. Foreseeing; prognostication. *Obs.*
Naught might hinder his quick *prejudize.* *Spenser.*
5. Preconceived judgment or opinion; leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it; prepossession; unreasonable predilection for, or objection against, anything; esp., an opinion or leaning adverse to anything without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge; an instance of this; a prepossession; an unreasonable predilection, inclination, or objection.
Though often misled by *prejudice* and passion, he was emphatically an honest man. *Macaulay.*
6. A judgment or expectation formed at first thought; an anticipation. *Obs.*
Syn. — Prejudgment, prepossession, bias; harm, hurt, damage, detriment, disadvantage. See PREDILECTION.

prej′u-dice (prĕj′ōō-dĭs; 243, 277), *v. t.*; -DICED (-dĭst); -DICING (-dĭ-sĭng). [Cf. F. *préjudicier.* See PREJUDICE, *n.*] **1.** To injure or damage by some judgment or action; to cause injury to; hence, generally, to hurt; damage; injure; impair; as, to *prejudice* a good cause. *Now Chiefly Legal.*
Seek how we may *prejudice* the foe. *Shak.*
2. To judge beforehand, esp. unfavorably. *Obs.*
3. To cause to have prejudice; to prepossess with opinions formed without due knowledge or examination; to bias the mind of; to give an unreasonable bent to; as, to *prejudice* a critic or a juryman.
Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning. *I. Watts.*

prej′u-di′cial (-dĭsh′ăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *prejudicial.*] **1.** Tending to injure or impair; hurtful; damaging; detrimental.
His going away . . . was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*
2. Of the nature of prejudice; biased, possessed, or blinded by prejudices; prejudiced; as, a *prejudicial* eye. *Obs.*
— **prej′u-di′cial-ly**, *adv.* — **prej′u-di′cial-ness**, *n.*

pre′-ju-di′cial, *a.* [L. *praejudicialis.*] *Rom. Law.* Coming, or decided, prior to the hearing before the judex; — used of actions, also called **interrogatory actions**, in which preliminary issues were tried before litiscontestation.

pre-lach′ry-mal (prē-lăk′rĭ-măl), *a.* *Med.* In front of the lachrymal sac; as, a *prelachrymal* abscess.

pre-lac′te-al (-tē-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Preceding the milk teeth; — applied by some to certain rudimentary teeth of marsupials.

prel′a-cy (prĕl′ȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *praelatia.* See PRELATE; cf. PRELATY.] **1.** The office or dignity of a prelate; a benefice held by a prelate.
2. Prelates collectively; the body of ecclesiastical dignitaries.
3. Church government by prelates; — chiefly a hostile term for *episcopacy.*

pre′lap-sa′ri-an (prē′lăp-sā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [*pre-* + L. *lapsus* a falling.] Characteristic of, or pertaining to, the time or state before the fall of man.

prel′ate (prĕl′āt), *n.* [ME. *prelat*, F. *prélat*, LL. *praelatus*, fr. L. *praelatus*, used as p. p. of *praeferre* to prefer, but from a different root. Cf. ELATE.] **1.** An ecclesiastic of superior rank and authority, as a metropolitan, archbishop, or bishop, or, formerly, an abbot, prior, or superior of a religious order; a dignitary of the church.
☞ This word and the words derived from it are often used invidiously, in English ecclesiastical history, by dissenters, respecting the system of the Established Church.
2. Hence, a chief priest, as of the Jews or druids. *Obs.*
3. A person in authority; a superior; chief; head. *Obs.*

pre-lat′ic (prē-lăt′ĭk), **pre-lat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelate, prelates, or prelacy; like a prelate; adhering to prelacy; — often used hostilely for *episcopal.* — **pre-lat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-lat′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

pre-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelatio* preference: cf. F. *prélation.* See PRELATE; cf. PREFER.] **1.** Utterance; pronunciation. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Act of preferring, or state of being preferred; preferment; promotion; dignity; preference. *Now Rare.*
3. Act of placing before or in front; prefixion. *Obs.*

prel′a-tism (prĕl′ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy or adherence to it; — chiefly used hostilely.

prel′a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who supports or advocates prelacy; hence, often hostilely, a High Churchman.

prel′a-ture (-tūr), *n.* [F. *prélature*, or LL. *praelatura.*] State or dignity of a prelate; order of prelates; prelacy.

pre-lect′, præ-lect′ (prē-lĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *praelectus*, p. p. of *praelegere* to read before. See PRE-; LECTION.] To choose before; to prefer. *Obs.*

pre-lect′, præ-lect′, *v. i.* To discourse publicly; to lecture.
He would *prelect* over some thriving plant. *Stevenson.*

pre-lec′tion, præ-lec′tion (-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelectio.*] **1.** A lecture or discourse read or delivered in public, as to students. "The *prelections* of Faber." *Sir M. Hale.*
2. Preferably, *pre-lection.* A previous reading. *Rare.*

pre-lec′tor, præ-lec′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praelector.*] A reader of lectures or discourses; a lecturer, as in a university.

pre-leg′a-cy (prē-lĕg′ȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Roman & Civil Law.* A legacy payable before the testator's estate is distributed to heirs and general legatees. Hence: **pre-leg′a-tee′** (-tē′), *n.* — **pre′le-gate′** (prē′lē-gāt′), *v. t.*

pre′li-bate (prē′lĭ-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *praelibare.*] To taste beforehand. *Obs. or R.*

pre′li-ba′tion (prē′lĭ-bā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelibatio*, fr. *praelibare* to taste beforehand.] **1.** A foretaste.
2. A preliminary offering. *Rare.* *Cowley.*

pre-lim′i-na-ry (prē-lĭm′ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [*pre-* + L. *liminaris* belonging to a threshold, fr. *limen, liminis*, threshold, entrance: cf. F. *préliminaire*, LL. *praeliminaris.*] Introductory; previous; preceding the main discourse or business; prefatory; as, *preliminary* observations to a discourse; *preliminary* articles to a treaty; *preliminary* measures.
Syn. — Preparatory; prior, precedent, antecedent.

pre-lim′i-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). That which precedes

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pre-fix′, *a.* [OF. *prefix*, fr. L. *praefixus*, p. p.] Prefixed. *Obs.*
pre-fix′ed-ly (-fĭk′sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *prefixed*, p. p.
pre′fixt. Prefixed. *R. Sp.* — **pre-fixt′ly**, *adv. R. Sp.* [prefix.]
pre-fix′ture, *n.* A prefixing; |
pre′flo-ra′tion (prē′flō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + L. *flos, floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Æstivation.
pre-fo′li-a′tion (prē-fō′lĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + L. *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Vernation.
pre-for′ceps, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-form′ant (prē-fôr′mănt), *n.* *Philol.* = PREFORMATIVE.
pre′for-ma′tion-ism (prē′fŏr-mā′shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **pre-form′ism** (prē-fôr′mĭz'm). *Biol.* The theory of preformation. — **pre′for-ma′tion-ist**, *n.* — **pre-form′ist**, *n.*
pre-fract′, *a.* [L. *praefractus* abrupt, inflexible.] Obstinate; inflexible. *Obs.*
pre′fru-i′tion (prē′frōō-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Foretaste. *Obs.*
pre-ful′gent (prē-fŭl′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *praefulgens*, p. pr.] Surpassingly fulgent. *Rare.* — **pre-ful′gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
pre-gage′, *v. t.* Preëngage. *Obs.*
pregedyse. † PREJUDICE.
pre′-Ger-man′ic, *a.*, **pre-gla′cial**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-gle′noid, pre′gle-noi′dal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
preg′nance, *n.* Pregnancy. *Obs.*
preg′nant, *v. t.* To make pregnant. *Obs.*
preg′nant-ly, *adv.* of PREGNANT.
preg′nant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pregnatorie. † PRENOTARY.
pre-grand′, *a.* [L. *praegrandis.*] Very large. *Obs.*
pre′gra-vate, *v. t.* [L. *praegravatus*, p p., deriv. of *praegravis* very heavy.] To weigh down. *Obs.* — **pre′gra-va′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
pre-gres′sion, *n.* [L. *praegressio.*] A going before. *Obs.*
pre-gust′, *v. t.* [L. *praegustare.*] To taste before. — **pre-gus′tant**, *a.* — **pre′gus-ta′tion**, *n.* — **pre′gus-ta′tor**, *n.*, **pre-gus′tic**, *n.* *All Obs. or R.*
pre-hal′ter (prē-hăl′tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* -TERES (-tẽr-ēz). [NL. See PRE-; HALTERES.] *Zoöl.* The squama of a dipterous fly.
pre′haus-to′ri-um (prē′hôs-tō′rĭ′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A rudimentary haustorium.
pre′-Hel-len′ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-hem′i-pleg′ic, *a.* See PRE-.
pre-hend′, *v. t.* [L. *prehendere.* See PREHENSILE.] To seize. *Obs.*
pre-hen′si-ble (prē-hĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being seized.
pre-hen′sil Prehensile. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-hen′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Prehensile. — **pre-hen′sive-ness**, *n.*
pre-hen′sor (-sŏr), *n.* [See PREHENSILE; -OR.] One that lays hold, seizes, or arrests.
pre-his′to-ry, *n.* The account of prehistoric matters or events; also, the matters or events. — **pre′his-to′ri-an**, *n.* — **pre′his-tor′i-cal**, *a.* — **pre′his-tor′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pre′-Ho-mer′ic, *a.*, **pre-hu′man**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
preich, preiche. † PREACH.
preie. † PRAY, PREY.
preiere. † PRAYER.
preif † PROOF, PROVE.
preignotary. † PRENOTARY.
preik. † PRICK.
pre′im-ag′ine, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′im-ag′i-na′tion**, *n.*
pre-im′i-ta-tive, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
prein (*Scot.* prēn). Obs. or Scot. var. of PREEN, *n.*
pre′-In-ca′ri-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′in-cline′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-in′di-cant, *n.* [*pre-* + *indicant.*] A prognostic. *Rare.*
pre-in′di-cate, *v. t.*, **pre-in′dis-pose′**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preine. † PREEN.
pre′in-flec′tion-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′in-form′, *v. t.*, **pre′in-scribe′**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preinte. † PRINT.
pre′in-tend′, *v. t.*, **pre′in-ter′pret**, *v. t.*, **pre′in-ter′pre-ta′tion**, *n.*, **pre′in-ter′pre-ta-tive**, *n.*, **pre-in′ti-mate**, *v. t.*, **pre-in′ti-ma′tion**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre′in-tone′, *v. t.* *Eccl.* To intone beforehand in a low voice.
pre-i′o-ti-za′tion, *n.* Iotization.
preire. † PRAYER.
preis. † PRAISE, PRESS.
preise. † PRAISE, PRESS, PRICE.
preiseful. † PRAISEFUL.
pre′-Is-lam′ic, pre-Is′la-mit′ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
preiss. † PRESS.
preist. † PRIEST.
preive. † PROVE.
pre-ja′cent (prē-jā′sĕnt), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *praejacens*, p. pr. of *praejacere* to lie in front.] 1. Preëxisting. *Obs.* 2. Situated in front. *Rare.*
pre-jink′. Var. of PERJINK. *Scot.*
pre-judg′er, *n.* One who prejudges.
pre-ju′di-ca-cy, *n.* Prejudice; prepossession. *Obs.*
pre-ju′di-cal, *a.* *Obs.* **a** Prejudicial. **b** Pre-judicial.
pre-ju′di-cant, *a.* [L. *praejudicans*, p. pr.] Prejudging. *Obs.*
pre-ju′di-ca-tive, *a.* Prejudging. *Rare.*
pre-ju′di-ca′tor, *n.* A prejudger
pre-ju′di-ca-to-ry, *a.* Prejudging. *Obs & R.*
prej′u-diced-ly (prĕj′ōō-dĭst-lĭ), *adv.* of PREJUDICED, *p. p.*
prej′u-dice-less, *a.* See -LESS.
prej′u-di′ci-a-ble (prĕj′ōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF., F. *préjudiciable.*] Prejudicial. *Obs.*
pre′ju-di′cial, *v. t.* To bias. *Obs.*
pre′-ju-di′ci-a-ry, præ′-ju-di′ci-a-ry (prē′jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Rom. Law.* = PRE-JUDICIAL.
prej′u-di′cious (prĕj′ōō-dĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Prejudicial. *Rare.* — **prej′u-di′cious-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
prek. † PRICK.
pre-Kant′i-an, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
preke. † PRICK.
preke, *n.* The octopus. *Obs.*
preket. † PRICKET.
pre-knowl′edge, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre′-Ko-ran′ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-la′bi-al, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-la′brum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The clypeus of an insect.
pre′lal, *a.* [L. *prelum* a press.] Typographical. *Obs.*
prel′ate (prĕl′āt), *v. i.* To act as a prelate. *Obs.*
prel′ate-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
prel′a-te′i-ty (prĕl′ȧ-tē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nature of a prelate. *Obs.*
prel′ate-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
prel′at-ess (-ăt-ĕs), *n.* A woman prelate, as an abbess; humorously, the wife of a prelate.
pre-la′tial (prē-lā′shăl), *a.* Prelatical.
pre-Lat′in, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
prel′at-ize (prĕl′ăt-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to be or become, prelatical; to bring under prelatical influence.
prel′at-ry (-ăt-rĭ), *n.* Prelaty; prelacy. *Rare.*
prel′at-y (-ăt-ĭ), *n.* Prelacy. *Obs.*
pre-lec′tor-ship, præ-lec′tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-lec′tress, præ-lec′tress, *n.* A female lecturer.
pre-len′ic (prē-lĕn′ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
prelet. † PRELATE.
pre′li-a′tion (prē′lĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *proeliatio.*] Strife. *Obs.*
prelim. *Abbr.* Preliminary.
pre-lim′i-na-ri-ly (prē-lĭm′ĭ-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PRELIMINARY.

a main discourse, work, design, or business; something introductory or preparatory; a preparatory step, measure, etc.; by ellipsis, a preliminary examination; as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation; to take one's *preliminaries*.
Syn. — Introduction, preface, prelude.

pre-lim'it (prē-lĭm'ĭt), *v. t.* To limit previously.

pre'-Lin-næ'an (prē'lĭ-nē'ăn), *a. Biol.* Of or pert. to the period prior to the establishment of binomial nomenclature by Linnæus; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Prior to 1753, the date of the first edition of his "Species Plantarum." **b** *Zoöl.* Prior to 1758, the date of the tenth edition of his "Systema Naturæ."

pre-lith'ic (prē-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*pre-* + *lithic.*] Pert. to a stage of human culture antedating the stone age.

pre-lo'cal-i-za'tion (-lō'kăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n. Embryol.* Segregation in the egg or early blastomeres of material destined to form particular tissues or organs.

prel'ude (prĕl'ūd; prē'lūd; 277), *n.* [F. *prélude* (cf. It. *preludio*, LL. *praeludium*), fr. L. *prae* before + *ludus* play. See PRELUDE, *v. i.*] **1.** A preliminary play. *Obs. & R.*
2. An introductory performance, action, event, etc., preceding and preparing for the principal or a more important matter; a preliminary part, etc.; an introduction; preface; esp., *Music*, a strain, section, or movement introducing the theme or chief subject, as of a fugue, suite, etc., and even an oratorio or opera.
The cause is more than the *prelude*, the effect is more than the sequel, of the fact. *Whewell.*
Syn. — PRELUDE, OVERTURE. PRELUDE suggests that which is preliminary or introductory to a larger or more important work or movement; OVERTURE, as here compared, suggests more grandiose or orchestral effect; as, "the *prelude* to some brighter world" (*Tennyson*); "The winds begin to . . . play their *overture* to thunder" (*Wolcott*). For technical musical distinctions, see defs.

pre-lude' (prē-lūd' *or, esp. in the musical sense*, prĕl'ūd, prē'lūd), *v. i.*; -LUD'ED (prē-lūd'ĕd; prĕl'ū-dĕd; prē'lū-); -LUD'ING (-Ĭng). [L. *praeludere, praelusum*; *prae* before + *ludere* to play: cf. F. *préluder*. See LUDICROUS.] To give, or serve as, a prelude; to furnish an introduction; to be introductory; *Music*, to play an introduction or prelude.
We are *preluding* too largely, and must come at once to the point. *Jeffrey.*

pre-lude', *v. t.* **1.** To serve as prelude to; to precede as introductory; to introduce; to foreshadow.
[Music] *preluding* some great tragedy. *Longfellow.*
2. To play as a prelude; to play or perform a prelude to.

pre-lu'di-al (prē-lū'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prelude; of the nature of a prelude; introductory.

pre-lu'di-um, præ-lu'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *praeludium.*] A prelude; introduction; preliminary. *Now Rare.*
His other griefs but dim *preludiums* were. *J. Beaumont.*

pre-lu'sion (prē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *praelusio.*] A prelude; introduction. *Thackeray.*

pre-lu'sive (-sĭv), **pre-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [See PRELUDE.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow. "*Prelusive* drops." *Thomson.* — **pre-lu'sive-ly, pre-lu'so-ri-ly,** *adv.*

pre'ma-ture' (prē'mȧ-tūr' *or, except in sense* 1, prē'mȧ-tūr *or, esp. in British usage*, prĕm'ȧ-tūr; 277), *a.* [L. *praematurus; prae* before + *maturus* ripe. See MATURE.]
1. Mature or ripe before the proper or usual time. *Obs.*
2. Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; adopted, arriving, or received, too soon; too early; untimely; as, a *premature* fall of snow; *premature* birth, opinion, decay, report.
Syn. — PREMATURE, PRECOCIOUS. That is PREMATURE which comes into being, happens, or arrives too soon; the word applies to actions, occasions, events, rather than to concrete things; that is PRECOCIOUS which is prematurely ripe or developed; the word refers esp. to mental powers; as, "a *premature* generalization" (*Stewart*); "God screens us evermore from *premature* ideas. Our eyes are holden . . . until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened" (*Emerson*); a *premature* frost; "*precocious* and conceited wits" (*Cudworth*). See MATURE.
— pre'ma-ture'ly, *adv.* — **pre'ma-ture'ness,** *n.*

pre'ma-tu'ri-ty (prē'mȧ-tū'rĭ-tĭ; prĕm'ȧ-; *cf.* PREMATURE, *a.*), *n.* [Cf. F. *prématurité.*] Quality or state of being premature; specif.: **a** Early ripeness or flowering; — said of plants. **b** Early maturity or development; precocity.
Homer, in the hymn to his honor, has given a delightful account of his *prematurity* in swindling. *Leigh Hunt.*
c Untimely maturity; undue earliness or haste; hastiness.

pre'max-il'la (prē'măk-sĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL. See PRE-; MAXILLA.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of a pair of bones of the upper jaw of vertebrates situated between and in front of the maxillaries; an intermaxilla. In man the premaxillæ form the median anterior part of the superior maxillary bones, but in most other mammals they are distinct and bear the incisor teeth; in birds they are coalesced, forming the principal part of the upper mandible; in teleost fishes their supposed homologues constitute the anterior part of the upper jaw and usually bear teeth.

pre-max'il-la-ry (prē-măk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated in front of the maxillary bones; designating, or pert. to, the premaxillæ; intermaxillary. — *n.* A premaxilla.

pre-me'di-an (-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* **a** In front of the middle of the body. **b** Designating a primary vein of the wings of some insects situated next in front of the media. *Comstock.* — *n.* A premedian vein.

pre-med'i-tate (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'Ĭng). [L. *praemeditatus*, p. p. of *praemeditari*; *prae* before + *meditari* to meditate. See MEDITATE.] To think on, and revolve in the mind, beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to *premeditate* robbery.
With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

pre-med'i-tate, *v. i.* To think, consider, deliberate, or revolve in the mind, beforehand.

pre-med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praemeditatio:* cf F. *préméditation.*] Act of meditating beforehand; specif.: **a** Previous deliberation as to action; forethought; planning or contriving. **b** Thinking of beforehand.

pre-med'i-ta-tive (-mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, premeditation.

pre'mi-ate (prē'mĭ-āt), *v. t.*; PRE'MI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); PRE'MI-AT'ING (-āt'Ĭng). [L. *praemiari* to stipulate for a reward.] To give a prize or premium to or for.

pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ēr; prĕm'yēr), *a.* [F. *premier*, fr. L. *primarius* of the first rank, principal, fr. *primus* the first. See PRIMARY, PRIME, *a.*] **1.** First in position, rank, or importance; chief; principal; leading; as, the *premier* place; *Obs., premier* minister. *Camden. Swift.*
2. First in time; earliest; most ancient; as, a *premier* peer, one bearing the oldest title of his degree.

pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ēr; prĕm'yēr; 277: *formerly often, still by some*, prē-mēr'; *cf.* VIZIER), *n.* The first minister of state; more generally, chief officer; esp., the prime minister, as of Great Britain, Canada, or Australia.

‖ **pre-mière'** (prē-myâr'), *a. fem.* [F., prop. fem. of *premier* first. See PREMIER, *a.*] First; chief; as, a *première danseuse.* — *n. fem.; pl.* -MIÈRES (*F.* prē-myâr'). **a** The leading woman of a group, esp. in a theatrical cast. **b** A first performance, as of a play; a first night.

pre-mil'le-na'ri-an (prē-mĭl'ē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of premillennialism. — *a.* Pertaining to or designating the views of the premillenarians. — **pre-mil'le-na'ri-an-ism** (-Ĭz'm), *n.*

pre'mil-len'ni-al (prē'mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Coming before the millennium; previous to the millennium; — said esp. of the Second Advent; pertaining to the present world.

pre'mil-len'ni-al-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ precedes the millennium; — opposed to *postmillennialism.* See MILLENNIUM, 2. — **pre'-mil-len'ni-al-ist,** *n.*

prem'ise, prem'iss (prĕm'Ĭs), *n.* [F. *prémisse*, fr. fem. of L. *praemissus*, p. p. of *praemittere* to send before; *prae* before + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A proposition antecedently supposed or proved; something previously a basis of argument; specif., *Logic*, a proposition stated or assumed as leading to a conclusion; either of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the conclusion is drawn. Thus: "All sinners deserve punishment: A B is a sinner." These propositions (the *premises*) being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves punishment.
2. A condition stated beforehand; a stipulation. *Obs.*
The *premises* observed,
Thy will by my performance shall be served. *Shak.*
3. *pl. Law.* a Matters previously stated or set forth; hence: The part of a deed constituting all that precedes the *habendum*, orig., the first of the eight parts of an old-style deed. Its office is to state the names and additions of the parties, make the recitals necessary to explain the transaction, the consideration, and the certainty of the parties, and of the land to be conveyed. **b** The stating part of a bill in equity setting forth the causes of complaint, the parties against whom redress is sought, etc.
4. *pl. Law.* The property conveyed in a deed; hence, in general, a piece of land or real estate; sometimes, esp. in fire insurance papers, a building or buildings on land; as, to lease *premises; the premises* insured. Sometimes loosely applied to personal property, as a vessel.
in the, *or* these, premises, in regard to the matter or subject before mentioned or in question. *Rule of St. Benet* (*Caxton*).

pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. t.*; PRE-MISED' (-mīzd'); PRE-MIS'ING (-mīz'Ĭng). [Cf. OF. *premis*, fem. *premise*, p. p. of *premetre* to put first, to premise, L. *praemittere* to send before. See PREMISE, *n.*] **1.** To send before the time, or beforehand; hence, to cause to be before something else; to employ previously. *Obs. Shak.*
If venesection and a cathartic be *premised*. *E. Darwin.*
2. To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows, esp. premises or first propositions, on which rest subsequent reasonings.
I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. i.* To make a premise; to set forth something as a premise. *Swift.*

pre'mi-um (prē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praemium*, orig., what one has got before or better than others; *prae* before + *emere* take, buy. See REDEEM.] **1.** A reward or recompense; a prize to be won by being before another or others in a competition; reward or prize to be adjudged; bounty; as, a *premium* for good behavior or scholarship, for discoveries, etc.
To think it not the necessity, but the *premium* and privilege of life, to eat and sleep without any regard to glory. *Burke.*
2. Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus; — sometimes synonymous with *interest*, but generally signifying a sum, or bonus, in addition to the capital.
Tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest. *Swift.*
3. *Insurance.* The consideration paid, whether in money or otherwise, for a contract of insurance. The premium may take any of various nominal forms, as that of an initiation fee, an admission fee, an assessment, or a stipulated single or periodical payment, according to the nature of the insurance. The premium required to meet the risk of death alone, that is, the amount that will just pay the insurance liability on its becoming due without paying any expenses or contingent charges, is called the **net,** or **pure, premium,** or, sometimes, the **mathematical,** or **risk, premium**; the sum of the net premium and the loading (which see) is the **gross,** or **office, premium**; the yearly sum required to meet the cost of insurance for each particular year is called the **natural premium,** this sum increasing from year to year; the sum that would meet the cost of insurance for the term of insurance in a single payment is called a **single premium**; the periodical sum required to meet the cost of insurance when distributed in a series of equal payments made annually, or at some other regular interval, is called a **level premium,** in which case the early payments exceed the cost of insurance and the later ones fall short of it.
4. A sum in advance of, or in addition to, the nominal or par value of anything; as, he sold his stock at a *premium.*
5. *Money.* The excess in purchasing power, or exchange value, of one form of money over another of the same nominal value, as of gold dollars over paper ones (**gold premium**), or of silver dollars over paper ones (**silver premium**).
at a premium, above par; hence, unusually valuable, as because of rareness; hard to get or find.

pre-mo'lar (prē-mō'lăr), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* In front of or preceding the molar teeth; specif., designating, or pert. to, certain teeth of mammals in front of the true molars (between them and the canines when the latter are present). In man there are two in each jaw on each side, termed, from their form, *bicuspid* teeth. Unlike the true molars, they are preceded by milk teeth, to which the term *premolar* is also properly applied, though they are commonly called *milk molars.* — *n.* A premolar tooth.

pre-mon'ish (prē-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.*; PRE-MON'ISHED (-ĭsht); PRE-MON'ISH-ING. [*pre-* + *monish:* cf. L. *praemonere.*] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand; to give previous warning. *Rare.* — **pre-mon'ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Rare.*

pre'mo-ni'tion (prē'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praemonitio.* See PREMONISH.] **1.** Previous warning, notice, or information; forewarning; as, a *premonition* of coming winter.
2. Anticipation of an event without conscious reason; presentiment; as, a *premonition* of evil or danger.

pre-mon'i-to-ry (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praemonitorius.*] Giving previous warning or notice; as, *premonitory* symptoms of disease. — **pre-mon'i-to-ri-ly** (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Pre-mon'strant (prē-mŏn'strănt), *n.* Premonstratensian.

Pre-mon'stra-ten'sian (-strȧ-tĕn'shăn), *n.* [From LL. form of adj. fr. *Prémontré*, in France.] *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré, near Laon, France, in 1119. They are also called *White Canons* (from their habit), *Norberlines*, and *Premonstrants.* Of this order, only a few houses now exist. Its original rule was very strict. — **Pre-mon'stra-ten'sian,** *a.*

pre-morse' (prē-môrs'), *a.* [L. *praemorsus*, p. p. of *praemordere* to bite off; *prae* before + *mordere* to bite.] Lit., bitten off; hence, terminated abruptly, or as if bitten off irregularly truncate; as, a *premorse* root.

pre-mun'dane (prē-mŭn'dăn), *a.* Existing before, or ante dating, the creation of the world.

pre-na'sal (-nā'zăl), *a.* Situated in front of the nasal bones or region; designating a cartilage or bone in the snout **of** certain animals, as pigs. — **pre-na'sal,** *n.*

pre-na'tal (-tăl), *a.* Before birth. — **pre-na'tal-ly,** *adv.*

pre-note' (-nōt'), *v. t.* [L. *praenotare; prae* before + *notare* to note.] To note or mention beforehand. *Obs. or R.*

pre-no'tion (-nō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praenotio:* cf. F. *prénotion.* Cf. PRENOSTIC.] A previous notion or thought; preconception; foreknowledge. *Bacon.*

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pre-lim'i-tate, *v. t.* To prelimit.

pre-lim'i-ta'tion (prē-lĭm'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prelimiting.

pre-lin'gual (prē-lĭŋ'gwȧl), *a.* Previous to the use, acquisition, or development of language.

prelinpinpin, *n.* See POWDER PIMPERLIMPIMP.

pre-lit'er-a-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre-lo'ral (prē-lō'rȧl; 201), **pre-lo're-al** (-rē-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Situated in front of the lores.

pre-lu'cent, *a.* [L. *praelucens*, p. pr.] Resplendent. *Obs. Scot.*

pre-lud'er (prē-lūd'ĕr; prĕl'ū-dĕr), *n.* One that preludes.

‖ **pre-lu'di-o** (prā-lōō'dyō; *E.* prē-lū'dĭ-ō), *n.; It. pl.* -DI (prā-lōō'dē). [It.] *Music.* A prelude.

pre-lu'di-ous (prē-lū'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Preludial. — **-lu'di-ous-ly,** *adv.*

prel'ud-ize (prĕl'ū-dīz; prē'-lū-), *v. i.* To play or compose a prelude.

pre-lum'bar, *a.* In front of the lumbar vertebræ or region.

pre-lu'siv. Prelusive. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-Lu'ther-an, *a.,* **pre'ma-chin'er-y,** *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'mag-ne'sic (prē'măg-nē'-sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pre'-Ma-lay', **pre'-Ma-lay'an,** *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'man-dib'u-lar, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

premanent. † PERMANENT.

pre'ma-ni'a-cal, *a.,* **pre-mar'tial,** *a.* See PRE-, 2.

re'mate. † PRIMATE.

pre'ma-te'ri-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

preme. † PRIME. [dian vein.]

pre-me'di-a, *n.* [NL.] A preme-

pre-me'di-al, *a. & n.* Premedian.

pre-me'di-ate, *v. t. & i.* To advocate; to mediate. *Obs.*

pre-med'i-tate, *a.* [L. *praemeditatus*, p. p.] Premeditated. *Obs.*
— **pre-med'i-tate-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

pre-med'i-tat'ed (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of PREMEDITATE. — **pre-med'i-tat'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-mod'i-tat'ed-ness,** *n.*

pre-med'i-tat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *premeditating*, p. pr.

pre-med'i-ta'tor (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tā'-tĕr), *n.* One who premeditates.

premenire. † PREMUNIRE.

pre-men'stru-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre-men'tion, *n.,* **pre-men'-tioned,** *a.,* **pre-mer'it,** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'me-tal'lic, *a.* Previous to the knowledge of metals.

pre'mi-a, *n., L. pl.* of PREMIUM.

pre'mi-al (prē'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *praemialis.*] Of the nature of a reward. *Rare.*

pre'mi-ant, *a.* [L. *praemians*, p. pr.] Rewarding. *Obs.*

prem'i-ces. † PRIMICES.

pre'mi-er, *v. i.* To play the, or act as, premier. [premier.]

pre'mi-er-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a

pre'mi-er-ess, *n.* The wife of a premier.

‖ **pre-mier' pas qui coûte** (prē-myā' pä kē kōōt'). See IL N'Y A QUE LE PREMIER etc.

pre'mi-er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pre'mil-len'ni-al-ize, *v. i.* To preach premillennialism.

pre'mil-len'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of PREMILLENNIAL. [lennial.]

pre'mil-len'ni-an, *a.* Premil-

preminire. † PREMUNIRE.

pre'mi-o, *n.* [It.] Premium. *Obs.*

pre'mi-ous (prē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praemiosus*, fr. *praemium* a premium.] Rich in gifts. *Rare.*

pre-mir'ic (prē-mĭr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

prem'is. Premise. *Ref. Sp.*

prem'iss, *n.* = PREMISE.

pre-mis'sion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *premission.*] A sending before. *Obs.*

pre-mit', *v. t.* [L. *praemittere* to send before.] To premise. *Obs.*

pre-mit'ic (prē-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pre-mize', *v.* Premise. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-mized'. Premised. *Ref. Sp.*

pre'mo-nar'chi-al, *a.,* **pre'-Mo-ham'me-dan,** *a.,* **pre-mon'e-ta-ry,** *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre-mon'i-tive, *a.* Premonitory.

pre-mon'i-tor (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *praemonitor.*] One that premonishes. [stration. *Obs.*]

pre-mon'strance, *n.* Premon-

Pre-mon'strant (prē-mŏn'-strănt), *n.* Premonstratensian.

pre-mon'strate (prē-mŏn'strāt), *v. t.* [L. *praemonstratus*, p. p. of *praemonstrare.*] To show or represent beforehand. — **pre'mon-stra'tion** (prē'mŏn-strā'-shŭn). **pre-mon'stra-tor** (prē-mŏn'strā-tĕr), *n. All Ob's. or R.*

pre'mo-sa'ic, *or* **pre'-Mo-sa'ic,** *a.* See PRE-, 2.

Premoster, *n.* [Prob. fr. an OF. form of F. *Prémontré.*] A Premonstrant. *Obs.*

pre-move', *n. t.* [L. *praemovere.*] To move or excite to action beforehand. — **pre-mo'tion,** *n.* — **pre-mov'er** (prē-mōōv'ĕr), *n. Obs. or R.*

pre-mul'ti-ply, *v. t. Math.* To take an operator as first factor in multiplying. [NIRE.]

pre'mu-ni're. Var. of PREMU-

pre'mu-nite', *v. t.* [L. *praemunitus*, p. p. of *praemunire.*] To fortify in front. *Obs.* — **pre'mu-ni'tion** (-mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n. Obs.*

pre-mu'ni-to-ry (prē-mū'nĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to a præmunire.

pre-mu'ta-tive, *a. Gram.* Modifying by the use of prefixes.

prem'ye, *n.* [L. *praemium:* cf. OF. *premie.*] A reward. *Obs.*

prem'your, *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *praemiator.*] One who rewards. *Obs.*

pren'a-ble. † PREGNABLE.

pre'name', *n.* A first, or Christian, name. [of the nostrils.]

pre-na'ri-al, *a. Anat.* In front

prencipal. † PRINCIPAL.

prencis. Obs. pl. of PRINCE.

pren'der, *or* **pren'dre** (prĕn'-dĕr), *n.* [F *prendre* to take, inf. as n.] *Law.* The power or right of taking a thing without its being offered. [PREEN.]

prene. Obs. or dial. Eng. of

pre-nel'ic (prē-nĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pre-ne'o-lith'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'ne-phrit'ic, *a. Med.* Occurring before nephritis.

prengte. Obs. pret. of PRINK, to

pre-no'men. Var. of PRÆNOMEN. [NOMINAL.]

pre-nom'i-nal. Var. of PRÆ-

pre-nom'i-nate, *a.* [L. *praenominatus*, p. p.] Prenominated. *Obs.*

pre-nom'i-nate, *v. t.* [L. *praenominatus*, p. p. of *praenominare* to give the praenomen to.] To forename; to mention previously. *Rare.* — **pre-nom'i-na'tion** (prē-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

pre'no-min'i-cal (prē'nō-mĭn'-ĭ-kăl), *a.* = PRENOMINAL.

pre-nos'tic, *n.* [See PROGNOSTIC.] Presage; omen. *Obs.*

pre-nos'ti-cate, *a.* [LL. *praenosticatus*, p. p. of *praenosticare;* with change of prefix for *pro(g)nosticare.*] Prognosticated. *Obs.* — *n.* A foretoken; a sign; also, a proclamation. *Obs.*

pre-nos'ti-cate, *v. t. & i.* To prognosticate. *Obs.* — **pre-nos'-ti-ca'tion,** *n. Obs* — **pre-nos'-ti-ca-tive,** *n. Obs.*

pre-no'ta-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *praenotarius* assistant notary.] A prothonotary. *Obs.*

pren-sa'tion (prĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prensatio*, fr. *prensare, prehensare*, to seize.] A seizing. *Obs.*

prent. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PRINT.

prente. † PRINT.

pren'tice (prĕn'tĭs), *n. & v.* [Aphetic for *apprentice.*] Apprentice: also, apprenticeship. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.* — **prentice of law,** a barrister. *Obs.*

prenticehed, *n.* [See PRENTICE; -HEAD.] Apprenticeship. *Obs.*

pren'tice-hood, *n.* Apprenticehood. *Obs.*

pren'tice-ship, *n.* Apprenticeship. *Obs. or Colloq & Dial.*

pren'tis. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRENTICE.

pren'tis-age, *n.* [Cf. F. *apprentissage.*] Apprenticeship. *Obs.*

pre-nun'ci-ate, *v. t.* [L. *praenuntiatus*, p. p. of *praenuntiare.*] To proclaim beforehand. *Obs* — **pre-nun'ci-a'tion** (prē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

pre-nun'cious (prē-nŭn'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praenuntius.*] Prenunciating; presaging. *Obs.*

pre-nup'tial, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pren'zie, *a.* A word of unknown meaning, prob. error for some other word, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," III. i. 94 & 97. [*v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.]

pre'o-blige', *v. t.,* **pre'ob-tain',** ‖

pre'oc-cip'i-tal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre-oc'cu-pan-cy (prē-ŏk'ū-păn-sĭ), *n.* [See PREOCCUPATE.] Act or right of taking possession before another or others; preoccupation; as, the *preoccupancy* of wild land.

pre-oc'cu-pate (-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *praeoccupatus*, p. p. of *praeoccupare* to preoccupy. See PREOCCUPY.] *Obs.* **1.** To anticipate; to take before.
2. To prepossess; to prejudice.

pre-oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeoccupatio*: cf. F. *préoccupation.*] **1.** Act of preoccupying, or state of being preoccupied; prepossession; of the mind, engrossment.
2. Anticipation. *Obs.* *South.*

pre-oc'cu-pied (-ŏk'ū-pĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of PREOCCUPY. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Engrossed; absorbed; lost in thought.
2. *Biol.* Previously applied to some other group so as to render it unavailable (according to the rules of nomenclature) for use in a new sense; — said of a generic or specific name.
Syn. — See ABSENT.

pre-oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *préoccuper.* See PREOCCUPATE, OCCUPY.] **1.** To occupy, or take possession of, before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country not before held.
2. To prepossess; to engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand; to preëngage.
I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections than to *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To fill beforehand.

pre-oc'u-lar (prē-ŏk'ū-lăr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Placed just in front of the eyes, as the antennæ of certain insects. — *n.* One of the scales just in front of the eye of a reptile.

pre'o-per'cle (prē'ō-pûr'k'l), **pre'o-per'cu-lum** (-kū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -PERCLES (-k'lz); -PERCULA (-lă). *Zoöl.* A flat membrane bone in the gill cover of most fishes, lying immediately in front of the opercle.

pre'o-per'cu-lar (-kū-lăr), *n.* *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the preopercle. — *n.* The preopercle.

pre-o'ral (prē-ō'răl; 201), *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated in front of, or anterior to, the mouth. — **pre-o'ral-ly**, *adv.*

pre-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* In front of the orbit; designating a large membrane bone situated just in front of the orbit in many teleost fishes.

pre'or-dain' (prē'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *ordain*: cf. F. *préordonner*, L. *praeordinare.*] To foreordain.

pre-or'der (prē-ôr'dĕr), *v. t.* To order or arrange beforehand; to foreordain. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

pre-or'di-na'tion (-dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *préordination.*] Act of preordaining or foreordaining.

prep'a-ra'tion (prĕp'ă-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *préparation*, L. *praeparatio.* See PREPARE.] **1.** Act of preparing; a fitting or making beforehand for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition; previous arrangement or adaptation; a making ready; equipment; training; formation; compounding; manufacture; as, the *preparation* of land for sowing; the *preparation* of troops for battle; *preparation* of drugs.
2. State of being prepared, or made ready; preparedness; readiness; fitness; as, a nation in good *preparation* for war.
3. That which makes ready, prepares the way, or introduces; a preparatory act or measure.
I will show what *preparations* there were *T. Burnet.*
4. That which is prepared; something made, equipped, or compounded for a particular purpose; as: **a** Any medicinal substance fitted for use. **b** Anything treated for preservation or examination. **c** An army or fleet. *Obs. Shak.* **d** An accomplishment; qualification. *Obs. Shak.*
5. *Music.* **a** The anticipation of a discordant note in the consonant chord next preceding. **b** The consonant toue thus about to become discordant. See SUSPENSION.

pre-par'a-tive (prē-păr'ă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préparatif.*] Tending or serving to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting; preparatory.
Laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South.*

pre-par'a-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *préparatif.*] That which prepares, or is preparative or preparatory; a preparation.

pre-par'a-tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L. *praeparator.*] One who prepares; a preparer, as of specimens for scientific uses.

pre-par'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *préparatoire*, L. *praeparatorius.*] **1.** Preparing, or serving to prepare, the way for something; introductory; preparative; as, a *preparatory* school (a school esp. for students preparing to enter college); a *preparatory* condition.
2. Being prepared; undergoing training or instruction for something to follow.

pre-pare' (prē-pâr'), *v. t.;* PRE-PARED' (-pârd'); PRE-PAR'ING (-pâr'ĭng). [F. *préparer*, L. *praeparare; prae* before + *parare* to make ready. See PARE.] **1.** To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose, end, or condition; to make ready; to put into a state for use or application; to put into the appropriate mental state, as by warning or instruction; to fit mentally; as, to *prepare* ground for seed; to *prepare* a lesson; to *prepare* a boy for college.
Our souls, not yet *prepared* for upper light. *Dryden*
2. To procure as suitable or necessary; to get ready; to provide; to equip; to fit out; hence, to make; form; compound; as, to *prepare* an entertainment, a medicine, food.
That they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Ps* cvii. 36.
3. *Music.* **a** To make (a tone or its effect) expected by sounding it in a chord immediately preceding, as a consonant tone in the same voice part. **b** To lead up to (a tone or an embellishment) by a prefatory tone or tones; as, a *prepared* trill, one preceded by a turn or other grace.
Syn. — Fit, adjust, qualify; equip, make, make ready.

pre-pare' (prē-pâr'), *v. i.* **1.** To make ready; to put things in order; as, to *prepare* for hostilities.
2. To make one's self ready; to get ready, to take the necessary previous measures; as, to *prepare* for death.

pre-pared' (-pârd'), *p. a.* Made ready, fit, or suitable; adapted; ready; equipped; fitted out; made. — **pre-par'ed-ly** (-pâr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **pre-par'ed-ness,** *n.*

pre'pa-tel'lar (prē'pă-tĕl'ăr), *a.* *Anat.* In front of the patella; specif., designating a synovial bursa between the patella and the skin. Cf. HOUSEMAID'S KNEE.

pre-pay' (prē-pā'), *v. t.;* -PAID' (-pād'); -PAY'ING. To pay, or to pay the charge upon, in advauce or beforehand.

pre-pay'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Payment in advance.

pre-pense' (prē-pĕns'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *prepenser*, perh. for *porpenser.* Cf. PREPENSE, *a.*] To think of or consider beforehand; to premeditate; to precontrive *Obs.*

pre-pense', *a.* [Prob. an alteration of OF. *porpensé* meditated, p. p. of *porpenser, pourpenser*, to meditate, plan; *por-* (L. *pro*) + OF. & F. *penser* to think; cf. also OF. *prepenser* to consider beforehand. Cf. PANSY.] Devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; preconceived; premeditated; aforethought; — usually placed after the word it qualifies; as, malice *prepense* (see MALICE, 4).
This has not arisen from any misrepresentation or error *prepense.* *Southey.*

pre'per-cep'tion (prē'pĕr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* *Psychol.* Ideal anticipation of a perception.
We find evidence, again, of ideas in the making, in what Lewes called *preperception*, . . . as when a scarecrow is hailed by the traveler who mistakes it for a husbandman *James Ward.*

pre'pla-cen'tal (prē'plă-sĕn'tăl), *a.* *Embryol.* Existing or arising before the formation of a placenta.

pre-pol'lence (prē-pŏl'ĕns) } *n.* [L. *praepollentia.*] Qual-
pre-pol'len-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } ity or state of being prepollent; predominance; prevalence. *Rare.*

pre-pol'lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *praepollens*, p. pr. of *praepollere* to surpass in power; *prae* + *pollere* to be powerful.] Superior in influence or power; predominant. *Rare.*

pre-pol'lex (-ĕks), *n.; pl.* -LICES (-lĭ-sēz). [NL. See PRE-; POLLEX.] *Zoöl.* An extra digit, or rudiment of a digit, on the preaxial side of the thumb.

pre-pon'der-ance (-pŏn'dĕr-ăns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *prépondé-*
pre-pon'der-an-cy (-dĕr-ăn-sĭ) } *rance.*] **1.** Quality or state of being preponderant; superiority or excess of weight, influence, power, number, etc.; an outweighing.
In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe, and had restored the equilibrium which the *preponderance* of one power had destroyed. *Macaulay.*
2. *Ordnance.* The excess of weight of that part of a cannon behind the axis of the trunnions over that in front. If the excess of weight is forward of the trunnions, it is sometimes called *negative preponderance.*

pre-pon'der-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *praeponderans, -antis*: cf. F. *prépondérant.*] Preponderating; outweighing; superior in weight, force, etc.; predominant; as, of *preponderant* importance. — **pre-pon'der-ant-ly,** *adv.*

pre-pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *praeponderatus*, p. p. of *praeponderare.* See PRE-; PONDER.] **1.** To consider, or ponder, beforehand. *Obs.*
2. To outweigh; to exceed or surpass in weight, force, influence, number, etc.; to overbalance.
An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanvill.*
3. To cause to be inclined; incline; dispose; decide. *Obs.*

pre-pon'der-ate, *v. i.* To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance; fig., to exceed in influence, power, etc., to prevail; predominate.

pre-pon'der-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb n.* of PREPONDERATE. Specif.: *p. a.* Dominating; prevailing.
Syn. — See DOMINANT.

pre-pon'der-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeponderatio.*] Act or state of preponderating.

prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praepositio*, fr. *praeponere* to place before; *prae* before + *ponere* to put, place: cf. F. *préposition.* See POSITION; cf. PROVOST.] **1.** Act of preposing, or placing before. *Rare.*
2. *Gram.* A word generally having a fundamental meaning of position, direction, time, or other abstract relation, and employed to connect a noun or a pronoun, in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word; a particle used with a noun, pronoun (in English in the objective case), or an expression equivalent to a noun, to make a phrase limiting some other word; — so called because usually placed before the word with which it is phrased; as, a bridge *of* iron; he comes *from* town; it is good *for* food.
3. A proposition; an exposition; a discourse. *Obs.*

prep'o-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *prépositionnel.*] Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a preposition. — **prep'o-si'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

pre-pos'i-tive (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praepositivus*: cf. F. *prépositif.*] *Gram.* Put before; prefixed. — *n.* A prepositive word. — **pre-pos'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

pre-pos'i-tor (-tĕr), *n.* [LL. *praepositor.*] **1.** At some English public schools, a student appointed to inspect other students; a monitor; a prefect. Cf. PREPOSTOR, PREFECT, 5.
2. Var. of PRÆPOSITOR, 1.

pre-pos'i-ture (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *praepositura.* See PREPOSITION; cf. PROVOST.] Office or dignity of a provost; a provostship.

pre'pos-sess' (prē'pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.;* PRE'POS-SESSED' (-pŏ-zĕst'); PRE'POS-SESS'ING. **1** To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. *Dryden.*
2. To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice; to give a previous inclination to, for or against anything; esp., to induce to a favorable opinion beforehand, or at the outset.

pre'pos-sess'ing, *p. a.* Tending to invite favor; attracting confidence, favor, esteem, or love; attractive; as, a *prepossessing* manner. — **pre'pos-sess'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pre'pos-ses'sion (-pŏ-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Preoccupation; esp., preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion; bias; — generally, but not always, used in a favorable sense implying a liking or favorable opinion; as, the *prepossessions* of childhood or of a bigot.
Syn. — Bent, bias, predisposition, preoccupancy, inclination. See PREDILECTION.

pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praeposterus; prae* before + *posterus* latter. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** Having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order. *Obs.*
2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; irrational; utterly and glaringly foolish; nonsensical; ridiculous; absurd. "Most *preposterous* conclusions." *Shak.*
Preposterous ass, that never read so far! *Shak.*
Syn. — Perverted, irrational, monstrous. See FOOLISH.
— **pre-pos'ter-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-pos'ter-ous-ness,** *n.*

pre-pos'tor, præ-pos'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [See PREPOSITOR.] At some English public schools, one of several senior pupils exercising certain delegated control of the students; — the official name. Cf. PREPOSITOR, 1, PREFECT, 5.

pre-po'tence (prē-pō'tĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prepotence.*] Prepotency. *Rare.*

pre-po'ten-cy (-pō'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *praepotentia.*] Quality or condition of being prepotent; predominance; now usually, *Biol.*, greater capacity on the part of one of the parents, as compared with the other, to transmit his or her own characteristics to their offspring.

pre-po'tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *praepotens.* See PRE-; POTENT.] **1.** Very powerful; superior in force, influence, etc.
2. *Biol.* Characterized by prepotency. *Darwin.*

pre'print' (prē'prĭnt'), *n.* A print made in advance or before general publication; an advance issue or copy.

pre-pu'bic (prē-pū'bĭk), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* In front of the pubis; pertaining to or designating the prepubis.

pre-pu'bis (-bĭs), *n.* [NL. See PRE-; PUBIS.] *Zoöl.* **a** That part of the pubic bone of a reptile or bird which lies in front of the acetabulum. It is best developed in orthopod dinosaurs, in which it is regarded as the homologue of the true pubis of other reptiles and higher groups; but in birds it is derived largely from the ilium, and is more correctly known as the *pectineal*, or *iliopectineal, process.* **b** An epipubis or an epipubic bone.

pre'puce (prē'pūs), *n.* [F. *prépuce*, L. *praeputium.*] *Anat.* The foreskin. — **pre-pu'tial** (prē-pū'shăl), *a.*

Pre-Raph'a-el-ite, *n.* **a** Strictly, a member of a society formed in England in 1848, and called the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, signing their works with the letters P. R. B. after their names. The members were William Holman-Hunt, John Everett Millais, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and James Collinson, painters; Thomas Woolner, sculptor; Frederick George Stephens, then a painter, afterwards chiefly a writer on art; and William Michael Rossetti, writer. The purposes of the society were to encourage fidelity to nature, sincerity, and delicacy of finish, in practical work and in criticism. **b** Popularly, any modern artist thought to be a would-be restorer of early ideals or methods, as one of the German painters often called *Nazarenes*, or one who paints and draws with extreme minuteness of detail. **c** Popularly, any Italian painter of an epoch before Raphael's time of fame and influence, i. e., about 1505.

Pre-Raph'a-el-ite, *a.* Of or pertaining to Pre-Raphaelitism or the Pre-Raphaelites, as a figure or landscape.

Pre-Raph'a-el-it'ism, *n.* *Fine Arts.* The principles, practice, or style of the Pre-Raphaelites, in sense **a**.

pre're-lease' (prē'rē-lēs'), *n.* *Steam Engine.* Act of opening to the exhaust before the end of the stroke in order to minimize back pressure.

pre're-mote' (-mōt'), *a.* More remote in previous time or prior order.

pre-req'ui-site (prē-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required; necessary as a preliminary to any proposed effect or end.

pre-req'ui-site, *n.* Something previously required, or necessary to an end or effect; as, the *prerequisites* of freedom.

pre-rog'a-tĭ'val (prē-rŏg'ă-tĭ'văl; prē-rŏg'ă-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prerogative.

pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *n.* [F. *prérogative*, fr. L. *praerogativa* precedence in voting, preference, privilege, fr. *praerogativus* that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before or first, fr. *praerogare* to ask before another; *prae* before + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.] **1.** A right of voting first. *Obs. or Rom. Hist.*
2. Precedence; preëminence; first rank; priority or advantage over others. *Obs. or Civil Law.*
Then give me leave to have *prerogative.* *Shak.*

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pre-oc'cu-pant, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre-oc'cu-pate, *a.* [L. *praeoccupatus*, p. p.] Preoccupated. *Obs.*
pre-o'so-phag'e-al. Var. of PREÆSOPHAGEAL.
pre-ol'ic (prē-ōl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [1 **a.** *R.*]
pre-om'i-nate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **b.**
preon. ✝ PREEN.
pre-op'er-a-tive, *a.* *Surg.* Occurring before an operation.
pre'o-pin'ion, *n.* Opinion previously formed; prejudice.
pre-op'tic, *a.* See PRE-, 1 **b.**
pre-op'tion (prē-ŏp'shŭn), *n.* Right of first choice.
preor. ✝ PRAYER. [*Ref. Sp.*
pre'or-daind'. Preordained.
pre-or'di-nance, *n.* Antecedent decree. *Obs or R.*
pre-or'di-nate, *a.* [L. *praeordinatus*, p. p. See PREORDAIN.] Preordained. *Obs.*
pre'or-gan'ic, *a.* *Geol.* Formed before the beginning of life.
pre'-Os-man'li, *a.* See PRE-, 2
preost. ✝ PRIEST.
preove. ✝ PROVE.
prep (prĕp), *a.* Short for PREPARATORY; as, *prep* school *U. S.* — *n.* **a** A student in a preparatory course, esp. for college. *U. S.* **b** Study hour *Eng. All Student Slang* [osition.
prep *Abbr.* Preparatory; prep-
pre-pa'le-o-lith'ic, pre-pa'læ-o-lith'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2
pre-pal'a-tal, pre-pal'a-tine, *a.* See PRE-, 1 **b.** [PRE-, 2.
Pre-Pa'le-o-zo'ic, *a* *Geol.* See
pre-par'a-ble (prē-pâr'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE [*Obs.*
prep'a-rance, *n.* Preparation.
prep'a-rate, *a.* [L. *praeparatus*, p. p.] Prepared. *Obs.*
pre-par'a-tiv. Preparative. *Ref. Sp.* [PARATIVE.
pre-par'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PRE-
pre-par'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of PREPARATORY.
pre-par'a-to-ry, *n.* A preparative. Also, short for *preparatory signal*, etc.
pre-pa're', pre-pare'ment, *n.* Preparation. *Rare.*
pre-par'er (prē-pâr'ĕr), *n.* One that prepares. [*Obs. or R.*
pre'part', *n.* Preceding part.
pre-pend', *v. t.* [*pre-* + L. *pendere* to weigh.] To consider; meditate. Cf. PREPENSE, *v. Obs.*
pre-pend'ant, *a.* Overhanging in front. *Obs* [PENSE.
pre-pense'ly, *adv.* of PRE-
pre-pen'sive (prē-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Prepense. *Rare.* [1 **b.**
pre-per'i-to-ne'al, *a.* See PRE-,
pre-Pe'trine, *a.* See PRE-, 2
prephecy. ✝ PROPHESY.
pre-Phid'i-an, *or* **pre-Phei'di-an,** *a.* See PRE-, 2 [1 **b.**
pre'pi-tu'i-ta-ry, *a.* See PRE-,
pre-pol'ic (prē-pŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-poll', *v. i.* [L. *praepollere.*] To prevail or predominate. *Obs.*
pre-pon'der, *v. t. & i.* [Cf OF. *preponderer.*] 1. To prefer. *Obs.* 2. To preponderate. *Obs. or R.*
pre-pon'der-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of PREPONDERATING.
pre-pon'der-ous, *a.* Preponderant. [of the pons Varolii.]
pre-pon'tile, *n* *Anat.* In front
pre-port', *v. i.* [L. *praeportare* to carry before.] Forebode. *Obs.*
pre-pose' (prē-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *préposer; pré-* (L. *prae*) + *poser.* See POSE.] To place before; to prefix. *Obs. or R.*
pre-pos'i-tiv. Prepositive *Ref. Sp.*
pre'pos-ses'sor (-p ŏ-z ĕ s'ĕ r), *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a.** [*Sp.*
pre'pos-sest'. Prepossessed. *R.*
prepost. *n* [L. *praepositus*, prop. p. p. of *praeponere* to set over.] Superior officer. *Obs.*
pre-pos'ter. Var. of PREPOSTOR.
pre-pos'ter-ate, *v. t.* [L. *praeposteratus*, p. p. of *praeposterare.*] To invert; reverse. *Obs.*
pre'pos-to'ri-al, præ'pos-to'ri-al, *a.* Of or pert. to prepostors.
pre-pos'tor-ship, præ-pos'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. [RAPHY.
pre'po-tas'sic, *a.* See PETROGRA-
pre-po'tence, *n.* Prepotency. *R.*
pre'po-ten'tial, *n.* See POTENTIAL, *n.*, 3. [PTENT.
pre-po'tent-ly, *adv.* of PREPO-
pre-prop'er-a'tion, *n.* [L. *praeproperare* to hasten greatly.] An excessively hasty act. *Obs.*
pre-prop'er-ous, *a.* [L. *praeproperus.*] Overhasty. *Obs.*
pre'pro-phet'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'pros-tat'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 1 **b.**
pre'pro-vide', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre-pu'ber-tal, *a.* Existing before puberty
prepucy. *n.* [L. *praeputium.*] The prepuce. *Obs.*
pre-pu'ti-um (prē-pū'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praeputium.*] Prepuce.
pre'py-lor'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 1 **b.**
pre'py-ram'i-dal, *a.* *Anat.* Designating a fissure of the under surface of the cerebellum in front of the pyramid.
pre-pyr'ic (prē-pĭr'ĭk; -pīr'-ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-quar'ic (prē-kwŏr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Pre-Raph'a-el-ism, *n.* = PRE-RAPHAELITISM. [-ISH.
Pre-Raph'a-el-it'ish, *a.* See
pre-rec'tal. *a.* See PRE-, 1 **b.**
pre're-form', *a.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre-ref'or-ma'tion, *or* **pre-Ref'or-ma'tion,** *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-re'gal, *a.* Prior to the kings, as those of Israel.
pre-reg'nant, *n.* One who reigns before another. *Obs.*
pre-re'nal, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-rept', *p. p.* [L. *praereptus.*] Taken by anticipating. *Obs*
pre're-quire', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre-req'ui-sit Prerequisite. *Ref. Sp.* [1 **a.**
pre're-solve', *v.t. & i.* See PRE-,
pre-rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
prerie. ✝ PRAIRIE.
pre-ro'gan-cy, *n.* [LL. *praerogantia.*] The possession of a prerogative. *Obs.*
prerogatif. ✝ PREROGATIVE.
pre'ro-ga'tion, *n.* [OF.] Prerogative. *Obs.* [*Sp.*
pre-rog'a-tiv. Prerogative. *Ref.*

3. A special quality in virtue of which one is superior; a distinctive worth or excellence; a superiority. *Obs.*

The two faculties that are the *prerogative* of man. *I. Taylor.*

4. A right to exercise a power or privilege in priority to, or to the exclusion of, others; esp., a right attached to an office or rank to exercise a special privilege or function; specif., an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability, except to the sovereign power, as to the fact and the manner of its exercise.

Blackstone cites and approves Locke's definition of the royal *prerogative*, as "the discretionary power of acting for the public good where the positive laws are silent," and says that if that discretionary power be abused to the public detriment, such *prerogative* is exerted in an unconstitutional manner (*Blackstone, Commentaries*, Bk. I., c. 6, p. 236). *John W. Burgess.*

pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Called on to vote, or privileged to vote, first; as, a *prerogative* century or tribe.

2. Having a right of precedence or priority; superior in privilege; as, the king is *prerogative. Obs. or Hist.*

3. Belonging to a right of priority or precedence; characteristic of, or existing in virtue of, a superior privilege or privileges; as, *prerogative* power.

4. *Law.* Of or pertaining to a prerogative court; as, *prerogative* records, procedure, etc.

prerogative court, *Law*, formerly, the court of either of the archbishops (of Canterbury or York in England or Armagh in Ireland), which had jurisdiction in all cases of wills or administrations where the deceased left bona notabilia (which see) in each of two or more dioceses, or, orig., goods of any value in more than one diocese. The jurisdiction of these courts was transferred to the Court of Probate by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (1857) and by the Judicature Acts to the Probate Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature. A prerogative court was established in the colony of New Jersey, and the probate court of that State is still so called. — **p. instance,** *Logic*, in induction, a crucial instance; an instance of first importance. — **p. office,** the office in which wills proved in a prerogative court were registered. *Eng.* — **p. writ,** *Law*, any of certain writs issued originally, in England, by the exercise of the royal prerogative, and now in the discretion of the courts, and directed usually to the parties whose action is to be controlled and not to the sheriff. They are the writs of procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus.

‖ **pre'sa** (prā'sä), *n.; pl.* PRESE (-sā). [It., prop., a taking.] *Music.* A mark or cue [written *:S:*, +, ※] indicating where the successive voice parts of a canon, etc., are to take up the theme; a lead.

pres'age (prĕs'ăj; prē'săj; *formerly also* presage'), *n.* [F. *présage*, L. *praesagium*, fr. *praesagire; prae* before + *sagire* to perceive acutely; akin to *sagax* sagacious. See SAGACIOUS.] **1.** Something which foreshows or portends a future event; a prognostic; an omen; an augury. "Joy and shout — *presage* of victory." *Milton.*

2. A presentiment; a foreboding.

3. Foreshowing; portending; prognostication.

The predictions of soothsayers . . . are counted matters of *presage.* *Holland.*

4. Foreknowledge; prescience.

If there be aught of *presage* in the mind. *Milton*

5. Predictive or prophetic meaning or import.

Syn. — Prognostic, omen, token, sign, presentiment.

pre-sage' (prē-săj'), *v. t.;* PRE-SAGED' (-săjd'); PRE-SAG'ING (-săj'ĭng). [F. *présager.* See PRESAGE, *n.*] **1.** To have a presentiment of; to feel beforehand; to forebode.

2. To foreshow; portend; preindicate.

My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shak.*

3. To foretell; to predict; to calculate in advance.

4. To point out; to show. *Obs.*

Syn. — See FORETELL.

pre-sage', *v. i.* To utter or make a prediction; to have a presentiment or foreknowledge; — sometimes used with *of.*

pre-sage'ful (prē-săj'fŏŏl), *a.* Full of presages; ominous; prophetic; foreboding; foreknowing.

Dark in the glass of some *presageful* mood. *Tennyson.*

pre-sage'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A presaging, or that which is presaged; a foreboding; presentiment; prediction; prognostication; presage.

pres'by-ope (prĕz'bĭ-ōp; prĕs'-), *n. Med.* One who has presbyopia; a farsighted person.

pres'by-o'pi-a (-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρέσβυς old, n., an old man + *-opia.*] *Med.* A defect of vision due to advancing age. It is due to rigidity of the crystalline lens, which produces difficulty of accommodation and recession of the near point of vision, so that objects very near the eyes cannot be seen distinctly without convex glasses.

pres'by-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Affected by presbyopia; also, remedying presbyopia; farsighted.

pres'by-ter (prĕz'bĭ-tĕr; prĕs'-; 277), *n.* [L., an elder, fr. Gr. πρεσβύτερος. See PRIEST.] **1.** An elder in the early Christian church. See 2d *Citation* under BISHOP, *n.*, 1.

2. In churches more or less hierarchical, one ordained to the second order in the ministry; — called more usually *priest.*

3. In the Presbyterian churches, a member of a presbytery, whether lay or clerical.

New *presbyter* is but old priest writ large. *Milton.*

4. [*cap.*] A Presbyterian. *Obs.* *Hudibras.*

pres-byt'er-al (prĕz-bĭt'ĕr-ăl; prĕs-), *a.* Presbyterial.

pres-byt'er-ate (-ăt), *n.* [L. *presbyteratus.*] The office or position of a presbyter; also, a presbytery.

pres'by-ter-ess (prĕz'bĭ-tĕr-ĕs; prĕs'-), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* In the early and medieval churches: **a** A female presbyter, or elder; one of those aged widows who were dedicated to the service of the church and constituted an ecclesiastical order. **b** The wife of a presbyter or priest, esp. one who came under the operation of the rule requiring the continence of clergymen; also, a priest's concubine.

2. *East. Ch.* **a** A priest's wife. **b** The superior of a convent of women.

pres'by-te'ri-al (prĕz'bĭ-tē'rĭ-ăl; prĕs'-), *a.* [Cf. PRESBYTERY.] Of or pertaining to presbyters or a presbytery; presbyterian.

pres'by-te'ri-an (-ăn; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *presbytérien.*] Of or pertaining to a presbyter or presbyters, or ecclesiastical government by presbyters; [*cap.*] designating, or pertaining to, a church or churches which uphold church government by presbyters; of or pertaining to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of a communion so governed. The Presbyterian churches are trinitarian and Calvinistic in doctrine, most of them accepting the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms as authoritative. Some Unitarians in England call themselves Presbyterians, but, though descended from old English Presbyterians, they have retained nothing but the name, which is kept on account of ancient Presbyterian endowments that they continue to hold. Most of the Reformed Churches in continental European countries and the Reformed bodies (Dutch and German) in the United States are Presbyterian in polity and doctrine. The Presbyterian polity provides for the following courts: the session, the presbytery, the synod, and (usually) the General Assembly (see these terms). There is but one order in the ministry, and the officers recognized are pastors, ruling elders or elders, and deacons. Following is a list of the various Presbyterian bodies, their distinctive features, etc.:

BRITISH EMPIRE. — **Presbyterian Church of England**: union formed 1876. — **Church of Scotland**: 16th century: established church. — **United Free Ch. of Scotland**: union formed 1900: union of seceders from preceding. — **Free Ch. of Scotland**: 1843: composed of those of the Free Church who refused to enter the union of 1900. — **Reformed Presbyterian Ch. of Scotland**: composed of those who declined to unite with the Free Church in 1876. — **United Original Secession Ch.** (Scotland): a small body. — **Presbyterian Ch in Ireland**: 1726: sturdily adheres to old paths of evangelical doctrine and Presbyterian polity. — **Presbyterian Ch. in Wales** (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Connexion): 1811. — **Reformed** (Ireland). — **Eastern Reformed** (Ireland). — **Secession Ch.** (Ireland). — **Presbyterian Ch. of Australia** (A. & Tasmania): union formed 1901. — **Presbyterian Ch. of New Zealand**: union formed 1901. — **Presbyterian Ch. of So. Africa**: union formed 1897. — **Presbyterian Ch. of Jamaica.**

UNITED STATES. — **Presbyterian Ch. in the U. S. A.** (Northern): about 1640. — **Cumberland**: 1810: united 1906 with the preceding, except a few congregations: combines Calvinism and Arminianism, rejecting limited atonement and the doctrine of decrees of the Westminster Confession. — **Cumberland** (colored): 1869. — **Welsh Calvinistic Methodist**: 1826: Welsh-Americans: same theology as above: use the Welsh language. — **United Presbyterian**: union formed 1858: Psalms only used in singing; oppose secret societies; communion restricted. — **Presbyterian Ch. in the U. S.** (Southern): 1864. — **Associate Ch. of North America**: about 1733: declined to enter the union of 1858. — **Associate Reformed Synod of the South**: 1822: Psalms only used in singing; communion restricted. — **Reformed in the U. S.** (Synod) "Old Light": from a division which occurred in 1833: members do not vote or hold political office; sing psalms only. — **Reformed in North America** (General Synod) "New Light": members allowed to decide for themselves as to voting, etc.; sing psalms only. — **Reformed** (Covenanted): 1840: seceders from Reformed in the U. S; stricter on communion. — **Reformed in the U. S. and Canada**: 1888: seceders from Reformed in North America; allows members to vote and be voted for.

Pres'by-te'ri-an, *n.* [Cf. F. *presbytérien.*] A supporter of Presbyterianism; a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *presbytérianisme.*] That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; also, the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches, taken collectively. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*

pres'by-ter-y (prĕz'bĭ-tĕr-ĭ; prĕs'-; *formerly also accented* pres-byt'er-y), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-Iz). [L. *presbyterium*, Gr. πρεσβυτέριον. See PRESBYTER; cf. PRESBYTERIUM.] **1.** A body of presbyters, esp. in the early Christian church.

2. In Presbyterian churches, a judicatory consisting of all the ministers and one layman, who is a ruling elder, from each congregation, within a certain district. It is next below the synod and next above the session in authority.

3. [*cap.*] The Presbyterian religion or polity. *Rare.*

4. The jurisdiction of a presbyter or of a presbytery.

5. That part of a church reserved for the officiating priests, as the choir or sanctuary or both; properly, in ancient churches, that division east of the sanctuary containing the seat of the bishop and clergy. See CATHEDRAL, *I Inst.*

6. *R. C. Ch.* The residence of the priest or priests of a parish; parochial residence; parsonage.

pre'sci-ence (prē'shĭ-ĕns; prĕsh'ĭ-; 277: *formerly also accented* pre-sci'ence), *n.* [F. *prescience*, L. *praescientia.* See PRESCIENT.] Knowledge of events before they take place; foreknowledge; foresight.

pre'sci-ent (prē'shĭ-ĕnt; prĕsh'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *praesciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praescire* to foreknow; *prae* before + *scire* to know: cf. F. *prescient.* See SCIENCE.] Having knowledge of coming events; foreknowing; foreseeing. *Pope.*

Henry . . . had shown himself sensible, and almost *prescient*, of this event. *Bacon.*

pre-scind' (prē-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *praescindere* to cut off in front; *prae* before + *scindere* to cut asunder: cf. F. *prescinder.*] **1.** To cut off; to abstract; to separate. *Obs.*

2. *Metaph.* To separate; to abstract by an act of attention.

pre-scind', *v. i.* To abstract or separate one's self or itself; — with *from.*

pre-scis'sion (prē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [See PRESCIND; cf. SCISSION.] Act of prescinding; specif., abstraction by disregard of details or nonessential elements, as distinguished from abstraction by disregard of instances or by the consideration of a quality apart from any subject.

pre-scribe' (prē-skrīb'), *v. t.;* PRE-SCRIBED' (-skrĭbd'); PRE-SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *praescribere, praescriptum; prae* before + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To inscribe before or in front. *Obs.*

2. To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; to impose as a peremptory order; to dictate; appoint; direct; ordain.

Prescribe not us our duties. *Shak.*

3. *Med.* To direct, designate, or order the use of as a remedy; as, the doctor *prescribed* quinine.

4. *Law.* To outlaw or invalidate by prescription.

pre-scribe', *v. i.* **1.** To give directions; to dictate.

A forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions. *Locke.*

2. *Med.* To write or give medical prescriptions.

3. *Law.* **a** To claim a title to a thing by right of prescription. **b** To become by prescription invalid or unenforceable; as, certain rights *prescribe* in twenty years.

pre-script' (prē-skrĭpt'; prē'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *praescriptus*, p. p. of *praescribere:* cf. F. *prescrit.* See PRESCRIBE.] Ordained or appointed authoritatively; prescribed.

pre'script (prē'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *praescriptum:* cf. OF. *prescript.*] That which is prescribed; as: **a** Direction; rule. **b** (*pron.* prē-skrĭpt') A medical prescription. *Obs.*

pre-scrip'ti-ble (prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *prescriptible.*] Depending on, or derived from, prescription; proper to be prescribed.

pre-scrip'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *prescription*, L. *praescriptio* an inscription, preface, precept, demurrer, prescription (in sense 3), fr. *praescribere.* See PRESCRIBE.] **1.** A prescribing or dictating; thing prescribed; direction; prescript.

2. *Med.* A written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine; a medical recipe; also, a prescribed remedy.

3. *Rom. Law.* **a** A plea or clause, placed at the beginning of the formula in an action, limiting the scope of the claim or the remedy, as to a certain time. **b** The operation of the law whereby rights might be acquired or extinguished by limitation of the time within which the owner might have his remedy under the prætorian law, as distinguished from *usucapion;* later, *Civil Law*, the operation of the law whereby rights might be established by long exercise of their corresponding powers (**acquisitive prescription**) or extinguished by prolonged failure to exercise such powers (**extinctive prescription**), usucapion and prescription having become merged. Extinctive prescription corresponds essentially to limitation of actions in English law.

4. *Eng. and Amer. Common Law.* A prescribing for title; the establishment of a claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; the right or title acquired by possession had during the time and in the manner fixed by law. Strictly common-law prescription applies only to the acquisition of incorporeal interests in land, such as easements or profits a prendre, as distinguished from acquisition of title by adverse possession, and is based upon the presumption, or legal fiction, that possession was originally acquired under a grant. The necessary period of enjoyment under the earlier law was for time immemorial (which see), but is now usually fixed by statute at 20 years.

pre-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *praescriptivus* of a demurrer or legal exception.] Consisting in, or acquired by, pertaining to, or arising from, prescription. — **pre-scrip'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-scrip'tive-ness,** *n.*

pre-sem'i-nal (prē-sĕm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Prior to fecundation.

pre'ence (prĕz'ĕns), *n.* [F. *présence*, L. *praesentia.* See PRESENT.] **1** Act, fact, or state of being present, or of being in a certain place and not elsewhere, or of being within sight or call, at hand, or in some place that is being thought of; attendance; — opposed to *absence;* as, the *presence* of troops saved the city.

2. The part of space within one's ken, call, influence, etc.; immediate nearness or vicinity of one; proximity; also, presence chamber; as, to remove the hat in the *presence* of ladies. "In thy *presence* joy entire." *Milton.*

3. An assembly, esp. of persons of rank or nobility.

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

4. The whole of the personal qualities of an individual; person; personality; esp., the person of a superior, as a sovereign. "The Sovran *Presence* thus replied." *Milton.*

5. Port; bearing; carriage; mien; air; personal appearance; sometimes, fine or stately bearing. "Rather dignity of *presence* than beauty of aspect." *Bacon.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance. *Collier.*

6. An apparition; specter.

presence of mind, control, readiness, or alertness of the meutal faculties such as enables one to readily say or do the right or appropriate thing in an emergency.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *a.* [F. *présent*, L. *praesens, -entis*, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p. pr. of *praeesse* to be before; *prae* before + *esse* to be. See ESSENCE; cf. ABSENT.] **1.** Being before, in view, or at hand; being within reach, sight, or call, or within certain contemplated limits; being in a certain place and not elsewhere; — opposed to *absent.*

2. Now existing, or in process; begun but not ended; now in view, or under consideration; being at this time; not past or future: as, the *present* session of Congress; the *present* state of affairs; the *present* instance.

I'll bring thee to the *present* business. *Shak.*

3. Immediately operative or effective; immediate; instant. "A *present* recompense." "*Present* pardon." *Shak.*

4. Ready; quick in emergency; as, a *present* wit. *Rare.*

5. Favorable; propitious; — a Latinism. *Archaic.*

6. *Gram.* Denoting, or pertaining to, time that now is; as, the *present* tense (see below); the *present* suffix in *calls.*

present perfect. *Gram.* See PERFECT TENSE. — **p. tense,**

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pre-rog'a-tived (prē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭvd), *a.* Endowed with a prerogative. *Rare.* [rogative.]
pre-rog'a-tive-ly, *adv* By prerogative.
pre-rog'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of having prerogatives. *R.*
pre-Ro'man, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pres. † PRESS.
Pres. *Abbr.* President; [*l. c.*], present.
pre-sa'cral, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-sag'er (prē-săj'ĕr), *n.* One that presages.
pre-sa'gious, *a.* Foreboding; [ominous. *Obs.*]
pres'a-gi'tion (prĕs'ȧ-jĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praesagitio.*] A presaging. *Obs.*
pres'a-gy (prĕs'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *praesagium.*] Presage. *Obs.*
presance. † PRESENCE.
pre-sanc'ti-fied (prē-săŋk'tĭ-fīd), *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
presand. † PRESENT.
pre-san'i-ta-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
presant, presante. † PRESENT.
pre'-Sar-gon'ic, *a.* Preceding the time of Sargon of Akkad, who ruled about 3800 B. C.
pre'sar-to'ri-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
Presb. *Abbr.* Presbyterian.
pres'by-o'py (prĕz'bĭ-ŏ'pĭ; prĕs'-), *n.* [NL. See PRESBYTE.] Presbyopia.—**pres-byt'ic**(-ĭk), *a.*
Pres'by-ti'næ (prĕz'bĭ-tī'nē; prĕs'-), *n.* [Gr. πρεσβύτης an old man: cf. F. *presbyte.*] A presbyope.
pres-byt'er-at'ed (prĕz-bĭt'ĕr-āt'ĕd; prĕs-), *a.* Governed by presbyters or elders.
pres'by-te'ri-a (prĕz'bĭ-tē'rĭ-ȧ; prĕs'-), *n., pl.* of PRESBYTERIUM.
pres'by-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of PRESBYTERIAL. See -LY.
Pres'by-te'ri-an-ize, *v. t.* To make or render Presbyterian
Pres'by-te'ri-an-ly, *adv.* In a Presbyterian manner.
pres'by-te'ri-um (prĕz'bĭ-tē'rĭ-ŭm; prĕs'-), *n.* [L.] = PRESBYTERY, 5
pres'by-ter-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pres-byt'i-a (prĕz-bĭt'ĭ-ȧ; prĕs-), *n.* [NL. See PRESBYTE.] Presbyopia.—**pres-byt'ic**(-ĭk), *a.*
Pres'by-ti'næ (prĕz'bĭ-tī'nē; prĕs'-), *n., pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of Old World monkeys consisting of the langurs, gurezas, and proboscis monkey.
Pres-by'tis (prĕz-bĭ'tĭs; prĕs-), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. πρεσβύτης old man.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the langurs.
pres'by-tism (prĕz'bĭ-tĭz'm; prĕs'-), *n.* Presbyopia.
pre-scæne', *n.* [*pre-* + L. *scaena, scena*, stage.] Prelude. *Obs.*
pre-scene', *n* A preceding scene. *Obs.* [SENSION.]
pre-scen'sion. Erron. for PRE-
pre'scho las'tic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'sci-en'tial (prē'shĭ-ĕn'shăl; prĕsh'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *praescientia* prescience.] Prescient. *Obs.*
pre-sci'en-tif'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'sci-ent-ly, *adv.* of PRESCIENT. See -LY.
pre-scind'ent (prē-sĭn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *praescindens*, p. pr.] Cutting off; abstracting. *Rare.*
pre'sci-ous (prē'shĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praescius; prae* before + *scius* knowing.] Prescient. *Obs. or R.*
prescious. † PRECIOUS.
pres'cit (prĕs'ĭt), *a.* Reprobate. *Obs.*
pre-scrib'er (prē-skrīb'ĕr), *n.* One who prescribes.
prescripte. † PRESCRIBED.
pre-scrip'ti-til'i-ty (prē-skrĭp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prescriptible.
pre-scrip'tion-ist. *a. Med.* A compounder of prescriptions.
pre-scrip'tive. Prescriptive. *R. Sp.*
pre'scrip-to'ri-al (prē'skrĭp-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-scrive', *v. t.* [F. *prescrire*, 3d pl. pres. *prescrivent*, L. *praescribere:* confused with *prescribere.*] To prescribe; also, to proscribe: ban. *Obs. Scot.*
pre-scu'tum (prē-skū'tŭm), *n; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL. See PRE-; SCUTUM.] *Zoöl.* The anterior of the four pieces composing the dorsal part, or tergum, of a thoracic segment of an insect.
— **pre-scu'tal** (-tăl), *a.*
prese † PRESS.
pre'se-ance, *n* [F. *préséance.*] Priority of place in sitting *Obs.*
presedent. † PRECEDENT, PRESIDENT.
pre-see', *v. t.* To foresee. *Rare.*
pre'se-lect', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-sem'i-na-ry (prē-sĕm'ĭ-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* Preseminal
pre'-Sem-it'ic, *a* See PRE-, 1 a.
presen † PRISON.
presence chamber *or* **room.** The room where a great personage receives company or those entitled to come into his presence.
pre'sen-sa'tion (prē'sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. *Rare.*
pre-sen'sion (prē-sĕn'shŭn). *n.* [L. *praesensio*, fr *praesentire* to perceive beforehand.] Presentiment; foreboding; anticipation; presensation. *Obs. or R.*

Gram., the tense of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; as, I *am writing*, I *write*, or I *do write*. It is used not only of what occurs or is true at the time of speaking, but of what is habitual (as in, he *pays* his debts), or always or necessarily true; as in, the sun *shines* by day; a straight line *is* the shortest distance. As used for future events sure to happen (as in, Christmas this year *is* on Friday) it is a relic of Old English, in which the present and future had the same form. See also HISTORICAL PRESENT. — **present value** *or* **worth** (of money payable at a future date), the principal which, drawing interest at a given rate, will amount to the given sum at the date on which this is to be paid; thus, interest being at 6%, the present value of $106 due one year hence is $100. See DISCOUNT, *n.*, 1 **b**.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *présent*. See PRESENT, *a.*] **1.** Present time; the time being or contemplated; as, at this *present*. "Past and *present*, wound in one." *Tennyson.* **2.** Present occasion or affair; business or action in hand. **3.** Present possessions; money, etc., on hand. *Rare. Shak.* **4.** *pl. Law.* Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; as in "Know all men by these *presents*," that is, by the writing itself, "per has literas *præsentes*;" — rare in *sing.* **5.** *Gram.* A present tense, or a verb form denoting it. **6.** Presence. *Obs.*

at present, at the present time; **now.** — **for the p.**, for the time being; temporarily. — **in p.** *Obs.* **a** At present. **b** At once; without delay. **c** Present. — **this p.**, short for *this present time.*

pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.*; -SENT'ED; -SENT'ING. [F. *présenter*, L. *praesentare*, fr. *praesens*, a. See PRESENT, *a.*] **1.** To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, esp. a superior; to introduce formally, as at court; to introduce for acquaintance; as, to *present* an envoy to the king; (with the reflexive pronoun) to betake (one's self) into the presence of some one, esp. formally before a superior.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present* themselves before the Lord. *Job* i. 6.

2. To exhibit or offer to view or notice; to lay before one's perception or cognizance; as, to *present* a fine appearance; specif., *Psychol.*, to lay before the mind immediately or as the object of simple apprehension.

In so far as the subject is merely aware of an object as an immediate content of consciousness, the object is said to be *presented* to it. *G. F. Stout.*

3. To lay or put before a person for acceptance; to offer as a gift; to give or bestow formally.

My last, least offering, I *present* thee now. *Cowper.*

4. To make a present or donation to; also, to furnish or provide (a person) by way of a present or gift; also, to court by gifts.

And with his gifts *present*
Your lordships. *Shak.*

Octavia *presented* the poet for his admirable elegy. *Dryden.*

5. To hand or pass over, esp. ceremoniously; to deliver.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To make an open offer of; to proffer, as battle. *Obs.* **7.** In specific uses: **a** To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer as a candidate for institution. **b** To nominate for support at a public institution. **c** To lay before, or submit to, a person or body for consideration or action; as, to *present* a memorial, petition, or indictment. **d** To lay, as a charge, before a court as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offense; to find or represent judicially; as, the grand jury *presented* many offenses. **e** To bring a formal public charge against; to accuse; specif., *U. S.*, to bring an indictment or presentment against. **f** To aim, point, or direct, as a weapon; as, to *present* a pistol to another. **8.** To represent; to act; personate; perform. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. — See GIVE.

present arms, *Mil.*, the command in response to which the gun or other weapon is carried perpendicularly in front of the center of the body, the exact position varying with the arm and service; also, the position taken at such a command. See *Illust.*

pre-sent', *v. i.* **1.** To make a presentation. *Chiefly Eccl. Law.* **2.** *Med.* To appear first at the mouth of the uterus in labor; — said of parts of a fetus.

pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The position of present arms; as, to stand at *present*. **2.** The position of presenting, or pointing, a firearm or other weapon as if to attack.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *n.* [F. *présent*.] Anything presented or given; a gift; a donation; as, a Christmas *present*.

Syn. — Grant, largess, benefaction, bounty. — GIFT, PRESENT, DONATION, GRATUITY, BOON. Present Arms. GIFT, the general term, applies to anything given; the word often (but by no means always) implies an intention to benefit or relieve; a PRESENT is ordinarily from an inferior or equal, and is always intended as a compliment or expression of good will; as, "The *gift* of God is eternal life" (*Rom.* vi. 23); "Sending portions one to another, and *gifts* to the poor" (*Esth.* ix. 22); "She used to define a *present*, 'That it was a *gift* to a friend of something he wanted, or was fond of, and which could not be easily gotten for money'" (*Swift*); "Flowers and fruits are always fit *presents*" (*Emerson*); "Little odd *presents* of game, fruits, perhaps wine" (*Lamb*). DONATION, in modern usage, suggests esp. a gift to some public institution; a GRATUITY (see GRATUITOUS) is a gift (usually of money) to an inferior, commonly for some service; as, a *donation* to a hospital, a charitable society, a *gratuity* to a porter, a waiter. BOON (properly denoting a gift asked) is now esp. applied to any benefit or advantage regarded as freely bestowed; as, "If you mean to please any people, you must give them the *boon* which they ask" (*Burke*); "I ask justice from you, and no *boon*" (*Sheridan*); "An elfin storm . . . of haggard seeming, but a *boon* indeed" (*Keats*); the priceless *boon* of sleep. See GIVE; cf. PAY.

pre-sent'a-ble (prē-zĕn't*ā*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *présentable*.] **1.** Capable or admitting of being presented; suitable to be exhibited, represented, or offered; capable of being brought forward, set forth, or made known; as, ideas that are *presentable* in simple language. Hence, suitable for a person's appearance; as, she is not *presentable* in such a gown; a *presentable* dress. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* **a** Capable of presentation to a benefice. **b** Admitting of the presentation of a clergyman.

pres'en-ta'tion (prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *présentation*: cf. L. *praesentatio* a showing, representation.] Act of presenting, or state of being presented; that which is presented; as: **a** Act of being formally introduced, as at court. **b** A setting forth; offering; giving; bestowal; donation.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires. *Hooker.*

c Representation; exhibition; appearance; show.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage. *Dryden.*

d Something presented or given; a present; a gift. *Rare.* **e** *Eccl.* (1) Act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution into a benefice. Cf. COLLATION, 6. (2) The nomination by one authority, as a vestry, of a candidate to be appointed by another, as the bishop. (3) The clergyman so offered. **f** *Finance.* = PRESENTMENT (of a negotiable instrument). **g** *Med.* The particular manner in which the child appears outwardly in labor, as at the mouth of the uterus. **h** *Psychol.* Any object of thought or perception taken as it appears to, or is present in, consciousness at any given time; also, the function of entertaining such presentations, or the mental activity in which they appear. **i** *Astron.* The region of a heavenly body, as of a planet, turned earthward at a particular time; — sometimes used as synonymous with *opposition*.

Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Order of the, *R. C. Ch.*, an order of nuns founded at Cork, Ireland, by Miss Nano Nagle in 1777 as an institute with simple vows and no inclosure, and raised to the rank of an order with solemn vows and strict inclosure by Pius VII. in 1805. The nuns are bound by a vow to instruct young girls, esp. poor girls, in the faith. The order has spread to America, India, and Australia. — **the Presentation.** *Eccl.* See *Feast of the Purification* (*of the Virgin Mary*), under FEAST.

pres'en-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to presentation or presentations.

pres'en-ta'tion-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* **a** A theory of knowledge which holds that reality is immediately presented in perception. *Sir W. Hamilton.* **b** = PHENOMENALISM **a.** **c** The doctrine that the psychical life is wholly made up of cognitive elements. — **pres'en-ta'tion-ist**, *n. & a.*

pre-sent'a-tive (prē-zĕn't*ā*-tĭv), *a.* **1.** *Eccl.* Having the right of, or admitting, the presentation of a clergyman. **2.** *Metaph.* Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive; directly apprehensible, as objects; capable of apprehending, as faculties.

pres'en-tee' (prĕz'ĕn-tē'), *n.* [See PRESENT, *v. t.*; -EE.] One to whom something is presented; also, one who is presented; specif., *Eccl.*, one presented to a benefice.

pre-sent'er (prē-zĕn'tĕr), *n.* One who presents; specif.: **a** A giver; an offerer. **b** A representer; an actor. *Obs.* **c** One who lays, as a charge, before a court.

pre-sen'tient (prē-sĕn'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *praesentiens*, p. pr. of *praesentire* to perceive beforehand; *prae* before + *sentire* to feel.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand.

pre-sen'ti-ment (prē-sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt; prē-zĕn'-), *n.* [*pre-* + *sentiment*: cf. F. *pressentiment*. See PRESENTIENT.] Previous sentiment, conception, or opinion; previous apprehension; esp., an antecedent impression or conviction of something unpleasant, distressing, or calamitous, about to happen; anticipation of evil; foreboding.

Syn. — See APPREHENSION.

pre-sen'tive (-zĕn'tĭv), *a.* Bringing a conception or notion directly before the mind; presenting an object directly to the mind; specif., *Gram.*, designating words that do this; — disting. from *representative*, *symbolical*, and *symbolic*.

How greatly the word "will" is felt to have lost *presentive* power in the last three centuries. *Earle.*

— **pre-sen'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-sen'tive-ness**, *n.*

pre-sen'tive, *n.* *Gram.* A presentive word. *Earle.*

pres'ent-ly (prĕz'ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** At present; now. *Obs.* **2.** At once; immediately; without delay; forthwith; now only, except *Dial.*, less definitely, soon; shortly; before long; after a little while; by and by.

And *presently* the fig tree withered away. *Matt.* xxi. 19.

3. With or in actual presence; actually. *Obs.*

pre-sent'ment (prē-zĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *presentement*.] **1.** Act of presenting, or state of being presented; presentation. "Upon the heels of my *presentment*." *Shak.* **2.** A setting forth to view; that which is presented or exhibited; delineation; representation; exhibition.

Power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false *presentments*. *Milton.*

3. *Law.* **a** The notice taken, or statement made, by a grand jury of any offense or unlawful state of affairs from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance; also, sometimes, an inquisition of office or an indictment. **b** The official notice in court (now abolished by the Copyhold Act of 1894) of the surrender of a copyhold estate. **c** In Victoria, Australia, a formal accusation made by the attorney-general, the solicitor-general, or any prosecutor for the king in the name of a law officer, on which indictable offenses are usually prosecuted in the Supreme Court or Court of General Sessions of the Peace. **d** *Commerce.* The act of producing and offering at the proper time and place any document requiring to be accepted, paid, or the like, by another, esp. a note, bill of exchange, or the like. **4.** *Eccl.* A formal complaint by the authorities of a parish to the bishop or archdeacon, at his visitation.

presentment of Englishry, *Eng. Law*, the offering of proof of Englishry. See ENGLISHRY, 1.

pres'er-va'tion (prĕz'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *préservation*.] **1.** Act or process of preserving, or keeping from injury or decay; state of being preserved; as, *preservation* of life, fruit, game, etc.; a picture in good *preservation*.

Give us particulars of thy *preservation*. *Shak.*

2. A preservative; a means of safety. *Obs. or R.*

pre-serv'a-tive (prē-zûr'v*ā*-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préservatif*.] Having the power of preserving; tending to preserve.

pre-serv'a-tive (prē-zûr'v*ā*-tĭv), *n.* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; a preservative agent.

pre-serv'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Preservative. *Bp. Hall.*

pre-serv'a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A preservative. *Obs.* **2.** A room in which, or apparatus by which, perishable things, as fruit, vegetables, etc., are preserved from decay; a building where preserving is carried on. **3.** A charitable house of refuge for unemployed, deserted, or destitute women and girls. *Eng.*

pre-serve' (prē-zûrv'), *v. t.*; PRE-SERVED' (-zûrvd'); PRE-SERV'ING (-zûr'vĭng). [F. *préserver*, fr. L. *prae* before + *servare* to save, preserve; cf. L. *praeservare* to observe beforehand. See SERVE.] **1.** To keep or save from injury or destruction; to guard or defend from evil; to protect; save.

O Lord, thou *preservest* man and beast. *Ps.* xxxvi. 6.

2. To save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, etc.; to prepare so as to prevent decomposition or fermentation, as by seasoning, canning, etc., as fruits, meat, etc.; as, to *preserve* peaches; to *preserve* milk.

You cannot *preserve* it from tainting. *Shak.*

3. To maintain; to retain; to keep intact or in existence; to keep up; to cause to continue or last indefinitely; as, to *preserve* appearances; to *preserve* silence. **4.** *Hunting & Fishing.* To keep up and reserve for personal or special use; as, to *preserve* game or fish by raising and protecting it; to *preserve* a stream or field.

Syn. — Keep, save, secure; uphold, sustain; defend, protect, guard, shield; spare. See CONSERVE, DEFEND.

pre-serve', *v. i.* **1.** To make preserves. *Shak.* **2.** To raise and protect game for purposes of sport.

pre-serve', *n.* **1.** That which preserves. *Obs.*, exc.: *pl.* Spectacles colored to protect or conceal the eyes. **2.** That which is preserved; a thing preserved. *Obs.*, exc. specif., fruit, etc., seasoned and kept by suitable preparation; esp., fruit cooked with sugar; — commonly in *pl.* **3.** A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for purposes of sport, for food, etc.

pre-serv'er (prē-zûr'vĕr), *n.* One that preserves; specif.: **a** One that saves or defends from destruction, injury, or decay; a saver; savior; preservative. **b** One who makes preserves. **c** One who preserves game or fish.

pre'ses (prē'sēz), *n.* [L. *praeses*.] Presiding officer; president; chairman. *Chiefly Scot.*

pre-side' (prē-zīd'), *v. i.*; PRE-SID'ED (-zīd'ĕd); PRE-SID'ING (-ĭng). [L. *praesidere*; *prae* before + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *présider*. See SIT.] **1.** To occupy the place of authority, as of president, chairman, moderator, etc.; to direct, control, or regulate proceedings as chief officer; as, to *preside* at a public meeting; to *preside* over the senate. **2.** To exercise superintendence, guidance, or control.

Some o'er the public magazines *preside*. *Dryden.*

pres'i-den-cy (prĕz'ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *présidence*.] **1.** Function or action of one who presides; superintendence; control and care. **2.** The office of president; specif. [*often cap.*], the office of president of the United States. **3.** The term during which a president holds office; as, during the *presidency* of Madison. **4.** One of three great divisions, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, of British India forming provinces, in which the governor is president of the council. **5.** Any of five divisions into which the British colony of the Leeward Islands is divided.

pres'i-dent (prĕz'ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *praesidens*, p. pr.] Occupying the first rank or chief place; having the highest authority; presiding. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Milton.*

pres'i-dent, *n.* [F. *président*, L. *praesidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *praesidere*. See PRESIDE.] **1.** One who presides; a ruler; governor: sovereign; head; now, one who is elected or appointed to preside, or control the proceedings of others. Specif.: **a** A presiding officer, as of a legislative body. **b** The chief officer of a corporation, company, institution, society, or the like. **c** [*often cap.*] The chief executive officer of a modern republic. The *president* of the United States is elected once in four years by electors (which see) from the States, who now simply register the decision made by the party convention. The president is commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the State militia when called into the service of the United States, sees that the laws are executed, makes treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, recommends legislation, has great appointive powers, and the power of veto. He must be a natural-born citizen, thirty-five years of age, and a resident for 14 years within the United States. **d** The presiding officer of the council of the governor-general of India, being the governor-general, or in his absence elsewhere in India the person legally nominated as such by him, or in the absence of both of these the senior ordinary member of council present. **e** The head of the hierarchy of the Mormon Church. With two counselors he forms the first presidency. **2.** A protector; a guardian; a presiding genius. *Obs.*

Just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

3. A kind of silk, or silk-and-wool, damask, for upholstery.

pres'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to presidency; watching over. "*Presidential* angels." *Glanvill.* **2.** Of or pertaining to a president or a presidency.

presidential year, a year in which the presidential electors are chosen by the people. *Colloq., U. S.*

pre-sid'i-al (prē-sĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a preses, or president; presidlng. *Rare.*

pre-sid'i-al, *a.* [L. *praesidialis*, fr. *praesidium* a presiding over, defense, guard. See PRESIDE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison; as, a *presidial* castle. **2.** Of or pertaining to a presidio.

pre-sid'ing (prē-zīd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRESIDE. — **Presiding Bishop**, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, the senior bishop by consecration, who acts as primate of the church. He presides over the sessions of the House of Bishops and the joint sessions of the two houses in the General Convention. — **p. elder**, *Meth. Ch.*, an elder, or fully ordained minister, commissioned by a bishop to have the oversight of the churches and preachers in a certain district; — now called in the Methodist Episcopal Church *district superintendent*.

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pre-sent'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* See PRESENTABLE. [*Sp.*]
pre-sent'a-bl. Presentable. *Ref.*
pre-sent'al, *n.* A presenting. *R.*
pres'en ta'ne-ous (prĕz'ĕn-tā'-nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praesentaneus*.] Ready; quick *Obs.*
pres'en-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *praesentarius*.] Present. *Obs.*
pres'en-ta'tion (prĕz'ĕn-tā'-shŭn), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *praesentire*.] Presension. *Obs*
pre-sen'tial (prē-zĕn'shăl), *a.* LL. *praesentialis*.] Present; immediate. — **pre-sen'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pre-sen'tially**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.*
pre-sen'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pre-sen'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make present. *Obs.*
pres'en-ti-fic (prĕz'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *praesens*, *-entis*, present + *facere* to make.] Making present. *Obs.* — **pres'en-tif'ic-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
pre-sen'ti-men'tal (prē-sĕn'tĭ-mĕn'tăl; prē-zĕn'-), *a.* Of the nature of a presentiment. *Rare.*
pre-sen'tion, *n.* Presension. *Obs.*
pres'ent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pre-serv'. Preserve. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-serv'a-ble (prē-zûr'v*ā*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pre-serv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
pre-serv'a-tiv. Preservative.
preservator, *n.* Preserver. *Obs.*
pre-served'. Preserved. *Ref. Sp.*
presescion. + PROCESSION.
pre-sev'er. + PERSEVERE
pre-shad'ow, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre-show', *v. t.* To foreshow.
pres'i-dence (prĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* Presidency. *Obs. or R.*
pre'si-den'cia (prā'sē-dĕn'-thyä), *n.* [Sp., lit., presidency.] The town hall or government building. *Phil. I.*
pres'i-dent. + PRECEDENT.
pre'si-den'te (prā'sē-dĕn'tā), *n.*; *pl.* -TES. [Sp.] Mayor; headman of a village. *Phil. I.*
pres'i-dent-ess, *n.* Female president. *Obs. or R.*
pres'i-dent-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-sid'er (prē-zĭd'ĕr), *n.* One who presides. [IAL.]
pre-sid'i-al-ly, *adv.* of PRESID-
pre-sid'i-a-ry (prē-zĭd'ĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *n.* A guard. *Obs.*
pre-sid'i-a-ry, *a.* [L. *praesidiarius*.] = 2d PRESIDIAL, 1.

‖ **pre-si'dio** (prā-sē'dyō; *Angl.* prē-sĭd'ĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp.] A garrisoned place; a military post or fortified settlement; as, San Francisco was a Spanish *presidio;* also, a Spanish penal settlement.

pre-sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (prē-sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesignificatio.*] Act of presignifying.

pre-sig'ni-fy (-sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *praesignificare; prae* before + *significare* to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to presage.

pre'-So-crat'ic, *a.* Of or pert. to Greek philosophy or philosophers before Socrates. The chief schools of the pre-Socratic period were the Ionic, the Pythagorean, the Eleatic, and the school of the atomists. The Sophists also were then conspicuous. — *n.* A pre-Socratic philosopher.

pre-sphe'noid (prē-sfē'noid), *a.* *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a median part of the vertebrate skull anterior to the basisphenoid, with which (and other sphenoidal elements) it is usually united in the adult. It forms in man the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid. — **pre-sphe'noid**, *n.* — **pre'sphe-noi'dal** (prē'sfē-noi'dăl), *a.*

press (prĕs), *v. t.;* PRESSED (prĕst); PRESS'ING. [For *prest*, prob. misunderstood as a p. p. and confused also with *press* to squeeze; fr. *prest* ready money advanced, a loan; hence, earnest money given soldiers on entering service. See PREST, *n.*] To force into service, esp. naval service; to impress.

press, *v. i.* To force persons into military or, more usually, naval service; to serve as a press gang. *Now Rare.*

press, *n.* [For *prest.* See PRESS to force into service.] A commission or order to force men into public service, particularly into the navy. "The king's *press.*" *Shak.*

press, *v. t.;* PRESSED or, *Rare*, PREST; PRESS'ING. [F. *presser*, fr. L. *pressare* to press, fr. *premere, pressum*, to press. Cf. PRINT, *v.*] **1.** To urge, or act upon, with force, as weight; to act upon by pushing or thrusting, in distinction from pulling; to crowd or compel by a gradual and continued exertion; to bear upon; to squeeze; compress; as, we *press* the ground when we walk; we *press* substances with hands, fingers, or arms; we are *pressed* in a crowd; to *press* one's hand.

Good measure, *pressed* down, and shaken together. *Luke* vi. 38.

2. Specif.: To squeeze so as to extract the juice or contents of; also, to squeeze out, or express; as, to *press* grapes.
3. To squeeze in or with suitable instruments or apparatus, so as to compact, make dense, or smooth; to compress; as, to *press* cotton; specif., to smooth by ironing, as clothes.
4. To embrace closely; to hug.

Leucothoë shook at these alarms,
And *pressed* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

5. To oppress; to bear hard upon. *Obs.*

Press not a falling man too far. *Shak.*

6. To straiten; distress; as, to be *pressed* with want.
7. To exercise very powerful or irresistible influence upon or over; to constrain; force; compel.

Paul was *pressed* in the spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts* xviii. 5.

8. To try to force or persuade; to entreat or request earnestly or strongly; to urge or inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce; as, to *press* a person to come.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison.*

9. To make earnest request for; to seek or solicit strongly.

So by your sweet self I *press* now to speak *A. Craig.*

10. To lay stress or emphasis on; to emphasize.
11. To crowd; to throng.
12. To drive or urge on the action, doing, execution, transaction, or the like, of; to hurry; hasten; ply hard; as, to *press* a horse in a race.

The posts . . . went out, being hastened and *pressed* on, by the king's commandment. *Esther* viii. 14.

13. To print. *Obs.*

press, *v. i.* **1.** To exert pressure; to bear heavily; to push, crowd, or urge, with steady force.
2. To move on with urging and crowding; to hurry; to make one's way with violence or effort; to bear onward forcibly; to crowd; to throng; to encroach.

They *pressed* upon him for to touch him. *Mark* iii. 10.

3. To urge with vehemence or importunity; to exert a strong or compelling influence; as, an argument *presses* upon the judgment.
4. To importune. *Obs.*
5. *Golf.* To put more force than usual into the swing or stroke; to hit harder than usual.

press, *n.* [F. *presse.* See PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** Act of pressing or thronging forward; a crowding.

In their throng and *press* to that last hold *Shak.*

2. A crowd of single things; a throng.

They could not come nigh unto him for the *press.* *Mark* ii. 4.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Pressure; force; compulsion. **b** Difficulty; distress; affliction; oppression. **c** The thick or heat of battle. **d** Order; readiness.
4. Urgent demands of business or affairs; urgency; as, a *press* of engagements.
5. An apparatus or machine by which any substance is pressed or stamped, or by which an impression of a body is taken; as, a cotton, cider, drill, or copying *press.* Also, the place or building containing a press or presses.
6. Specif., a printing press. Sometimes *press* is technically limited to hand presses, especially in British usage, machine presses being then called *machines.* See PRINTING PRESS, *Illust.*
7. The art, business, act, or process of printing; as, to go to *press;* in or at *press;* hence, printed publications collectively, esp. newspapers and periodicals; as, a free *press.*
8. An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a clothes *press.* *Shak.*
9. *Photog.* A printing frame.
press of sail *or* **canvas**, *Naut.*, as much sail as the state of the wind will permit.

press agent. A person employed to look after the newspaper advertising, press notices, etc., of a theater, theatrical company, or the like. *Cant.* — **press'-a'gent**, *v. t.*

press bed. A bed built in a recess and that may be folded or turned up so as to resemble a press or closet.

press'board' (prĕs'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A kind of highly sized rag paper or board, sometimes containing a small admixture of wood pulp; — so called because used originally, as now, in presses for pressing and finishing knit underwear.

press cake. A cake of compressed substance, as: in gunpowder manufacture, the cake resulting from compressing the meal powder; in the treatment of coal tar, the pressed product at various stages of the process; or, in beet-sugar manufacture, the vegetable residue after the sugar juice has been expressed.

pressed (prĕst), *pret. & p. p.* of PRESS. — **pressed brick**, bricks which, before burning, have been subjected to pressure, to free them from imperfections of shape and texture. — **p. glass**, glass pressed into molds while still plastic.

press'er (prĕs'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *pressoir*, and *presseur.*] One that presses; as: **a** *Glass Manuf.* One who presses glass in the mold. **b** *Pottery.* One who makes flat ware, as plates, saucers, etc. **c** One who presses clothes, cloth, etc. **d** One who works a press. **e** Any of various devices or apparatus for pressing, as a wine press, etc.

presser bar. *Knitting Machine.* A bar which closes the barbs of the needles.

presser foot. **1.** The part of a sewing machine which rests on the cloth and presses it down on the machine table.
2. A presser shoe.

presser shoe. *Mach.* A shoe or foot to hold something down.

presser wheel. A wheel for pressing something, as in a knitting machine to close the barbs of the needles.

press gang, *or* **press'gang'**, *n.* [For *prestgang.* See PRESS to force into service, PREST, *n.*] A detachment of men under command of an officer empowered to force men into military, or esp. naval, service. *Obs. or Hist.*

press'ing, *p. pr.* of PRESS. Hence: *p. a.* Urgent; exacting; importunate; as, a *pressing* necessity. — **press'ing-ly**, *adv.*

press'ing, *vb. n.* of PRESS. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of one that presses. **b** That which is squeezed out by pressure. **c** *pl.* Common papers for pamphlet and copy-book covers.

pres'sion (prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *pressio:* cf. F. *pression.* See PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** Act of pressing; pressure. *Rare.*
2. Impression; imprint. *Obs.*

press iron. A laundry iron for pressing and smoothing.

press'man (prĕs'măn), *n.; pl.* PRESSMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who manages, has charge of, or operates, a press, esp. a printing press; a printer trained for presswork.
2. One who presses something, as clothes, sponges, grapes.
3. *Journalism.* A writer or reporter for the press. *Cant.*

press'man, *n.* [See 1st PRESS.] One of a press gang; also, one pressed into service. *Obs. or Hist.*

press'mark' (-märk'), *n.* *Libraries.* A mark indicating the location of a book on the shelves or in the cases.

press'mark', *v. t. & i.* To put a pressmark on; to use pressmarks.

pres'sor (prĕs'ẽr), *a.* *Physiol.* Causing pressure or an increase of pressure; as, *pressor* nerve fibers, stimulation of which excites the vasomotor center, thus causing a stronger contraction of the arteries and an increase of the arterial blood pressure; — opposed to *depressor.*

press'pack' (prĕs'păk'), *v. t.* To pack, or prepare for packing, by means of a press.

press proof. *Print.* **a** The last proof for correction before sending to press. **b** A proof taken on a press, esp. to show impression, margins, color, etc.

press revise. *Print.* A proof for final revision.

press'room' (prĕs'rōōm'), *n.* A room in which presses are kept or operated, as in a printing establishment.

pres'sur-al (prĕsh'ūr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, caused by, or of the nature of, pressure; as, a *pressural* tide.

pres'sure (prĕsh'ûr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pressura*, fr. *premere.* See 4th PRESS.] **1.** A pressing, or state of being pressed; specif., compression; a squeezing; as, *pressure* of the hand.
2. A constraining force or impulse of any kind; as, the *pressure* of poverty; the *pressure* of taxes; the *pressure* of motives on the mind. "The *pressure* of danger." *Macaulay.*
3. Affliction; distress; grievance; oppression; burden.

In the midst of his great troubles and *pressures.* *Atterbury.*

4. Urgency; as, the *pressure* of business.
5. Impression; stamp; character impressed.

All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past. *Shak.*

6. *Mech.* The action of a force against some opposing force; a force in the nature of a thrust, distributed over a surface.
7. *Elec.* Electromotive force.

pressure bottle. *Chem.* A bottle with a clamp for holding the stopper in place, used for conducting digestions at pressures greater than atmospheric.

pressure box. A cistern at a considerable elevation, fed by a flume, ditch, or pipe, to supply water under a head.

pressure element. *Kinematics.* A fluid connection, as between an accumulator and a machine.

pressure fan. A fan supplying air under pressure.

pressure finger. *Spinning.* The spring finger or presser of a bobbin frame.

pressure gauge *or* **gage**. A gauge for indicating fluid pressure; a manometer; as: **a** A gauge on a steam boiler to indicate steam pressure. See BOURDON GAUGE. **b** A device to measure the pressure of an explosive, as when fired in a gun barrel. See CRUSHER GAUGE, RODMAN'S PRESSURE GAUGE.

pressure sense. *Psychol.* The sense by which pressure upon the surface of the body is perceived.

pressure spot *or* **point**. *Psychol.* One of the spots on the skin peculiarly sensitive to pressure.

pressure wires. *Elec.* Wires leading from various points of an electric system to a central station, where a voltmeter indicates the potential of the system at those points.

press'work' (prĕs'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done on or by a press; specif.: **a** The operation, management, or product of a printing press; that branch of printing concerned with the actual production of impressions from type, plates, etc. **b** *Metal Work.* Act or process of pressing or drawing with dies or presses; also, the product of such work. **c** *Cabinetmaking.* Work consisting of a series of cross-grained veneers united by glue, heat, and pressure. **d** Pottery produced by pressing clay into molds.
2. Usually **press work**. The work of a press agent. *Chiefly Theat. Cant.*

prest (prĕst), *n.* [OF. *prest*, F. *prêt*, fr. OF. *prester* to lend, F. *prêter*, fr. L. *praestare* to stand before, to become surety for, to fulfill, offer, supply; *prae* before + *stare* to stand. See PRE-, STAND; cf. PRESS to force into service.] **1.** A loan of money; a loan; also, ready money. *Obs.*
2. *Eng. Law.* A duty formerly paid by the sheriff on his account into the exchequer, or for money in his hands.

pres-ta'tion (prĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praestatio* a performing, paying, fr. *praestare:* cf. F. *prestation.* Cf. PREST, *n.*] *Feudal Law.* A rent, tax, or due paid in kind or in services, as in return for the lord's warrant or authority for taking wood.

pres'ter (prĕs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *prestre*, L. *presbyter.* See PRIEST.] A priest or presbyter. *Obs.*, exc. as in **Prester John**, in the Middle Ages, a supposed Christian sovereign and priest of the interior of Asia, whose dominions were variously placed.

pre-ster'num (prē-stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The anterior segment of the sternum of a mammal; the manubrium.

pres'ti-dig'i-tal (prĕs'tĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [See PRESTIDIGITATION.] Nimble-fingered; fit for prestidigitation.

pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesto* ready + *digitus* finger.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain; juggling.

pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tor (-tĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* One skilled in legerdemain or sleight of hand; a juggler. — **pres'ti-dig'i-ta-to'ri-al** (-tȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

pres-tige' (prĕs-tēzh'; prĕs'tĭj; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestigium* delusion, illusion, *praestigiae* deceptions, jugglers' tricks, prob. for *praestrigiae;* cf. L. *praestringere* to bind up, to blind. Cf. PRE-; STRINGENT.] **1.** Delusion; illusion; trick; charm; enchantment. *Obs.*

The *prestiges* of imposture. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. Personal charm or attractiveness; weight or influence derived from past success; force or charm derived from acknowledged character or reputation. "The *prestige* of his name must go for something." *Sir G. C. Lewis.*
Syn. — See INFLUENCE.

prest money. [From PREST, *n.* or *v.*] Money advanced to men on enlisting in the British service; imprest. *Obs.*

pres'to (prĕs'tō), *adv.* [It. or Sp. *presto* quick, quickly. See PREST, *a.*] **1.** Quickly; immediately; in haste; suddenly. "*Presto!* begone! 't is here again." *Swift.*
2. *Music.* Quickly; rapidly; — a direction for a movement or performance quicker than allegro, or any tempo except prestissimo. — *n.* A passage or movement in quick tempo.

Pres'ton salts (prĕs'tŭn). *Pharm.* Ammonium carbonate in ammonia water with some essential oil.

pre-sum'a-ble (prē-zūm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *présumable.*] Such as may be presumed, or supposed to be true; that seems entitled to belief without direct evidence.

pre-sume' (-zūm'), *v. t.;* PRE-SUMED' (-zūmd'); PRE-SUM'ING (-zūm'ĭng). [F. *présumer*, L. *praesumere, praesumptum; prae* before + *sumere* to take. Cf. ASSUME, REDEEM.]
1. To assume or take upon one's self beforehand; esp., to do or undertake without leave or authority; to dare; venture.

Dare he *presume* to scorn us in this manner? *Shak.*

2. To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or proof, or on the strength of probability; to take for granted; to infer; suppose.

Every man is to be *presumed* innocent till he is proved to be guilty. *Blackstone.*

3. To raise a presumption of or that; as, a receipt for payment of rent *presumes* payment of prior rent.

pre-sume', *v. i.* **1.** To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof; to infer; as, we may *presume* too far.
2. To venture, go, or act, by assuming leave or authority not granted; to go beyond what is warranted by circumstances; to venture beyond propriety or license; to take liberties; — often with *on* or *upon.*

Do not *presume* too much upon my love. *Shak.*

pre-sum'ed-ly (prē-zūm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By presumption; presumably.

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pres'i-dy, *n.* [L. *praesidium.*] Remedy; help; succor; also, garrison; guard; also, a fortress. *Obs.*
presiouse. † PRECIOUS.
pres'i-pe. † PRÆCIPE.
pre-so'dic (prē-sō'dĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
presome. † PRESUME.
preson, presone. † PRISON.
pre-son'ic (prē-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
presoun. † PRISON.
pre-spi'nal (-spī'năl), *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
press (prĕs), *n.* [Malay (in Sumatra) *tupai press.*] An East Indian arboreal insectivore (*Tupaia ferruginea*).
press'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
press'el (prĕs'ĕl), *n.* [Coined fr. PRESS, *v. t.*] *Elec.* A push button attached to a flexible conductor.
press'-gang', *v. t.* To do the work of a press gang. *Rare.*
pressing iron. = PRESS IRON.
press'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Pres'si-ros'tres (prĕs'ĭ-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *pressus* pressed (p. p. of *premere*) + *rostrum* beak: cf. F. *pressirostre* See PRESS to squeeze.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds having a narrow compressed bill. *Obs.* — **pres'si-ros'tral** (-trăl), *a.* *Obs.*
pres'si-tant, *a.* [See 4th PRESS.] Gravitating; heavy. *Obs.*
pres'sive (prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF *pressif.*] Pressing; urgent; also, oppressive. *Obs. or R.*
press'ly, *adv.* Expressly; explicitly; also, concisely *Obs.*
press money. = PREST MONEY.
press'ness, *n.* [L. *pressus*, p. p. of *premere* to press + *-ness.*] Conciseness: terseness. *Obs.*
pressone. † PRISON.
pressour. † PRESSER, PRESSURE.
press paper. = PRESSBOARD.
pres'sur-age (prĕsh'ūr-āj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Pressure.
2. The juice of the grape extracted by the press; also, a fee paid for the use of a wine press.
pressure. † PRESSER.
pressure coil. = POTENTIAL COIL.
pressure foot. = PRESSER SHOE.
pres'sure-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pres'sure-re-lief' ring. = RELIEF RING.
prest. † PRIEST
prest. Occasional or ref. sp pret. & p. p. of PRESS.
prest, *a.* [OF. *prest*, F. *prêt*, fr. L. *praesto*, adv. Cf. PRESTO.] 1. Ready; prompt; quick; prepared. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. Neat; proper. *Obs.*
prest, *adv.* Quickly; readily; soon. *Obs.*
prest, *v. t.* [From PREST ready.] To make ready; prepare. *Obs.*
prest, *v. t.* [OF. *prester*, F. *prêter.*] To pay out as an imprest; to lend. *Obs.*
pre-stab'i-lism (prē-stăb'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [G. *prästabilismus.* See PRE-; ESTABLISH.] *Metaph.* **a** The Leibnitzian doctrine of preëstablished harmony of body and mind. **b** With Kant, the view that the living organism embodies an initial tendency, or anlage, implanted by the First Cause, whereby its kind is reproduced.
prest'a-ble (prĕs'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Payable; available for payment. *Scot.*
pres'tant (prĕs'tănt), *n.* [L. *praestans, -antis*, p. pr. of *praestare* to stand before: cf. F. *prestant.*] = PRINCIPAL, 7 a.
prestation money. A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop. *Eng.*
preste. † PRIEST
prestely. † PRESTLY.
prestene, *a.* [From ME. *prest* priest.] Pert. to a priest. *Obs.*
pres'ter (prĕs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρηστήρ, fr. πιμπράναι to kindle or burn.] *Obs.* **a** A hurricane or whirlwind attended with lightning. **b** A meteor. **c** A kind of venomous serpent. **d** One of the veins of the neck when swollen with anger.
pre-ster'nal (prē-stûr'năl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the presternum **b** Prosternal.
‖ **pres-tez'za** (prĕs-tĕt'sä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Quickness; celerity.
presthede. † PRIESTHEAD.
prestholde. † PRIESTHOOD.
pres-tig'i-ate (prĕs-tĭj'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *praestigiare.* See PRESTIGE.] To deceive as by jugglery or prestidigitation. *Obs.* — **pres-tig'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
pres-tig'i-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *praestigiator:* cf. F. *prestigiateur.*] A juggler; a prestidigitator; a cheat. *Obs.*
pres-tig'i-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Juggling; cheating. *Obs.*
prestigion, *n.* Prestigiation. *Obs.*
pres-tig'i-ous (prĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praestigiosus:* cf. F. *prestigieux.*] **a** Juggling. **b** Pert. to, or of the nature of, jugglery. — **pres-tig'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pres-tig'i-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
pres'ti-mo-ny (prĕs'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [LL. *praestimonium*, fr. L. *praestare* to furnish. See PREST, *n.*] *Canon Law.* A fund to support a priest, without the title of a benefice.
‖ **pres-tis'si-mo** (prĕs-tēs'sē-mō), *adv.* [It., superl. of *presto.*] *Music.* Very quickly.
prestliche. † PRESTLY.
prest'ly, *adv.* [See PREST, *a.*] Quickly; readily; promptly; eagerly; soon. *Obs.*
pres'to-late, *v. t.* [L. *praestolari, -latus.*] Await; expect. *Obs.*
pre-sto'mi-um (prē-stō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Prostomium.
prestresse. † PRIESTRESS.
pre-stric'tion (prē-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praestrictio* a binding fast, fr. *praestringere*, v.] Dazzlement. *Obs.*
pre-stud'y, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'sul, *n.* [L. *praesul* presider, patron.] Bishop. *Obs.*
pre-sul'phic (prē-sŭl'fĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-sul'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praesultor; prae* before + *salire* to dance.] Leader in the dance. *R.* — **pre-sul'to-ry**, *a.* *Obs. or R.*
pre-sum'a-bl. Presumable. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-sum'a-bly, *adv.* of PRESUMABLE.
pre-sume', *n.* [From PRESUME, *v.*] Presumption. *Obs.*
pre-sum'er (prē-zūm'ẽr), *n.* One who presumes.
pre-sum'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr.* of

pre-sump'tion (prē-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *presomption, presumpcion*, F. *présomption*, L. *praesumptio.* See PRESUME.] **1.** Act of venturing beyond due bounds; an overstepping the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; forward, overconfident, or arrogant opinion or conduct; presumptuousness; arrogance; effrontery.

This sin is called *presumption*
That Christ gaf til [gave to] his Malison. *Cursor Mundi.*

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

2. Act of presuming, or believing on probable evidence; act of taking for granted; belief on incomplete proof.

3. Ground for presuming; evidence probable, but not conclusive; strong probability; reasonable supposition; as, the *presumption* is that an event has taken place.

4. That which is presumed, or supposed or believed on evidence that is probable, but not conclusive. "In contradiction to these very plausible *presumptions.*" *De Quincey.*

5. *Law.* An inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the known or proved existence of some other fact, founded on a previous experience or general knowledge of their connection (called a **presumption of fact**, or **logical presumption**) or founded on a rule or policy of the law requiring the reference to be made (called a **presumption of law**). A presumption of law may arise when the facts would not warrant a logical presumption; thus mere absence of a person without evidence of his having been seen or heard raises a presumption of law that the person is dead. This presumption is of the class called **rebuttable presumptions**, that may be rebutted by other evidence. The presumption that a child under seven years of age is incapable of committing a crime and the presumption that a person knows the laws are presumptions of law of the class (called **irrebuttable presumptions**) that the law does not allow to be rebutted, and are more properly classed as rules of substantive law, though many originated as presumptions of fact.

Syn. — See ASSUMPTION.

pre-sump'tive (prē-zŭmp'tĭv), *a.* [F. *présomptif.*] **1.** Based on presumption or probability; grounded on probable evidence; probable; as, *presumptive* proof.

2. Presumptuous; arrogant. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*

presumptive evidence, *Law*, evidence depending for its validity on presumptions; — equiv. to *circumstantial evidence* (which see). — **p. heir.** = HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

pre-sump'tu-ous (-zŭmp'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praesumptuosus:* cf. F. *présomptueux*, OF. also *presumptueus.* See PRESUMPTION.] **1.** Full of presumption; presuming; overconfident or venturesome; overbold; audacious; rash; taking liberties unduly; arrogant; insolent; as, a *presumptuous* commander; *presumptuous* conduct.

2. Founded on presumption; as, a *presumptuous* idea. "False, *presumptuous* hope." *Milton.*

3. Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; willful. "Keep back thy servant also from *presumptuous* sins." *Ps.* xix. 13.

Syn. — Foolhardy, forward, haughty. See ARROGANT.

— **pre-sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-sump'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre'sup-pose' (prē'sŭ-pōz'), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *suppose:* cf. F. *présupposer.*] To suppose beforehand; to require as antecedent; to take for granted in advance; to assume beforehand.

Each [kind of knowledge] *presupposes* many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

pre-sup'po-si'tion (prē-sŭp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *présupposition.*] Act of presupposing, or that which is presupposed; presumption; conjecture.

pre-tend' (prē-tĕnd'), *v. t.;* PRE-TEND'ED; PRE-TEND'ING. [ME. *pretenden* to try to reach, seek after, intend, F. *prétendre*, L. *praetendere, praetentum*, to stretch forward, pretend, simulate, assert; *prae* before + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND, *v. i.*] **1.** To hold out or put before one; to extend; present; offer. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. To hold before, or put forward, as a cloak, veil, or disguise for something else. *Rare.*

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them. *Milton.*

3. To hold out, or represent, esp. falsely; to put forward or offer as true or real (esp. something untrue or unreal); to assert or allege, usually falsely; to show hypocritically or deceitfully; to feign; as, to *pretend* friendship.

4. To put forward, assert, or allege as a ground, reason, pretext, or excuse.

5. To lay a claim to; to allege a title to; to claim.

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they *pretend.* *Dryden.*

6. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To intend; design; plot. *Shak.* **b** To attempt; undertake. *Archaic.* **c** To portend; forebode.

Syn. — See ASSUME.

pre-tend', *v. i.* **1.** To reach, stretch, or go forward; to aim; aspire; proceed. *Obs.* *Digby Plays.*

2. To put in or make a claim, truly or falsely; to allege a title; to lay claim to, or strive after, something; — usually with *to.* "Countries that *pretend* to freedom." *Swift.*

3. To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; to profess; to make believe; to make pretense; to feign; sham; as, to *pretend* to be asleep.

pre-tend'ant (-tĕn'dănt), *n.* [F. *prétendant.*] A pretender; a claimant.

pre-tend'ed, *p. a.* Making a false appearance; unreal; false; as, a *pretended* friend. — **pre-tend'ed-ly**, *adv.*

pre-tend'er (-dĕr), *n.* One who pretends: **a** One who lays claim, or asserts a title (to something); a claimant; specif., a claimant to a throne. In English history the term is applied esp. [*cap.*] to the son (*Old Pretender* or *the Pretender*) and the grandson (*Young Pretender*) of James II., of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the throne.

Confident *pretenders* to certainty. *Glanvill.*

b One who makes a false or hypocritical show; one who simulates or feigns.

pre-tense', **pre-tence'** (prē-tĕns'), *n.* [OF. *pretense*, or (assumed) LL. *praetensa*, fr. L. *praetendere, praetentum, -sum.* See PRETEND; cf. TENSION.] **1.** Act of laying claim; the claim made; pretension. *Spenser.*

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretense* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

2. Act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; presentation of what is deceptive or hypocritical; deception by showing what is unreal and concealing what is real; false show; simulation; as, *pretense* of illness; under *pretense* of patriotism.

3. That which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show, argument, or reason; pretext; feint.

Let not the Trojans, with a feigned *pretense*
Of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

4. Intention; design. *Obs.*

A very *pretense* and purpose of unkindness. *Shak.*

Syn. — Appearance, assumption, show, simulation, affectation, mask, color, fabrication, subterfuge, artifice. — PRETENSE, PRETEXT, PRETENSION, FEINT, PLEA. PRETENSE applies in general to that which is falsely or deceitfully held out as real or true; a PRETEXT is more specifically an ostensible reason or motive assumed in order to conceal the true one; as, "declining to dance before her, on a *pretense* of sickness, when in fact he was in perfect health" (*Cowper*); "no odious grin of feigned benignity, insolent in its *pretense*, and loathsome in its falsehood" (*Hawthorne*); "the *pretense* that eludes the detection of others and that which deceives the pretender himself" (*Brownell*); "With his rod for a *pretext* he vainly visited each [of the farms] in turn" (*Stevenson*); "There was . . . no story, from his curious half-medical reading, he [Montaigne] would not find some plausible *pretext* to tell" (*W. Pater*). PRETENSION implies the assertion of a claim (whether true or false) to the possession of a certain character or of certain qualities; as, "[His] version . . . could make no *pretension* to verbal accuracy" (*J. Fiske*); "his *pretension* to the Epicurean conquest of a kingly indifference of mind" (*W. Pater*); "works of false sentimentality and pompous *pretension*" (*C. Brontë*). A FEINT is a deceptive act or an assumed appearance, often of the nature of an artifice or stratagem; PLEA, as here compared, suggests an (often feigned) apology or excuse; as, "Oh stay! It was a *feint* . . . I said it but to awe thee" (*Shelley*); "I make a *feint* of excusing myself" (*Lowell*); to make a *feint* of retreating; "Old Hepzibah's scowl could no longer vindicate itself entirely on the *plea* of nearsightedness" (*Hawthorne*). See ARTIFICE.

pre-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prétention.* See PRETEND; TENSION.] **1.** Act of pretending, or laying claim, as to merit or excellence; act of making pretense; also, state or quality of having claims, as to excellence, or being pretentious; pretentiousness.

2. A claim made, whether true or false; a right alleged or assumed; as, *pretensions* to scholarship.

The arrogant *pretensions* of Glengarry contributed to protract the discussion. *Macaulay.*

3. A holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character; esp., a false representation or show; a pretense.

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

4. An assertion; an allegation. *Rare.*

Syn. — See PRETENSE.

pre-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *prétentieux.* See PRETEND.] Full of pretension; making, or exhibitive of, great claims, as to excellence; given to great outward show; laying claim to more than is due or warranted; assuming.

Syn. — See OSTENTATIOUS.

— **pre-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

pre'ter-, **præ'ter-** (prē'tĕr-). [L. *praeter* past, beyond, originally a compar. of *prae* before. See PRE-.] A prefix signifying *past, by, beyond, more than.*

pret'er-ist (prĕt'ĕr-ĭst; prē'tĕr-), *n.* [*preter-* + *-ist.*] **1.** One whose chief interest or pleasure is in the past.

2. *Theol.* One who believes the prophecies of the Apocalypse to have been already fulfilled.

pret'er-ist, *a.* Of or pert. to the preterists or their views.

pret'er-it, **pret'er-ite** (prĕt'ĕr-ĭt), *a.* [L. *praeteritus*, p. p. of *praeterire* to go or pass by; *praeter* beyond, by + *ire* to go: cf. F. *prétérit.* See PRETER-; cf. ISSUE.] **1.** Belonging wholly to the past; bygone. *Rare.*

Persons as thoroughly *preterite* as Romulus or Numa. *Lowell.*

2. Deceased; late. *Obs.* *Caxton.*

3. *Gram.* Past; — applied esp. to a tense or form denoting an action or state simply as bygone, without implication as to duration, etc. Thus, *gave* is a *preterit* tense.

pret'er-it, **pret'er-ite**, *n.* **1.** Past; time past. *Obs.*

2. *Gram.* The preterit tense, or a preterit word or form.

pret'er-i'tion (prĕt'ĕr-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praeteritio:* cf. F. *prétérition.*] **1.** A passing by or over, or state of being passed by or over.

2. Specif.: **a** *Rhet.* Paraleipsis. **b** *Theol.* The Calvinistic doctrine that, having elected to eternal life such as he chose, God passed over the rest, so leaving them to eternal death. **c** *Law.* A passing over in silence by a testator of one or more of his (then existing) heirs. In general in Roman and Civil law this avoids the will.

pre-ter'i-tive (prē-tĕr'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Expressing past time; used only or esp. in preterit tenses, as certain verbs.

pret'er-it-pres'ent, **pret'er-ite-pres'ent**, *a.* Preterit in form but present in meaning; — said of certain Teutonic verbs, as *ought, can.*

pre'ter-mis'sion (prē'tĕr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praetermissio.* See PRETERMIT.] **1.** A passing by or omitting; an omission.

2. *Rhet.* Paraleipsis.

pre'ter-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *praetermittere, praetermissum; praeter* beyond + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** To allow to go by; to let pass. *Obs.*

2. To pass by; to omit; disregard; leave undone; neglect.

3. To make ineffective; to nullify. *Rare.*

pre'ter-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-răl), *a.* [*preter-* + *natural:* cf. OF. *preternaturel.*] Beyond, or different from, what is natural, or according to the regular course of things, but not clearly supernatural or miraculous; strange; inexplicable; irregular; abnormal; as, a *preternatural* appearance.

This vile and *preternatural* temper of mind. *South.*

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being preternatural, or a thing that is preternatural.

pre'text (prē'tĕkst; *formerly, and still by some*, prĕ-tĕkst'), *n.* [F. *prétexte*, L. *praetextus* (or *praetextum*, prop. neut. of *praetextus*, p. p.) fr. *praetexere* to weave before, allege as an excuse; *prae* before + *texere* to weave. See TEXT.] That which is assumed as a means of concealing the true purpose or condition; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a cloak or cover for the real reason or motive; pretense; show; disguise.

They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — Excuse, semblance, disguise. See PRETENSE.

pre-ton'ic (prē-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*pre-* + Gr. τόνος tension, accent. Cf. TONIC, *a.*] *Philol.* Situated or occurring before the accent or in a syllable before the accented syllable.

pre-to'ri-al (prē-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Prætorial; prætorian.

pretorial court, a proprietary court of the Colony of Maryland with jurisdiction of capital crimes. *Hist.*

pret'ti-fy (prĭt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*pretty* + *-fy.*] To make pretty; to adorn, esp. in a petty or overnice way. — **pret'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

To *prettify* it . . . would be as unwise as inartistic. *Century Mag.*

pret'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being pretty.

pret'ty (prĭt'ĭ; *formerly, now dial. or illit.*, prĕt'ĭ), *a.;* PRET'TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); PRET'TI-EST. [ME. *prati*, AS. *prættig, prætig*, crafty, sly, fr. *præt, prætt*, deceit, trickery, akin to Icel. *prettugr* tricky, *prettr* a trick, D. *part;* orig. uncert.] **1.** Pleasing by delicacy or grace; good-looking; comely; attractive, but not striking or impressive; of a pleasing and attractive form or color; having slight or diminutive beauty; neat or elegant without elevation or grandeur; pleasingly, but not grandly, conceived or expressed; as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* flower; a *pretty* poem.

2. Pleasing to the mind; entertaining; interesting.

3. Affectedly nice; foppish; finical.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world *Spectator.*

4. Good; fine; excellent; — often ironical; as, a *pretty* trick; a *pretty* fellow. "A *pretty* muddle." *T. Hughes.*

5. Moderately large; considerable; as, he had saved a *pretty* fortune. "Wavering a *pretty* while." *Evelyn.*

6. Stout; strong and brave; intrepid. *Archaic or Scot.*

[He] observed they were *pretty* men, meaning not handsome, but stout, warlike fellows. *Scott.*

a pretty penny, a considerable sum of money. *Colloq.*

pret'ty (prĭt'ĭ), *adv.* **1.** Prettily; finely. *Dial.*

2. In some degree; moderately; considerably; tolerably; rather; almost; as, I am *pretty* sure of the fact; *pretty* cold weather.

Pretty plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. *Atterbury.*

pret'ty-face' (-fās'), *n.* A Californian liliaceous herb (*Hookera ixioides*) with delicate yellow, purple-tinged flowers.

pre-typ'i-fy (prē-tĭp'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

pret'zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G. *prezel, brezel.*] A kind of brittle German biscuit in the form of a twisted ring, salted on the surface.

pre-vail' (prē-vāl'), *v. i.;* PRE-VAILED' (-vāld'); PRE-VAIL'ING. [F. *prevaloir*, OF. *prevaleir* (cf. pres. subj. *prevaille*), L. *praevolere; prae* before + *valere* to be strong, able, or worth. See VALIANT.] **1.** To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage; to have the upper hand, or the mastery; to triumph; to be victorious; — sometimes with *over* or *against.*

When Moses held up his hand, Israel *prevailed*, and when he let down his hand, Amalek *prevailed.* *Ex.* xvii 11.

So David *prevailed* over the Philistine. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 50.

2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to be predominant; to succeed; to have currency or prevalence; to obtain; as, the practice *prevails* to this day.

3. To persuade or induce; to urge; — with *on, upon*, or *with;* as, I *prevailed* on him to wait.

He was *prevailed* with to restrain the Earl. *Clarendon.*

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To be a current belief or opinion; to be likely or certain. **b** To avail. *Obs.* *Marlowe.*

PRESUME. — **pre-sum'ing-ly**, *adv.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

pre-sump'tiv. Presumptive.

pre-sump'tive-ly, *adv.* of PRESUMPTIVE. [SUNGALL.]

Pre'sun (prā'sŭn), *n.* = PRE-

Pre'sun-ga'lĭ (-gā'lē), *n.* See KAFIR, *n.*, 2.

pre'sup-pos'al (prē'sŭ-pōz'ăl), *n.* Presupposition. [-LESS.]

pre-sup'po-si'tion-less, *a.* See

pre-sup'pu-ra-tive, *a.* See PRE-.

pre'sur-mise', *n.* A surmise previously formed. *Shak.*

pre-Syr'i-an, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

presyse. ✝ PRECISE.

pre-sys'to-le, *n.* *Physiol.* The interval just preceding the systole. [*a.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.]

pre'sys-tol'ic (prē'sĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.*

pret. *Abbr.* Preterit.

pre-tem'po-ral, *a.* Prior to the beginning of time.

pre-tem'po-ral, *a.* *Anat.* In front of the temporal bone.

pre-tence', **pre-tence'ful**, **pre-tence'less.** Vars. of PRETENSE, etc.

pre-tend'ence (prē-tĕn'dĕns), **pre-tend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Pretension; pretense *Obs.*

pre-tend'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pre-tend'ing-ly, *adv.* of *pretending*, p. pr.

pre-tense', *a.* [L. *praetensus* (commonly *-tus*), p. p. of *praetendere.*] Pretensed. *Obs.*

pre-tensed', *a.* **a** Intended; hence, affianced. **b** Feigned. —

pre-tens'ed-ly, *adv.* *Both Obs.*

pre-tense'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

pre-tense'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pre-ten'ta-tive, *a.* [*pre-* + *tentative:* cf. L. *praetentare* to try beforehand.] Intended for, or making, trial beforehand. *Obs.*

pre'ter (prē'tĕr), *a.* [L. *praeter* past, beyond.] Preterit or past. *Obs.* — *n.* The past. *Obs.*

pre'ter-ca-nine' (-kā-nīn'; -kā'nĭn), *a.*, **pre'ter-hu'man**, *a.* See PRETER-.

pre-te'ri-ent (prē-tē'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeteriens*, p. pr.] Antecedent; prior. *Rare.*

pre'ter-im-per'fect, *a.* & *n.* *Gram.* Imperfect. *Obs.*

pret'er-it-ness, **pret'er-ite-ness** (prĕt'ĕr-ĭt-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

pre-ter'i-to-pre-sen'tial (prē-tĕr'ĭ-tō-prē-zĕn'shăl), *a* *Gram.* Preterit-present.

pre'ter-lapsed' (prē'tĕr-lăpst'), *a.* [L. *praeterlapsus*, p. p. of *praeterlabi* to glide by.] Past; as, *preterlapsed* ages. *Rare.*

pre'ter-le'gal, *a.* See PRETER-.

pre-ter'mi-na-ble, *a.* Predeterminable. *Obs.* [pretermits.]

pre'ter-mit'ter, *n.* One who

pre'ter-nat'u-ral'i-ty (-năt'ū-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Preternatural quality.

pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* of PRETERNATURAL. [-NESS.]

pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* See

pre'ter-nup'tial, *a.* Beyond what is nuptial: adulterous.

pre'ter-per'fect, *a.* & *n.* *Gram.* Preterit. *Obs.*

pre'ter-plu'per'fect, *a.* & *n.* Pluperfect. *Obs.* [TER-.]

pre'ter-ra'tion-al, *a.* See PRE-

pre'ter-res'tri-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

Pre-Ter'ti-a-ry (prē-tûr'shĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* *Geol.* See PRE-.

pre'ter-vec'tion (prē'tĕr-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praetervectio*, fr. *praetervehere* to carry beyond.] A carrying past or beyond. *Rare.*

pre-tex', *v. t.* [L. *praetexere.* See PRETEXT.] To frame; devise; disguise; excuse; hence, to pretend; declare falsely. *Obs.*

pre-tex'ta. Var. of PRÆTEXTA.

pre'text-ed, *a.* Used as a pretext. *Obs.* [Pretext. *Obs.*]

pre-tex'ture (prē-tĕks'tūr), *n.*

pre'ti-os'i-ty. ✝ PRECIOSITY.

pretious, etc. ✝ PRECIOUS, etc.

pre'ti-um (prē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Worth; value; price. —

pre'ti-um pu-el'læ (pū-ĕl'ē), *Law*, lit., the price of a maiden, i. e., the consideration for which a woman was bestowed in marriage by her guardian in some early systems, as formerly among the Teutonic races.

pret'ly. ✝ PRETTILY.

pretoir. ✝ PRÆTOR.

pre'tor, pre-to'ri-an, etc. Vars. of PRÆTOR, etc. [RIUM.]

pre-to'ri-um. Var. of PRÆTO-

pre-tor'sion-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pretory, *n.* [See PRÆTORIUM, PRÆTORIAN.] *Obs.* **a** A prætorium. **b** A prætorian; also [*cap.*], the Prætorian Guard.

pretour. ✝ PRÆTOR.

‖ **prêt pour' mon pays'** (prĕ poor' môn pā'ē'). [F.] Ready for my country.

pre-tra'che-al, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre-trib'al (prē-trĭb'ăl), *a.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.

pre'-Tri-den'tine, *a* See PRE-, 2.

prette. *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *pratten* to be proud or insolent.] To make (one's self) proud. *Obs.*

prette. *p. a.* Prided. *Obs.*

pret'tic, prettieque. ✝ PRACTIC.

pret'ti-kin (prĕt'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Dim. fr. AS. *prætt* a trick.] A trick; a feat *Scot.* [PRETTY.]

pret'ti-ly (prĭt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

pret'ty-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

pret'ty-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Affectation of a pretty style, manner, etc.; also, a characteristic of such affectation

Pret'ty-man, Prince. In the Duke of Buckingham's "The Rehearsal," a farcical character who is sometimes a prince and sometimes a fisherman, parodying Leonidas in Dryden's "Marriage à la Mode."

pret'ty-pret'ty, *n.* A knick-knack. *Collog.* — *a.* Inanely pretty; namby-pamby.

pre'tym-pan'ic, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the metapterygoid bone. — **pre'tym-pan'ic**, *n*

preu. *a.* [OF., F. *preux.*] Doughty; valiant *Obs.*

preualy. ✝ PRIVILY.

preud'hommie, *n.* [OF. *preud-(h)omme*, F. *prud'homie.*] Probity. *Obs.* [ITY.]

preue, preuete. ✝ PRIVY, PRIV-

preus, *a.* [OF., nom. of *preu.* Cf. PREU.] Of prowess. *Obs.*

‖ **preux' che-va'lier'** (prû' shē-vă'lyā'). [F.] A brave knight

preuyte. ✝ PRIVITY.

prevable. ✝ PROVABLE.

pre-vade', *v. i.* [Cf. L. *praevadere* to pass before, to be discharged from.] To neglect. *Obs. Scot.* [slovenly. *Obs. Scot.*]

prev'age-ly, *adv.* Carelessly;

pre-vail', *v. t.* To avail (one's self); also, to urge; insist. *Obs.*

pre-vail'ing (prē-vāl'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Having superior force or influence; predominant; efficacious; moving; persuasive. *Shak.*
Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers. *Rowe.*
2. Prevalent; most general; as, the *prevailing* disease of a climate; a *prevailing* opinion.
Syn. — General, common, widespread, extensive, predominant. — PREVAILING, PREVALENT, RIFE, CURRENT. PREVAILING applies esp. to that which is predominant, or which generally or commonly obtains; PREVALENT suggests esp. that which is widespread or which, esp. at a given time, prevails extensively; as, the *prevailing* opinion, a *prevalent* error; malarial fever is the *prevailing* disease of this region; smallpox was *prevalent*. But the two words are often used without clear distinction; as, the *prevailing* wind is from the east; "the *prevalent* east wind" (*Hawthorne*). RIFE suggests great or active prevalence, sometimes with the implication of profusion or abundance; as, "Rumor is already *rife* here as to Dr. Trefoil's successor" (*Trollope*); "spiritual maladies, so *rife* in our day" (*Carlyle*); "It was predicted . . . that . . . [they] would be *rife* in the mouths of men after my name had fallen into oblivion" (*Landor*). CURRENT applies to that which is a matter of general use, knowledge, acceptance, or circulation; as, "Shakespeare used the *current* language of his day" (*Lowell*); "the *current* folly" (*Pope*). See DOMINANT.
— **pre-vail'ing-ly**, *adv.*
prev'a-lence (prĕv'ȧ-lĕns), *n.* [F. *prévalence*, L. *praevalentia*. See PREVAIL.] Quality or condition of being prevalent: **a** Superior strength, force, or influence.
The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*
b General existence, reception, or practice; wide extension; as, the *prevalence* of a fashion, disease, rumor.
prev'a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *praevalens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *praevalere*. See PREVAIL.] **1.** Gaining advantage or superiority; having superior force, influence, weight, or efficacy; prevailing; predominant; victorious.
Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title. *Raleigh.*
2. Most generally received, current, adopted, or practiced; also, generally or extensively existing; widespread; prevailing; as, a *prevalent* observance or disease.
This was the most received and *prevalent* opinion. *Woodward.*
Syn. — Successful, efficaceous, powerful. See PREVAILING.
pre-var'i-cate (prē-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; PRE-VAR'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); PRE-VAR'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *praevaricatus*, p. p. of *praevaricari* to walk crookedly, to collude; *prae* before + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicus* straddling, *varus* bent.] **1.** To deviate; to go astray. *Obs.*
2. To deviate from the truth; to speak with equivocation; to shuffle; quibble; as, he *prevaricates* in his statement.
He *prevaricates* with his own understanding. *South.*
3. *Law.* To deviate from duty; esp.: **a** *Rom. & Civil Law.* Specif., to conceal a crime; also, to collude, as an advocate with the opposing party to an action in making a sham accusation or defense. **b** *O. Eng. Law.* To collude, as an informer or defendant, in order to conduct a sham prosecution; also, to violate a trust secretly. *Obs.*
Syn. — Evade, quibble, shuffle. See EQUIVOCATE.
pre-var'i-cate, *v. t.* To evade by a quibble; to transgress; pervert. *Obs.*
pre-var'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praevaricatio*: cf. F. *prévarication*.] Act of prevaricating; specif., a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; a deviation from the truth, or a statement that deviates from the truth.
The august tribunal of the skies, where no *prevarications* shall avail. *Cowper.*
pre-var'i-ca'tor (prē-văr'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *praevaricator*: cf. F. *prévaricateur*.] **1.** One who prevaricates; specif., one who quibbles or swerves from the truth.
2. At Cambridge University, one who publicly opposed an inceptor, delivering an oration in which he freely satirized prominent persons. *Obs.*
prev'e-nance (prĕv'ē-năns), *n.* [F. *prévenance*.] A going before; anticipation in order. "The law of *prevenance* is simply the law of phenomenal sequence." *Ward.*
prev'e-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Complaisance; courtesy; obliging manner. *Rare.*
pre-vene' (prē-vēn'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *prévenir*, or L. *praevenire*. See PREVENT.] To come before; to anticipate; preoccupy; hence, to hinder; prevent. *Obs. or Archaic.*
pre-ven'ience (-vēn'yĕns), *n.* Act of going before; anticipation.
pre-ven'ient (-yĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeveniens*, p. pr.] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive. — **prevenient grace**, *Schol. Theol.*, grace which operates on the human will antecedent to its turning to God. See COÖPERATIVE, *a.*, *Cit.*
pre-vent' (prē-vĕnt'), *v. t.*; PRE-VENT'ED; PRE-VENT'ING. [L. *praevenire*, *praeventum*; *prae* before + *venire* to come. See COME.] **1.** To come or go before; to precede; to be beforehand with; to anticipate; forestall. *Obs. or Archaic*
We which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not *prevent* them which are asleep. *1 Thess.* iv. 15.
Then had I come, *preventing* Sheba's queen. *Prior.*
2. To intercept; hinder; impede; keep (from); frustrate; stop; check; thwart; to keep from happening or existing; — often followed by *from*; as, to *prevent* one from coming. "This vile purpose to *prevent*." *Shak.*
Perhaps forestalling night *prevented* them. *Milton.*
Syn. — PREVENT, PRECLUDE, AVERT. PREVENT is the general term for hindering, checking, or stopping; to PRECLUDE is to hinder by excluding, or (esp.) to prevent by anticipative action; as, "a disaster of war that Cæsar himself could not have *prevented*" (*Shak.*); "*Prevent* the danger, or prescribe the cure" (*Cowper*); "This manner of drawing off a subject . . . to the dregs, effectually *precludes* a revival of that subject . . . for some time for the future" (*Goldsmith*); "In wishing to put an end to pernicious experiments, I do not mean to *preclude* the fullest inquiry" (*Burke*). To AVERT is to prevent or turn aside (esp.) some threatened evil; as, "To live in constant fear of every accident . . . and to send up my hourly prayers to *avert* them from you" (*Steele*); "the satisfaction of *averting* war" (*J. R. Green*). See FORESTALL.
pre-vent'a-tive (prē-vĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *n.* That which prevents; — an unnecessary and irregularly formed doublet of *preventive*.
pre-vent'er (-tẽr), *n.* One that prevents; as: **a** One who forestalls or anticipates another. *Obs.* **b** A hinderer; a preventive; as, a *preventer* of evils or of disease. **c** *Naut.* A temporary auxiliary rope, stay, bolt, or other contrivance.
pre-ven'tion (prē-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prévention*.] **1.** A going, or state of being, before; precedence. *Obs.*
2. Anticipation, as of needs; hence, precaution; a preventive. *Obs.*
3. Preface; introduction. *Obs.* *Shelton.*
4. Act of preventing or hindering; obstruction of action, access, or approach; thwarting; also, that which prevents; an obstruction; hindrance; preventive. *South.*
Casca, be sudden, for we fear *prevention*. *Shak.*
5. Jurisdiction. *Obs.*
6. Prejudice; prepossession. *A Gallicism.* *Dryden.*
pre-ven'tive (prē-vĕn'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préventif*.] **1.** Going before; preceding; antecedent. *Obs.* *Cudworth.*
2. Tending or serving to prevent; obviating; warding off; as, *preventive* of disease; *preventive* treatment.
preventive medicine. *Med.* = PROPHYLAXIS.
— **pre-ven'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ven'tive-ness**, *n.*
pre-ven'tive, *n.* **1.** That which goes before; an anticipation. *Obs.*
2. That which prevents, or intercepts access; *Med.*, something taken to prevent disease; a prophylactic.
3. A member of the police formerly engaged in guarding the English coast to prevent smuggling. *Obs.*
pre'vi-ous (prē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praevius* going before, leading the way; *prae* before + *via* the way. See VOYAGE.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as, *previous* arrangements.
The dull sound . . . *previous* to the storm. *Thomson.*
Syn. — Preceding, prior, foregoing, former, anterior. See ANTECEDENT.
previous examination, in Cambridge University, the examination of which the slang name is *little go*. Cf. RESPONSION, 3. — **p. question**, *Parliamentary Practice*, the question whether the main issue shall be voted on or not, at once, without further debate. The form of the question is: "Shall the main question be now put?" If the vote is affirmative, the matter before the body must be voted on as it then stands, without further general debate or the submission of new amendments. In the House of Representatives of the United States, and generally in America, a negative decision keeps the business before the body as if the motion had not been made; in the English Parliament it postpones consideration for the day, and until the subject may be again introduced. In American practice the object of the motion is to hasten action; in English practice the object is to get rid of the subject for the time being. — **p. to**, existing or occurring before; antecedent to; also, previously to; before. "*Previous to* publication." *M. Arnold.* "A policy . . . advised *previous to* 1710." *J. H. Newman.*
pre-vise' (prē-vīz'), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *praevisus*, p. p. of *praevidere* to foresee. See PREVISION.] **1.** To foresee. *Rare.*
2. To inform beforehand; to warn. *Ld. Lytton.*
pre-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *prévision*, fr. L. *praevidere* to foresee; *prae* before + *videre* to see. See VISION.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.
pre-vi'sor (prē-vī'zẽr), *n.* One who previses.
prey (prā), *n.* [ME. *preie*, *praie*, OF. *preie*, F. *proie*, LL. (assumed) *preda*, L. *praeda*, prob. for *praeheda*, *preheda*. Cf. PREHENSILE, DEPREDATE, PREDATORY.] **1.** Anything, as goods, etc., taken or got by violence, as from an enemy in war; spoil; booty; plunder. *Now Rare.*
And they brought the captives, and the *prey*, and the spoil, unto Moses, and Eleazar the priest. *Num.* xxxi. 12.
2. Any animal that is or may be seized by another to be devoured; hence, a person given up or seized as a victim.
Already sees herself the monster's *prey*. *Dryden.*
3. Act of seizing upon; specif.: **a** Plundering; pillage; depredation; ravage. **b** Seizure to devour; devouring.
Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, . . . lion in *prey*. *Shak.*
4. The cattle driven from a common pasture to ascertain if there are any not rightfully there. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See BOOTY.
prey (prā), *v. i.*; PREYED (prād); PREY'ING. [OF. *preier*, *preer*, L. *praedari*, fr. *praeda*. See PREY, *n.*] To take booty or spoil; to pillage; spoil; plunder; ravage; of a carnivorous animal or bird, to take food by violence.
More pity that the eagle should be mewed,
While kites and buzzards *prey* at liberty. *Shak.*
to prey on *or* **upon.** **a** To take prey from; to despoil; to pillage; to rob. *Shak.* **b** To seize as prey; to take for food by violence; to seize and devour; — said of a carnivore. *Shak.* **c** To affect injuriously or destructively; to wear upon; as, the trouble *preyed upon* his mind. *Addison.*
prey, *v. t.* **1.** To plunder; pillage; spoil. *Obs.*
2. To drive the cattle from (a common pasture) to ascertain if there are any not rightfully there. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
Pri'a-can'thi-dæ (prī'ȧ-kăn'thĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πρίων a saw + ἄκανθα a spine.] *Zoöl.* A family of small carnivorous acanthopterygian fishes of tropical seas having the body short and covered with rough scales, the eyes large, and the mouth very oblique. The type genus, **Pri'a-can'thus** (prī'ȧ-kăn'thŭs), is represented on the American coasts by the big-eye. — **pri'a-can'thid** (-thĭd), **pri'a-can'thine** (-thĭn; -thīn), *a. & n.*
Pri'am (prī'ăm), *n.* [L. *Priamus*, Gr. Πρίαμος.] *Gr. Myth.* The last king of Troy. By Hecuba he was father of Hector, Paris, Helenus, Deiphobus, Polydorus, Troilus, Creusa, Polyxena, Cassandra, and other children. He went in person to the Grecian camp and ransomed the body of Hector from Achilles. He was slain by Neoptolemus in the sack of Troy. Cf. ILUS, LAOMEDON.
Pri'a-pe'an (prī'ȧ-pē'ăn), *n.* [Cf. L. *Priapeius* pertaining to Priapus.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A logaœdic verse in two cola, or metrical series, a Glyconic and a Pherecratean. It had at least three forms, of which the one especially so designated was as follows: -⏑̆ | -⏑⏑ | -⏑ | -‖ -⏑̆ | -⏑⏑ | - | -^. This has also been scanned as a kind of hexameter verse: thus, -⏑̆ | -⏑⏑ | -⏑- | -⏑̆ | -⏑⏑ | --. See PROSODY.
Pri'a-pe'an, *a.* [See PRIAPEAN, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Priapus or his worship.
2. Pertaining to or designating the *Priapean* (which see).
pri'a-pism (prī'ȧ-pĭz'm), *n.* [L. *priapismus*, Gr. πριαπισμός, fr. *Priapus* Priapus, the penis: cf. F. *priapisme*.] *Med.* A morbid and more or less persistent and distressing erection of the penis, with or without sexual desire.
Pri-a'pus (prī-ā'pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρίαπος.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The male generative power personified as a god, the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, and regarded as protector of the life of vineyards and gardens, as well as of herds, bees, and fish. Lampsacus, on the Hellespont, was the center from which his worship spread.
2. [*l. c.*] A phallus. "A phallus or *priapus*." *Schliemann.*
price (prīs), *n.* [ME. *pris*, OF. *pris*, F. *prix*, L. *pretium*; cf. Gr. πέρνημι I sell, πρίασθαι to buy, Skr. *paṇ* to buy, OI. *renim* I sell. Cf. APPRECIATE, DEPRECIATE, INTERPRET, PRAISE, *n. & v.*, PRECIOUS, PRIZE, *v.*] **1.** Value; estimation; excellence; worth.
Her *price* is far above rubies. *Prov.* xxxi. 10.
2. In the broadest sense, the quantity of one thing that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another; the exchange value of one thing expressed in terms of units of another thing; in the narrower and more common sense, the amount of money given, or set as the amount that will be given or received, in exchange for anything; specif., the amount at which actual current transactions take place in the market. These are the meanings of *price* in economics as well as in common language; but *cost* is often popularly used as synonymous with *price*, though not in economics. Economically the price that is (theoretically) proportionate to the *cost* (of production) is the **natural** or **normal price**. Adam Smith called the price in terms of money the **nominal price**; the price in terms of units of labor or services, the **real price**; and the distinction is sometimes useful, though either price is as real as the other.
We can afford no more at such a *price*. *Shak.*
3. Reward; recompense; as, the *price* of industry.
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** High estimation; fame; renown.
The rose . . . haveth the *pris*. *Lydgate.*
b Prize; award. **c** Praise. *Lydgate.*
Syn. — PRICE, CHARGE, COST, EXPENSE, VALUE, WORTH are here compared in their ordinary use. PRICE and CHARGE designate what is asked or demanded, — in the case of *price*, esp. for goods or commodities, in the case of *charge*, esp. for services; COST and EXPENSE apply to what is given or surrendered for something, — *cost* designating somewhat specifically the price paid, *expense* implying disbursement or outlay in general; VALUE and WORTH denote that by virtue of which a thing is useful or desirable, — *worth* (in ordinary usage; see DESERT) suggesting esp. intrinsic excellence, or personal or moral value; for technical distinctions, see defs.; as, the *price* of wheat, the *charge* for transportation, the *cost* of provisions, traveling *expenses*; "The *value* of a work must be estimated by its use" (*Johnson*); "He loves me for my own true *worth*" (*Tennyson*); "A cynic is a man who knows the *price* of everything, and the *value* of nothing" (*O. Wilde*). See COSTLY, VALUABLE.
price of money, *Finance*, the rate at which capital may be borrowed; the rate of interest paid for credit.
price, *v. t.*; PRICED (prīst); PRIC'ING (prīs'ĭng). **1.** To pay the price of. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. To set a price on; to value. See PRIZE.
3. To ask the price of; as, to *price* eggs. *Colloq.*
price current, *or* **price list.** A statement or list of the prevailing prices of the merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, etc., dealt in, issued statedly or occasionally by dealers to their customers. It often gives other particulars, as import or export duties, drawbacks, etc.
price'less, *a.* **1.** Too valuable to admit of being appraised; of inestimable worth; invaluable.
2. Of no value; worthless. *Obs. or R.*
prick (prĭk), *n.* [AS. *prica*, *pricu*, a point, dot; akin to LG. *prick*, *pricke*, D. *prik*, Dan. *prik*, *prikke*, Sw. *prick*. Cf. PRICK, *v.*] **1.** That which pricks; a sharp thing; a pointed instrument; specif.: **a** A thorn or spine. **b** A skewer. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** A pricket. *Obs.* **d** A goad. *Obs.*
It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. *Acts* ix. 5.
2. A pricking, or sensation of being pricked; a stinging pain; remorse. "The *pricks* of conscience." *A. Tucker.*
3. A mark made by a pointed instrument; a puncture; a point; a dot. Hence: **a** A point or mark on the dial, noting the hour; hence, a point of time. *Obs.* "The *prick* of noon." *Shak.* **b** The point on a target at which an archer aims; also, a target. **c** A mark denoting degree; degree; pitch. *Obs. Spenser.* **d** A mathematical point. *Obs.* **e** The footprint of a hare. *Obs.* **f** *Music.* A note or point; — from the dot forming its head. *Obs.* **g** A

pre-vail'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs.*
pre-vaild'. Prevailed. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-vail'ment, *n.* Prevalence; superior influence. *Rare.*
prev'a-len-cy (prĕv'ȧ-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* = PREVALENCE.
prev'a-lent-ly, *adv.* of PREVALENT.
prevaly, prevate. ✝ PRIVILY, PRIVITY.
preve. ✝ PRIVY, *a.*; PRIVE, deprive; PROOF; PROVE.
prevelache. ✝ PRIVILEGE.
prevele. ✝ PREVAIL.
prevely. ✝ PRIVILY.
pre-vent', *v. i.* *Obs.* **a** To come before the usual time. **b** To interpose an obstacle.
pre-vent', *p. a.* [Cf. L. *praeventus*, p. p.] Prevented. *Obs.*
pre-vent'a-bil'i-ty (prē-vĕn'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being preventable.
pre-vent'a-bl. Preventable. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-vent'a-ble (prē-vĕn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
preventer plate. *Naut.* A heavy plate to hold the chains, or channels, to the side of a large ship. See PREVENTER c.
pre-vent'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
pre-vent'ing-ly, *adv.* of *preventing*, p. pr.
pre-ven'tion-al, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Preceding; as, *preventional* full moon, one preceding a movable feast or planetary aspect.
2. Preventive; hindering.
pre-ven'tiv. Preventive. *R. Sp.*
prever. ✝ PROVER.
pre-vert'. *v. t.* [L. *praevertere*.] To outrun; outstrip. *Obs.*
pre-ver'te-bral, *a.*, **pre-ves'i-cal**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
prevetie. ✝ PRIVITY.
prevey. ✝ PRIVY.
prev'i-a'tion, *n.* [Cf. LL. *praeviare* to go before.] Outlet; exit. *Obs.*
pre'-Vic-to'ri-an, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-vide', *v. t.* [L. *praevidere*.] To foresee; provide. *Obs.* — **previdence**, *n.* *Obs.*
pre-view', *v. t.* To see beforehand. *Rare.* — **pre-view'**, *n.* *R.*
pre'vi-ous-ly, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently; — often with *to*.
pre'vi-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pre'vo-cal'ic, *a.* *Phon.* Occurring immediately before a vowel; — said of a consonant.
pre'vo-li'tion-al (prē'vō-lĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* See PRE-, 2.
‖**pré'vôt'** (prā'vō'), *n.* [F.] In France, a provost.
pre-voy'ant (prē-voi'ănt), *a.* [F. *prévoyant*, p. pr.] Prescient. *R.*
prevy. ✝ PRIVY.
prew. ✝ PREU.
pre-warn' (prē-wôrn'), *v. t & i.* To forewarn. *Rare.*
prewe. ✝ PRIVY, PROOF, PROVE.
prex (prĕks), **prex'y** (prĕk'sĭ), *n.* President. *Student Slang. U. S.*
prey. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRAY.
preyd. Preyed. *Ref. Sp.*
prey'er. ✝ PRAYER.
prey'er (prā'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *preeur*.] One that preys.
prey'ful, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Disposed to take prey. [*Shak.*]
2. Rich in prey. See PRAYFUL.
prey'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PREY.
preynte. Obs. pret. of PRINK, to wink.
preynte. ✝ PRINT.
pre-zy'ga-poph'y-sis (prē-zī'gȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs; prē-zĭg'ȧ-), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* An anterior or superior zygapophysis. — **pre'zy-gap'o-phys'i-al** (prē'zī-găp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl; prē'zĭg-ăp'ō-), *a.*
pre-zy'go-mat'ic (prē-zī'gō-măt'ĭk; -zĭg'ō-), *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pri'al (prī'ăl), *n.* [Corrupt. of *pair royal*.] *Cards.* A pair royal; three of a kind. Hence, a trio; a group of persons. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
priame, *n.* A kind of small fish resembling a smelt. *Obs.*
pri'an. Var. of PRYAN.
Pri-a'pi-an (prī-ā'pĭ-ăn), *n.* A devotee to Priapus. *Obs.*
Pri-ap'ic (prī-ăp'ĭk), *a.* = PRIAPEAN, *a.*, 1.
Pri-ap'u-la'ce-a (prī-ăp'ū-lā'shē-ȧ), **Pri-ap'u-loi'de-a** (-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRIAPISM.] *Zoöl.* A division, usually an order or suborder, of gephyrean worms having a cylindrical body with the mouth and anus at the opposite ends and usually with one or two caudal gills. — **pri-ap'u-loid** (prī-ăp'ū-loid), *a.*
Pri-a'pus (prī-ā'pŭs). *D. Bib.*
pricasour, *n.* A hard rider. *Obs.*
pricche. ✝ PRICK.
priced (prīst), *a.* Having a price or prices; — in combination.
price'ful, *a.* Precious. *Obs.*
price'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
price list. = PRICE CURRENT.
price'ly, *adv.* Choicely; worthily. *Obs.*
price'ment, *n.* [See APPRIZE, PRICE.] Appraisal. *Obs.*
pric'er (prīs'ẽr), *n.* One who fixes prices.
pricipe. ✝ PRÆCIPE.

punctuation mark, as a vowel point. *Obs.* **h** A minute hole or wound; as a pin *prick*.

4. *Chiefly Naut.* A roll, as of spun yarn or tobacco.

prick (prĭk), *v. t.*; PRICKED (prĭkt); PRICK'ING. [AS. *prician*; akin to LG. *pricken*, D. *prikken*, Dan. *prikke*, Sw. *pricka*. See PRICK, *n.*; cf. PRIG.] **1.** To pierce slightly with something sharp-pointed; to make a puncture in; to drive a fine point into; as, to *prick* one with a pin; to *prick* holes in paper; specif.: *Far.* **a** To drive a nail into (a horse's foot) so as to cause lameness. **b** To nick.

2. To ride or guide with spurs; to spur; goad; incite; urge; impel; — sometimes with *on* or *off*.

My duty *pricks* me on to utter that. *Shak.*

3. To affect with sharp pain; to sting, as with remorse.

They were *pricked* in their heart. *Acts* ii. 37.

4. To mark or outline by puncturing; to trace or form by pricking; as, to *prick* a pattern for embroidery; to *prick* the notes of a song; hence, *Obs.*, to record. *Cowper.*

As poets have *pricked* of his prise father. *Destr. of Troy.*

5. To mark or denote by a puncture; to designate by pricking; to choose; to mark.

Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs. *Bacon.*

6. **a** To fix or insert by the point; to attach or hang by puncturing; to stick; as, to *prick* a paper on a wall. **b** To fix as by a point or pointed instrument; to set. *Obs.*

7. To adorn by fastening on or sticking; to adorn in general; decorate; dress; prink; — often with *up*. *Obs.*

8. To pick out with or as with a pointed instrument.

9. To make sharp; to erect into a point; to raise, as something pointed; — said esp. of an animal's ears, as a horse or dog, and usually followed by *up*; — hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen sharply; to have the attention strongly engaged. "The courser . . . *pricks up his ears*." *Dryden.*

10. To render, as wine, acid or pungent; to turn. *Obs.*

11. To track by the marks or footprints, as a hare.

12. *Naut.* **a** To run a middle seam through, as a sail. **b** To trace on a chart, as a ship's course; — often with *off*.

to prick off *or* **out,** *Hort.*, to transplant (young plants) once or more preparatory to final planting. — **to p. up,** *Plastering*, to apply the first rough coat of plaster to (a wall, etc.).

prick, *v. i.* **1.** To be punctured; to feel a sharp pain, as by puncture; to give such a sensation; as, a sore finger *pricks*.

2. To spur onward; esp., to ride fast; to gallop. *Archaic.*

3. To become sharp or acid; to turn sour, as wine.

4. To aim, as at a point or mark. *Obs.* *Hawkins.*

5. To point or be directed upward; to be erect.

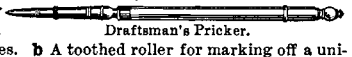
6. To adorn one's self; to prink. *Obs.*

prick, *a.* That pricks, or stands erect; — said of an ear.

prick'-eared' (prĭk'ērd'), *a.* Having erect, pointed ears; — applied esp. in the 17th century by the Cavaliers to the Roundheads, because their practice of cutting the hair close made their ears conspicuous. Cf. CROP-EARED, 2.

prick'er (prĭk'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who pricks; specif.: **a** One who spurs forward; a rider, as a light horseman or a huntsman. **b** One who discovered witches by pricking, insensibility to a pin prick being deemed proof of witchcraft. *Obs.*

2. That which pricks; a pointed instrument; a sharp point; a prickle; as: **a** Any of various needlelike or needle-pointed instruments for pricking holes. **b** A toothed roller for marking off a uniform dotted line, for pricking holes in leather prior to sewing, etc. **c** *Naut.* A steel spike, a kind of small fid or marlinespike, for making eyelet holes in sailcloth, in splicing ropes, etc. **d** *Founding.* (1) A vent wire. (2) A pointed projection, as on a covering plate for a loam mold, to hold the sand; a dabber or prod. **e** An iron rod for probing or sounding a bog, quicksand, etc. **f** *Mining.* A pointed bar used esp. for bringing down coal from overhead. **g** *Blasting.* = NEEDLE, *n.*, 3 **c**.



Draftsman's Pricker.

prick'et (prĭk'ĕt; -It; 151), *n.* [*prick* + *-et*.] **1.** A spike or point on which a candle is stuck to hold it upright; hence, such a point with its base or stand.

2. A wax taper or candle. *Obs.*

3. [ME. *prikel*; perh. so called from the state of his horns. See PRICK; cf. BROCKET.] A buck in his second year.

4. = PRICKMADAM.

prick'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRICK. Hence: *n.* [AS. *pricung*.] Act of piercing or puncturing with or as with a sharp point; also, state or result of being pricked. Specif.: **a** *Far.* The driving of a nail into a horse's foot so as to produce lameness. **b** *Far.* Nicking. See NICK, *v. t.*, 2. **c** A sensation of being pricked. **d** Remorse; regret. *Obs.* **e** Musical notation. *Obs.* **f** Dressing one's self for show; prinking. *Obs.* **g** *pl.* Evergreens for Christmas decoration. *Dial. Eng.* **h** State of becoming sour, as wine. **i** The mark or trace left by a hare's foot; a prick; also, act of tracing a hare by it. *Obs. or Cant.* **j** *Punt Racing.* The propelling of a punt by standing still in the boat and giving long shoves. *Chiefly Eng.*

pricking note, *Com.*, a customhouse order addressed to the commanding officer of a ship asking him to receive on board specified bonded or drawback goods for exportation or ship's stores. *Eng.*

prick'le (prĭk''l), *n.* [ME. *prikil*, AS. *pricele*, *pricle*; akin to LG. *prickel*, D. *prikkel*. See PRICK, *n.*] **1.** A little prick; a small, sharp point; a fine, sharp process or projection, as from the skin of an animal, etc.; a spine; specif., *Bot.*, a sharp, pointed process or emergence arising from the subepidermal tissue. See EMERGENCE, 3.

2. A sensation of being pricked. *Colloq.*

3. A kind of willow basket; — a term still used in some branches of trade. *B. Jonson.*

4. A sieve of filberts, — about fifty pounds. *Eng.*

prick'le, *v. t.*; PRICK'LED (-'ld); PRICK'LING (-lĭng). **1.** To prick slightly, as with prickles; hence, to produce a pricking sensation in.

2. To cover with pricks or dots.

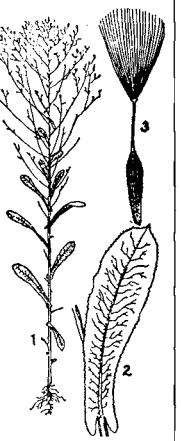
prickle cell. *Anat.* Any of the irregularly polyhedral cells with small pointed processes forming some of the deeper layers of the stratum Malpighii of the epidermis.

prick'ly (prĭk'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of sharp points, or prickles; armed or covered with prickles; as, a *prickly* shrub.

2. Pricking; stinging; as, a *prickly* sensation.

prickly ash, a prickly aromatic rutaceous shrub (*Zanthoxylum americanum*) with yellowish flowers appearing with the pinnate leaves. Also, any of several other species of *Zanthoxylum*, as the southern prickly ash (*Z. clava-herculis*), called also *Hercules'-club*. — **p. beauty,** in Tasmania: **a** The fabaceous shrub *Pultenæa juniperina*. **b** Either of the prickly-leaved tree ferns *Alsophila australis* and *A. leichardtiana*. — **p. box,** the whin, or gorse. — **p. broom.** = PRICKLY BOX. — **p. cedar.** **a** The cade. **b** An Australian epacridaceous shrub (*Styphelia oxycedrus*). — **p. elder.** = HERCULES'-CLUB **c**. — **p. fern,** a polypodiaceous fern (*Polystichum braunii*) having large more or less evergreen fronds, native in northern North America. — **p. fig,** an Australian tree (*Elæocarpus holopetalus*), or its prickly fruit. — **p. fungi.** See HYDNACEÆ. — **p. gherkin.** = GHERKIN **a**. — **p. glasswort.** = GLASSWORT **b**. — **p. grass,** any grass of the genus *Echinochloa*. — **p. heat,** *Med.*, a noncontagious cutaneous eruption of red pimples, attended with intense itching and tingling of the parts affected. It is due to inflammation of the sweat glands. — **p. lettuce.** **a** A European annual wild lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*) with prickly stems and yellow flower heads. It is a troublesome weed in parts of the United States. **b** In Australia, the similar *L. saligna*. — **p. locust.** = ROSE ACACIA **a**. — **p. mimosa.** **a** The common Australian prickly wattle (*Acacia juniperina*). **b** The kangaroo acacia. — **p. parsnip,** the sea parsnip. — **p. pear.** **a** Any flat-jointed prickly cactus of the genus *Opuntia*, as *O. tuna*, *O. ficus-indica*, etc. They are often used as food for stock. **b** The pear-shaped edible fruit. — **p. pine,** the spotted tree of Australia. See *spotted tree*, under SPOTTED. — **p. poison,** one of the Australian poison bushes (*Gastrolobium spinosum*). — **p. pole,** a West Indian palm (*Bactris plumeriana*) the slender trunk of which bears many rings of long black prickles. — **p. poppy,** any papaveraceous plant of the genus *Argemone*. They have glaucous foliage, prickly stems, and large yellow or white flowers. — **p. spruce.** = BLUE SPRUCE **a**. — **p. tea tree,** the Australian epacridaceous shrub *Melaleuca styphelioides*. — **p. thatch,** one of the silver thatch palmettos of southern Florida (*Thrinax microcarpa*). — **p. thistle,** the Canada thistle. — **p. thrift,** any primulaceous plant of the genus *Acantholimon*, of stiff and prickly foliage. — **p. wattle,** the prickly mimosa. — **p. withe,** a West Indian cactaceous plant (*Cereus triangularis*) having prickly, climbing, triangular stems.

Prickly Ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*).



Prickly Lettuce **a**. 1 Whole Plant; 2 Leaf; 3 Achene.

prick post. *Arch. & Engin.* In a framed structure, a secondary or side post; sometimes, a queen-post.

prick song. **1.** Music written, or noted; — so called from the points or notes. *Obs.*

2. Descant as distinguished from the cantus firmus; hence, contrapuntal music generally.

pride (prīd), *n.* [ME. *pride*, *prude*, *prute*, AS. *prȳte*, fr. *prūt* proud; akin to Icel. *prȳði* honor, ornament, *prȳðа* to adorn, Dan. *pryde*, Sw. *pryda*. See PROUD.] **1.** Quality or state of being proud; specif.: **a** Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, rank, etc.

Those that walk in *pride* he is able to abase. *Dan.* iv. 37

b A sense of one's own worth, and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one's self; lofty self-respect; a reasonable or justifiable feeling of elation, as because of achievements; proud delight.

A people which takes no *pride* in the noble achievements of remote ancestors. *Macaulay.*

2. Proud or disdainful behavior or treatment; insolence or arrogance of demeanor; haughty bearing and conduct; insolent exultation; disdain.

Let not the foot of *pride* come against me *Ps.* xxxvi. 11.

3. Sense of power; fullness of animal spirits; mettle; hence, lust; sexual desire, esp. in a female beast. *Obs.*

4. Wantonness; excess; extravagance; overboldness. *Obs.*

5. That of which one is proud; that which excites boasting or self-gratulation; the occasion or ground of self-esteem, or of arrogant and presumptuous confidence, as beauty, ornament, noble character, children, etc.

Lofty trees yclad with summer's *pride*. *Spenser.*

A bold peasantry, their country's *pride*. *Goldsmith*

6. Highest pitch; elevation reached; loftiness; prime; glory; as, in the *pride* of one's life. *Archaic or Idiomatic.*

A falcon, towering in her *pride* of place. *Shak.*

7. Show; ostentation; glory.

Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. *Shak.*

8. Decoration; adornment; beauty; — now only of a peacock or other bird with tail spread.

9. A group, band, or flock (of certain animals); as, a *pride* of lions. "The *pride* of peacocks." *Frances Macnab.*

Syn. — Self-respect, self-esteem, self-approbation, self-exaltation, self-sufficiency, self-complacency, self-conceit, egotism; arrogance, superciliousness, haughtiness, loftiness, lordliness. — PRIDE, VANITY, CONCEIT. PRIDE is a high esteem of one's self for some real or imagined merit or superiority; it may be either worthy and dignified, or inordinate and arrogant; VANITY is an excessive desire for the notice, approval, or praise of others; as, "*Vanity* and *pride* are different things, though the words are often used synonymously. A person may be *proud* without being *vain*. *Pride* relates more to our opinion of ourselves; *vanity* to what we would have others think of us" (*Jane Austen*); "A certain niceness of nature, an honest haughtiness, a self-esteem either of what I was, or what I might be — which let envy call *pride*" (*Milton*); "*Proud* she may be in the sense of respecting herself; but *pride* in the sense of contemning others less gifted than herself deserves the two lowest circles of a vulgar woman's Inferno" (*Holmes*); "Do you find yourself tickled with the commendations of such people? . . . I dare say not; your *vanity* has certainly a better taste" (*Gray*); "Old Auchinleck had, if not the gay, tail-spreading peacock *vanity* of his son, no little of the slow-stalking, contentious, hissing *vanity* of the gander" (*Carlyle*). CONCEIT, or SELF-CONCEIT, is overweening pride or self-esteem; as, "Philosophy, without his heavenly guide, may blow up *self-conceit* and nourish *pride*" (*Cowper*); "Of all arrogant baptisms of a book, this title . . . appears the most complacently *conceited*" (*Byron*). See EGOISM, ARROGANT, PRIDE, *v.*

in (his) pride, *Her.*, with expanded tail; — said of a peacock or cock turkey so depicted. — **p. of Barbados.** = BARBADOS PRIDE. — **p. of California,** a Californian wild pea (*Lathyrus splendens*), with long climbing stems and large pink or violet flowers. It is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. — **p. of China,** the China tree. — **p. of Columbia,** a species of phlox (*Phlox speciosa*), of the Pacific coast of the United States, having white or pink flowers. — **p. of India,** the China tree. — **p. of London.** = LONDON PRIDE. — **p. of Ohio,** the shooting star, or American cowslip. — **p. of the desert,** the camel. — **p. of the Kongo** *or* **Congo,** the yellow calla lily.

pride (prīd), *v. t.*; PRID'ED (prīd'ĕd; -Id; 151); PRID'ING (prīd'ĭng). **1.** To indulge in pride, or self-esteem; to rate highly; to plume; — used reflexively. *Bp. Hall.*

Pluming and *priding* himself in all his services. *South.*

2. To adorn; glorify. *Obs.* *J. Beaumont.*

3. To spread or expand, as a bird its feathers or tail. *Obs.*

Syn. — PRIDE, PLUME, PIQUE. To PRIDE one's self (*upon*, *on*) is to indulge one's pride, to PLUME one's self (*upon*, *on*), to display one's vanity, with regard to something; as, to *pride* one's self upon one's attainments, to *plume* one's self on a petty triumph. To PIQUE (see PIQUE, EXCITE) one's self (*on*) is to take pride or satisfaction in something esp. as a special accomplishment; as, "Every Italian or Frenchman of any rank *piques* himself on speaking his own tongue correctly" (*Walpole*). See BOAST, PRIDE, *n.*

pride, *v. i.* To be proud; glory; — sometimes with *it*. *R.*

pride'ful (prīd'fōōl), *a.* Full of pride; haughty. *Tennyson.* — **pride'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **pride'ful-ness,** *n.*

Pride's Purge (prīdz). *Eng. Hist.* The forcible exclusion in December, 1648, from the Long Parliament of more than one hundred members favorable to compromise with the king; — so called from Col. Thomas Pride, commander of the force employed. Cf. RUMP PARLIAMENT.

pri'er (prī'ēr), *n.* Also *pryer*. [From PRY.] One who pries; one who inquires narrowly, or is inquisitive.

priest (prēst), *n.* [ME. *prest*, *preost*, AS. *prēost*, fr. a LL. form of L. *presbyter*, Gr. πρεσβύτερος elder, older, n., an elder, compar. of πρέσβυς an old man. Cf. PRESBYTER.]

1. One set apart or authorized to perform religious or sacred duties or functions, such as rites, ceremonies, teaching, etc.; one who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice; one who acts as a mediator between men and the divinity or the gods in any form of religion.

2. *Christian Church.* A person ordained to the ministerial, pastoral, or sacerdotal office; a presbyter; an elder; a minister; in churches more or less hierarchical, one ordained to the second order in the ministry. In the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Church, and the churches of the Anglican Communion, the priest is authorized to perform all ministerial services or sacred functions except those properly or exclusively belonging to bishops.

☞ In the New Testament presbyters are not called *priests*; but Christ is designated as a *priest*, and as a high *priest*, and all Christians are designated *priests*.

3. A mark consisting of two concentric circles, used as a cattle brand, a private mark, etc. *Eng.*

4. *Angling.* A short club used to kill a fish when landed.

priest (prēst), *v. t.* To ordain as priest; to make a priest of.

priest, *v. i.* To be a priest; to hold the priestly office. *Rare.*

priest'cap' (prēst'kăp'), *n.* *Fort.* A blunted redan with reëntrant angle; — so named from its shape.

priest'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Priestly policy; the policy of a priesthood; usually, in an ill sense, fraud or impositiou or unworthy self-seeking in religious concerns.

priest'ess, *n.* A woman who officiates in sacred rites.

priest fish. A common nearly black Californian rockfish (*Sebastodes mystinus*).

priest'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *prēosthād*.] **1.** Office or character of a priest; priestly function.

2. Priests, taken collectively; the order of priests.

priest king. A sacerdotal ruler; one who rules as king by right of his priestly office, as vicegerent of the deity.

priest'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a priest or the priesthood; sacerdotal; befitting or becoming a priest.

priestly blessing, *Jewish Religion*, a blessing of the people pronounced by the priests in accordance with the command and formula of Num. vi. 22-27. It is now usually pronounced only on festival days. — **P. Code.** *Bib.* See LAW, *n.*, 3.

priest'-rid' } *a.* Controlled or oppressed by a priest or
priest'-rid'den } priests. — **priest'-rid'den-ness,** *n.* *R.*

prig (prĭg), *v. t. & i.*; PRIGGED (prĭgd); PRIG'GING (prĭg'ĭng). **1.** [Perh. orig., to ride off with. See PRICK, *v. t.*] To steal; filch; pilfer. *Cant.*

2. [Perh. an alteration of *prick*.] To haggle about (the price of a commodity); to bargain hard. *Scot & Dial Eng.*

3. To entreat; plead; beg. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

prick'el. + PRICKLE.

prick'foot', *n.* A prickly Australian apiaceous plant (*Eryngium vesiculosum*).

prick'ing-up', *n.* = SCRATCH COAT. *U. S.*

pricking wheel. = PRICKER, 2 b.

prick'l. Prickle. *Ref. Sp.*

prick'le-back', **prick'le-fish',** *n.* A stickleback. [prickles.]

prick'led (prĭk''ld), *a.* Having

prick'less, *a* See -LESS. *R.*

prick'li-ness (prĭk'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

prick'ling, *a.* Prickly. *Obs.*

prick'louse', *n.* A tailor; — so called in contempt. *Old Slang.*

prick'ly-back', *n.* **a** = SUCKLER, *n.*, 4. **b** The stickleback.

prick'mad'am (prĭk'măd'ăm), *n.* [Cf. F. *trique-madame*. Cf. TRIPMADAM.] Any of several species of stonecrop, used as an thelmintics. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

prick'ma-lee'rie, *a.* Prickmedainty. *Scot.*

prick'me-dain'ty, *a.* Affectedly nice or finical. — **prick'me-dain'ty,** *n.* *Both Obs. or Scot.*

prick'punch', *n.* A pointed steel punch to mark on metal.

prick'shaft', *n.* An arrow. *Obs.*

prick'shot', *n.* The space of a bowshot. *Obs.* [a spur.]

prick'spur', *n.* A goad used as

prickt. Pricked. *Ref. Sp.*

prick timber. a Prickwood b The European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), the wood of which is used for skewers, etc.

prick wheel. = PRICKER, 2 b.

prick'wood', *n.* The European spindle tree.

prick'y, *a* Prickly. *Obs.*, *Dial.*, *or Colloq.*

pride, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **a** The sand pride. **b** A lancelet.

pride'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pride'weed', *n.* = HORSEWEED **a**

prid'i-an (prĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pridianus*.] Of or pert. to the day before, or yesterday. *Rare.*

prid'ing-ly (prĭd'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Proudly. *Rare.*

Prid'win (prĭd'wĭn), *n.* King Arthur's shield, on which was a picture of the Virgin Mary.

prid'y (prĭd'ĭ; prēd'ĭ), *a* (*pride* + 3d *-y*.] Proud; smart; handsome. *Dial. Eng.* [PRY.]

prie. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

prie (prī), *n.* Privet. *Obs.*

pried. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PRAY.

pried (prīd), *pret. & p. p.* of PRY.

‖ **prie'-dieu'** (prē'dyû'), *n* [F., lit., pray God.] A kneeling desk for prayers [of PROOF.]

prief (prēf). Obs. or Scot. var.

prien. + PRY.

prient. + PRINT

priest dynast. = PRIEST KING

priester. + PRESTER.

priest'er-y (prēs'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* Priests collectively; the priesthood; — in contempt. *Rare*

priest'head', *n.* Priesthood. *Obs.*

priestial. *a.* Priestly. *Obs.*

priest'ing, *n.* Exercise of the functions of priesthood. *Obs.*

priest'ish, *a.* Priestlike. *Obs.*

priest'ism (prēst'ĭz'm), *n.* The influence, doctrines, principles, etc., of priests. *Rare.*

priest'less, *a.* See -LESS.

priest'like, *a* Priestly.

priest'li-ness (prēst'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

priest'ress, *n.* Priestess. *Obs.*

Priests' Code (prēsts). *Bib.* = PRIESTLY CODE. See LAW, *n.*, 3.

prieve (prēv). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PROVE.

prig, *n.* A tinker. *Obs. Cant.*

prig (prĭg), *n.* A small pan; *Obs.*, a pitcher. *Dial. Eng.*

Prig, Betsey. In Dickens's

prig (prĭg), *n.* [See PRIG to steal.] **A** thief; pilferer. *Cant.* *Shak.*

prig, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To ride. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To prink; to arrange ornamentally. *Rare.* Cf. PRICK, *v. t.*, 7.

prig, *n.* [Perh. var. of *prick*, in the sense to dress up, prink.] **1.** One narrowly and self-consciously engrossed in his own mental or spiritual attainments; one guilty of moral or intellectual foppery; a conceited precisian.
The boy is pedantic enough, not to say out and out a *prig.* *Josiah Royce.*
2. A fop; dandy. *Obs. Eng.*

prig'ger-y (prĭg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Intellectual or moral priggism.

prig'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Thievish. *Cant.*

prig'gish, *a.* Like or characteristic of a prig; as, a *priggish* display of learning; a *priggish* attitude towards one's fellows. — **prig'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **prig'gish-ness**, *n.*

prig'gism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Thievishness; roguery. *Cant.*

prig'gism, *n.* Quality or state of being priggish; the manners or spirit of a prig. *Ed. Rev.*

prill (prĭl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A small piece or quantity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc.: **a** *Mining.* (1) A nugget of virgin metal. (2) Ore selected for excellence. **b** The button of metal from an assay.

prim (prĭm), *a.*; PRIM'MER (-ẽr); PRIM'MEST. [OF. *prim*, *prin*, *prime*, prime, first, principal, fine, delicate, fr. L. *primus* first. See PRIME, *a.*] Formally neat or precise; stiffly decorous or nice; as, *prim* regularity; a *prim* person. *Swift.*
Syn. — See NEAT.

prim, *v. t.*; PRIMMED (prĭmd); PRIM'MING. To deck or arrange with great nicety or affected preciseness; to prink.
The Abbé Maury; his broad, bold face, mouth accurately *primmed.* *Carlyle.*

pri'ma-cy (prī'mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *primatia*, fr. L. *primus*, *-atis*, one of the first or principal, chief, fr. *primus* first: cf. F. *primatie.* See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** State of being prime or first, as in time, place, rank, etc.; hence, excellency; supremacy.
2. The office, rank, or character of a primate; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop.

pri'ma don'na (prē'mȧ dŏn'ȧ; 277); *pl.* E. PRIMA DONNAS (-ȧz), IT. PRIME DONNE (prē'mā dôn'nā). [It., fr. *primo*, *prima*, the first + *donna* lady, mistress. See PRIME, *a.*; DONNA.] The leading or a principal female singer in an opera or concert organization.

‖ **pri'ma fa'ci-e** (prī'mȧ fā'shĭ-ē). [L., fr. abl. of *primus* first + abl. of *facies* appearance.] At first view; on the first appearance. — **prima-facie case**, a case established by prima-facie evidence. In a jury trial the introduction of such evidence is sufficient to support the claim that the case be sent to the jury. — **p. evidence** (of a fact), *Law*, evidence sufficient in law to raise a presumption of fact or establish the fact in question unless rebutted.

pri'mage (prī'mȧj), *n.* [Cf. PRIME, *a.*] **1.** *Com.* Formerly, a small gratuity or payment (sometimes called *hat money*) made by shippers to the captain for his particular care of the goods; now, usually, a small addition or percentage, for use of cables, ropes, etc., in unloading, added to the freight and belonging to the owner. Cf. AVERAGE, *n.*, 3.
2. Formerly, in Victoria, Australia, a first customs duty imposed (1893–95) on all goods landed, and not rebatable.
3. *Steam Boilers.* Water carried over by priming.

pri'mal (-mȧl), *a.* [LL. *primalis*, fr. L. *primus* the first. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** First; primary; original; primitive.
It hath the *primal* eldest curse upon 't. *Shak.*
2. First in importance; chief; as, *primal* councilors.
The *primal* duties shine aloft like stars. *Wordsworth.*
Syn. — See PRIMARY.

pri'ma-ri-ly (prī'mȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first place; in the first intention; originally.

pri'ma-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primary.

pri'ma-ry (prī'mȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *primarius*, fr. *primus* first. See PRIME, *a.*; cf. PREMIER, PRIMER, PRIMERO.] **1.** First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; fundamental; original.
The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution. *Bp. Pearson.*
These I call original, or *primary*, qualities of body. *Locke.*
2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal; as, *primary* planets; a matter of *primary* importance.
3. First in order, as being preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* assemblies; *primary* schools.
4. *Geol.* Primitive; specif., paleozoic; — now in disuse.
5. *Chem.* **a** Illustrating, possessing, or characterized by, some quality or property in the first degree; having undergone the first stage of substitution or replacement. **b** *Org. Chem.* Designating a radical in which the combining carbon atom is united with only one other carbon atom; as, *primary* butyl, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{-}$; also, designating compounds formed by such radicals. See PRIMARY ALCOHOL.
6. *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the principal quills of a bird's wing. See PRIMARY, *n.*, 3.
7. *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pert. to or designating the inducing current or its circuit; as, the *primary* coil; the *primary* winding. See INDUCTION COIL.
8. *Phon.* Narrow.
Syn. — PRIMARY, PRIME, PRIMITIVE, PRIMAL, PRISTINE, PRIMEVAL, PRIMORDIAL. That is PRIMARY which comes first in the order of development, or which is first in importance; PRIME applies to that which is first, esp. in rank, degree, or dignity; that is PRIMITIVE which is associated with origins or beginnings, esp. those which are more or less remote; the word often connotes antiquated or old-fashioned qualities; PRIMAL is poetical or elevated for *primary* or *primitive*; as, *primary* schools, the *primary* object of education; "[He] makes his moral being his *prime* care" (*Wordsworth*); the *prime* minister; *primitive* Christianity; "The implements with which he tilled his land were *primitive* and clumsy" (*Allan Cunningham*); "It hath the *primal* eldest curse upon 't, a brother's murder" (*Shak.*). That is PRIMEVAL which belongs to the first ages; that is PRIMORDIAL which is of the earliest origin or formation; as, "a bodily constitution of *primeval* or antediluvian health" (*De Quincey*); "This is the forest *primeval*" (*Longfellow*); the *primordial* protoplasm. That is PRISTINE (used esp. of qualities) which belongs to an early or to the original state; as, "an image of the *pristine* earth, the planet in its nakedness" (*Wordsworth*); "The Church revivified itself into *pristine* florid vigor" (*Carlyle*); "this old, faded garment, with all its *pristine* brilliancy extinct" (*Hawthorne*). See NATIVE, OLD.

primary accent. *Music.* The "grammatical" accent immediately after a bar; the first and naturally chief accent of a measure. — **p. alcohol**, *Chem.*, any alcohol which possesses the group $CH_2{\cdot}OH$, and can be oxidized so as to form a corresponding aldehyde and acid having the same number of carbon atoms. — **p. amine.** See AMINE. — **p. amputation**, *Surg.*, an amputation for injury performed as soon as the shock due to the injury has passed away, and before symptoms of inflammation supervene. — **p. arrow release.** See ARROW RELEASE. — **p. battery** *or* **cell**, *Elec.*, a battery or cell which is a primary source of electricity, as distinguished from a secondary, or storage, battery. — **p. circles**, the three fundamental great circles of the celestial sphere, viz., horizon, equator, and ecliptic. — **p. clay**, a clay that is found in its place of formation. — **p. coil**, *Elec.*, in an induction coil or transformer, the coil through which the primary current passes. See INDUCTION COIL. — **p. colors** *or* **colours.** See COLOR, *n.*, 1. — **p. conveyance.** *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 2. — **p. cortex**, *Bot.*, the periblem. — **p. current**, *Elec.*, an inducing current. — **p. dementia.** See DEMENTIA. — **p. education**, the education given in the primary schools. — **p. evidence**, *Law*, the evidence primarily required by law as the best evidence of a fact to be proved; — chiefly used in relation to written documents, and (in general) requiring their contents to be proved by the documents themselves. — **p. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3 **a**. — **p. meeting.** = PRIMARY, *n.*, 2. — **p. motion**, the apparent westward drift of all the heavenly bodies, due to the earth's eastward axial turning. — **p. number**, *Math.*, in multiple algebra, one of a set of complex integers from which all other integers of the system may be derived by multiplication by unit factors, while no one of the set is derivable from any other by such multiplication. — **p. planets.** *Astron.* See PLANET, 1. — **p. point**, *Grain Trade*, any of the large cities that receive grain direct from country shippers. *U. S.* The daily receipts given at these places for such grain are called **primary receipts**, and the daily shipments from them, **primary shipments.** — **p. position**, *Physiological Optics*, the position assumed by the eyes when directed forward to a distant horizon, the body being erect; a position from which, without torsion of the ball of the eye, the lines of sight may be moved. In the *primary position for convergence*, the plane of regard is depressed until the eyes may be converged without rotation about the lines of regard. — **p. qualities.** See QUALITY, 2. — **p. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **p. release.** See ARROW RELEASE. — **p. rocks.** *Geol.*, a term formerly used for the rocks supposed to have been first formed; — called also *primitive rocks.* The corresponding terms, *secondary*, *tertiary*, and *quaternary rocks*, have been used to designate successively later groups of strata, but of these names only the last two are now in common use. — **p. salt**, *Chem.*, a salt derived from a polybasic acid in which only one acid hydrogen atom has been replaced by a base or basic radical. — **p. school.** See SCHOOL, 1. — **p. syphilis.** See SYPHILIS. — **p. tense.** *Gram.* **a** A principal tense. See under HISTORICAL, 3. **b** A tense denoting time reckoned from the time of speaking, as the present, preterit, future, and perfect; — distinguished from a *secondary tense.* — **p. tissue**, *Bot.*, tissue developed from a primary meristem. — **p. union**, *Surg.*, union by the first intention.

pri'ma-ry (prī'mȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which stands first in order, rank, or importance; a chief matter.
2. A meeting of voters belonging to the same political party, in a township or other election district, at which the first steps are taken towards the nomination of candidates, as by choosing delegates to nominating conventions. A primary is often a caucus (in sense 1 **a**). Cf. CAUCUS. *U. S.*
3. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the feathers or quills on the distal joint of a bird's wing. They are attached to the bones of the hand and fingers, and are usually nine or ten in number, rarely eleven. The outermost, or first, primary is often much reduced in size in singing birds. See BIRD, *Illust.* **b** One of the fore wings of an insect.
4. *Astron.* **a** A primary planet. See PLANET, 1. **b** The brighter component of a double star.
5. *Elec.* A primary coil (see under PRIMARY).

pri'mate (prī'mȧt), *n.* [ME. *primat*, F. *primat*, L. *primas*, *-atis*, one of the first, chief, fr. *primus* the first. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** One that is first in rank, quality, or the like. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* A bishop of a see which ranks first in a province or provinces; an archbishop or metropolitan as presiding in his province or over other bishops. In the Roman Catholic Church, a primate is a bishop or archbishop having a certain jurisdiction over the bishops of his province as vicar of the Pope, or whose see formerly had such jurisdiction. The Archbishop of Canterbury has the title of **Primate of All England**, and the Archbishop of York that of **Primate of England.** The Archbishop of Armagh, in both the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church, has the title of **Primate of All Ireland**, and the Archbishop of Dublin, in both churches, that of **Primate of Ireland.**
3. *Zoöl.* One of the Primates.

Pri-ma'tes (prī-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The highest order of mammals, consisting of man and the apes, monkeys, marmosets, and lemurs. It includes two suborders, *Lemuroidea* and *Anthropoidea.* See MAN, 1; MONKEY, 1; LEMUR, 2.

pri'mate-ship (prī'mȧt-shĭp), *n.* The office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

pri-mat'i-cal (prī-mȧt'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to a primate.

pri'ma-ve'ra (prē'mȧ-vā'rȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., spring.] A Central American bignoniaceous tree (*Tabebuia donnell-smithii*) with handsome yellow flowers; also, its hard light wood, sometimes called *white mahogany.*

prime (prīm), *a.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *primus* first, a superl. corresponding to the compar. *prior* former. See PRIOR, *a.*, FOREMOST; cf. PRIM, *a.*, PRIMARY, PRINCE.] **1.** First in order of time; original; primeval; primitive; primary. "*Prime* forests." *Tennyson.*
She was not the *prime* cause, but I myself. *Milton.*
☞ In this sense the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, except in the phrase *prime cost.*
2. First in rank, degree, dignity, or importance; chief; as, *prime* minister. "*Prime* virtues." *Dryden.*
3. First in excellence; of highest quality; as, *prime* wheat; a *prime* quality of cloth.
4. Being in the spring, or prime, of life; having the vigor and freshness of youth; blooming. *Now Rare.*
His starry helm, unbuckled, showed him *prime*
In manhood where youth ended. *Milton.*
5. Lecherous; lustful; lewd. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. Ready; eager; impetuous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
7. Marked with a prime [′]. See PRIME, *n.*, 10.
8. *Math.* **a** Divisible by no number except itself or unity; incomposite; as, 7 is a *prime* number. **b** Having no common divisor but 1; — used with *to*; as, 12 is *prime* to 25. Such integers are said to be *prime together* or *relatively.*
9. *Symbolic Logic.* Not separable or divisible.
Syn. — See PRIMARY.

prime conductor, *Elec.*, the large conductor of a frictional electrical machine, serving to collect, accumulate, or retain the positive electricity. — **p. cost**, *Com. & Econ.*, the direct or immediate cost of any commodity; — a term used with some looseness, but often specif. of the cost or expenses of producing or obtaining a commodity exclusive of any general expenses of management involved and of all profit on capital. — **p. factor**, *Arith.*, a factor that is a prime number. — **p. figure**, *Geom.*, a figure not decomposable into simpler figures, as a triangle or pyramid. — **p. meridian**, a meridian from the intersection of which with the equator longitude is counted, both east and west. That of Greenwich is most used. Other prime meridians now in use, with their longitude from Greenwich, are:

NAME OF CAPITAL.	LONGITUDE FROM GREENWICH IN TIME AND IN ARC.								
Berlin	0 *h.*	53 *m.*	34.85 *s.*	E.;	13°	23′	42.8″	E.
Paris	0	9	20.97	E.;	2	20	14.6	E.
Rome*	0	49	55.55	E.;	12	28	53.2	E.
St. Petersburg†	2	1	18.64	E.;	30	19	39.6	E.
Washington‡	5	8	15.78	W.;	77	3	56.7	W.

* Collegio Romano. † Pulkovo Observatory.
‡ New Observatory. The Old Obs'y is 3.63 *s.* = 54.8″ E. of the New Observatory.

— **p. minister**, the responsible head of a ministry or executive government, esp. of a monarchical government. The English prime minister, or premier, controls the actions of the members of the cabinet and the ministers. He is nearly always the First Lord of the Treasury, who has no portfolio and has control over practically all appointments that might have an important influence on the general policy of the government. — **p. mover.** *Mech.* **a** A natural agency applied by man to the production of power, as: muscular force; the weight and motion of fluids, as water and air, or other fluids; and electricity, obtained by chemical action, and applied to produce alternation of magnetic force. **b** An engine, or machine, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machinery, as a water wheel, a water-pressure engine, a windmill, a turbine, a tidal motor, a steam engine or other heat engine, etc. **c** Fig., the original or the most effective force in any undertaking or work. — **p. vertical**, *Astron.*, the vertical circle at right angles to the meridian. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon. — **p.-vertical dial**, a dial in which the shadow is projected on the plane of the prime vertical. — **p.-vertical transit**, a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical. — **p. white** oil. See KEROSENE.

prime (prīm), *n.* **1.** The first part; the earliest stage; the beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, etc.; hence, the dawn; the spring. *Chaucer.*
In the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*
2. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty. "Cut off in their *prime*." *Eustace.*
3. That which is first in quality; the best part.
Give him always of the *prime.* *Swift.*
4. [AS. *prīm*, L. *prima* (sc. *hora*) the first hour. See PRIME, *a.*] The morning; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds. Orig., *prime* denoted the first quarter of the artificial day, reckoned from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.; afterwards, the end of the first quarter, that is, 9 A. M. Specifically, it denoted the first canonical hour, as now.
5. *Fencing.* The first of the chief guards.
6. *Chem.* Any number expressing the combining weight or equivalent of any particular element; — so called because these numbers were reduced to their lowest relative terms on the fixed standard of hydrogen as 1. *Obsoles.*
7. *Arith.* A prime number.
8. *Cards.* A hand in primero consisting of a card from each of the four suits. Also, an old game of cards, by some identified with primero. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
9. An inch, as composed of twelve seconds in the duodecimal system; — denoted by [′]. See INCH, *n.*, 1.
10. **a** Any of the first set of equal parts (originally and generally 60, sometimes 10) into which a unit, esp. a degree, is divided; a minute. **b** Hence, the accent [′] used to denote such a fraction and now also for many other purposes, as in algebra, thus *a′* (to be read *a prime*).
11. *Music.* **a** A tone of the same staff degree with a given tone. **b** The pitch relation between two such tones, or their simultaneous combination. The perfect prime, represented by the ratio 1 : 1, is also called the *unison.* See INTERVAL, 6. **c** The tonic, or first tone, of a scale.
12. In the English fish trade, food fish of an arbitrarily and variously limited superior class.

prime, *v. t.*; PRIMED (prīmd); PRIM'ING (prīm'ĭng). [In some senses prob. fr. *prime*, *a.* or *n.*; in senses 1 and 3 perh. an alteration of ME. *pruinen*; cf. PRUNE to trim, as trees.] **1.** To prepare for firing, as a cannon, firearm, mine, or the like, by supplying with priming, or a primer.
2. Hence: **a** *Chiefly Mech.* To put into a working condition by performing a necessary preliminary operation on, as a pump by pouring water into the barrel, a gasoline-engine cylinder or carburetor by pouring gasoline into it, an induction electric machine by imparting a charge of static electricity to one armature. **b** To lay the first color, coating, or preparation upon (a surface), as in painting. **c** To prepare; to make ready; to instruct beforehand; to post; coach; as, to *prime* a witness; boys *primed* for mischief.

"Martin Chuzzlewit," an ignorant, selfish, and rough day nurse, bosom friend of Sairey Gamp, with whom, however, she finally quarrels.
prigany. † PERGUNNAH.
prig'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
prig'ger (prĭg'ẽr), *n.* **a** A thief. *Cant.* **b** A haggler. *Dial. Eng.*
prig'ger-y, *n.* [From PRIG to steal.] Thieving. *Obs. Cant.*
prighte. Obs. pret. of PRICK.
prig'man, *n.* A thief. *Obs. Cant.*
prig'pen'ny, *n.* A haggler. *Obs.*
prig'star, prig'ster, *n.* A rival in love. *Obs. Cant.*
prike. † PRICK.
priker. † PRICKER.
prikie. † PRICK, *v.*
prikil. † PRICKLE.
prikke. † PRICK.
prill, *v. t.* To gore; pierce. *Obs.*
prill, *v. i.* To turn sour; also, to get drunk. *Dial. Eng.*
prill, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *pirl*, and E. PURL to eddy.] Flow; purl. — *n.* A stream; a rill. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
prill, *n.* [Cf. BRILL.] The brill.
pril'lion (prĭl'yŭn), *n.* Tin extracted from the slag.
prim (prĭm), *n.* A young smelt or other small fish. *Local, Brit.*
prim, *n.* [Cf. PRIM, *a.*] **1.** A paramour. *Obs. Slang.* [*Eng.*]
2. A neat or pretty girl. *Dial.*
prim, *v. i.* To make one's self prim; to dress primly. *Rare.*
prim. *Abbr.* Primary.
pri'ma (prī'mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *primus* first.] *Print.* The first word of an ensuing signature; — so marked on the copy in reading proof sheet by sheet; hence, the part of the copy containing this. *Eng.*
‖ **pri'ma bur'fa** (prē'mȧ bŏŏf'fȧ). [It.] The first or chief female singer in an opera bouffe.
pri-mæ'val. Var. of PRIMEVAL.
‖ **pri'mæ vi'æ** (prī'mē vī'ē). [L.] Lit., the primary passages; the alimentary canal. *Obs.*
‖ **pri'ma in'ter pa'res** (prī'mȧ ĭn'tẽr pā'rēz). [L.] First (feminine gender) among equals.
pri-mal'i-ty (prī-mȧl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being primal. *Obs.*
‖ **pri'ma bur'fa** (prē'mȧ bŏŏf'fȧ). [It.] The first or chief fe-
pri-ma'ri-an (p r ī - m ǡ ' r ĭ - ȧ n ; 115), *n.* A pupil in a primary school; a beginner in a study.
pri'ma-ried (p r ī ' m ȧ - r ĭ d), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having primaries.
primat. † PRIMATE.
pri-ma'tial (prī-mā'shȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *primatial.*] Primatical.
‖ **pri'ma vol'ta** (prē'mȧ vŏl'tȧ). [It.] *Music.* First time; — words that are written over a measure or measures to be played or sung the first time a section is performed.

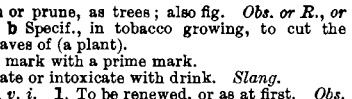
3. a To trim or prune, as trees; also fig. *Obs. or R., or Dial. Eng.* **b** Specif., in tobacco growing, to cut the lowermost leaves of (a plant).
4. *Math.* To mark with a prime mark.
5. To stimulate or intoxicate with drink. *Slang.*

prime (prim), *v. i.* **1.** To be renewed, or as at first. *Obs.*
2. To prime, or serve as priming for, a gun.
3. *Steam Boilers.* To work so that fine water particles become mixed up with, and are carried over by, the steam.

prime'ly, *adv.* **1.** Primarily; in the first place. *Obs.*
2. In a prime manner; excellently.

prime'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prime.

prim'er (prim'ẽr), *n.* One that primes; specif., an instrument or device for priming; esp., a contrivance, as a cap, tube, or wafer containing percussion powder or other compound, for igniting an explosive charge and itself ignited by friction, percussion, or electricity.



Section of a Simple Form of Primer. The Firing Wire (1) draws the Plunger (2) and the Serrated Piece (4) into the Chamber (3), 4, as it passes, igniting the Friction Composition (5) which ignites the Primer Charge (6).

prim'er, *a.* [OF. *premier, premier,* F. *premier.* See PREMIER.] First; original; primary. *Obs.*
primer fine, *O. Eng. Law,* a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. *Blackstone.* — **p. seizin** *or* **seisin,** *Eng. Feudal Law,* the right of the king to exact, from the heir of a tenant in chief seized of a knight's fee, if the heir be of full age, one year's profits of the land in addition to the ordinary relief if the lands were in immediate possession, or half a year's profits if the lands were in reversion expectant on a life estate. Orig. the king appears to have had a larger right. Primer seizin was abolished entirely in 1660 (by 12 Ch. II. c. 24).

prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* [See PRIMER, *a.*] **1.** Orig., a small prayer book containing the little office of the Virgin Mary; also, a work of elementary religious instruction.
2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read; a reading or spelling book for a beginner; hence, any small book of elementary principles of a subject.

As he sat in the school at his *primer.* *Chaucer.*

3. *Print.* Either of two sizes of type (*long primer* and *great primer*). See TYPE.

pri-me'ro (prĭ-mē'rō), *n.* [Sp. *primera,* fr. *primero* first, fr. L. *primarius.* See PRIMARY.] An old game at cards, in which four cards were dealt to each player, each card having thrice its ordinary value. The game is described in Sir J. Harrington's epigram, "The Story of Marcus's Life at Primero."

pri-me'val (prĭ-mē'văl), *a.* [L. *primaevus; primus* first + *aevum* age. See PRIME, *a.;* AGE.] Belonging to the first ages; pristine; original; primitive; primary; primal. "This is the forest *primeval.*" *Longfellow.*
Syn. — See PRIMARY.

pri'mi-ge'ni-al (prī'mĭ-jē'nĭ-ăl) } *a.* [L. *primigenus, primigenius.* See PRIMOGENITURE.]
pri'mi-ge'ni-ous (-jē'nĭ-ŭs) }
pri-mig'e-nous (prĭ-mĭj'ē-nŭs) } First formed or generated; original; primary; primal.

pri'mine (prī'mĭn), *n.* [L. *primus* first: cf. F. *primine.*] *Bot.* **a** The outermost of the two integuments of an ovule. **b** As used by some, the inner integument, which is formed earlier than the outer. Cf. SECUNDINE.

prim'ing (prĭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRIME, *v.* Hence: *n.*
1. Act of one that primes something.
2. a The powder or other material used to fire a charge in a firearm or in blasting; also, the placing of the material in position. **b** *Paint.* The first coating of color, size, or the like, laid on canvas, or on a building or other surface.
priming boiler. See BOILER, *n.*, 3. — **p. needle.** *Blasting.* = NEEDLE, *n.*, 3 **c.** — **p. of the tide.** See *lag of the tide,* under LAG, *n.* — **p. valve,** *Steam Engin.,* a spring safety valve applied to the cylinder of a steam engine for discharging water carried into the cylinder by priming. — **p. wire,** a pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for piercing the cartridge before priming.

pri-mip'a-ra (prĭ-mĭp'ă-rȧ), *n.* [L.; *primus* first + *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman who has borne one child and no more. — **pri'mi-par'i-ty** (prĭ'mĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pri-mip'a-rous (prĭ-mĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [See PRIMIPARA.] Belonging to a first birth; bearing young for the first time.

prim'i-tive (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *primitivus,* fr. *primus* the first: cf. F. *primitif.* See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; primordial; primeval; first; as, *primitive* ages; *primitive* innocence; the *primitive* church. *Milton.*
2. Characterized by the manner, style, simplicity, rudeness, or the like, of a former time; old-fashioned; as, a *primitive* style of dress; *primitive* tools; *primitive* cookery.
3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar.
4. *Geol.* Earliest formed; fundamental; — applied esp. to the crystalline rocks of the Archæan.
5. *Biol.* Primordial.
Syn. — First, original, radical, pristine, ancient, primeval, antiquated, old-fashioned. See PRIMARY.
primitive axis, *Embryol.,* an elongated thickening of the mesoblastic and hypoblastic layers of the blastoderm, extending forward from the anterior end of the primitive streak. — **P. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **p. chord,** *Music,* a chord the lowest note of which is its root or fundamental; — opposed to *derivative.* — **p. circle,** *Spherical Projection,* the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane. — **primitive colors** *or* **colours,** primary colors. — **P. Friends.** See FRIEND, *n.*, 6. — **p. groove,** *Embryol.,* a depression or groove in the epiblast of the primitive streak. It is not connected with the medullary groove. — **P. Methodist Church, P. Methodist Connexion.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **p. ova.** = PRIMORDIAL OVA. — **p. pair,** *Math.,* any pair of complex numbers out of which a given network can be built up completely. — **p. parallelogram,** *Geom.,* a parallelogram determined by a primitive pair. — **p. plane,** *Spherical Projection,* the plane upon which the projections are made, generally containing some principal circle of the sphere, as the equator or a meridian. — **p. segment,** *Embryol.,* any one of the transverse segments into which the body of the embryo of vertebrates becomes marked off by the formation (beginning first in the neck region) of a series of distinctly limited masses of mesoblast cells on each side of the medullary tube. They are called also *mesoblastic somites,* and *protovertebræ.* (These terms, as well as *primitive segment,* are used both of the segments thus marked off and of the masses of mesoblast which determine them.) Though the tissues of the primitive segments eventually give rise to the vertebræ of the adult, their planes of separation do not coincide with, but alternate with, those of the future vertebræ. — **p. sheath.** = NEURILEMMA. — **p. streak** *or* **trace,** *Embryol.,* an opaque band which appears in the vertebrate blastoderm in the axial line of the future embryo, but somewhat behind the place where the embryo proper begins to develop. In it the epiblast and hypoblast are not distinguishable as distinct layers; along each side the mesoblast begins to differentiate.

prim'i-tive (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** An original or primary word; a word not derived from another; — opposed to *derivative.*
2. A primitive father or Christian. *Obs.*
3. *Math.* The algebraic or geometric form from which another is derived, as by differentiation; the finite equation equivalent to a differential equation (or equation of differences), called *complete* when it has the full number of arbitrary constants; the curve or surface of which another is the reciprocal or polar.
4. [*cap.*] A Primitive Methodist. *Dial. Eng.*
5. An artist of a period before the culminating development of his art, as a painter or sculptor of the period between the decay of classic art and the middle of the 15th century, or before Mosaccio and Donatello.

prim'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In a primitive manner or style.

prim'i-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primitive; conformity to primitive style or practice.

prim'ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.

prim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prim; affected formality or niceness; preciseness; stiffness.

‖ **pri'mo** (prē'mō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* First; chief. — *n.* The first or leading part, as in a duet or trio.

pri'mo-ge'ni-al (prī'mō-jē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [See PRIMIGENIOUS.]
1. Primigenial.
2. Primogenitary.

pri'mo-gen'i-ta-ry (-jĕn'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or characteristic of, primogeniture.

pri'mo-gen'i-tor (-tōr), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *primus* first + *genitor* a begetter.] An ancestor; a forefather.

pri'mo-gen'i-ture (-tūr), *n.* [LL. *primogenitura;* L. *primus* first + *genitura* a begetting, birth, generation, fr. *genere, gignere,* to beget: cf. F. *primogéniture,* L. *primogenitus* first-born. See PRIME, *a.;* GENUS, KIN.] **1.** State of being the first-born of the same parents; seniority by birth among children of the same family.
2. *Law.* An exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the first-born; specif., in English law, the right that belongs to the eldest son or, failing lineal descendants, the eldest male in the next degree of consanguinity, to take all the real estate of which the ancestor died seized and intestate, to the exclusion of all female aud younger male descendants of equal degree. This rule has never been applied to female descendants; they take as coparceners. Primogeniture was formerly common in Europe, but has now disappeared except for its survival in the English system (which was introduced by the Normans) and in the rules of descent of the crown in various European countries, the rule by primogeniture here being extended in England and some other countries to females as well as males.

pri-mor'di-al (prī-môr'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *primordialis,* fr. *primordium* the beginning; *primus* first + *ordiri* to begin a web, to begin: cf. F. *primordial.*] **1.** First in order; primary; original; of earliest origin; as, a *primordial* condition; *primordial* facts.
2. *Geol.* Cambrian. *Obsoles.*
3. *Biol.* Originally or earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ; primitive; — opposed to *definitive.*
Syn. — See PRIMARY.
primordial cell, *Bot.,* a cell without a cell wall. — **p. ova,** *Anat. & Embryol.,* large cells in the germinal epithelium (which see) and in the sexual cords or egg tubes derived from it. They occur in embryos of both sexes, but more abundantly in the female, and from them the true eggs are believed to be derived. — **p. utricle,** *Bot.,* the cytoplasmic lining of the cell wall in a fully developed vacuolated cell.

pri-mor'di-al, *n.* A first principle or element.

pri-mor'di-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to, or persistence in, conditions of the primordial state. *H. Spencer.*

pri-mor'di-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The character or quality of being primordial or original, or not derivative.

pri-mor'di-um (prī-môr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [L., the first beginning.] **1.** A beginning; origin.
2. *Biol.* The rudiment or commencement of any part or organ. Cf. ANLAGE.

primp (prĭmp), *v. i.;* PRIMPED (prĭmpt); PRIMP'ING. [Cf. PRIM, *a.*] To dress or behave in a formal or affected manner; — often with *up, around,* etc. *Chiefly Dial.* — *v. t.* To dress (one's self) in a formal or affected manner. *Rare.*

prim'rose' (prĭm'rōz'), *n.* [ME. *prymerose,* an alteration of *primerole,* F. *primerole,* a derivative fr. LL. *primula,* fr. L. *primus* first: cf. OF. *primerose* hollyhock. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** Any plant or flower of the genus *Primula,* esp. of the common English species *P. vulgaris,* or of the various cultivated species, as *P. polyantha, P. sinensis,* and *P. obconica.* See PRIMULA, 1.
2. The evening primrose.
3. Fig.: The first or finest flower (of something). *Obs.*
4. A light yellow color like that of certain primroses.
5. An artificial yellow dye derived from eosin by the substitution of a methyl or ethyl group.

prim'rose', *a.* Of or pertaining to the primrose; of the color of a primrose; abounding in primroses; hence, flowery; gay. "The *primrose* path of dalliance." *Shak.*

prim'rosed' (-rōzd'), *a.* Abounding in, or adorned with, primroses.

Primrose Day. In England, April 19th, the anniversary of the death in 1881 of Lord Beaconsfield, when many, esp. members of the Primrose League, wear primroses.

Primrose League. *Eng. Politics.* A league of both sexes among the Conservatives, founded in 1883. Its members are called "knights" and "dames" and its branches "habitations." It is so called because the primrose was taken to be the favorite flower of the Conservative statesman Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.

primrose willow. Any onagraceous plant of the genus *Jussiæa,* in allusion to the willowlike leaves.

Prim'u-la (prĭm'ū-lȧ), *n.* [LL. See PRIMROSE.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of perennial acaulescent herbs typifying the family Primulaceæ; the primroses. They have large tufted basal leaves and showy variously colored flowers with a salver-shaped corolla bearing five stamens within its tube. The species are chiefly European and Asiatic, a few North American. The most important garden types are the auriculas, descended from *P. auricula;* the Chinese primroses, from *P. sinensis, P. obconica,* etc.; the baby primrose (*P. forbesii*); and the oxlip, or polyanthus, from *P. polyantha.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] An artificial dyestuff, one of Hofmann's violets. See HOFMANN'S VIOLET.

Prim'u-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRIMULA.] *Bot.,* A family of herbs, the primrose family, typifying the order Primulales. They have perfect regular flowers, with a deciduous rotate or campanulate corolla and a superior ovary. There are about 28 genera and 350 species, of wide distribution, chiefly in the Northern Hemisphere. The most important genera are *Primula, Dodecatheon, Cyclamen,* and *Lysimachia.* — **prim'u-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Prim'u-la'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants comprising the families Primulaceæ, Plumbaginaceæ, Theophrastaceæ, and Myrsinaceæ, distinguished by the one-celled ovary with a central and basal placenta.

prim'u-line (prĭm'ū-lĭn; -lēn; 183), *n.* [Trade name, of uncert. origin.] A yellow dyestuff prepared by heating paratoluidine and sulphur together and sulphonating the product. On being diazotized it becomes capable of uniting with various compounds to form a series of dyes called **the primuline colors** *or* **colours.** See DEVELOP, *v. t.*, 5.

‖ **pri'mum mo'bi-le** (prī'mŭm mōb'ĭ-lē). [L.] With Aristotle, the highest physical sphere, or heaven of the fixed stars, which is in immediate contact with God and derives its circular motion, the most perfect of all motions, directly from him; hence, in the Ptolemaic astronomy, the tenth and outermost concentric sphere, carrying the fixed stars in its daily revolution. Cf. CRYSTALLINE HEAVENS.

‖ **Pri'mus** (prī'mŭs), *n.* [L., the first.] The first in dignity of the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church of Scotland, who has, however, no metropolitan authority.

prince (prĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *princeps, -cipis,* the first, chief; *primus* first + *capere* to take. See PRIME, *a.;* CAPACIOUS.] **1.** The one of highest rank; a sovereign; a monarch; — now rarely applied to a female. Specif., the title of the sovereign of a principality; as, the *Prince* of Monaco.
2. A title given to the son of a sovereign, or to other members of a royal family; as, the *Prince* of Wales. In England it is also, as a courtesy title, sometimes given to dukes, marquises, and earls of the royal family.
3. In certain European countries, a title of nobility ranking in some cases above, in others below, that of duke. It is used to translate Russian *knyaz.*
4. One at the head of, or very eminent in, a class or profession; one who is preëminent; as, a merchant *prince;* a *prince* of players. "The *prince* of chivalry." *Shak.*
Prince Albert coat, a long double-breasted frock coat for men. *Colloq.* — **P. Charles spaniel,** one of a breed of English toy spaniels similar to the King Charles spaniel, but with black, white, and tan markings. — **P. of Darkness.** The Devil; Satan. **b** Ahriman. — **P. of Destruction,** Tamerlane (1333-1405), who ruthlessly overran a large part of Asia. — **P. of Glory,** the Deity. — **P. of Liars,** Fernão Mendes (Sp. Fernando Méndez) Pinto (d. 1583), a celebrated Portuguese traveler who published an account of his travels full of what were believed to be extravagant fictions; — originally so called by Cervantes. — **P. of Peace,** Jesus Christ; — alluding to Isaiah ix. 6. — **P. of Spanish Poetry,** Garcilaso de la Vega (1503-36), a celebrated Spanish poet. — **P. of the Apostles,** St. Peter; — alluding to Matthew xvi. 18. In *pl.,* applied to St. Peter and St. Paul. — **P. of the Ode,** Pierre de Ronsard (1524-85), a celebrated French lyric poet. — **P. of the Peace,** Manuel de Godoy (1767-1851); — so called from his negotiation of a treaty of peace between Spain and France

primer, *n.* An hourglass. *Obs.*
primerole, *n.* [OF., primrose.] A primrose. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
prime staff. = CLOG ALMANAC.
prime-temps, *n.* Also **primetime.** [OF. *printens,* F. *printemps,* lit., first time, L. *primus* first + *tempus* time.] Springtime. *Obs.*
prime'tide', *n.* The hour of prime; also, springtime. *Obs.*
pri-me'val-ly, *adv.* of PRIMEVAL. [Primeval. *Obs.*]
pri-meve', *a.* [L. *primaevus.*]
pri-me'vous (prĭ-mē'vŭs), *a.* Primeval. *Rare.*
Prim'i-an-ist (prĭm'ĭ-ăn-ĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Primianus, who was Donatistic bishop of Carthage, A. D. 392.
pri'mi-ce'ri-on (prī'mĭ-sē'rĭ-ŏn), **-ce'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LGr. πριμικήριος a chief officer; cf. L. *primicerius* first in rank.] *East. Ch.* A taper carried in processions.
prim'i-ces (prĭm'ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [OF. *primices,* F. *prémices,* L. *primitiæ.* See PRIMITIÆ.] First fruits. *Obs. or R.*
primier. † PREMIER, *a.*
pri-mif'lu-ous, *a.* [L. *primus* first + *fluere* to flow.] First exuding. *Obs.*
primigene. *a.* [L. *primigenius.*] Primigenial. *Obs.*
pri'mi-grav'i-da (prī'mĭ-grăv'ĭ-dȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *primus* first + *gravida* pregnant.] *Med.* A woman pregnant the first time.
prim'i-ker (prĭm'ĭ-kẽr), *n.* A primiceriou.
pri-mip'i-lar (prĭ-mĭ'pĭ-lȧr; prĭ'mĭ-pĭ'lăr), *a.* [L. *primipilaris,* fr. *primipilus* the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion, fr. *primus pilus* the division made up of the triarii in the Roman army.] Of or pertaining to the first maniple or the chief centurion of the triarii of a Roman army.
pri-mip'o-tent, *a.* [L. *primipotens.*] Chief in power. *Obs.*
pri-mi'ti-æ (prĭ-mĭsh'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* Formerly also **pri-mi'ti-as** (-ăz). [L., fr. *primus* first. Cf. PRIMICES.] *Law.* First fruits; specif., the annats, or year's first fruits, of an ecclesiastical benefice. See FIRST FRUITS **b.** — **pri-mi'tial** (-mĭsh'ăl), *a.*
prim'i-tiv. Primitive. *Ref. Sp.*
prim'i-tiv-ism (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv-ĭzm), *n.* Primitiveness. *Rare.*
prim'i-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Primitiveness.
prim'i-ty, *n.* [L. *primus* first.] State of being first. *Obs.*
‖ **pri'mo** (prĭ'mō). [L.] In the first place; first; also, in the first (year).
pri'mo-gen'e-trix (-jĕn'ē-trĭks), *n.* [NL.] Female primogenitor.
pri'mo-gen'it. *a.* [L. *primogenitus.*] First-born. *Obs.*
pri'mo-gen'i-tal (prĭ'mō-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Primogenitary.
pri'mo-gen'i-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to primogeniture. *Rare.*
pri'mo-gen'i-ture-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **prim'-o'mo** (prē-m ô'm ō), *n.* [It.] Principal actor or male singer at a theater. [DIUM.]
pri-mor'di-a, *n., pl.* of PRIMORDIUM.
pri-mor'di-al-ly, *adv.* of PRIMORDIAL.
pri-mor'di-an (prĭ-môr'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *primordius* first of all.] Any of several kinds of plums.
pri-mor'di-ate (-ăt), *a.* Primordial. *Rare.*
prim-os'i-ty (prĭ-m-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*prim* + *-osity.*] Prudery; primness. *Rare.*
pri-mo'vant (prĭ-mō'vănt; -mōv'ănt), *n.* [*prime* (cf. OF. *prin,* It. *primo*) + F. *mouvant,* L. *movens,* p. pr.] Primum mobile. *Obs.*
primprint. *n.* [Cf. dial. *prim, primp, print,* the privet, E. *privet.*] The privet a. *Obs.*
Prim'rose', **Charles.** The vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," a man devout, guileless, and charitable, and priding himself on supporting the Whistonian doctrine that it is unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to marry again. His wife, **Deborah Primrose,** is noted for her housewifery, her family pride, and her desire to appear genteel; **Moses Primrose,** one of his children, displays much quiet pedantry and blundering simplicity.
primrose family. *Bot.* The family Primulaceæ.
primrose peerless. The two-flowered narcissus (*Narcissus biflorus*). *Obs.*
primrose yellow. = PRIMROSE, 4.
primseine. † PRIMSIGN.
prim'sie (prĭm'sĭ), *a.* Prim; demure. *Scot.*
primsign, *v. t.* [OF. *prinseignier.*] To sign with the cross. *Obs. or Archaic.* [time.]
‖ **pri'mum tem'pus.** [L.] First
‖ **pri'mus in'ter pa'res.** [L.] First among his peers.
prim'wort', *n.* Any primulaceous plant. *Obs.* *Lindley.*
prin'y (prĭm'ĭ), *a.* Being in its prime. *Obs.*
prin (prĭn; prēn). Var. of PREEN. [*Obs.*]
prin, *a.* [OF.] Slender; lean.
prin. *Abbr.* Principal; principally; principles.

in 1795. — **Prince of the Power of the Air**, Satan; — so called in Ephesians ii. 2. — **p. of the senate**, in ancient Rome, the senator first called in the roll. He was usually of consular and censorial rank. — **P. of the Sonnet**, Joachim du Bellay (1524-60), a French poet. — **P. of this World**, *Bib.*, Satan. — **P. of Wales.** **a** The eldest son, or heir apparent, of the British sovereign. The title was first conferred by Edward I. on his eldest son, afterwards Edward II.; but the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III., was the first to whom the principality was granted under the present limitations. The title is created anew for each holder. **b** A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table*. — **P.-of-Wales's-feather**, the prince's-feather. — **P. of Wales's feathers**, a plume of three ostrich feathers, as in the badge of the Prince of Wales. — **P. Rupert's drop.** = RUPERT'S DROP. — **P. Rupert's metal, Prince's metal**, an alloy of the appearance of brass said to have been first made by Prince Rupert, and stated variously to have been of copper and arsenic, and copper and bismuth.

prince (prĭns), *v. i.*; PRINCED (prĭnst); PRINC'ING (prĭn'sĭng). To play, or act the part of, the prince; to assume princely or haughty airs. *Shak.*

prince consort. The husband of a queen regnant.

prince'dom (prĭns'dŭm), *n.* **1.** The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.
2. = PRINCIPALITY, 3.

prince'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A petty or a little prince.

prince'ly, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a prince; regal; royal; of highest rank or authority; as, *princely* birth.
2. Befitting or characteristic of a prince; munificent; magnificent; regal; noble; as, *princely* virtues; a *princely* fortune. "Most *princely* gifts." *Shak.*
Syn. — See KINGLY.

prince'ly, *adv.* In a princely manner.

prin'ceps (prĭn'sĕps), *a.* [L.] First; original; — used esp. of a first edition or a copy belonging to a first edition.
‖ **prin'ceps pol'li-cis** (pŏl'ĭ-sĭs) [L. *pollicis* of the thumb], *Anat.*, a branch of the radial artery which passes along the ulnar side of the first metacarpal, dividing into branches running along the palmar side of the thumb.

prin'ceps, *n.* [L. See PRINCE.] **a** Lit., one that is first; specif., *A.-S. Hist.*, any of various chief officials, esp. a member of a king's council. **b** A princeps edition of a work or a copy of it.

prince's'-feath'er (prĭn'sĕz-; -sĭz-; 151), *n.* **a** A showy annual plant (*Amaranthus hypochondriacus*) with dense usually red spikes. **b** A plant (*Polygonum orientale*) with broadly ovate leaves and slender drooping crimson spikes; — often called *gentleman's-cane*.

prince's pine. **a** The jack pine *Pinus divaricata*. **b** The pipissewa.

prin'cess (prĭn'sĕs; *see note below*), *n.* [F. *princesse*. See PRINCE.] **1.** A female prince; a woman having sovereign power, or the rank of a prince.
2. The daughter or granddaughter of a sovereign; also, loosely, a female member of a royal family. *Shak.*
3. The consort of a prince; as, the *Princess* of Wales.
4. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.
princess royal, the eldest daughter of a sovereign.
☞ In British use *princess* is accented prin'cess or prin'cess' when the name follows, as in *Prin'cess Alice*; otherwise often *prin-cess'*, as in *I saw the prin-cess'*.

prin-cesse' (prĭn-sĕs'), *a.* [F., a princess.] Of a woman's dress, close-fitting with waist and skirt in one.

prince'wood' (prĭns'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The West Indian boraginaceous tree *Cordia gerascanthoides*, or its wood. **b** The tropical American rubiaceous tree *Hamelia ventricosa*, or its streaked wood. **c** The West Indian rubiaceous shrub or tree *Exostemma caribæum*. The bark affords bitters.

prin'ci-pal (prĭn'sĭ-păl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *principalis*. See PRINCE.] **1.** Highest in rank, authority, character, importance, or degree; most considerable or important; chief; main; as, the *principal* officers; the *principal* men; the *principal* productions; the *principal* arguments.
Wisdom is the *principal* thing. *Prov.* iv 7.
2. Of or pert. to a prince; princely. *A Latinism. Obs.*
3. Very good; prime. *Dial. Scot.*
principal axis. **a** *Mech.* Of a body or its inertia: A straight line about which the centrifugal forces of rotation either balance or reduce to a single force; an axis of figure of Poinsot's momental ellipsoid through a given point. **b** *Geom.* (1) Of a conic: The diameter through the foci. (2) More generally, of any curve: A diameter bisecting rectangularly a system of parallel chords. (3) Of a quadric: Any of three lines in which the principal planes of the quadric intersect two and two, as in an ellipsoid. **c** *Mech.* Of a stress: See PRINCIPAL STRESS. — **p. challenge.** *Law.* See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4. — **p. distance.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. — **p. focus**, *Optics*, the focus for parallel rays; — called also *solar* or *stellar focus*. — **p. form**, *Philos.*, the form which constitutes or determines a species. — **p. function**, *Math.*, the integral (as to the time) of the Lagrangian function, that is, of the kinetic less the potential energy. — **p. meridian.** See GUIDE MERIDIAN. — **p. part**, *Gram.*, one of the inflectional forms of a verb, from which the rest can be derived, or which exhibit its different stems; thus, regō, regere, rēxi, rēctus; sing, sang, sung. — **p. plane.** **a** = PICTURE PLANE. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. **b** = INVARIABLE PLANE. — **p. point.** **a** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. **b** *Optics.* Either of two points on the optic axis of a lens, so related that the line from one to any point in the object is parallel to the line from the other to the corresponding point in the image. — **p. proposition**, *Logic*, an elementary proposition. — **p. radii of curvature of a surface**, *Math.*, the greatest and the least of the radii of curvature of all normal sections of the surface through a given point *P* of the surface. — **p. rafter**, one of the upper diagonal members of a roof truss, supporting the purlins and common rafters, or those joists to which the roof boarding is secured. See ROOF, *Illust.* — **p. ray**, *Persp.*, the principal visual ray. See PERSPECTIVE. — **p. section.** **a** *Cryst.* A plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal. **b** Any plane perpendicular to the edge of a prism. — **p. stress**, *Mech.*, any of the three simple compressive or tensile stresses situated along three definite axes (called *principal axes*) at right angles to each other, to which any complex stress in a body can be resolved. — **principal tenses.** *Gr. & Lat. Gram.* See under HISTORICAL, 3. — **p. value**, *Math.*, the central simplest value of a many-valued function, from which other values may be deduced by rule. — **p. visual ray.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3.

prin'ci-pal (prĭn'sĭ-păl), *n.* **1.** A leader, chief, or head; one who takes the lead; one who acts independently, or who has controlling authority; as, the *principal* of a faction, a firm, etc.; the *principals* in a war; — distinguished from *subordinate*, *abettor*, *auxiliary*, *assistant*, etc.
2. Hence: *Law.* **a** One who employs another to act for him; the person from whom an agent's authority is derived; — disting. from *agent*. Cf. SERVANT. **b** One primarily liable on an obligation, as disting. from an *indorser*, *surety*, etc. **c** The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor present at it; — disting. from an *accessory*.
3. **a** A capital sum placed at interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund; — distinguished from *interest* or *profit*. **b** Of an estate or portion of an estate of a decedent, in general, the corpus, or main body of the estate, portion, devise, or bequest; — distinguished from *income*.
4. A presiding or chief officer, as of certain colleges and, in the United States, esp. of a school or academy; as, a conference of university presidents and school *principals*.
5. *Arch. & Engin.* The construction which gives shape and strength to a roof, generally one of several trusses of timber or iron. Also, loosely, the most important member of a piece of framing.
6. *O. Eng. Law.* Any of the chief movables of a decedent such as constituted an heirloom, mortuary, or heriot.
7. *Music.* **a** In English organs, the chief open metallic stop, an octave above the open diapason. On the manual it is of four-foot pitch, on the pedal of eight-foot. In Germany this term corresponds to the English *open diapason*. **b** A kind of trumpet used in old orchestral music, as that of Handel. **c** A fugue subject; — opposed to *answer*. **d** A soloist or chief performer.
8. One of the turrets or pinnacles of waxwork and tapers with which a funeral hearse was formerly decorated.
9. *Fine Arts.* **a** The chief motive or feature in a work of art. **b** An original work of art.
10. *Falconry.* Either of the two outermost primaries of a hawk's wing.

prin'ci-pal'i-ty (prĭn'sĭ-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *principalitas* preëminence, excellence; cf. F. *principalité*, *principauté*. See PRINCIPAL.] **1.** State or quality of being principal, preëminent, or sovereign; supreme station or power; predominance; sovereignty.
Your *principalities* shall come down, even the crown of your glory. *Jer.* xiii. 18.
2. A spiritual being (good or evil) of a high order; specif., *pl.*, in medieval angelology, one of the nine orders of angels. See ANGEL, 1. *Milton.*
3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.

prin'ci-pal-ly (prĭn'sĭ-păl-ĭ), *adv.* In a principal manner; in the chief place or degree; primarily; chiefly; mainly.

prin'ci-pal-ness, *n.* The quality of being principal.

principal work. In a pipe organ, the open cylindrical pipes collectively, giving the typical organ quality of tone. See PRINCIPAL, *n.*, 7 **a**.

prin-cip'i-ant (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *principians*, p. pr. of *principiare* to begin, fr. *principium*. See PRINCIPLE.] Relating to principles or beginnings. — *n.* A beginner. *Obs.*

prin-cip'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ä). [L. See PRINCIPLE.] A principle; esp., *pl.*, first principles; fundamental beginnings; elements; as, Newton's *Principia*.

prin'ci-ple (prĭn'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *principe*, L. *principium* beginning, foundation, fr. *princeps*, *-cipis*. See PRINCE.]
1. Beginning; commencement. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. A source, or origin; that from which anything proceeds; fundamental substance or energy; primordial substance; ultimate element, or cause.
The soul of man is an active *principle*. *Tillotson.*
The assumption, universal among the ancients and in the Middle Ages, that there were *principles* of heat and cold, dryness and moisture, etc., led directly to a belief in alchemy. *J. S. Mill.*
3. An original faculty or endowment.
Nature in your *principles* hath set [benignity]. *Chaucer.*
4. A fundamental truth; a comprehensive law or doctrine, from which others are derived, or on which others are founded; a general truth; an elementary proposition; a maxim; an axiom; a postulate.
Therefore, leaving the *principles* of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection. *Heb.* vi. 1.
A *principle* ascertained by experience is more than a mere summing up of what has been specifically observed in the individual cases which have been examined; it is a generalization grounded on those cases *J. S. Mill.*
5. A settled rule of action; a governing law of conduct; an opinion or belief which exercises a directing influence on the life and behavior; a rule (usually, a right rule) of conduct consistently directing one's actions; as, a person of no *principle*; the *principles* of a party.
6. Any constituent which characterizes a substance, or gives it essential properties; esp., a drug, plant extract, etc.
Syn. — PRINCIPLE, RULE are here compared in the sense of that which exercises governing or guiding influence. PRINCIPLE emphasizes the idea of fundamental truth or general application; RULE, that of more specific direction or regulation; as, to follow certain *principles* of administration, to lay down certain administrative *rules*; "Throughout a considerable part of conduct, no guiding *principle* . . . enables us to say whether a proposed course is even relatively right" (*H. Spencer*); "A long string of aphorisms, and maxims, and *rules*, for the conduct of life" (*Cowper*). See DOCTRINE, AXIOM.
principle of acceleration. *Embryol.* = LAW OF ACCELERATION. — **p. of Archimedes.** *Physics.* = ARCHIMEDEAN PRINCIPLE. — **p. of areas** *or* **moments**, *Physics*, an extension of Kepler's 2d law, declaring that in a moving system the sum of the products of each mass (point) by its double *areal* velocity (i. e., by the *moment* of its velocity) round any axis is equal to the time integral of all the moments (as to that axis) of the forces. — **principle of continuity.** *Math.* **a** The principle that theorems concerning real points, lines, etc., must hold when extended to imaginary ones similarly determined analytically. **b** The fact that for any set of (real) numbers less than *u* there is a certain smallest number that is greater than any number of the set or at least as great as any. — **p. of contradiction.** *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **p. of contraposition**, *Symbolic Logic*, the truth that the negative of an included class includes the negative of the including class. — **p. of d'Alem'bert'** (dȧ'läN'bĕr'), *Mech.*, the principle that if, from the force externally applied to each body at each instant, there is taken away the force required to produce the change of motion of the body which takes place at that instant, the remainder must be balanced by, and equal and opposite to, the internal force acting on the body in question. — **p. of duality.** *Math.* = CORRELATION, 2. — **p. of excluded middle, p. of identity.** *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **p. of least action**, *Mech.*, the proposition that in the actual motion of a conservative system from one configuration (*C*) to another (*C'*) the quantity of action is less than in any other motion (from *C* to *C'*) to which it might be constrained without violating any geometric condition or affecting the relation of the kinetic energy to the positions and velocities (of the members). — **p. of least resistance**, *Mech.*, the fact that the stresses developed in connection with slight strains in a structure in equilibrium are the least that will balance the forces that develop them. — **p. of So'ret'** (sō'rĕ'), *Phys. Chem.*, the principle that, in an unequally heated solution, the colder parts tend to become the more concentrated. — **p. of virtual velocities**, *Mech.*, the law that when several forces are in equilibrium, the algebraic sum of their virtual moments is equal to zero. — **p. of vis viva**, *Mech.*, the principle that the difference between the aggregate work of the accelerating forces of a system and that of the retarding forces is equal to one half the *vis viva* accumulated or lost in the system while the work is being done. — **p. of work**, *Mech.*, the principle that the work put into a machine is equal to the work got out of it, neglecting frictional and other losses.

prin'ci-ple (prĭn'sĭ-p'l), *v. t.*; PRIN'CI-PLED (-p'ld); PRIN'CI-PLING (-plĭng). To equip with principles; to establish, or fix, in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, or rule of conduct, good or ill; as, well *principled*.
Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is inspired. *Locke.*

prin'cox (prĭn'kŏks), *n.* Also **prin'cock** (-kŏk). [Prob. *prim* + *cock*.] A coxcomb; a pert youth. *Obs. or Archaic.*

prin'cum (prĭn'kŭm), *n.* Also **prin'cum-pran'cum** (-prăn'-kŭm). [Cf. PRANK a trick.] Queer behavior; a prank; also, an affected walk or strut, or a nicety or affectation of propriety. *Obs.*

prink (prĭnk), *v. i.*; PRINKED (prĭŋkt); PRINK'ING. [Perh. akin to *prank* to adorn; cf. also *prick* to prink.] **1.** To dress or arrange one's self for show; — often with *up*.
2. To act, esp. to walk, affectedly or mincingly. *Dial. Eng.*

prink, *v. t.* To dress up; to deck fantastically. "And *prink* their hair with daisies." *Cowper.*

print (prĭnt), *v. t.*; PRINT'ED; PRINT'ING. [ME. *printen*, *prenten*, shortened fr. *emprenten*; cf. also D. *prenten* to impress, imprint. See IMPRINT, *v.*; cf. PRESS to squeeze, SPRAIN.] **1.** To fix or impress, as a stamp, mark, character, idea, etc., into or upon something.
A look will *print* a thought that never may remove. *Surrey.*
Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay. *Roscommon.*
2. To stamp something in or upon; to make an impression or mark upon by pressure, or as by pressure.
Forth on his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*
3. To make by or as by pressing or stamping. *Obs. or R.*
4. To stamp or impress with characters, figures, patterns, or the like, transferred by pressure from plates, types, or the like; as, to *print* calico; to *print* cards with one's name and address; also, to transfer an impression of; as, to *print* a design on calico.
5. Specif.: To strike off an impression or impressions of, from type, or from stereotype, electrotype, or engraved plates, or the like; in a wider sense, to do the typesetting, presswork, etc., of (a book, edition, etc.); as, to *print* books, newspapers, pictures; also, to cause this to be done; to publish in print; as, to *print* the disclosures.
6. To form in characters like those of type (other than script); as, a letter *printed* by a child before he has learned to write.
7. *Photog.* To take (a copy, a positive picture, etc.) from a negative, a drawing on transparent paper, or the like, upon a prepared surface.
Syn. — See PUBLISH.

print, *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice the art of typography; to take impressions of letters, figures, or electrotypes, engraved plates, or the like.
2. To publish a book, article, music, or the like.
From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*
3. To make characters like those used in type (other than script) or to make words or the like in such characters; as, to *print* with a pen.

print, *n.* [ME. *preinte*, *printe*, *prente*; cf. also D. *prent*, *print*. See PRINT, *v.*, IMPRINT, *n.*] **1.** A mark made by impression; a line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one thing on another; as, the *print* of a seal in wax; the *print* of one's education on his character.
Where *print* of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*
2. A stamp or die for molding or impressing an ornamental design upon an object; as, a butter *print*.
3. That which receives an impression, as from a stamp or mold; as, a *print* of butter.
4. Printed letters; the impression taken from type, esp. regarded as to excellence, form, size, etc.; as, small *print*; large *print*; clear *print*; this line is in *print*.

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prince'age, *n.* Princes collectively *Rare.*

Prince Cam'a-ral'za-man (kăm'ä-răl'zä-măn). See BADOURA.

prince'head', *n.* Princehood. *Obs.*

prince'hood, *n.* State, rank, or characteristics of a prince.

Prince'ite (prĭn'sĭt), *n.* An adherent of Rev. H. J. Prince, or a member of the Agapemone (which see).

Prince John John Van Buren (1810-66), son of President Van Buren; — a nickname.

prince'less, *a.* See -LESS.

prince'let, *n.* A petty prince.

prince'li-ness (prĭns'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

prince'ling, *n.* A petty prince; a princekin.

‖ **prin'ceps cer-vi'cis** (prĭn'sĕps sĕr-vī'sĭs). [L. *cervicis* of the neck.] *Anat.* The largest branch of the occipital artery. It descends along the back of the neck and divides into a deep and a superficial branch.

prince'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

prin'cess-ly, *a.* Having the air, manner, or characteristics of a princess. *Rare.*

prin'ci-fied (prĭn'sĭ-fīd), *a.* [*prince* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.).] Assuming princely airs. *Colloq.*

‖ **prin'ci-pal'** (prē'nsē-päl'; 138) *n.*; *pl.* PALES (-pä'lās). [Sp.] A leading man or one of the first citizens of a town; also, sometimes, a member of a municipal council. *Phil. I.*

prin'ci-pal-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

principaly, *n.* A principal; a chief. *Obs.*

prin'ci-pate (prĭn'sĭ-pāt), *n.* [L. *principatus*: cf. F. *principat*.] *Obs. or R., exc. in def.* 3.
1. Princely power; supreme rule.
2. A prince; a principal person.
3. A principality (in sense 3).
4. One of the seventh order of angels; a principality (sense 2).

prin'cipe, *n.* [F.] Beginning; origin. *Obs.*

‖ **prin'ci-pe** (*It.* prēn'chē-pā; *Sp.* -thē-pā; 138; *Pg.* prēn'sē-pā), *n.* [It. *principe*, Sp. *príncipe*, or Pg. *principe*.] A prince; specif., in Spanish and Portuguese use, a title applied to the eldest son of a king. Cf. INFANTE.

Prin'ci-pes (prĭn'sĭ-pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *princeps*, *-cipis*, chief.] Syn. of PHŒNICALES.

prin-cip'i-a, *n.*, *pl.* of PRINCIPIUM.

prin-cip'i-al (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Elementary. *Obs.*

prin-cip'i-ate, *a.* [L. *principatus*, p. p. of *principiare* to begin.] Original; initiatory. *Obs* — *v. t.* To begin; initiate. *Obs.*

prin-cip'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Analysis into elemental parts. *Obs. or Archaic.*

prin-cip'i-a-tive, *a.* Originating. *Obs.*

‖ **prin-ci'pi-is ob'sta** (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĭs). [L.] Withstand beginnings (as of evil).
Ovid (*Remedy of Love*, 91).

prin'ci-pl. Principle. *Ref. Sp.*

prin'ci-pld. Principled. *R Sp.*

prine (prīn), *n.* The bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*

prin'gle (prĭn'g'l), *n.* A silver coin worth about a penny, formerly circulating in Scotland and the north of England.

pringnant. + PREGNANT

prink, *v. i.* To glance; wink. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

prink'er, *n.* One who prinks.

prin'kle (prĭŋ'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PRICKLE.] To tingle; prickle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

prinkt. Prinked. *Ref. Sp.*

prin'kum-pran'kum. Var. of PRINCUM-PRANCUM.

prin'prid'dle (prĭn'prĭd'l), *n.* Long-tailed titmouse. *Dial. Eng.*

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5. Hence, printed matter; esp., a printed publication, as a newspaper or other periodical.
6. An impression taken from anything. Specif.: **a** A picture, design, or the like, taken by transfer from an engraved plate, a lithographic stone, or the like, usually on paper; as, sporting *prints*. See ENGRAVING, *n.*, *Citation.* **b** An intaglio impression reproducing in reverse an original having somewhat slight relief; also, a cast or impression in relief taken from such an intaglio.
7. A printed cloth; a fabric figured by stamping, esp. calico or cotton cloth.
8. A photographic copy made on a sensitized surface, as from a negative or from a drawing on transparent paper.
9. *Founding.* = CORE PRINT.
Syn. — See IMPRESS.
in print. **a** In a printed form; issued from the press; published. *Shak.* **b** To the letter; with accurateness. "All this I speak *in print.*" *Shak.* **c** Still on sale by the publisher; not out of print. — **out of p.**, not in the regular market, or not procurable from the publisher, the edition printed being exhausted; — said of books, etc.

print'a-ble (prĭn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Capable of being printed or of being printed from.
2. Worthy to be published; capable of being lawfully or properly published; — usually with a negative.

print cloth. Woven cotton cloth prepared for printing.

print'er (prĭn'tẽr), *n.* **1**. One who prints; esp., one who prints, or works at the business of printing, books, newspapers, engravings, etc., as a typesetter or pressman.
2. A publisher of printed matter. *Now Rare.*
3. *Teleg.* An instrument that records in printed characters.

print'er's dev'il (-tẽrz). **1**. A young apprentice in a printing office who does chores, and often gets very black from the printer's ink (whence the name *devil*).
2. *Print. Mach.* A roller cleaner that, when the composition rollers are to be laid aside after a run, washes the ink from them and puts them into boxes.

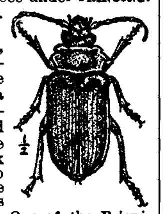
printer's ink. Printing ink, esp. the common black variety; hence, fig., printed matter; as, the power of *printer's ink.* See 2d INK, 1.

print'er-y (prĭn'tẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1**. A place where cloth is printed; print works.
2. A printing office.

print'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRINT. Hence: *n.* **1**. Act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer, including typesetting and presswork, with their adjuncts; typography. Printing from engraved wooden blocks is said to have been practiced by the Chinese as early as 50 B. C.; in the 13th century the initial letters in certain manuscripts were stamped from similar blocks. But modern typography practically began with the use of movable types by Johannes Gutenberg at Mainz, 1438–1450. His claim to priority in the use of such types is contested by Lourens Janszoon Coster, of Haarlem. See PRINTING PRESS.
2. *Photog.* Act or art of producing a positive photographic picture from a negative by the action of sunlight or other actinic rays on sensitized paper; act or art of making photographic prints.
3. *Ceram.* Act or art of decorating pottery by means of transfer papers printed with mineral colors or of gelatin sheets printed in oil. The colors are fixed by firing.
4. *pl.* Paper used for printing on.
printing in, *Photog.*, a process by which cloud effects or other features not in the original negative are introduced into a photograph. Portions, such as the sky, are covered while printing, and the blank space thus reserved is filled in by printing from another negative. — **p. ink.** See INK, *n.*, 1. — **p. machine**, a printing press of more intricate design than the simpler forms of hand press; esp., a press operated by power. See PRINTING PRESS. *Chiefly British.* — **p. out**, *Photog.*, a method of printing, in which the image is fully brought out by the direct actinic action of light without subsequent development by means of chemicals. — **p. press**, any of numerous machines for making printed impressions on paper, board, tin, etc., from an inked surface, as of types (including also electrotypes, stereotypes, etc.), wood blocks, copper plates, lithographic stones, or the like. The earliest form of printing press was the simple screw hand press; the later forms were the cylinder press, introduced about the beginning of the 19th century, and forms using a lever or a toggle joint in place of a screw. Cf. CYLINDER PRESS, WEB PRESS. — **printing telegraph**, an electric telegraph which at the receiving station automatically prints the message in ordinary characters.

print'ing-out', *a.* Of or pertaining to the process of printing out; as, *printing-out* paper. See under PRINTING.

print'less, *a.* **1**. Making no imprint.
2. Bearing or taking no imprint.



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One of the Prioninæ (*Prionus laticollis*).

Pri'o-ni'næ (prī'ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρίων a saw.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of cerambycid beetles having the prothorax prolonged outward into a thin, more or less toothed margin; — sometimes ranked as a family and called **Pri-on'i-dæ** (prī-ŏn'ĭ-dē). The species are large, and brown or black in coloration; their larvæ burrow into the roots or wood of plants. The type genus, **Pri'o-nus** (prī'ō-nŭs), includes at least two North American species.

pri'or (prī'ẽr), *a.* [L. *prior* former, previous, better, superior; compar. corresponding to *primus* first, and *pro* for. See FOREMOST; cf. PRIME, *a.*, PRE-, PRO-.] **1**. Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior; previous; as, a *prior* discovery; *prior* obligation; — used elliptically, with adverbial force, in cases like the following: he lived alone [in the time] *prior* to his marriage.
2. First, precedent, or superior in the order of cognition, reason or generality, origin, development, rank, etc.
Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.
prior analytics [Gr. τὰ ἀναλυτικὰ πρότερα], that part of the logical writings of Aristotle which deals with the doctrine of the syllogism. See ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC. — **P. Mimamsa** *or* **Mimansa.** See MIMAMSA.

pri'or, *n.* [ME. *priour*, OF. *priour*, *prior*, *priur*, F. *prieur*, fr. L. *prior* former, superior. See PRIOR, *a.*] **1**. A monk, friar, or other ecclesiastic of superior rank or office; specif.: **a** Probably, before the 13th century, a monk superior merely on account of age or the like. **b** The superior or ruler of a priory (**conventual prior**). **c** The coadjutor of an abbot, ranking next to him in the monastery (**claustral prior**). **d** The head of a house of regular canons, as of the Augustinians, or of a friary of the Dominicans. **e** With *grand*, the commandant of a priory of any of various orders of military monks, as the Hospitalers.
2. *It. Hist.* One of the six magistrates to which the government of Florence was intrusted in 1282.

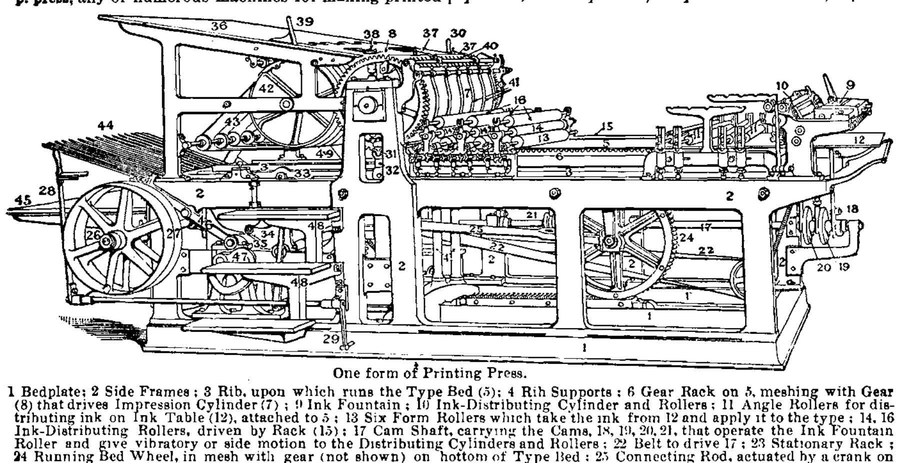
pri'or-ate (-āt), *n.* [LL. *prioratus:* cf. F. *priorat.*] The dignity, government, office, or time of office, of a prior.

pri'or-ess, *n.* [OF. *prioresse.*] A woman who is superior of a priory of nuns. She ranks next in dignity to an abbess.

pri'o-ris'tic (prī'ō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Aristotle's work called "Prior Analytics." Cf. POSTERIORISTIC.

pri-or'i-ty (prī-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *priorité.* See PRIOR, *a.*] **1**. Quality or state of being prior, or antecedent in time, or of preceding something; as, *priority* of birth, claim.
2. Precedence; superiority in rank, position, privilege, or the like; as, the *priority* in law of liens on a property.
Syn. — PRIORITY, PRECEDENCE. PRIORITY refers esp. to order of time, PRECEDENCE to order of rank or dignity; as, "In payment of debts he must observe the rules of *priority*" (*Blackstone*), "None sure will claim in Hell *precedence*" (*Milton*); to take *precedence* in the order of *priority* of appointment. See ANTECEDENT, ASCENDANCY.

pri'o-ry (prī'ō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *priorie*, OF. *priorie;* cf. OF. *priorée*, LL. *prioria.* See PRIOR, *n.*] **1**. A religious house ranking next below an abbey, the superior of which bore the title *prior*, if a man, or *prioress*, if a woman (see PRIOR). Of such houses there were two sorts: one where the prior was chosen by the inmates, and governed as independently as an abbot in an abbey; the other, often called a *cell* or *obedience*, where the priory was subordinate to an abbey, and the prior was placed or displaced at the will of the abbot.
2. = PRIORATE.
3. A house of an order of military monks.
Syn. — See CLOISTER.



One form of Printing Press.

1 Bedplate; 2 Side Frames; 3 Rib, upon which runs the Type Bed (5); 4 Rib Supports; 6 Gear Rack on 5, meshing with Gear (8) that drives Impression Cylinder (7); 9 Ink Fountain; 10 Ink-Distributing Cylinder and Rollers; 11 Angle Rollers for distributing ink on Ink Table (12), attached to 5; 13 Six Form Rollers which take the ink from 12 and apply it to the type; 14, 16 Ink-Distributing Rollers, driven by Rack (15); 17 Cam Shaft, carrying the Cams, 18, 19, 20, 21, that operate the Ink Fountain Roller and give vibratory or side motion to the Distributing Cylinders and Rollers; 22 Belt to drive 17; 23 Stationary Rack; 24 Running Bed Wheel, in mesh with gear (not shown) on bottom of Type Bed; 25 Connecting Rod, actuated by a crank on crank shaft (not shown); 26 Driving Shaft; 27 Fast and Loose Pulleys; 28 Belt Shifter; 29 Belt-Shifter Connection to long Belt-Shifter Lever on opposite side of press; 30 Handle on Belt-Shifter Lever; 31 Large Tooth on Cylinder Gear; 32 Tooth Lever to hold Cylinder stationary while the Type Bed is running forward toward the Ink Fountain (part of the teeth of the cylinder gear are cut away to allow the rack on type bed to run clear); 33 Flat Connecting Rod to 32, operated by Three-Branch Lever (34) which is operated by Stop-Motion Cam (35) on Main Crank Shaft (not shown); 36 Feed Board for blank paper; 37 Feed Guides for front edge of paper; 38 Guide for side edge of paper; 39 Rest for flap or lower part of Feed Board when turned up to give access to the Impression Cylinders in "making ready;" 40 Sheet Grippers; 41 Steel Bands or Fenders to prevent the sheet from getting on the ink rollers; 42 Delivery or Fly Cylinder with grippers to take printed sheet from Impression Cylinder; 43 Strings to guide the sheet over the Sheet Flyer (44) or frame of wooden fingers to deliver the sheets upon the Fly Table (45); 46 Fly Cam Lever; 47 Fly Cam on end of main Crank Shaft to operate 44; 48 Steps (similar steps on opposite side lead to Feeder's Platform); 49 Flywheel on end of Driving Shaft

pri'sage (prī'zāj), *n.* [OF. *prisage* a valuing, taxing; cf. LL. *prisagium* prisage (cf. PRIZE, *v.*); prob. confused with F. *prise* a taking, capture, prize (cf. PRIZE, *n.*).] *O. Eng. Law.* **a** The right of the crown to take one tun of wine from every ship importing from 10 to 20 tuns, and 2 tuns from every ship importing 20 or more, or the wine so taken. By charter of Edward I. butlerage was substituted for this. **b** The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the king or admiral.

Pris-cil'la (prĭ-sĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L. *Priscilla* or Gr. Πρίσκιλλα; cf. L. *priscus* primitive, ancient.] **1**. Fem. prop. name.
2. A Christian convert who, with her husband, Aquila, was associated with Paul in missionary work.
3. A Puritan maiden, Priscilla Mullens, one of those who landed from the Mayflower, and the heroine of Longfellow's poem "The Courtship of Miles Standish." She is wooed by Capt. Standish through the mediation of his friend, John Alden, who is in love with Priscilla. She prefers the intermediary, and marries him after the captain's supposed death.

Pris-cil'lian (prĭ-sĭl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Priscillian (see 2d PRISCILLIANIST) or his doctrines.

Pris-cil'lian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or practices of the Priscillianists.

Pris-cil'lian-ist (-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A Montanist; — so called from Priscilla, their alleged prophetess.

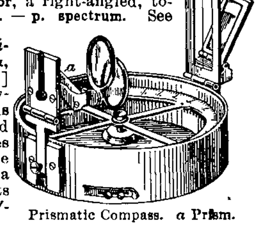
Pris-cil'lian-ist, *n.* Also **Pris-cil'lian-ite** (-īt). *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Priscillian, a bishop of Avila in Spain, in the 4th century, who mixed various elements of Gnosticism and Manichæism with Christianity. Priscillian was condemned as a heretic by the emperor Maximus and decapitated at Treves in 385, but the sect continued until late in the 6th century. Among its teachings were those that the human body was created by the Devil and that Christ, who was not a real man, came to save from the Devil the human soul, which emanates from God. They maintained externally a connection with the church, but secretly celebrated divine service in their own manner.

prism (prĭz'm), *n.* [L. *prisma*, Gr. πρίσμα, fr. πρίζειν, πριειν, to saw: cf. F *prisme.*] **1**. *Geom.* A solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal, and parallel polygons, the faces being parallelograms.
☞ *Prisms* are often named from their bases, as triangular, quadrangular, rhombic, etc.
2. *Optics.* A transparent body, with usually three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases, — used in experiments in refraction, dispersion, etc.

Prism.

3. *Cryst.* A form the faces of which are parallel to one axis; specif., one whose faces are parallel to the vertical axis, in distinction from *dome.* The prism, in the specific sense, is called **a prism of the first order, or unit prism**, when each face intersects two lateral axes in unit ratio; **a prism of the second order**, or **deuteroprism**, when each face intersects one lateral axis and is parallel to the other, or, in the hexagonal system, when it intersects two of the lateral axes at twice the distance at which it cuts the third; and **a prism of the third order** when each face intersects the lateral axes at unequal but simply proportional distances. The **macroprism, brachyprism, orthoprism**, and **clinoprism** each differ from the unit form in making a relatively greater intercept on that one of the lateral axes which is indicated for each one by its name. The nomenclature used for the various pyramids is exactly analogous. Some authors now call any form a *prism* whose intersection edges are all parallel.
4. *Figure Weaving.* = PATTERN BOX.

pris-mat'ic (prĭz-măt'ĭk), **pris-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *prismatique.*] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a prism; as, a *prismatic* form or cleavage.
2. Formed by a prism; resembling the colors formed by the refraction of light through a prism; as, *prismatic* effects; *prismatic* spectrum colors, tints (see SPECTRUM, COLOR, *n.*, 1).
3. *Cryst.* Orthorhombic.
Syn. — See IRIDESCENT.
prismatic borax, *Chem.*, ordinary borax. See BORAX. — **p. coefficient of fineness of displacement**, *Shipbuilding*, the ratio of the volume of displacement of a ship to that of a prism equal in length to the distance between perpendiculars of the vessel and in cross section to that of the immersed midship section. — **p. compass**, *Surv.*, a hand compass provided with a triangular glass prism so adjusted that the compass can be read while one takes the sight. — **p. glass.** = PRISM GLASS. — **p. powder**, gunpowder pressed into the form of perforated hexagonal prisms for use in heavy guns. — **p. reflector**, a right-angled, totally reflecting prism. — **p. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM.



Prismatic Compass. *a* Prism.

pris'ma-toid (prĭz'mȧ-toid), *n.* [Gr. πρίσμα, -ατος, prism + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A polyhedron having as bases two polygons in parallel planes and for other faces triangles having each a side of one polygon for its base and a vertex of the other for its vertex. — **pris'ma-toi'dal** (prĭz'mȧ-toi'dăl), *a.*

prism binocular. A binocular in which a shortened telescopic tube is secured, and the object image is erected, by

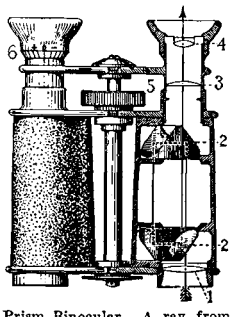
printece, printeis. † PRENTICE. [*n.* See DOM.]
print'er-dom (prĭn'tẽr-dŭm),
Printer's Bible. See BIBLE.
printer's ream. Twenty-one and a half quires. *Eng.*
printiz. † PRENTICE.
print works. A factory where calico or other cloth, wall paper, or the like, is printed.
Pri'o-don (prī'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PRIODONTES.
Pri'o-don'tes (-dŏn'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρίων saw + ὀδούς tooth.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the giant armadillo.
Pri'o-no-des-ma'ce-a (-nō-dĕz-mā'shē-ȧ; -dĕs-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πρίων saw + δεσμός bond.] *Zoöl.* An order or other division of bivalves typically having the hinge prionodont. — **pri'o-no-des-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **pri'o-no-des-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), *a.*
Pri-on'o-don (prī-ŏn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See PRIONODONT.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of LINSANG **a**. **b** Emended var. of PRIODONTES.
pri-on'o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. πρίων saw + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having a sawlike row of many simple and similar teeth.
Pri'o-no-pi'næ (prī'ō-nō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πρίων saw + ὤψ face.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Old World passerine birds consisting of the wood shrikes. The typical genus is **Pri-o'nops** (prī-ō'nŏps). — **pri-on'o-pine** (prī-ŏn'ō-pīn; -pĭn; 183), *a.*
Pri'o-nus (prī'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρίων saw, sawyer.] *Zoöl.* See PRIONINÆ.
pri'or-ly, *adv.* Previously.
pri'or-ship, *n.* State or office of a prior; priorate.
priorty, *n.* Priority. *Obs.*
priory, *n.* Priority. *Obs.*
priory alien See ALIEN PRIORY
pri'our. † PRIOR.
pris. † PRICE.
pri'sal, *n.* [Cf. LL. *presalia*, and E REPRISAL.] A capture *Obs.*
Pris'ca (prĭs'kȧ), *n.* See PRISCILLA, 2.
pris'can (-kăn), *a.* [L. *priscus.*] Primitive. *Rare.*
Pris'ci-an (prĭsh'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [After *Priscian*, the Roman grammarian.] A grammarian. *Obs. or R.*
Pris'ci-an-ist, *n.* A grammarian. *Obs.*
Pris-cil'lian, *n.* A Priscillianist *Obs.*
prise. † PRICE.
prise, *n. & v.* Var. of PRIZE, a lever, and of PRIZE, to force.
prise, *n. & v.* Var. of PRIZE, estimate *Obs.*
prise, *a.* [OF *prisié*, p. p. of *prisier*, *preisier*, to value.] Precious; prized; noble. *Obs.*
priser † PRIZER.
prishede, *n.* [*prise*, a. + *-hede*, ME. form of *-head.*] Valor; excellence. *Obs.*
pris-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PRISMATIC, -MATICAL.

an arrangement of Porro prisms, which twice reflect totally the rays from the object viewed.

prism diopter *or* **dioptre.** An arbitrary standard of prismatic deflection used by oculists, equal to that of a prism that deflects a beam of light one centimeter on a tangent plane placed at a distance of one meter.

prism glass. Glass with one side smooth and the other side formed into sharp-edged ridges so as to reflect the light that passes through, used at windows to throw the light into the interior.

prism level. *Surv.* A kind of dumpy level with a mirror over the level tube, and a pair of prisms so placed (in a tube set parallel to the telescope) that the position of the level bubble can be determined at any time by the levelman without the necessity of moving his head from the eyepiece.



Prism Binocular. A ray from the object, entering at the Object Lens (1), is twice reflected by the Porro Prisms (2, 2) before passing to the Concave Lens (3) and the Eyepiece (4). 5 Focusing Screw; 6 Fine Adjustment

pris'moid (prĭz'moid), *n.* [Cf. F. *prismoïde.*] A body whose form approaches the form of a prism. — **pris-moi'dal** (prĭz-moi'dăl), *a.*

pris'my (prĭz'mĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a prism; prismatic; of varied colors.

pris'on (prĭz'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prehensio, prensio,* a seizing, arresting, fr. *prehendere, prendere,* to lay hold of, to seize. See PREHENSILE; cf. PRIZE, *n.*, MISPRISION.] **1.** A place where persons are confined, or restrained of liberty; hence, a place or state of confinement or restraint.

Bring my soul out of *prison.* *Ps* cxlii. 7.

2. Specif., a building or other place for the safe custody or confinement of criminals or others committed by lawful authority, or the state of being confined in such a place. The use of prisons as places of punishment and reformation of criminals dates from late in the 17th century, their prior use having been as places of detention or seclusion only. *Prison* includes every place of custody under legal process or lawful arrest; but it is usually specifically applied to the place of confinement of convicted criminals, in the United States esp. a State prison (which see).

3. A prisoner. *Obs.*

pris'on, *v. t.;* PRIS'ONED (-'nd); PRIS'ON-ING. **1.** To imprison; to shut up in, or as in, a prison; to confine.

2. To bind (together); to enchain. *Obs.*

prison breach *or* **breaking.** *Law.* The act by which a prisoner escapes by force and violence from a place in which he is lawfully in custody.

pris'on-er (prĭz'n-ẽr; prĭz'nẽr), *n.* [OF. *prisonier,* F. *prisonnier.*] **1.** A keeper of a prison; a jailer. *Obs.*

2. A person under arrest, or in custody, whether in prison or not; a person held in involuntary restraint; a captive; as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court; a *prisoner* of war.

Prisoner of Hope thou art, — look up and sing. *Keble.*

Syn. — PRISONER, CAPTIVE. PRISONER is the general term for one who is in custody or deprived of liberty; a CAPTIVE is one who is held in bondage, esp. by force; as, "conveyed to the Tower, a *prisoner*" (*Shak.*); "like *captives* bound to a triumphant car" (*id.*); *prisoners* of war; "a poor miserable *captive* thrall" (*Milton*).

Prisoner of Chil'lon (shĭl'ŏn; shĭ-lōn'), François Bonivard (1493-1570), a Swiss patriot, whose imprisonment by the Duke of Savoy for six years in the castle of Chillon is immortalized by Byron in his poem of this name.

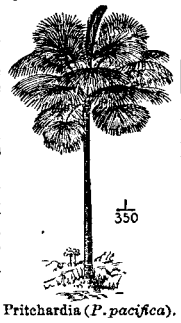
pris'on-er's base (prĭz'n-ẽrz; prĭz'nẽrz). A very old game, now played chiefly by children. It has various forms, the common feature being that players are touched, or tagged, as they attempt to run between stations or bases. Called also **prisoner's bar** or **bars, prison bar, bars,** or **base,** or, formerly, **base.**

pris'on-ment (prĭz'n-mĕnt), *n.* Imprisonment. *Rare.*

pris'tine (prĭs'tĭn; -tīn; 183, 277), *a.* [L. *pristinus,* akin to *prior:* cf. F. *pristin.* See PRIOR, *a.*] Belonging to the earliest period or state; original; primitive; as, a *pristine* state of innocence; the *pristine* manners of a people; *pristine* vigor.

Syn. — See PRIMARY.

Prit-char'di-a (prĭ-chär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William Thomas *Pritchard,* consul at Fiji in 1860.] *Bot.* A small genus of ornamental fan palms, natives of the Hawaiian and other Pacific islands. They have cuneate or flabelliform leaves with bifid segments; the corolla tube is persistent, and the ovary 3-lobed. The leaves are used for making fans and hats. *P. pacifica* and other species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.



Pritchardia (*P. pacifica*).

pritch'el (prĭch'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. PRICKLE.] Any of various iron-pointed tools, esp. one used by blacksmiths for punching or enlarging nail holes in a horseshoe.

prith'ee (prĭth'ē), *interj.* A corruption of *pray thee;* as, *I prithee;* — generally used without *I.* *Shak.*

prit'tle-prat'tle (prĭt'l-prăt'l), *n.* [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; prattle. *Contemptuous.*

pri'us (prī'ŭs), *n.* [L., former, previous, neut. of *prior.*] That which precedes; a precondition.

pri'va-cy (prī'vȧ-sĭ *or, esp. in British use,* prĭv'ȧ-sĭ; 277), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See PRIVATE.] **1.** State of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; seclusion.

2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

Her sacred privacies all open lie. *Rowe.*

3. Concealment of what is said or done; secrecy. *Shak.*

4. A private, personal, or secret matter. *Fuller.*

5. = PRIVITY, 2. *Obs.* *Arbuthnot.*

pri-va'do (prĭ-vä'dō; -vā'dō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.] A private friend; a confidant. *Obs.*

pri'vant (prī'vȧnt), *a.* [L. *privans,* p. pr. See PRIVATE.] Noting privative opposites. *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Pri-vat'do-cent'** (prē-vät'dō-tsĕnt'), *n.; G. pl.* -DOCENTEN (-tsĕn'tĕn). Also *Privatdozent.* [G.; *privat* private + *docent* teacher. See DOCENT.] In the universities of Germany and some other European countries, a licensed teacher or lecturer having no share in the university government and dependent upon fees for remuneration.

pri'vate (prī'vȧt), *a.* [L. *privatus* apart from the state, peculiar to an individual, private, properly p. p. of *privare* to bereave, deprive, originally, to separate, fr. *privus* single, private, perhaps originally, put forward (hence, alone, single) and akin to *prae* before. See PRIOR, *a.;* cf. DEPRIVE, PRIVY, *a.*] **1.** Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest; peculiar to one's self; unconnected with others; personal; one's own; not public; not general; separate; as, a man's *private* opinion; *private* property; a *private* purse; *private* expenses or interests; a *private* secretary; a *private* wrong.

2. Sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded; solitary; — said of a place, thing, or person; as, a *private* room; *private* prayer; I wish to be *private.*

3. Not invested with, or engaged in, public office or employment; not public in character or nature; as, a *private* citizen; *private* life; *private* schools.

A *private* person may arrest a felon *Blackstone*

4. Not publicly known; not open; secret; as, a *private* negotiation; a *private* understanding.

5. Having secret or private knowledge; privy. *Obs.*

6. Maintaining secrecy; uncommunicative; as, to be *private* in carrying out instructions. *Obs. or R.*

private act, bill, *or* **statute,** *Law,* one that relates to, affects, or concerns only a particular person or persons or particular classes of persons in their peculiar interests; — opposed to a *general,* or *public, act, bill,* etc. Of such a bill the courts do not take judicial notice. — **p. bank,** a bank conducted by a person or persons constituting a firm, not a corporation, without special privileges or authority from the state and not proceeding under any law requiring subjection to public supervision. — **p. carrier,** *Law,* a carrier who carries for hire under particular bargains or contracts and does not hold himself out for public employment so as to be legally a *common carrier* (which see). — **p. company.** *Law.* **a** = PRIVATE CORPORATION **a.** **b** *Eng. Law.* An incorporated company, formed under the provisions of the Companies Act, differing from the ordinary corporation in various respects making it somewhat resemble a limited partnership with a corporate organization, as in the limited or unlimited liability of its members, the possible restrictions as to sale of shares to persons not shareholders, etc. — **p. corporation.** *Law.* **a** Any corporation not a public corporation. See CORPORATION, 3. **b** *Eng. Law.* A private company. — **p. international law.** See INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW. — **p. law,** that division of the law which classifies, and deals with, the rights and duties of persons (natural and juristic) in their relations to each other as private subjects or citizens; — disting. from *public law.* — **p. Mass.** = MISSA PRIVATA. — **p. nuisance** *or* **wrong.** See NUISANCE, 2. — **p. soldier.** = PRIVATE, *n.*, 2. — **p. way,** a right of private passage over another man's ground.

pri'vate (prī'vȧt), *n.* **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** A secret message; a private communication. *Shak.* **b** Personal interest; particular business. *B. Jonson.* **c** Privacy; retirement. *Shak.* **d** One not in public life or office. *Archaic.*

What have kings, that *privates* have not too? *Shak.*

2. *Mil.* A soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer; a common soldier.

3. *pl.* The private parts; the genitals.

in private, secretly; not openly or publicly.

pri'va-teer' (prī'vȧ-tēr'), *n.* [From PRIVATE.] **1.** An armed private vessel which bears the commission of the sovereign power to cruise against the commerce or war vessels of the enemy. See LETTERS OF MARQUE. The Declaration of Paris, Art. I. (April 16, 1856), declares that privateering "is and remains abolished by the signatory powers." The United States, though not a signatory, has never since commissioned privateers. Cf. VOLUNTEER NAVY.

2. The commander, or one of the crew, of a privateer.

pri'va-teer', *v. i.;* PRI'VA-TEERED' (-tērd'); PRI'VA-TEER'ING. To cruise in or as a privateer.

pri'va-teers'man (-tērz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An officer or seaman of a privateer.

pri'vate-ly (prī'vȧt-lĭ), *adv.* In a private manner or way.

pri'vate-ness, *n.* **1.** Seclusion from company or society; retirement; privacy; secrecy. *Bacon.*

2. The state of one not in public life or office.

pri-va'tion (prī-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *privatio:* cf. F. *privation.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** A depriving; deprivation; esp., a depriving of rank or office; specif., *R. C. Ch.,* suspension.

2. State of being deprived or destitute of something, esp. of something required or desired; destitution; need; as, to undergo severe *privations.*

3. The condition of being absent; absence; negation.

Evil will be known by consequence, as being only a *privation,* or absence, of good. *South.*

4. *Logic.* The absence of positive determination.

priv'a-tive (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *privativus:* cf. F. *privatif.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** Causing privation; depriving.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive; negative.

Privative blessings, blessings of immunity. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. *Gram.* Denoting privation or negation; as, a *privative* word; giving a negative force to a word; as, alpha *privative; privative* particles; — applied to such prefixes and suffixes as *a-* (Gr. *ἀ-*), *un-, non-, -less.*

4. *Logic.* Indicating absence of any quality that might be naturally or rationally expected, as the word "blind."

privative intercession. See INTERCESSION, 3. — **p. jurisdiction,** *Scots Law,* exclusive jurisdiction. — **p. proposition,** *Logic,* a proposition predicating a privation.

priv'a-tive (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** That of which the essence is the absence of something.

Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives.* *Bacon*

2. *Logic.* A privative term.

3. *Gram.* **a** A privative prefix or suffix. See PRIVATIVE, *a.*, 3. **b** A word denoting the negation of a quality otherwise inherent, as *dumb, voiceless.*

priv'et (prĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *privie,* E. dial. *prim, primp, print.* Perh. for *primet;* perh. from being cut and trimmed. See PRIM, *a.;* cf. PRIME to prune, PRIM, *n.*, PRIE, *n.*, PRIMROSE.] **a** An ornamental European oleaceous shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*), with evergreen leaves and small white flowers; also, any of various other species of the same genus; as, the California *privet* (which see). The privets are much planted for hedges. **b** An oleaceous tree of the southern United States (*Forestiera acuminata*).

priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *privilège,* L. *privilegium* an ordinance or law against or in favor of an individual; *privus* private + *lex, legis,* law. See PRIVATE; LEGAL.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* Lit., a law in favor of or against a private person; later (after Augustus), a law granting a favor or immunity to some person or class of persons. *Rare.*

2. A right or immunity granted as a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor; also, the law or grant by which it is conferred; special enjoyment of a good, or exemption from an evil or burden, as a prerogative or franchise; a peculiar or personal advantage or right, esp. when enjoyed in derogation of common right.

He pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman. *Kettlewell.*

The *privilege* birthright was a double portion. *Locke.*

3. Any of various fundamental or specially sacred rights considered as peculiarly guaranteed and secured to all persons by modern constitutional governments, such as the enjoyment of life, liberty, and reputation, the right to acquire and possess property, the right to pursue happiness.

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the *privileges* and immunities of citizens of the United States *U. S. Const., Art.* XIV

4. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A preference or priority belonging to a creditor by reason of the nature of his claim.

5. *Finance.* A call, put, spread, or straddle.

6. *Mar. Law.* A customary payment or gratuity to the master of a ship in the nature of primage.

7. A right of asylum or sanctuary. *Obs.*

priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj), *v. t.;* -LEGED (-lĕjd); -LEG-ING (-lĕj-ĭng). [Cf. F. *privilégier.*] **1.** To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest.

2. To bring or put into a condition of privilege or exemption from evil or danger; to exempt; deliver.

He took this place for sanctuary,
And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shak.*

3. To authorize; permit; license. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

priv'i-leged (-lĕjd), *p. a.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right, advantage, or immunity; as, *privileged* classes or orders.

privileged communication. *Law.* **a** A communication between parties to a confidential relation such that the recipient cannot be legally compelled to disclose it as a witness, as a communication between lawyer and client, between husband and wife, etc.; — often called *confidential communication.* **b** A defamatory communication the making of which does not expose the party making it to the civil or criminal liability that would follow from it if not privileged. Such communications may be **absolutely privileged,** as statements made by a member of a legislative body, or by a judge in his judicial capacity; or it may be **conditionally privileged,** as where a statement is made by one person to another who is in a confidential relation, or who has an interest therein, bad faith with actual malice in these cases depriving the communication of its privileged character. — **p. debts,** *Civil Law,* debts to which a preference in payment is given by law; preferred debts. — **p. deed,** *Scots Law,* a holograph deed, which is exempted from the statute requiring deeds to be signed before witnesses. — **p. witnesses,** *Law,* witnesses whom the party in interest may refuse to allow to testify as to certain things.

priv'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a privy manner; privately; secretly.

priv'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *priveté,* OF. *priveté.* See PRIVY, *a.*] **1.** Privacy; secrecy; confidence.

I will unto you, in *privity,* discover . . . my purpose. *Spenser.*

2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; cognizance implying concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the Prince of Orange. *Swift.*

3. Privacy of life or condition; seclusion. *Obs.*

4. A private matter; a secret. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. Intimate relation or connection. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

6. *pl.* The genitals; the privates. *Obs. or R.*

7. *Law.* A connection, or bond of union, between parties, as to some particular transaction; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property; the relationship between privies.

priv'y (-ĭ), *a.* [F. *privé,* fr. L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; private; as, the *privy* purse.

2. Secret; clandestine; also, hidden; not manifest; as, *privy* defects. *Obs. or R.* "A *privy* thief." *Chaucer.*

3. Private; secluded. "*Privy* chambers." *Ezek.* xxi. 14.

4. Admitted to knowledge of a secret transaction; secretly cognizant; privately knowing.

His wife also being *privy* to it. *Acts* v. 2.

5. Intimate; in close relations. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SENSIBLE.

privy coat, a garment of light armor worn under the coat. — **p. council,** a secret council; esp.: [*cap.*] **a** *Eng. Hist.* (1) The body of men appointed by the crown, without any patent or grant, to advise it in matters of state. Historically the council developed as a smaller body from the Great Council, becoming definitely recognized in the reign of Richard II., and officially designated as the Privy Council in the time of Henry VI. The body came to have large legislative, judicial, and administrative powers, until, finally, every act of the crown had to be performed under the responsibility of one of the members of the Privy Council, who became the sole responsible advisers of the

prism telescope. = TEINOSCOPE.
prison base. Prisoner's base.
pris'ond. Prisoned. *Ref. Sp.*
prison fever. Jail fever.
priss. ✝ PRIZE, PRICE.
prist. ✝ PRIEST.
prist, *a.* [Prop. p. p. of ME *prisen* to prize.] Worthy; noble; valiant. *Obs.*
‖ **pris'tav** (prĭs'täf), *n.* Also *pristaw.* [Russ. *pristav.*] In Russia, a police official; an overseer; a commissioner.
Pris-tid'i-dæ (prĭs-tĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRISTIS.] *Zoöl.* A family of rays consisting of the sawfishes; — called also **Pris'ti-dæ** (prĭs'tĭ-dē).
pris'tin. Pristine. *Ref. Sp.*
pris'ti-na-ry, pris'ti-nate, *a.* Pristine. *Obs.*
Pris'ti-o-phor'i-dæ (prĭs'tĭ-ō-fôr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πρίστης a saw + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks consisting of the saw sharks. The type genus is **Pris'ti-oph'orus** (-ŏf'ō-rŭs).
pris'tis (prĭs'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρίστις.] **1.** A large fish, perhaps a whale. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of fishes containing the living sawfishes.
prist'ly. ✝ PRESTLY.
Pris'to-dus (-tō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρίστης a sort of fish + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of Paleozoic sharks probably having had but one tooth in each jaw.
prisune ✝ PRISON
pritch (prĭch), *n.* [Cf. PRICK.] **a** A pointed spike or staff. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Pique; offense. *Obs.*
prit'tie, prit'ty. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRETTY.
prit'tle, *v. i.* = PRATTLE. *Obs.*
priures. ✝ PRIORESS.
‖ **pri'us na-tu'ra.** [L.] Prior by nature.
‖ **pri'us no'bis.** [L.] Prior for us; that which is prior in the order of cognition or of learning.
priv *Abbr.* Privative.
private. ✝ PRIVET.
pri'vate, *v. t.* [L. *privatus,* p. p. of *privare.*] Deprive. *Obs.*
pri'va-teer'ism (prī'vȧ-tēr'-ĭz'm), *n.* Conduct or practices of or like those of privateers. *R.*
priv'a-tiv. Privative *Ref. Sp.*
priv'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PRIVATIVE.
priv'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prive, *v. t.* [ME. *priven,* F. *priver,* L. *privare.*] To deprive. *Obs.*
priveté, privettee. ✝ PRIVITY.
privilege ticket. A return ticket issued to railway servants at half fare. *British.*
privitate, *n.* [LL. *privitas.* Cf.

crown. Most of its powers have either been abolished (as its legislative function by act of Parliament), or delegated to minor bodies or committees of its members. Thus, its judicial powers were taken away by the abolition of the Star Chamber or have been delegated to the committee known as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; most of its advisory powers have been actually, though not theoretically, taken from it by the formation of the cabinet (which see). The main duty of the council, as such, at present is to advise the crown as to the issue of ordinances, or orders in council. (2) The similar body appointed to advise the governor-general of Canada. **b** *Scot. Hist.* A body analogous to the English Privy Council. — **privy councilor** *or* **councillor**, a member of a privy council. — **p. purse.** *Great Britain.* **a** An allowance for the private expenses of the sovereign, forming part of the civil list. **b** [*cap.*] In full, *Keeper of the Privy Purse.* An officer of the royal household who pays the private expenses of the sovereign. — **p. seal.** **a** In Great Britain, the seal which the king uses in grants, etc., which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in lesser matters that do not require the great seal. **b** In Scotland, also, a seal used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights. **c** [*cap.*] Short for LORD PRIVY SEAL. **d** *Eng. Hist.* A paper imposing a forced loan; — so called because authenticated by the clerk of the privy seal. — **p. tithes.** See TITHE. — **p. verdict,** formerly, a verdict given privily to the judge out of court.

priv'y (prĭv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PRIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Law.* Any of those persons having mutual or successive relationship to the same right of property; a person having an interest in any action or thing, esp. one having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not himself a party; — usually distinguished from *party.* *Privies* are usually classified as: **privies in blood,** as heir and ancestor: **privies in estate,** as donor and donee, lessor and lessee; **privies in representation,** as executor or administrator and the deceased; **privies in law,** as where one takes property from another by escheat.
2. A necessary; a backhouse.
3. A close or intimate friend. *Obs.*

prize (prīz), *v. t.;* PRIZED (prīzd); PRIZ'ING (prīz'ĭng). Also *prise.* [From PRIZE, *n.* Cf. PRY, in the same sense.]
1. To press, force, or move, esp. with a lever; to force, esp. up or open; to pry.
2. Specif., of tobacco leaves, to force into a cask.

prize, *n.* [F. *prise* a seizing, hold, grasp, fr. L. *prendere, prehendere,* p. p. *prensus, prehensus,* in some senses, as 5, influenced by OF. *pris* price, F. *prix* prize gained in competition (see PRICE, *n.*), or the v., F. *priser,* E. *prize* to value. See PRISON, PREHENSILE; cf. PRY to move with a lever.] **1.** Act of capturing or taking; also, that which is taken from another; something captured; a thing or person seized by force, stratagem, or superior power.

I will depart my *pris,* or my prey, by deliberation. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, specif.: *Law.* **a** The capture of anything by a belligerent using the rights of war, or the property captured; esp., the capture of property, as a vessel, on the high sea or in the territorial waters of the enemy in virtue of the rights of war; also, property, or a particular piece of property, so captured. **b** *O. Eng. Law.* The taking from a merchant of a certain quantity (according to the custom of the time) of commodities for the king's use; also, the right to take such commodities. Prize of native products was called *preëmption* or *purveyance;* prize of imports or exports was called *emption* or *caption.*
3. A contest for a reward; competition. *Obs. Shak.*
4. Anything worth striving for; a valuable possession held or in prospect; an advantage; privilege.

I press toward the mark for the *prize* of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. *Phil.* iii. 14.
Methinks, 't is *prize* enough to be his son. *Shak*

5. Something offered or striven for in competition or in contests of chance; specif.: **a** An honor or reward striven for in a competitive contest; anything offered to be competed for, or as an inducement to, or reward of, effort; as, a school *prize*; the *prizes* given at an agricultural show. **b** That which may be won by chance, as in a lottery.
6. *Hunting.* A signal blown on the horn to give notice of the killing or capture of the game. *Obs.*
7. A lever; also, a purchase gained, as by a lever. *Dial.*

prize, *a.* **1.** Prized; esteemed; precious; noble. *Obs.*
2. Having been awarded a prize; as, *prize* paintings.
3. Awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* scholarship, trophy.

prize, *v. t.;* PRIZED (prizd); PRIZ'ING (prīz'ĭng). [OF. *prisier* (earlier *preisier*), F. *priser,* fr. L. *pretiare,* fr. *pretium* worth, value, price. See PRICE; cf. PRAISE.] **1.** To set or estimate the value of; to appraise; price; rate.

A goodly price that I was *prized* at. *Zech.* xi. 13.
I *prize* it [life] not a straw, but for mine honor. *Shak.*

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem. "[I] lo love, *prize,* honor you." *Shak.*
3. To make a prize of; to seize as a prize; as, the vessel was *prized* for violating neutrality.

prize court. A court having jurisdiction of all prizes taken in war.

prize fight. An exhibition contest of pugilists for a stake or wager. Hence: **prize fighter; prize fighting.**

prize money. *Nav.* A portion of the proceeds of a captured vessel or other property divided among the officers and men of the vessel or vessels making the capture; also, a sum granted by the government to the officers and men of a vessel or vessels participating in the destruction of an enemy's vessel or vessels in battle. Prize money in the United States navy was abolished by Act of March 3, 1899.

priz'er (prīz'ĕr), *n.* [See 4th PRIZE.] One who estimates or sets the value of a thing; an appraiser. *Obs. Shak.*

priz'er, *n.* [See 2d PRIZE.] One who contends for a prize, esp. in boxing or wrestling. *Obs. or Archaic.*

A dancer or a *prizer,* trades that pay! *R. Browning*

prize ring. The ring (see RING, *n.,* 4 **b**) for a prize fight; also, the system and practice of prize fighting; prize fighters and their followers collectively.

‖ **pro** (prō), *prep.* [L.; akin to *prae* before, Gr. πρό, and E. *for.* See FOR, *prep.;* cf. PRIOR, *a.*] A Latin preposition signifying *for, before, forth.*

pro, *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con.* — *n.* One who takes, or votes on, the affirmative side; an aye; also, an argument, reason, etc., for the affirmative; — usually in *pl.*

pro and con, for and against, on the affirmative side and on the negative; as, they debated it *pro and con.* — **pros and cons** (prōz, kŏnz), the arguments or reasons on each side.

pro- (prō-; prŏ-). [L. *pro,* or Gr. πρό. In F., L. *pro* became *pour,* OF. also *por,* whence the E. *pur-,* as in *purchase, purvey.* See PRO, *prep.*] A prefix signifying in general *before, in front, forth, for, in behalf of, in place of, according to,* and used almost entirely in words from the Latin and Greek. It is sometimes confused with *pre-,* L. *prae-* (see PRE-). *Pro-* is used to denote: **1. a** *Priority of place* with the sense of *position before, in front of;* as, *pro*pose, to place before, *pro*claim; *pro*aulion, the porch (before the aulion), *pros*cenium; *pro*fane, before the temple, i. e., outside the temple, unholy, *pro*renal, *pro*gnathic. **b** *Priority of order* or *time,* in the sense of *occurring before, beforehand;* chiefly with nouns, as, *pro*logue, part spoken before (the main piece); *pro*em; *pro*ethnic, prior to division into separate races; also in scientific terminology with the idea of *primitive, rudimentary, undeveloped;* as, *pro*gamete, an immature gamete. Cf. PROTO-.
2. *Forth, forward,* with the idea of *motion before* or *to the front;* as, *pro*ceed, to go before or forward, *pro*ject, *pro*pel; *pro*gress, a moving forward, *pro*menade, *pro*blem; *pro*clitic, leaning forward, *pro*fuse.
3. *For, in behalf of, in favor of,* from the idea of *standing before or in front of for defense or protection;* as, *pro*cure, to gain, lit., to care for, *pro*pugn; *pro*locutor, one who speaks for another, *pro*xenus; *pro*slavery.
4. *In place of, for, instead of,* with the idea of *substitution;* as, *pro*noun, a word instead of a noun, *pro*leg, *pro*cathedral; also specif. in titles, as, *pro*consul, a person acting in place of a consul, *pro*prætor, *pro*legate.
5. *According to, in proportion;* as, *pro*portion, arrangement according to parts; *pros*perous, lit., answering to or according to hope. *Rare.*

☞ The reference "See PRO-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *pro-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

pro'a (prō'ȧ), *n.* [Malay *prāū, prāhū.*] *Naut.* A double-ended outrigger swift-sailing canoe of the Mariana Islands and Malay Archipelago, with one side flat, which is kept to leeward. It carries a large lateen sail.

pro-am'ni-on (prō-ăm'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pro-* + *amnion.*] *Embryol.* In the early embryos of the higher vertebrates, an area in the anterior part of the blastoderm not yet invaded by the mesoblast. The anterior fold of the amnion develops from it, and hence contains for a time no mesoblast. — **pro-am'ni-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

pro'a-naph'o-ra (prō'ȧ-năf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NGr. προαναφορά. See PRO-; ANAPHORA.] *Eccl.* In Eastern liturgies, that portion of the service preceding the anaphora. It corresponds to the ordinary of the Mass in the Roman liturgy and to what is commonly called the antecommunion in the Anglican, for which latter the name is sometimes used. Properly it includes all of the Communion service which precedes the sursum corda. — **pro'a-naph'o-ral** (-răl), *a.*

prob'a-bi-lism (prŏb'ȧ-bĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *probabilisme.*] **1.** The doctrine that certainty is impossible, but that probability suffices to govern belief and action.
2. *Rom. Cath. Theol.* The doctrine that culpability does not attach to an action based upon a judgment of its probable moral lawfulness where certainty is not attainable. In its extreme form **probabilism** is the doctrine that any view held to be probable by an approved doctor of the church is a morally lawful ground for a layman's action. Developments of probabilism are: **æqui-probabilism,** according to which if one of two opinions be followed it must be at least equal to the other in probability; **probabiliorism,** denying the possibility of equal probability, and requiring the choice of the more probable; and **tutiorism,** requiring that the opinion of greater moral safety be chosen even if less probable.

prob'a-bi-list (-lĭst), *n.* An adherent of probabilism.

prob'a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *probabilitas:* cf. F. *probabilité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being probable; appearance of reality or truth; reasonable ground of presumption; likelihood.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

2. That which is or appears probable; anything that has the appearance of reality or truth.

The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of *probabilities.* *Buckminster.*

3. *Math.* In the doctrine of chance, the likelihood of the occurrence of any particular form of an event, estimated as the ratio of the number of ways in which that form might occur to the whole number of ways in which the event might occur in any form (all such elementary forms being assumed as equally justified); the ratio of the frequency of that form of the event to the entire frequency of the event in all forms. Thus, as an unweighted die thrown up may fall equally well with any of its six faces up, there are six ways of happening; the ace can turn up in only one way; the chance of the ace is $\frac{1}{6}$.
4. *pl.* A forecast of the weather, esp. the official daily forecast of a government service.

Syn. — Likeliness, likelihood, chance; credibility.

probability curve, *or* **curve of frequency of error,** *Math.,* a curve whose ordinates represent the relative frequency of an error in a large group of observations or measurements, the size of which error is represented by the corresponding abscissa. Its equation is, in its simplest form, $y = e^{-x^2}$.

prob'a-ble (prŏb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *probabilis,* fr. *probare* to try, approve, prove: cf. F. *probable.* See PROVE; cf. PROVABLE.] **1.** Capable of being proved. *Obs.*
2. Having more evidence for than against; supported by evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves some room for doubt; likely.

That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*

3. Rendering probable; supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not demonstrating; as, *probable* evidence; *probable* presumption. *Blackstone.*
4. Plausible; specious; colorable. *Obs.*

Syn. — See LIKELY.

probable cause, *Law,* a reasonable ground of presumption that a charge is, or may be, well founded. Two definitions of probable cause with reference to the criminal prosecutions and actions in tort are in general acceptance. One is that "probable cause is the existence of such facts and circumstances as would excite the belief in a reasonable mind, acting on the facts within the knowledge of the prosecutor, that the person charged was guilty of the crime for which he was prosecuted." The other, and more widely accepted definition, tantamount to this, is: "probable cause means a reasonable ground of suspicion, supported by circumstances sufficiently strong in themselves to warrant a cautious man in the belief that the person accused is guilty of the offense with which he is charged" (*Fed. Cas.* 9926). Probable cause in civil suits is in principle the same. — **p. error.** *Math.* See ERROR, 6. — **p. life,** *Life Insurance,* the period during which one half the people of a given age at a given time will remain alive, according to the mortality table; — sometimes called *equation of life.* Cf. EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

prob'a-bly (prŏb'ȧ-blĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a probable manner; in likelihood; in or with probability; as, it is *probably* so.
2. With an appearance of truth or probability; as, he spoke *probably,* but untruthfully. *Obs.*

pro'bang (prō'băng), *n.* A slender elastic rod, as of whalebone, with a sponge on the end, for removing obstructions from the esophagus, etc.

pro'bate (prō'bāt), *a.* [From L. *probatus,* p. p. of *probare* to prove. See PROVE.] **1.** Proved; tried; approved. *Obs.*

As *probate* witnesses hathe learned mee. *Wm. Forrest.*

2. Of or belonging to a probate, or court of probate, or its jurisdiction; as, a *probate* record.

probate court, a court for the probate of wills, etc.

pro'bate (prō'bāt), *n.* **1.** Proof; test. *Obs. Skelton.*
2. *Law.* Official proof; esp., the proof before a competent officer or tribunal that an instrument offered is the last will and testament of a person deceased as it purports and is alleged to be; also, rarely, an officially authenticated copy of a will so proved. Also, the right or jurisdiction of hearing and determining questions or issues arising in matters concerning the probate of wills or the administration of decedents' estates. The effect of probate of a will is to establish its prima-facie validity both as to manner and form of execution and as to the testator's capacity, but not generally to establish the validity of its provisions. Jurisdiction of the probate of wills and administration of decedents' personal estate was obtained by the ecclesiastical courts early in the Middle Ages in Europe, and so continued in England until the Court of Probate was created by Act of 1857 (see PREROGATIVE COURT) and was given the jurisdiction in probate matters over both realty and personalty, which jurisdiction was later transferred by the Judicature Acts to the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice. Prior to 1857 probate was, in England (except in case of *bona notabilia* — which see), before the ordinary, and might if uncontested be made in **common form,** that is, by the executor's own oath, or in **solemn form,** that is, by witnesses. The distinction between probate in common form (which now may take place in a subordinate jurisdiction, called a **district probate registry**) and that in solemn form (which must be before the Probate Division or a county court) is maintained. In the United States the **probate courts** have from the first been civil courts, variously designated, usually according to their previous colonial character, as: **court of probate,** as in Connecticut; **surrogate's court,** as in New York; **ordinary's court,** as in Georgia and formerly in South Carolina; **orphans' court,** as in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; or **prefect's court,** as in New Mexico. In some States these courts control the appointment of guardians, the adoption of children, changing of names, etc.

pro'bate, *v. t.* To make probate of, esp. of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of a person.

pro-ba'tion (prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *probatio,* fr. *probare* to try, examine, prove: cf. F. *probation.* See PROVE.] **1.** Act of proving; also, that which proves anything; proof.

When by miracle God dispensed great gifts to the laity, . . . he gave *probation* that he intended that all should prophesy and preach. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, etc.; examination; trial or a period of trial; as, to engage a person on *probation.* Hence, specif.: **a** The time or period which a person must pass in a religious house before taking the vows, to prove his or her virtue, and ability to bear the severities of the rule; novitiate. **b** The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications prior to his ordination, or to his settlement as a pastor. **c** Moral trial; specif., *Theol.,* a state or period, as in this life or after death, in which man has opportunity to prove his character, and become qualified for a happier state. **d** In various Methodist bodies, a trial of a convert's fitness for church membership, required for a period of six months or longer as a preliminary to reception into full membership; also, the period of such trial.

pro-ba'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Probationary.

pro-ba'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to probation; serving for trial. "A *probationary* state." *Paley.*

pro-ba'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who is undergoing probation; one who is on trial; a novice.
2. A student in divinity, who, having received certificates of good morals and qualifications from his university, is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, and, on acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach. *Scot.*

pro-ba'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The theory of probation after death.

probation officer. In a municipal criminal court, an officer appointed by the magistrate to exercise supervision over, and receive regular reports from, an offender whose sentence is suspended. *Chiefly U. S.*

pro'ba-tive (prō'bȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *probativus:* cf. OF. *probatif.*] Serving for, or pert. to, trial or proof; probationary; as, *probative* judgments. — **pro'ba-tive-ly,** *adv.*

PRIVITY.] Private understanding. *Obs. Scot.*

Pri'wen (prĭ'wĕn). Var. of PRIDWIN.

‖ **prix** (prē), *n.* [F.] A prize. See GRAND PRIX and GRAND PRIX DE ROME.

priz'a-ble, prize'a-ble (prĭz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Valuable; worthy to be prized.

prizall. † PRISAL.

prize, *n.* [F. *prix* price. Estimate; valuation. *Obs.*

prize'a-ble. Var. of PRIZABLE.

prize'less, *n.* Priceless. *Obs.*

P. R. N. *Abbr.* Pro re nata (L., according to the occasion).

pro. *Abbr.* Progressive.

pro (prō), *n.* Short for PROPROCTOR, PROFESSIONAL. *Cant or Slang.*

proach (prōch), *n.* Father-lasher.

proach, *v. i.* To approach. *Obs.*

pro'al (prō'ăl), *a.* [Gr. πρό before + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* Noting mastication effected by forward motion. Cf. PALINAL, PROPALINAL.

pro-am'bi-ent, *a.* *Astron.* Preceding; lying in front; — said of that region of a medium into which a moving body is passing.

pro-an'gi-o-sperm' (prō-ăn'jĭ-ō-spûrm'), *n.* *Paleobot.* One of the ancestral fossil types from which modern angiosperms are thought to be derived. — **pro-an'gi-o-sper'mic** (-s p û r'm ĭ k), **-sper'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

‖ **pro a'ris et fo'cis.** [L.] For altars and for firesides

pro-au'li-on (prō-ȧ'lĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl* -LIA (-ȧ). [Gr. προαύλιον vestibule; πρό before + αὐλή court.] *Eccl.* The porch of an Eastern church.

prob (prŏb), *v. t. & i.* To stab; to pierce; to prod. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

prob. *Abbr.* Probably; problem.

prob'a-bil'i-o-rism (prŏb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [L. *probabilior,* compar. of *probabilis* probable.] See PROBABILISM. 2. — **prob'a-bil'i-o-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

prob'a-bl. Probable. *Ref. Sp.*

pro'ba-cy (prō'bȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See PROBATE.] Proof (of assertions). *Obs.*

pro'bal (prō'bȧl), *a.* Approved; assured; probable. *Obs.*

pro-bal'i-ty, *n.* Probability. *Obs.*

probate duty. See DEATH DUTY.

pro-bat'ic, *a.* [L. *probaticus* in *probatica piscina,* fr. Gr. προβατικός of sheep or goats.] In *probatik piscine,* from the Vulgate *probatica piscina* (*John* v. 2), the sheep-cleansing pool (of Bethesda). *Obs.*

Pro-ba-t'i-ca (prō-bāt'ĭ-kȧ). *D. Bib.*

pro-bat'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to probation. *Obs.*

pro-ba'tion-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-ba'tion-ist, *n.* A probationer.

pro-ba'tion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-ba'tor (prō-bā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Examiner; approver. **2.** *O. Eng. Law.* An approver.

pro'ba-to-ry (prō'bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Probationary. **2.** Pertaining to, or serving for, proof; as, *probatory* evidence; a *probatory* term, or time for taking testimony.

probe (prōb), *v. t.;* PROBED (prōbd); PROB'ING (prōb'ĭng). [L. *probare* to try, examine. See PROVE.] **1.** To examine, as a wound or some cavity of the body, with a probe. **2.** To search to the bottom; to scrutinize or examine thoroughly; as, to *probe* official conduct.

probe, *n.* **1.** An examination; a proof; test. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Surg.* A slender instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or for exploring for bullets, for stones in the bladder, etc.

probe'-point'ed, *a. Surg.* Having a blunt or button-shaped extremity; — said of cutting instruments.

probe, *or* **probe-pointed, scissors.** *Surg.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which to be thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

prob'i-ty (prŏb'ĭ-tĭ; prō'bĭ-), *n.* [L. *probitas,* fr. *probus* good, proper, honest: cf. F. *probité.* Cf. PROVE.] Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence; honesty; rectitude; uprightness. "*Probity* of mind." *Pope.*
Syn. — See HONESTY.

prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm) *n.* [ME. *probleme,* F. *problème,* L. *problema,* fr. Gr. *πρόβλημα* anything thrown forward, a question proposed for solution, fr. *προβάλλειν* to throw or lay before; *πρό* before, forward + *βάλλειν* to throw. Cf. PARABLE.] **1.** A question proposed for solution; a matter stated for examination or proof; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement; a doubtful case or question. **2.** *Math.* Anything that is required to be done, as, in geometry, to bisect a line or to draw a perpendicular, or, in algebra, to find an unknown quantity. Cf. THEOREM.
problem of three bodies, *Math.,* the problem of determining the motions of three rigid bodies abandoned to their mutual attractions. It is fundamental in the doctrine of the perturbations of planets. — **problems of relative maxima and minima.** See ISOPERIMETRIC PROBLEMS.

prob'lem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *problematicus,* Gr.
prob'lem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *προβληματικός*: cf. F. *problématique.*] Having the nature of a problem; not shown in fact; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; doubtful; as, one's guilt is *problematic.* — **prob'lem-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See EQUIVOCAL.
problematic proposition *or* **judgment,** *Logic,* a proposition asserting possibility.
A categorical universal is often problematic, but a *problematic* is not the same as a hypothetical *judgment.* *Thos. Case.*

problem novel *or* **play.** A novel or play whose main situation deals in a serious manner with some problem of human conduct or relationship, esp. with some problem arising out of the relations of the sexes.

Pro'bos-cid'e-a (prō'bŏ-sĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROBOSCIS.] **1.** *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of ungulate mammals consisting of the elephants and their extinct allies, including two families, Elephantidæ and Dinotheriidæ. **2.** *Zoöl.* A suborder comprising all the ordinary Diptera.

pro'bos-cid'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a proboscis.

pro-bos'cis (prō-bŏs'ĭs), *n.; L. pl.* PROBOSCIDES (-ĭ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. *προβοσκις*; *πρό* before + *βόσκειν* to feed, graze.] **1.** The trunk of an elephant; also, the snout of other animals in which it is conspicuously long and flexible, as in the tapirs, shrews, etc. Sometimes humorously applied to the human nose, esp. when very long. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of various tubular processes or prolongations of the head or oral region of animals, esp.: **a** In insects, a tubular sucking organ, often adapted also for piercing, formed chiefly by the modification and coadaptation of some or all of the mouth appendages; as in Lepidoptera, where it is composed of the grooved and greatly elongated maxillæ fitted together, and is usually spirally coiled when not in use, and in Diptera, where the labium forms a sheath (often ending in a pair of fleshy expansions called *labella*) for the other mouth parts, some of which may form piercing organs. **b** In many annelids and other invertebrates, the anterior, muscular, protrusible part of the alimentary canal; the pharynx. **c** In nemertean worms, a long tubular organ, apparently tactile and defensive, contained in a sheath dorsal to the alimentary canal, and capable of being everted through an opening above the mouth.

proboscis monkey. A large long-tailed Bornean monkey (*Nasalis larvalis*) having a long nose.

Proboscis Monkey. 1/20

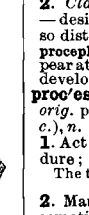
pro'bou-leu'tic (prō'bōō-lū'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προβουλευτις* prior deliberation; *πρό* before + *βουλεύειν* to deliberate.] That deliberates beforehand; pertaining to, or concerned with, previous deliberation; — said esp. of ancient Greek councils, as that of Athens, which prepared measures for submission to the popular assembly, or of their functions.

pro-ca'cious (prō-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *procax, -acis,* fr. *procare* to ask, demand.] Pert; petulant; forward. *Rare.*

pro-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *procacitas.*] Impudence; pertness; petulance. *Rare.* *Burton.*

pro-cam'bi-um (-kăm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; CAMBIUM.] *Bot.* That portion of meristematic tissue from which the vascular bundles are developed. — **pro-cam'bi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pro'carp (prō'kärp), *n.* [*pro-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The female reproductive organ of the gametophyte in certain red algæ. It consists of the *carpogonium* and the *trichogyne.* See GONIMOBLAST, CARPOSPORE, ARCHICARP, CYSTOCARP.



Procarp of a Red Alga (*Nemalion*). *t* Trichogyne, with two attached Spermatia (*s*); *o* Carpogonium.

pro-cat'a-lec'tic (prō-kăt'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), *a. Class. Pros.* Catalectic at the beginning; lacking the unaccented part of the first foot; — said of a colon or verse.

pro'cat-arc'tic (prō'kăt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προκαταρκτικός* beginning beforehand, fr. *προκαταρχειν* to begin first; *πρό* before + *καταρχειν* to begin; *κατά* intens. + *ἄρχειν* to begin: cf. F. *procatarctique.*] Antecedent; immediately causing; specif., *Med.,* beginning; predisposing; exciting; initial. *Now Rare.* The term *procatarctic causes* has been used in some medical writings as synonymous with *prime causes, exciting causes,* and *predisposing,* or *remote, causes.*

pro'cat-arx'is (-ärk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *προκαταρξις* first beginning.] *Med.* The kindling of a disease into action; also, the procatarctic cause.

pro'ca-the'dral (-kȧ-thē'drăl), *n.* [*pro-* + *cathedral.*] *Eccl.* A parish church used as a cathedral, or diocesan church, as in a new diocese which has as yet no cathedral. It has no cathedral organization or chapter.

Pro-ca'vi-a (prō-kā'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + *cavia* (see CAVY).] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the conies. *Hyrax* is a synonym. It is the type of a family, **Pro'ca-vi'i-dæ** (prō'kȧ-vī'ĭ-dē), coextensive with the group Hyracoidea.

pro'ce-den'do (prō'sē-dĕn'dō), *n.* [Abl. of the gerund of L. *procedere.* See PROCEED.] *Law.* Any of various writs issuing out of a superior court to an inferior court authorizing or directing the inferior court to act upon certain matters, as in remitting a cause for trial or, *Eng.,* in reviving the commission of a justice of the peace, after having been suspended.

pro-ce'dur-al (prō-sē'dŭr-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *procédural.*] *Law.* Of or pertaining to procedure; as, a *procedural* contract, or one binding the maker to appear before a court and abide by and fulfill its award.

pro-ce'dure (prō-sē'dŭr), *n.* [F. *procédure.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act or manner of proceeding, or moving forward; progress; process; operation; conduct. *Now Rare.* "The true *procedure* of conscience." *South.* **2.** Specif.: *Law.* The mode of beginning and conducting litigation, including in its broadest use the methods of pleading, evidence, and practice, and the rules of law (called **adjective law**) by which they are governed. Sometimes, in a narrower sense: = PRACTICE, 3. **3.** A step taken; an act performed in a course of conduct; a proceeding. "Gracious *procedures.*" *J. Taylor.* **4.** That which results; issue; product. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
Syn. — See PROCESS.

pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.;* PRO-CEED'ED; PRO-CEED'ING. [ME. *proceden,* F. *procéder,* fr. L. *procedere, processum,* to go before, to proceed; *pro* forward + *cedere* to move. See CEDE.] **1.** To move, pass, or go, forward or onward; to advance; to continue or renew motion or progress; as, to *proceed* on a journey; to *proceed* with an argument.
If thou *proceed* in this thy insolence. *Shak.*
2. To issue or come forth as from a source or origin; to come (from); as, light *proceeds* from the sun.
I *proceeded* forth and came from God. *John* viii. 42.
It *proceeds* from policy, not love. *Shak.*
3. To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to begin and carry on a series of acts or measures; to act by method; to prosecute a design; as, to *proceed* on sound principles. **4.** To be transacted; to take place; to occur. *Obs. Shak.* **5.** To have application or effect; to operate.
This rule only *proceeds* and takes place when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*
6. *Law.* To begin and carry on a legal proceeding; to conduct legal proceedings. **7.** To take an academic degree; as, to *proceed* Bachelor of Arts; — an elliptical use. *Obs. in U. S.*
Syn. — Continue, progress; arise, emanate. See ADVANCE.

pro'ceed (prō'sēd), *n. Now only in pl.* That which results, proceeds, or accrues from some possession or transaction; esp., the amount realized from a sale of property; as, the *proceeds* of a sale, of a year's labor, etc.

pro-ceed'ing (prō-sēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who proceeds; progress or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step in a course of business; a transaction; as, an illegal *proceeding.*
The *proceedings* of the high commission. *Macaulay.*
2. Progress; advancement. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** *Law.* **a** *pl.* The course of procedure in an action at law. **b** Any step or act taken in conducting litigation. **4.** *pl.* The published record of the action taken, or of things done, addresses read, etc., at the meetings of a society or association. See TRANSACTION.
Syn. — Procedure, measure, step. See PROCESS.

proc'e-leus-mat'ic (prŏs'ē-lūs-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *proceleusmaticus,* Gr. *προκελευσματικός,* fr. *προκελεύειν* to rouse to action beforehand; *πρό* + *κελεύειν* to incite.] **1.** Inciting; animating; encouraging. *Rare.* *Johnson.* **2.** *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, one or more proceleusmatics.

proc'e-leus-mat'ic, *n. Pros.* A foot of four short syllables.

Proc'el-lar'i-i-for'mes (prŏs'ē-lăr'ĭ-ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROCELLARIA; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* The order containing the petrels, shearwaters, albatrosses, and diving petrels.

pro-cel'las (prō-sĕl'ăs), *n. Glass Making.* A tool for imparting a characteristic shape to the neck of a bottle or other object as the work is rotated by the punty.

pro'ce-phal'ic (prō'sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + *cephalic.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or forming, the front of the head. **2.** *Class. Pros.* Having an extra syllable at the beginning; — designating a dactylic hexameter actually or apparently so distinguished. Cf. DOLICHURUS.
procephalic lobes, *Zoöl.,* a pair of rounded lobes which appear at the anterior end of the embryo of an arthropod and develop into the sides and part of the front of the head.

proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs *or, esp. in British usage,* prō'sĕs; 277: *the orig.* pro-cess' *remained beside* pro'cess *until late in 18th c.*), *n.* [ME. *proces,* F. *procès,* L. *processus.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding; continued forward movement; procedure; progress; advance; of time, passing; lapse. *Milton.*
The thoughts of men are widened with the *process* of the suns *Tennyson.*
2. Manner of proceeding or occurring; course (of events); sometimes, details or particulars. *Obs. or R.*
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end *Shak.*
3. A series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or transaction; continuous operation or treatment; a method of operation or treatment; as, the *process* of vegetation or decomposition; a chemical *process; processes* of nature; a *process* of reasoning; a *process* of manufacture. **4.** A statement of events; a story; account. *Obs.* **5.** *Law.* The writ or mandate that serves as the means used for bringing a defendant into court to answer in an action or proceeding, civil or criminal; in a broader sense, any writ, order, notice, summons, or other writing by which a court exercises its jurisdiction over the parties or subject matter of any action or proceeding; also, collectively, the whole of such mandates or other writings in an action or proceeding, or, in a still wider sense, the whole course of proceedings (in this sense being essentially equivalent to *procedure*). The original writ with all in continuation of it is called **original process**; process issued by way of execution is often called **final process,** and **mesne process** is used to include all process issuing between the beginning and end of the suit, or (from the modern disuse of the older original process) the whole process preceding the execution. **6.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any marked prominence or projecting part; an outgrowth or extension. **7.** *Bot.* Any small projection or emergence; specif., in bryology, one of the segments of the endostome. **8.** *Physics.* A change undergone by a substance when it settles or tends to settle to thermal equilibrium. See SWEEP, *n.,* 10. **9.** *Print.* Photomechanical processes collectively, as distinguished from engraving by hand. Also used adjectively; as, *process* block, cut, man, picture, plate, work, etc.
Syn. — PROCESS, PROCEDURE, PROCEEDING are here compared in their nontechnical uses. PROCESS denotes a progressive action or a series of acts or steps esp. in the regular course of performing, producing, or making something; PROCEDURE denotes esp. the method of prosecuting or conducting an operation or process; PROCEEDING applies esp. to measures or transactions; as, a mental *process,* a chemical *process,* the correct *procedure,* legal *procedure;* a harsh *proceeding.* See ADVANCE, PROGRESS.
in process, in the condition of advance, accomplishment, transaction, or the like; begun, and not completed. — **processes of In-gras'sias** (ēn-grăs'syăs; In-grăs'ĭ-ăs) [after G. F. *Ingrassias* (1510-80), Sicilian anatomist], *Anat.,* the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone. — **process in aid,** *Law,* process issuing out of a superior tribunal to supplement the jurisdiction of an inferior or local tribunal.

proc'ess, *v. t.;* -ESSED (-ĕst); -ESS-ING. **1.** *Law.* To issue or take out process against, or to serve process upon. **2.** To subject to some special process. Specif.: **a** To heat, as fruit, with steam under pressure, so as to cook or sterilize. **b** To produce or copy by photomechanical methods.

process butter. Inferior butter which has been melted and reworked, usually with the addition of milk or cream; — called also *renovated butter.*

proc'ess-ing, *n.* Arrangement, performance, or utilization of a process or processes, as in a factory; the actual work or operations involved therein.

pro-ces'sion (prō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *processio.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding or moving on; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress: continuous course.
That the *procession* of their life might be
More equable, majestic, pure, and free. *Trench.*
2. Act or condition of proceeding, or issuing forth or arising, from anything.
He not only originates a third perfect Being, but makes at the same time a *Procession* out of imperfection, a really existent *Procession* which is always going on in all its stages. *W. T. Harris.*
3. That which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner; esp., a train of persons advancing in order; as, a *procession* of mourners.
Here comes the townsmen on *procession.* *Shak.*
4. *pl. Eccl.* Litanies said in procession. *Archaic.*
procession of the Holy Ghost, a theological term applied to the relation of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son, the Eastern Church affirming that the Spirit proceeds from the Father only, and the Western Church that the Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son.

pro-ces'sion, *v. t.* **1.** To honor with, or to escort or carry in, a procession. **2.** *Law.* To beat the bounds of (a parish, lands, etc.). *Local, U. S., or Dial. Eng.*

pro-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *processionnel.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, a procession; consisting in a procession.
processional moth, a processionary moth.

pro-ces'sion-al, *n.* [LL. *processionale:* cf. F. *processional.*] *Eccl.* a *R. C. Ch.* A service book containing offices for ecclesiastical processions. **b** A hymn sung during a church procession, as of the choir and clergy into the church at the beginning of a service.

pro-ces'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *processionarius,* F. *processionnaire.*] Pertaining to a procession; consisting in processions; as, *processionary* service.
processionary moth, any moth of the genus *Cnethocampa,*

‖ **pro-ba'tum est.** [L.] It has been proved or tried.

pro'bea'gle (prō'bē'g'l). Var of POBEBAGLE.

Pro'be-bi'bel (prō'bē-bē'bĕl). [G.] See BIBLE, 2.

‖ **pro'bi-tas lau-da'tur et al'get** (prōb'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Honesty is praised, and freezes, i. e., is neglected. *Juvenal* (I. 74).

‖ **Pro'bi Vi'ri.** [L., honorable men.] See CONSEIL DES PRUD'HOMMES.

prob'lem-a-tist (prŏb'lĕ-m-ȧ-tĭst), *n.* A proposer of problems. *Rare.*

prob'lem-a-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To propose problems. *Rare.*

‖ **pro bo'no pu'bli-co** (pōb'lĭ-kō). [L.] For the public good, or weal.

pro-bos'ci-dal (prō-bŏs'ĭ-dăl), *a. Zoöl.* Proboscidiform.

pro-bos'ci-date (-dāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a proboscis; proboscidial. [*Obs.*]

pro-bos'cide, *n.* [F.] Proboscis.

pro'bos-cid'e-an (prō'bŏ-sĭd'ē-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Proboscidian.

pro'bos-cid'i-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Proboscidate.

pro'bos-cid'i-an (-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Proboscidea. — *n.* One of the Proboscidea.

Pro-bos'ci-dif'er-a (prō-bŏs'ĭ-dĭf'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROBOSCIS; -FEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of gastropods having a long, retractile proboscis, as the cones, whelks, and cowries. *Obs.*

pro-bos'ci-dif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **a** Having a proboscis. **b** Pertaining to the Proboscidifera.

pro-bos'ci-form (prō-bŏ'sĭ-fôrm), **pro-bos'ci-formed** (-fôrmd), *a.* Proboscidiform.

proboscis flower. = UNICORN PLANT.

pro-car'pi-um (prō-kär'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A procarp.

pro'ca-tarc'ti-cal, *a.* Procatarctic. *R.*

procatour, *n.* [See PROCTOR.] [Procurator. *Obs.*]

procede. † PROCEED.

pro-ceed'er, *n.* One who proceeds.

pro'ceeds, *n., pl.* of PROCEED

proceir. † PROCERE.

Proc'el-la-ri'i-dæ (prŏs'ĕ-lȧ-rĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *procella* storm.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the petrels, fulmars, and shearwaters, or, with some, of all the Procellariiformes

Proc'el-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), containing the true stormy petrel, is the type genus. — **proc'el-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

pro-celle', **pro-cel'la,** *n.* [F. *procelle,* L. *procella.*] Storm. *Obs.*

pro-cel'lous (prō-sĕl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *procellosus.*] Stormy. *Obs.*

pro-cep'tion (prō-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [*pro-* + L. *capere* to take.] A prior seizing; preoccupation. *Obs.*

pro-cere', *a.* [L. *procerus* tall.] Of high stature; tall. *Obs.*

pro-cere', *adv.* At length; completely. *Obs. Scot.*

pro-cer'e-brum, *n.* The prosencephalon. — **pro-cer'e-bral,** *a.*

proc'er-es (prŏs'ĕr-ē-z), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *procer* a chief.] Nobles. *Obs. or Hist.*

proc'er-ite (-ĕr-ĭt), *n.* [*pro-* + Gr. *κέρας* horn.] *Zoöl.* The flagellum of the antenna of a crustacean. — **proc'er-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pro-cer'i-ty (prō-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *proceritas.*] Tallness. *Rare.*

pro-ce'rous (prō-sē'rŭs), *a.* [L. *procerus.*] Tall. *Now Rare.*

pro-ces'sal (prō-sĕs'ăl; prŏs'ĕs-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to (legal) process. [cession.]

pro-ces'sion, *v. i.* To go in pro-

pro-ces'sion-al-ist, pro-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who takes part in a procession. *Rare.*

pro-ces'sion-al-ly, *adv.* of PROCESSIONAL.

pro-ces'sion-a-ry, *n.* **1.** A procession. *Obs.* **2.** = PROCESSIONER, 3.

pro-ces'sion-er, *n.* **1.** One who goes in a procession.

esp. *C. processionea* of Europe, whose larvæ make large webs on oak trees, and go out to feed in regular order. They are covered with stinging hairs.

process plate. **a** A plate prepared by a mechanical process, esp. a photomechanical process. **b** A very slow photographic plate, giving good contrasts between high lights and shadows, used esp. for making lantern slides.

‖ **pro'cès'-ver'bal'** (prŏ'sĕ'vĕr'bäl'), *n.; pl.* PROCÈS-VERBAUX (-bō'). [F.] *French Law.* An authenticated minute or statement of an official act, or of facts or transactions that have taken place within the cognizance of an official, for use as a basis of further action or for the acceptance of a superior; as: **a** A statement of facts observed or made known by inquisition with reference to a criminal charge. **b** The minutes of the transactions of an assembly, public or private. **c** Specif.: *French Canadian Law.* An act of apportionment of the expense and labor involved in the making and upkeep of municipal roads, bridges, and watercourses, drawn up by a special superintendent and to be homologated by the proper board of delegates or county council.

pro'chein (prō'shēn), *a.* [F. *prochain*, OF. *prochien*, fr. LL. (assumed) *propianus*, fr. L. *prope* near.] *Law.* Next; nearest. — **prochein ami** *or* **amy** (ăm'ĭ; ā'mē'). = NEXT FRIEND.

pro-chlo'rite (prō-klō'rīt; 201), *n.* [*pro-* + *chlorite.*] *Min.* A dark green mineral of the chlorite group, in foliated masses with flexible laminæ. H., 1-2. Sp. gr., 2.78-2.96.

pro'cho-ös (prō'kō-ōs; prŏk'ō-), *n.; pl.* PROCHOËI (-oi). [Gr. πρόχοος, πρόχους, fr. προχεῖν to pour forth.] *Gr. Antiq.* A small vase used esp. for pouring water on the hands before a meal, typically a slender form of œnochoë.

pro-cho'ri-on (prō-kō'rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.* [*pro-* + *chorion.*] *Embryol.* Any of several structures surrounding the blastodermic vesicle in certain animals, esp. a gelatinous coat (conspicuously thick in rodents) considered a secretion of the uterine glands. Also, the subzonal layer of cells of the blastodermic vesicle. — **pro-cho'ri-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pro'chro-nism (prō'krō-nĭz'ĭm), *n.* [Gr. πρόχρονος preceding in time; πρό before + χρόνος time.] The antedating of an event; — opposed to *metachronism.*

pro-cid'u-ous (prō-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *prociduus.*] Falling from its proper place.

pro-claim' (-klām'), *v. t.;* PRO-CLAIMED' (-klāmd'); PRO-CLAIM'ING. [ME. *proclamen*, F. *proclamer*, L. *proclamare; pro* before, forward + *clamare* to call or cry out. See CLAIM.] **1.** To make known by public announcement; to give wide publicity to; to publish abroad; to promulgate; declare; as, to *proclaim* war or peace.

To *proclaim* liberty to the captives. *Is.* lxi. 1.
For the apparel oft *proclaims* the man. *Shak.*

2. To outlaw by public proclamation; hence, to forbid by, or subject to terms of, a prohibitory or regulative statute or order. "I heard myself *proclaimed.*" *Shak.*

[The meeting] was not *proclaimed*, and therefore was not illegal. *London Spectator.*

Syn. — Publish, promulgate, announce. See DECLARE.

pro-claim', *n.* A calling out; proclamation. *Rare. Keats.*

proc'la-ma'tion (prŏk'lä-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *proclamation*, L. *proclamatio.* See PROCLAIM.] **1.** Act of proclaiming; official or general notice; publication.

King Asa made a *proclamation.* 1 *Kings* xv. 22.

2. That which is proclaimed, publicly announced, or officially declared; specif., *Law*, a public notice by an official of some order, an intended action, or some state of facts. In British and American law the term is used only of such notices by an administrative or executive officer, as the king of Great Britain, the president of the United States, a governor, mayor, etc., esp. with reference to some matter of public policy or the exercise of some administrative or executive power affecting the public at large; as, a *proclamation* of martial law; a Thanksgiving *proclamation.*

3. Hence, any open or definite declaration or manifestation. "The *proclamation* of thy passion." *Shak.*

pro'cli-sis (prō'klĭ-sĭs; prŏk'lĭ-), *n.* [NL. See PROCLITIC.] *Gram.* Pronunciation as a proclitic; combination in pronunciation of an unaccented word with a following accented word.

pro-clit'ic (prō-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. προκλίνειν to lean forward; πρό forward + κλίνειν to lean or incline. Cf. ENCLITIC.] *Gram.* Leaning forward (with reference to accent); — said of words which, having no accent of their own, are, in pronunciation, dependent on, and closely attached to, the following word. — *n.* A proclitic word.

pro-clive' (-klīv'), *a.* [L. *proclivis* sloping, inclined; *pro* forward + *clivus* hill: cf. OF. *proclif.* See DECLIVITY; cf. PROCLIVOUS.] Having a tendency by nature; prone; disposed. *Now Rare.* *Mrs. Browning.*

pro-cliv'i-ty (-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *proclivitas:* cf. F. *proclivité.*] **1.** Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency. "A *proclivity* to steal." *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. Readiness; facility; aptitude. *Now Rare.*

He had such a dexterous *proclivity* as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness *Sir H. Wotton.*

Syn. — See BENT.

pro-cli'vous (-klī'vŭs), *a.* [L. *proclivus.* See PROCLIVE.] **1.** Inclined; tending by nature. *Rare.*

2. Inclined obliquely forward; — said esp. of teeth.

pro-coe'li-an (prō-sē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Procœlous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Procœlia. — *n.* One of the Procœlia.

pro-coe'lous (-lŭs), *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, vertebræ with the anterior end of the centrum concave (and the posterior usually convex).

Proc'on-ne'sian (prŏk'ŏ-nē'shăn), *a.* [L. *Proconnesius.*] Of or pertaining to Proconnesus, an island in Propontis, now called Marmora from its black-streaked marble.

pro-con'sul (prō-kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L.; *pro* for + *consul* consul.] *Rom. Antiq.* An officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province. He was usually one who had previously been consul.

pro-con'su-lar (-sū-lăr) } *a.* [L. *proconsularis:* cf. F.
pro-con'su-la-ry (-lā-rĭ) } *proconsulaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a proconsul; as, *proconsular* powers.

2. Under the government of a proconsul, as a province.

pro-con'su-late (-lăt), *n.* [L. *proconsulatus.*] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

pro-cras'ti-nate (prō-krăs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.;* PRO-CRAS'TI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); PRO-CRAS'TI-NAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *procrastinatus*, p. p. of *procrastinare* to procrastinate; *pro* forward + *crastinus* of to-morrow, fr. *cras* to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer; postpone; delay; as, to *procrastinate* repentance. *Dr. H. More.*

"I will not *procrastinate* my doom. *Linton.*

Syn. — Adjourn, retard, protract, prolong. See DEFER.

pro-cras'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *procrastinatio:* cf. F. *procrastination.*] Act or habit of procrastinating; delay; dilatoriness. "*Procrastination* is the thief of time." *Young.*

pro-cras'ti-na'tor (-krăs'tĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who procrastinates.

pro-cras'ti-na-to-ry (-nä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to procrastination; dilatory.

pro'cre-ant (prō'krē-ănt), *a.* [L. *procreans*, p. pr. of *procreare.* See PROCREATE.] Procreating; generating; producing; fruitful; assisting in, or pertaining to, procreation. "His pendent bed and *procreant* cradle." *Shak.*

pro'cre-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* PRO'CRE-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); PRO'CRE-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *procreatus*, p. p. of *procreare; pro* forward, forth + *creare* to create.] To generate and produce; to beget; engender; as, to *procreate* an heir.

pro'cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *procreatio:* cf. F. *procréation.*] Act of procreating; a begetting.

pro'cre-a'tive (prō'krē-ā'tĭv), *a.* Having power to beget; generative; pert. to procreation. — **pro'cre-a'tive-ness,** *n.*

pro'cre-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One that procreates, or begets; a father or sire; a generator.

Pro-crus'te-an (prō-krŭs'tē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Procrustes or his mode of torture; producing conformity by arbitrary, violent, or injurious methods; as, the *Procrustean* treatment; a *Procrustean* rule. See PROCRUSTES.

The enforced *Procrustean* limit of sixty minutes to a lecture. *W. D. Whitney.*

Pro-crus'te-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To stretch or contract by violent or unnatural methods according to some arbitrary rule or standard.

Pro-crus'tes (prō-krŭs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προκρούστης, fr. προκρούειν to beat out, to stretch; πρό forward + κρούειν to strike.] *Gr. Antiq.* A celebrated legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims upon an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; — whence the metaphorical phrase *the bed of Procrustes.*

proc-tal'gi-a (prŏk-tăl'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the anus or rectum.

proc'ta-tre'si-a (prŏk'tä-trē'sĭ-ä; -shĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *atresia.*] *Med.* Imperforate condition of the anus.

proc-tec'to-my (prŏk-tĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the anus or rectum.

proc-ti'tis (prŏk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the anus or rectum.

proc'to- (prŏk'tō-), **proct-.** Combining form from Greek πρωκτός, *anus.*

proc'to-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*procto-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the anus or rectum.

proc'to-dæ'um (-dē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + Gr. ὁδαῖος on the way, fr. ὁδός way.] *Zoöl.* The posterior part of the alimentary canal, including all formed in the embryo by invagination of the outer body wall, and hence lined with ectoderm. — **proc'to-dæ'al** (-äl), *a.*

proc'to-plas'ty (prŏk'tō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the anus. — **proc'to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

proc'to-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the sphincters of the anus.

proc'tor (prŏk'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *proketour, procutour*, contr. fr. *procuratour.* See PROCURATOR.] One employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator. Specif.: **a** A person appointed to collect alms for those who could not beg for themselves, as lepers; hence, a beggar; also, a liar. *Obs. Cant.* **b** The keeper of a hospital. *Obs.* **c** *Law.* A procurator in the civil and canon law; in English law, one of the body of men who formerly had the exclusive privilege of appearing in the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts. The Judicature Acts 33 & 34 Vict. c. 28 and 40 & 41 Vict. c. 25 empowered proctors and solicitors to practice in all courts alike, so that there is now no distinction between them; but the term is used, both in England and the United States, to denote any practitioner in probate or admiralty courts. **d** *Ch. of Eng.* A representative of the clergy in a convocation. **e** An officer in a university or college who enforces order and obedience to the laws of the institution.

proc'tor-age (prŏk'tĕr-ăj), *n.* Management by or as by a proctor; hence, control; superintendence; — in contempt.

proc-to'ri-al (prŏk-tō'rĭ-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a proctor, esp. an academic proctor; magisterial.

proc'tor-ize (prŏk'tĕr-īz), *v. i.* To summon before an academic proctor, as for discipline. *Univ. Slang, Eng.*

proc'to-scope (-tō-skōp), *n.* [*procto-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A form of speculum used for the inspection of the rectum.

proc-tot'o-my (prŏk-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* An incision into the rectum.

Pro-cu'li-an (prō-kū'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sempronius Proculus, a Roman jurist of the 1st century A. D.; — used to designate a school or sect of Roman jurists (called also the **Pegasian school** after another disciple) founded by M. Antistius Labeo (d. A. D. 17), which was opposed to the **Sabinian,** or **Cassian, school,** founded by C. Ateius Capito (d. c. A. D. 22), and named after two followers (respectively Massurius Sabinus and G. Cassius Longinus, both of the 1st century A. D.). The Proculians are said in general to have represented liberal views opposed by Augustus, and Sabinus conservative aristocratic views The two sects disappeared about the time of Papinian.

Pro-cu'li-an, *n.* [L. *Proculiani* the disciples of Proculus.] A member of the Proculian school of Roman jurists; — called also *Pegasian.*

pro-cum'bent (prō-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *procumbens, -entis,* p. pr. of *procumbere* to fall, bend, or lean forward; *pro* forward + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down. Cf. INCUMBENT.] **1.** Lying down, or on the face; prone. "*Procumbent* each obeyed." *Cowper.*

2. *Bot.* Trailing; prostrate; — said of stems.

pro-cur'a-ble (-kūr'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being procured.

proc'u-ra-cy (prŏk'ū-rä-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *procuracie*, fr. LL. *procuratia, -cia:* cf. F. *procuratie.* See PROCURATION; cf. PROXY.] **1.** The office or act of a proctor or procurator; management for another.

2. Authority to act for another; a proxy. *Obs.*

3. = PROCURATION, 4. *Obs.*

proc'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *procuratio* a taking care, management: cf. F. *procuration.* See PROCURE.] **1.** Care; management. *Obs.*, exc.: The management of another's affairs; specif., *Civil Law*, the agency of mandate; mandate; in a broader sense, agency.

2. A power of attorney; a proxy.

3. *Ch. of Eng.* Orig., a payment or render of provisions due from a parochial church to a visiting bishop or archdeacon, or to a bishop consecrating a church; now, a customary sum so paid by way of commutation, sometimes without actual visitation; — called also *proxy.*

4. Act of procuring; procurement.

procuration fee *or* **money,** *Law*, a fee or money paid, as to a broker or scrivener, for procuring a loan. *Rare.*

proc'u-ra'tor (prŏk'ū-rā'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *procuratour,* L. *procurator:* cf. F. *procurateur.* See PROCURE; cf. PROCTOR, PROCURER.] **1.** *Law.* One who manages another's affairs; one having a power of procuration; an agent proctor; specif., one authorized to conduct proceedings for another in court; hence, *Civil & Canon Law*, one of the body vested with the privilege of practicing in the courts.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* Under the Empire, any of various imperial fiscal agents or administrators; specif., a governor of a territory before it was administered as an actual province; as, the *procurator* of Judea.

3. *R. C. Ch.* The person having charge of the treasury of a monastery, or the like.

procurator fiscal, *Scots Law*, a public prosecutor, or district attorney. — **P. of the Holy Synod.** See HOLY SYNOD b.

proc'u-ra-to'ri-al (-rä-tō'rĭ-äl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a procurator, or proctor; made or done by a proctor.

proc'u-ra-to-ry (prŏk'ū-rä-tō-rĭ; prō-kū'rä-), *a.* [L. *procuratorius.*] Pert. or tending to, or authorizing, procuration.

proc'u-ra-to-ry, *n. pl.;* -RIES (-rĭz). *Civil Law.* A mandate of procuration.

pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.;* PRO-CURED' (-kūrd'); PRO-CUR'ING (-kūr'ĭng). [F. *procurer*, L. *procurare, procuratum,* to take care of; *pro* for + *curare* to take care, fr. *cura* care. See CURE; cf. PROCTOR, PROXY.] **1.** To bring into possession; to acquire; gain; get; to obtain by any means, as by purchase or loan; — often with indirect object.

If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

2. To contrive; to bring about; to effect; cause; as, to *procure* a favor to be granted.

Proceed, Solinus, to *procure* my fall. *Shak.*

3. To solicit; entreat. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. To cause to come; to bring; attract. *Obs.*

What unaccustomed cause *procures* her hither? *Shak.*

2. [OF. *processionnier*, LL. *processionarium.*] = PROCESSIONALA. *Obs.*

3. An officer appointed to procession lands. *Local, U. S.,* & *Dial. Eng.*

pro-ces'sion-ize, *v. t. & i.* To procession. *Rare.*

procession moth. A procession-moth.

Procession week. Rogation week; — from the parish perambulation. *Dial. Eng.*

pro-ces'sive (prō-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Proceeding; advancing. *Rare.*

process milling. The process of high milling for grinding flour. See HIGH MILLING.

pro-ces'su-al (prō-sĕsh'ū-äl), *a.* [From L. *processus* progress, process.] Of or pert. to, or of the character of, (legal) process. *Rare.*

‖ **pro-ces'sus,** *n.; pl.* -CESSUS. [LL., in L., a progression, progress.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a religious dramatic exhibition; — from association with the procession at Corpus Christi.

2. *Anat.* A process.

pro-chane', *a.* [See PROCHEIN.] Neighboring. *Obs. Scot.*

proche. + PROACH, PROKKE.

Pro-chi'ron (prō-kĭ'rŏn), *n.* L. Gr. πρόχειρον, prop. neut. of Gr. πρόχειρος at hand, ready; πρό before + χείρ hand.] A manual of the Byzantine law issued (about A. D. 878) under authority of Basil and his sons Constantine and Leo, and called also the **Constitution of Basil** or **Constitution of the three emperors.** During the years 884-6 a revision called the **Epanagoge** was published under Basil and his sons Leo and Alexander.

pro-chon'dral (-kŏn'drăl), *a.* Prior to formation of cartilage.

Proch'o-rus (prŏk'ō-rŭs). *Bib.*

pro'chro-nize (prō'krō-nīz), *v. t.* To antedate. *Rare.*

proc'i-dence (prŏs'ĭ-dĕns; prō'sĭ-), **proc'i-den'ti-a** (-dĕn'shĭ-ä), *n.* [L. *procidentia*, fr. *procidens*, p. pr. of *procidere* to fall down forward.] *Med.* A falling down; a prolapsus.

proc'i-dent (prŏs'ĭ-dĕnt; prō'sĭ-), *a.* [See PROCIDENCE.] *Med.* Prolapsed. [*Obs.*]

pro-cid'i-ous, *a.* Procidious.

pro'cinct, *n.* [LL. *procinctus* or *procincta:* cf. OF. *procincte, pourceinte.*] Neighborhood; precinct. *Obs.*

pro-cinct', *n.* [L. *procinctus*, fr. *procingere, procinctum,* to gird up.] Readiness for action; in phrase *in procinct. Obs.*

prockesy. + PROXY. [*Rare.*]

pro-claim'ant, *n.* A proclaimer.

pro-claim'er, *n.* One who proclaims.

proc'la-ma'tor (prŏk'lä-mā'tĕr), *n.* [L., a crier.] *Eng. Law.* A certain officer of the (former) Court of Common Pleas.

proclamen, proclimacion. + PROCLAIM, PROCLAMATION

pro-cline' (prō-klīn'), *v. i.* [L. *proclinare.*] To incline, or lean, forward. *Rare.*

pro-clive' (-klīv'), *v. t. & i.* [From PROCLIVE, *a.*] To incline; to make or be prone. *Obs. or R.*

pro-cli'vous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Proc'ne (prŏk'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρόκνη.] See PHILOMELA.

Pro-coe'li-a (prō-sē'lĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Crocodilia, including the recent crocodiles and alligators, and some late fossil forms with dorsal vertebræ mostly concave in front.

‖ **pro con-fes'so.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., [taken] as confessed; — used with reference to facts or statements taken as true by reason of their not being properly denied

pro-con'su-la-ry (prō-kŏn'sŭ-lĕ-rĭ), *a.* Proconsular.

pro-con'sul-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-cor'a-coid, *a.* [*pro-* + *coracoid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** = PRECORACOID a. **b** Designating the hypocoracoid in fishes. — **pro-cor'a-coid,** *n.*

pro-cras'ti-na-tive (prō-krăs'tĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Given to procrastination. *Rare*

pro-cras'tine, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *procrastiner.*] To procrastinate. *Obs.*

pro'cre-ant, *n.* A procreator.

procreate. *a.* [L. *procreatus,* p. p.] Begotten. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

pro'cre-a'tiv. Procreative. *Ref.*

pro'cre-a'trix (prō'krē-ā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female who procreates; a mother. *Rare.*

Proc'ris (prŏk'rĭs; prō'krĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρόκρις.] See CEPHALUS.

Pro'crus-te'sl-an (prō'krŭs-tē'zhĭ-ăn), *a.* Procrustean *Rare.*

pro'cry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *procurium,* or OF *procure.*] Procuracy. *Obs.*

pro-cryp'tic (prō-krĭp'tĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having or designating imitative colors adapted for concealment. — **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

proct-. See PROCTO-.

proc-tag'ra (prŏk-tăg'rä; prŏk-tăg'grä), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Proctalgia.

proc'tal (prŏk'tăl), *a* [Gr. πρωκτός anus.] *Zoöl.* Immediately in front of the vent, as the pelvic fins of many fishes

proc'to-cys-tot'o-my, *n.* *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the bladder through the rectum.

proc'to-de'um, *n.,* **proc'to-de'al,** *a.* Vars. of PROCTODÆUM, etc.

proc'to-dyn'i-a, *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Proctalgia.

proc'to-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PROCTOPLEGIA

proc'top-to'sis (prŏk'tŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the rectum.

proc'tor, *v. t.* To act as a proctor for, in, or toward.

proc-tor'i-cal (prŏk-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Proctorial. *Rare.*

proc'tor-rha'gi-a (prŏk'tō-rā'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Anal hemorrhage.

proc-tor'rha-phy (prŏk-tŏr'ä-fĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suturing of the rectum.

proctor's dog. = BULLDOG, 3 b.

proc'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

proc'to-ry (prŏk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *procuratorium* procuracy.] Surveillance. *Obs.*

Proc'to-trup'i-dæ (-trŭp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PROCTOTRYPIDÆ. — **proc'to-tru'pid** (-trōō'pĭd), *a. & n.*

Proc'to-tryp'i-dæ (-trĭp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *procto-* + Gr. τρυπᾶν to bore + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A very large and widely distributed family of minute hymenopterous insects having a tubular retractile ovipositor The group is sometimes considered a superfamily and called **Proc'to-tryp'i-oi'de-a** (-oi'dē-ä). In the larval stages they live in the eggs or bodies of other insects or spiders. The type genus is **Proc'to-try'pes** (-trĭ'pēz). — **proc'to-try'pid** (-pĭd), *a. & n.*

Proc-tu'cha (prŏk-tū'kä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *procto-* + Gr. ἔχειν to have.] The Nemertinea. *R.*

pro'cul-ca'tion, *n.* [L. *proculcatio.*] A trampling upon. *Obs.*

‖ **pro'cul, O pro'cul es'te, profa'ni!** [L.] Aloof, O aloof, ye profane! *Vergil* (Æ., VI. 258).

pro-cur'a-bl. Procurable. *R. Sp.*

proc'u-ra'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

5. To obtain for illicit intercourse or prostitution.
6. To care for or look after. *Obs.*
Syn. — See OBTAIN.

pro-oure' (prō-kūr'), *v. i.* **1.** To pimp. *Shak.*
2. To manage affairs or causes as a procurator or proctor. *Obs., exc. Civil or Canon Law.*

pro-cure'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment; attainment.
2. Efficient contrivance; management; agency; as, it was brought about by his *procurement.*

pro-cur'er (-kūr'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *procurour* an agent, OF. *procureor*, F. *procureur*, L. *procurator.* See PROCURATOR.] One who procures; as: **a** One who obtains; one that brings on, or causes to be done. **b** A pimp; a pander. **c** A procurator.

pro-cur'ess (-ĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *procureresse* a woman who is agent for another. See PROCURER.] A woman who provides or mediates. *Obs.*, exc., specif., a woman pander.

pro-cur'sive (prō-kûr'sĭv), *a.* [*pro-* + *cursive.*] Running forward. — **procursive epilepsy,** *Med.*, epilepsy in which the fit begins with a sudden running forward.

Pro'cy-on (prō'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., a constellation which rises before the Dog Star, Gr. Προκύων; πρό before + κύων dog.] **1.** *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in Canis Minor, or the Lesser Dog. Its spectrum is intermediate in type between that of Sirius and that of the sun. See STAR.
2. *Zoöl.* The genus of mammals consisting of the raccoons.

Pro'cy-on'i-dæ (prō'sĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROCYON, 2.] *Zoöl.* A family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals consisting of the raccoons, coatis, bassarisks, kinkajou, and sometimes the panda. It is coextensive with a section of the Arctoidea, called **Pro'cy-on'i-for'mi-a** (-fôr'mĭ-ȧ). The typical subfamily, **Pro'cy-o-ni'næ** (-ō-nī'nē), includes only the raccoons. — **pro'cy-on'i-form** (-ŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **pro'cy-o-nine** (prō'sĭ-ō-nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.*

prod (prŏd), *n.* [Cf. BROD, *n.*, BRAD, *n.*] **1.** A pointed thing for pricking or puncturing, as a goad, awl, or skewer.
2. A prick, punch, or poke with a pointed, now often with any, instrument; hence, a sharp reminder or incitement, as to action or diligence; as, to give one's memory a *prod.*
3. A light kind of crossbow; — often spelt *prodd.*
4. *Founding.* A dabber or pricker. See PRICKER, **1 d** (2).

prod, *v. t.;* PROD'DED; PROD'DING. **1.** To thrust a pointed instrument into; to prick with something sharp or, now often, blunted; hence, to goad or incite, as to activity; as, to *prod* a lazy student; to *prod* one's conscience.
2. To poke about or stir, as with a prod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pro-da'ta-ry (prō-dā'tȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL. *prodatarius.* See PRO-; DATARY.] *R. C. Ch.* The datary, or head of the Roman dataria; — formerly so called when a cardinal.

prod'der (prŏd'ĕr), *n.* One that prods; specif., a blunt iron instrument for prying off a clincher tire.

prod'i-gal (prŏd'ĭ-gȧl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *prodigal.* See PRODIGALITY.] **1.** Given to extravagant expenditure; expending money or other things without necessity; recklessly profuse; also, characterized by profuse or wasteful expenditure; lavish; wasteful; as, the *prodigal* son; *prodigal* giving; *prodigal* expenses; loosely, profusely liberal; as, *prodigal* hospitality; *prodigal* maternal affection.
In fighting fields [patriots] were *prodigal* of blood. *Dryden.*
2. Conceited; proud. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Extravagant, squandering, wasteful. See PROFUSE.

prod'i-gal, *n.* One who spends prodigally; one profuse or lavish in expenditure of anything; a waster; spendthrift. "Noble *prodigals* of life." *Trench.*

prod'i-gal'i-ty (-gȧl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *prodegalite, prodigalité*, F. *prodigalité*, or L. *prodigalitas*, fr. L. *prodigus* prodigal, fr. *prodigere* to squander, to drive forth; *pro-* (*prod-* only in comp.) forth + *agere* to drive. See AGENT.] Extravagance, or an extravagant act, in expenditure, esp. of money; excessive liberality or profusion; waste; loosely, profuse liberality; as, the *prodigality* of nature.
The *prodigality* of his wit. *Dryden.*

prod'i-gal-ize (prŏd'ĭ-gȧl-ĭz), *v. i.* To spend as a prodigal.

prod'i-gal-ly, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; with profusion of expense; extravagantly; wastefully; profusely; lavishly; as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated.

pro-di'gious (prō-dĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *prodigiosus*, fr. *prodigium* a prodigy: cf. F. *prodigieux.* See PRODIGY.] **1.** Of the nature of a prodigy; marvelous; portentous. *Obs. or R.*
2. Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; vast; huge; immense; as, a *prodigious* mountain, creature, blunder. "*Prodigious* might." *Milton.*
Syn. — Huge, enormous, portentous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, extraordinary. See MONSTROUS.

pro-di'gious-ly, *adv.* **1.** Portentously; ominously. *Obs.*
2. Enormously; astonishingly; as, *prodigiously* great.

prod'i-gy (prŏd'ĭ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *prodigium; pro* before + (perh.) a word appearing in *adagium* adage: cf. F. *prodige.* Cf. ADAGE.] **1.** Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent; as, eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies.*
2. Anything so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; a marvel; as, a *prodigy* of learning.
3. A production out of the ordinary course of nature; an abnormal development; a monster. *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — Wonder, miracle, portent, marvel, monster.

pro-dis'so-conch (prō-dĭs'ō-kŏŋk), *n.* [Gr. πρό before + δισσός double + κόγχη conch.] *Zoöl.* The rudimentary or embryonic shell of a bivalve mollusk.

pro-di'tion (prō-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *proditio*, fr. *prodere*, lit., to give forth: cf. OF. *proditión.*] Betrayal; treason. *Obs.*

prod'i-to'ri-ous (prŏd'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [Cf. OF. *proditoire.*] Treacherous; traitorous; also, apt to make unexpected revelations. — **prod'i-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv. Both R.*

prod'ro-mal (prŏd'rō-mȧl), *a.* Precursory; *Med.*, of or pert. to prodromes; as, the *prodromal* stage of a disease.

pro'drome (prō'drōm), *n.* [Gr. πρόδρομος running before; πρό + δρόμος a running.] **1.** Forerunner; precursor. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* A premonitory symptom of a disease.
3. = PRODROMUS, 2.

prod'ro-mus (prŏd'rō-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A precursor. *R.*
2. A preliminary course or publication; — used esp. formerly in the titles of elementary works.

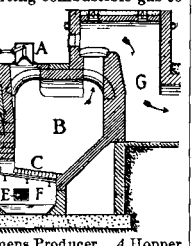
pro-duce' (prō-dūs'), *v. t.;* -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *producere, productum*, to bring forward, beget, produce; *pro* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.] **1.** To bring forward; to lead forth; to offer to view or notice; to exhibit; show; as, to *produce* a witness in court.
Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world. *Swift.*
2. To bring forth, as young, or as a natural product or growth; to give birth to; to bear; generate; yield; furnish; as, the earth *produces* grass; trees *produce* fruit.
The greatest jurist his country had *produced.* *Macaulay.*
3. *Econ.* To make economically valuable; to make, or to create so as to be, available for satisfaction of human wants.
4. To cause to be or to happen; to originate, as an effect or result; to bring about; as, vice *produces* misery.
5. To give being or form to; to manufacture; make; as, he *produces* excellent pottery.
6. To yield or furnish; to cause to accrue; as, money at interest *produces* an income; capital *produces* profit.
7. To draw out; to extend; lengthen; prolong; as, to *produce* a man's life to threescore. *Now Rare. Sir T. Browne.*
8. *Geom.* To extend; prolong; — applied to a line, surface, or solid; as, to *produce* a side of a triangle.

pro-duce', *v. i.* To yield or furnish appropriate offspring, crops, effects, consequences, or results.

prod'uce (prŏd'ūs; *formerly* prō-dūs'), *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product; yield; specif., agricultural product or products.
Syn. — See PRODUCT.

pro-duced' (prō-dūst'), *p. a.* Extended, esp. in one direction; prolonged; elongated; as, a *produced* leaf.

pro-duc'er (prō-dūs'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who produces, brings forth, or generates.
2. One who grows agricultural products, or manufactures crude materials into articles of use.
3. A furnace or apparatus for producing combustible gas to be used for fuel, for driving gas engines, for making illuminating gas, etc. (cf. WATER GAS). In a common variety air and steam are forced through a layer of incandescent fuel, as coke, the resulting gas consisting chiefly of carbon monoxide and nitrogen.



Siemens Producer. *A* Hopper for introducing fuel to Chamber *B*; *C* Grate; *D* Nozzle for jet of air and steam; *E* One of two Openings by which air and steam are admitted to Ashpit *F*; *G* Flue for carrying off producer gas.

pro-duc'ers' goods (prō-dūs'ĕrz). *Econ.* Goods that satisfy wants only indirectly as factors in the production of other goods, such as tools and raw material; — called also *instrumental goods, auxiliary goods, intermediate goods,* or *goods of the second and higher orders,* and disting. from *consumers' goods.*

producer's surplus. *Econ.* Any profit above the normal rate of interest and wages accruing to a producer on account of some monopoly (temporary or permanent) of the means or materials of production; — called also **producer's rent.**

pro-duc'i-ble (prō-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced, brought forward, brought forth, generated, made, or extended. — **pro-duc'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

prod'uct (prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* [L. *productus*, p. p. of *producere.* See PRODUCE.] **1.** Anything produced, as by generation, growth, labor, or thought, or by the operation of involuntary causes; as, the *products* of the season, or of the farm; the *products* of manufactures; the *products* of the brain.
These institutions are the *products* of enthusiasm. *Burke.*
2. *Math.* The number or magnitude resulting from the multiplication together of two or more numbers or magnitudes; as, the *product* of 7 and 5 is 35. In general, the result of any kind of multiplication, as an assemblage formed by associating each element of one assemblage (the multiplier) with each element of another (the multiplicand). See MULTIPLICATION, 2.
3. *Chem.* See EDUCT, 2.
Syn. — PRODUCT, PRODUCTION, PRODUCE. PRODUCT is the general word for that which is produced in any fashion; PRODUCTION may denote the act or process of producing; when used concretely, it commonly applies to the products of intellectual or artistic labor; PRODUCE (ordinarily collective) denotes esp. agricultural products; as, the *products* of manufacture, a notable *product* of industry and skill; "Were it but the pitifulest infinitesimal fraction of a *product*, produce it, in God's name!" (*Carlyle*); "a tranquillity that seemed no *product* of inertia" (*De Quincey*); one of the loftiest *productions* of genius; the immaturity of one's early *productions;* "the meager *produce* of the land" (*Cowper*); the *Produce* Exchange.

pro-duct' (prō-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To produce. *Obs.*

pro-duc'tile (prō-dŭk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *productilis*, fr. *producere* to stretch out.] Extensible; ductile.

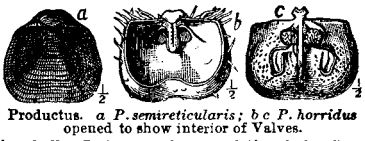
pro-duc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *productio* a lengthening, prolonging: cf. F. *production.* See PRODUCE.] **1.** Act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view; as, the *production* of commodities, of a witness.
2. That which is produced; as, the *productions* of the earth, of handicraft, of intellect.
3. A lengthening out or prolonging, or the state of being produced, or elongated.
4. *Econ.* The creation of economic value; the making of wealth available for human wants.
Syn. — Produce, fruit, work, performance. See PRODUCT.

pro-duc'tion-al (prō-dŭk'shŭn-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to production.

pro-duc'tive (prō-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *productif*, L. *productivus* fit for prolongation.] **1.** Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results; as, *productive* enterprises; also, producing, or able to produce, in large measure; fertile; profitable; as, a *productive* soil.
2. Bringing into being; causing to exist; producing; originative; as, an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.
3. *Econ.* **a** Effecting, or contributing to effect, production. **b** Yielding, or devoted to the production of, a net return of wealth; — used with widely different meanings by different authors according to their different economic theories as to what kinds of labor or expenditure will contribute such an increment to the world's wealth as will support like production or expenditure in an endless series of cycles and yield a net result. Thus the mercantilists called *productive* any labor or expenditure that increased the stock of precious metals of a nation; the physiocrats called agricultural labor alone *productive;* Adam Smith extended *productive* to include the labor of agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce; and now many forms of labor and expenditure contributing only indirectly or remotely to the world's wealth, as by increasing the mental efficiency of some classes of laborers, are included as *productive.*
productive coal measures, *Geol.*, those portions of the Pennsylvanian system which contain coal. — **p. coöperation.** *Econ.* See COÖPERATION, 2. — **p. imagination.** See IMAGINATION, 1. — **pro-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-duc'tive-ness,** *n.*

pro'duc-tiv'i-ty (prō'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being productive; productiveness. *Emerson.*

Pro-duc'tus (prō-dŭk'tŭs), *n.* [NL. See PRODUCT.] *Paleon.* A genus of arthropomatous brachiopods, without a pedicle, but often anchored by spines on the shell. It is very characteristic of the Carboniferous and Permian rocks. *P. giganteus* is sometimes nearly a foot wide. It is the type of a family, **Pro-duc'ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē).



Productus. *a P. semireticularis; b c P. horridus* opened to show interior of Valves.

pro'em (prō'ĕm), *n.* [ME. *proheme*, F. *proème*, L. *prooemium*, Gr. προοίμιον; πρό before + οἶμος way, course or strain of a song.] Preface; introduction; a preface; preliminary observations; prelude.
Thus much may serve by way of *proem.* *Swift.*
Syn. — See PREFACE.

pro-em'bry-o (prō-ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.* [*pro-* + *embryo.*] *Bot.* In general, any embryonic structure developed during the segmentation of the egg or oöspore before the formation of the true embryo; specif., in Characeæ, the filamentous row of cells arising from the growth of the oöspore, bearing rhizoids at its first node, and at the second, a bud from which the mature plant arises. — **pro-em'bry-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pro'emp-to'sis (prō'ĕmp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. προεμπίπτειν to fall in before; πρό before + ἐν in + πίπτειν to fall.] *Chron.* The addition of a day to the lunar calendar at intervals of about 310 years. *Rare.* Cf. METEMPTOSIS.

pro-eth'nic (prō-ĕth'nĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + *ethnic.*] Pert. to a people or race before its evolution into definite ethnic groups.

pro-face' (prō-fās'), *interj.* [OF. *prou face; prou* profit + *faire* to make, do.] May it do you good! — a salutation or welcome. *Obs.* *Shak.*

prof'a-na'tion (prŏf'ȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *profanatio:* cf. F. *profanation.* See PROFANE, *v. i.*] Act of profaning; specif., act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; irreverent or too familiar treatment or use of what is sacred; desecration; as, *profanation* of the Sabbath, of a sanctuary, of the name of God.
Syn. — PROFANATION, DESECRATION, SACRILEGE. PROFANATION implies esp. irreverent or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; DESECRATION suggests a more positive violation of their sanctity; SACRILEGE is the sin or crime of profaning or desecrating. See BLASPHEMY.

pro-fan'a-to-ry (prō-făn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Profaning; desecrating.

pro-fane' (-fān'), *v. t.;* PRO-FANED' (-fānd'); PRO-FAN'ING (-fān'ĭng). [L. *profanare:* cf. F. *profaner.* See PROFANE, *a.*]
1. To violate or treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt (something regarded as sacred); to desecrate; pollute; as, to *profane* the name of God or the Scriptures.
The priests in the temple *profane* the sabbath. *Matt.* xii. 5.
2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use; to make a base employment of; to debase; abuse; defile.
So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shak.*
3. To make unduly public or common, as something essentially private or reserved for a few. *Now Rare.*

pro-fane' (prō-fān'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *profanus;* perh. orig. before the temple, outside of it, unholy; *pro* before + *fanum* temple. See 1st FANE.] **1.** Not sacred or holy; specif.: **a** Not possessing peculiar sanctity; unconsecrated; hence, relating to matters other than sacred; secular; opposed to *sacred, religious,* or *inspired;* as, a *profane* place; *profane* art. "*Profane* authors." *I. Disraeli.* **b** Unholy.
Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*
2. Treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; irreverent; impious. Hence,

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pro-cure', *n.* Procurement. *Obs.*
‖ **pro'cu'reur'** (prō'kü'rûr'), *n.* [F. Cf. PROCURER.] *Fr. Law.* A procurator.
‖ **Procurist.** Var. of PROKURIST.
procurour. † PROCURER.
pro-cur'rent, *a.* [L. *procurrens*, p. pr.] *Zoöl.* Running forward.
procutour, *n.* [See PROCTOR.] Procurator. *Obs.*
Pro'cy-on'i-an (prō'sĭ-ŏn'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* Having a spectrum resembling that of Procyon. *Lockyer.*
prodd (prŏd), *n.* = PROD, *n.*, 3.
prod'dle (prŏd'l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *prod.*] To poke; potter; fumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
prode. † PROUD.
‖ **pro De'o.** [L.] Lit., for God; — said of the privilege granted to a person to sue in forma pauperis. *South Africa.*
‖ **pro De'o et ec-cle'si-a.** [L.] For God and the church.
Pro-di'cian (prō-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Prodicus, a 2d-century antinomian Gnostic.
pro'dig, *a.* [L. *prodigus:* cf. F. *prodigue.*] Prodigal. *Obs.*
prod'i-gal, *v.* Prodigalize. *Obs.*
prod'i-gal-ize (prŏd'ĭ-gȧl-ĭz), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *prodigaliser.*] To expend extravagantly. *Rare.*
prod'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *prodiguer.*] To squander.
prod'i-gence (prŏd'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* [L. *prodigentia*, fr. *prodigens*, p. pr. of *prodigere.*] Prodigality. *Obs.*
pro-dig'i-al (prō-dĭj'ĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to prodigies. *Obs.*
pro-dig'i-ose', *a.* [L. *prodigiosus.*] Prodigious. *Obs.*
pro-di'gious-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro'digue, *n.* [F., fr. L. *prodigus.*] A prodigal. *Obs. Scot.*
prod'i-tor (prŏd'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L.; cf. OF. *proditeur.*] Traitor. *Obs.*
prod'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Treacherous. *Obs.*
prod'ro-mat'ic (prŏd'rō-măt'ĭk), **pro-drom'ic** (prō-drŏm'ĭk), *a. Med.* Prodromal.
prod'ro-mist (prŏd'rō-mĭst), *n.* Precursor. *Obs. or R.*
prod'ro-mous (prŏd'rō-mŭs), *a.* Precursory; prodromal. *Rare.*
prod'ro-my, *n.* [Gr. προδρομή a running forward.] A presage. *Obs. or R.*
pro-du'cate, *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *producere, productum.*] A product. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
pro-duce'ment, *n.* Production.
pro-du'cent (prō-dū'sĕnt), *n.* [L. *producens*, p. pr.] One who produces. *Rare.*
producer gas. Gas made in a producer. See PRODUCER, 3.
producers' coöperation. *Econ.* See COÖPERATION, 2.
pro-du'ci-bil'i-ty (prō-dū'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being producible. [*Sp.*
pro-du'ci-bl. Producible. *Ref.*
pro-duct'i-ble (prō-dŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *productible.*] Producible. — **pro-duct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [KER'S GOODS.]
production goods. = PRODUCERS'
pro-duc'tive. Productive. *R. Sp.*
pro-duc'tiv-ness. Productiveness. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-duc'tress (prō-dŭk'trĕs), *n.* A female producer.
produstacion † PROTESTATION.
proef † PROOF.
pro'e-gu'me-nal (prō'ē-gū'mē-nȧl), *a.* [Gr. προηγούμενος, p. pr. of προηγεῖσθαι to lead the way: cf. F. *proégumène.*] *Med.* Predisposing. *Obs.*
pro'em, *v. t.* To preface. *Obs.*
pro-e'mi-al (prō-ē'mĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of the nature of a proem; introductory; prefatory. *Rare.*
pro-e'mi-ate, *v. i.* [L. *prooemiari, -atus.*] To preface. *Obs. Scot.*
pro-e'mi-um (prō-ē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.L.] Proem.
proes, proesse. † PROWESS.
‖ **pro et con.** [L.] Pro and con.
prof. † PROVE.
prof. *Abbr.* Professor.
prof'a-nate, *v. t.* [L. *profanatus*, p. p.] To profane. *Obs.*

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specif., irreverent in language; taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing; blasphemous; as, a *profane* person, word, oath, or tongue. 1 *Tim.* i. 9.
3. Not admitted to the temple; uninitiated in certain religious rites; hence, of low or common standing; vulgar; common; as, the *profane* mob.
Syn. — Temporal, worldly; unsanctified, unhallowed, unholy, ungodly, wicked, godless. See IRRELIGIOUS.
— **pro·fane'ly**, *adv.* — **pro·fane'ness**, *n.*

prof'a·nism (prŏf'ā-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Profaneness. *Obs.*
2. Profane doctrine or culture. *Rare.*

pro·fan'i·ty (prō-făn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *profanitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being profane; profaneness; irreverence; esp., the use of profane language; blasphemy.
2. That which is profane; profane language or acts.
Syn. — See BLASPHEMY.

pro'fert (prō'fûrt), *n.* [L., 3d pers. pr. of *proferre.*] *Law.* Lit., he brings forward; — used as the name of an allegation in a pleading or on the record that the pleader produces in open court an instrument pleaded or founded on. In modern practice the allegation suffices to put the deed in the constructive possession of the court.

pro·fess' (prō-fĕs'), *v. t.; PRO·FESSED' (-fĕst'), rarely PRO·FEST'; PRO·FESS'ING.* [ME. *professed* bound by a vow, F. *profès*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed (monk or nun), L. *professus*, p. p. of *profiteri* to profess; *pro* before, forward + *fateri* to confess, own. Cf. CONFESS.] **1.** To make open declaration of, as of one's knowledge, belief, action, etc.; to avow or acknowledge; to confess publicly; to own or admit freely; as, to *profess* one's religion.
Then will I *profess* unto them, I never knew you. *Matt.* vii. 23.
2. To set up a claim or make pretense to or of; to pretend; hence, to put on or present an appearance or show of; as, to *profess* one's self a physician.
I do *profess* to be no less than I seem. *Shak.*
3. To pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in; to set up as an authority respecting or a practitioner of; as, he *professes* surgery.
I *profess* not talking. *Shak.*
4 *Eccl.* To admit to membership in a religious order on taking the required vows.

pro·fess', *v. i.* **1.** To make a public declaration or avowal.
2. To declare friendship. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To unite with a religious body by professing faith.

pro·fessed' (prō-fĕst'), *p. a.* Openly declared, avowed, acknowledged, or claimed; as, a *professed* foe, wit, Christian. **the professed,** *R. C. Ch.*, a certain class among the Jesuits bound by a special vow. See JESUIT, 1.

pro·fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *professio* See PROFESS, *v.*] **1.** A professing; open declaration; public avowal, acknowledgment, or claim, as of religious faith and purpose; as, *professions* of friendship; a *profession* of faith.
A solemn vow, promise, and *profession.* *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
2. That which one professes; a declaration; an avowal; a protestation; specif., Christian or religious faith and purpose openly avowed; as, his *professions* are insincere.
The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between *professions* and conduct. *J. Morse.*
3. That of which one professes knowledge; the occupation, if not purely commercial, mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes one's self; a calling in which one professes to have acquired some special knowledge used by way either of instructing, guiding, or advising others or of serving them in some art; calling; vocation; employment; as, the *profession* of arms; the *profession* of chemist. **The three professions,** *or* **learned professions,** is a name often used for the professions of theology, law, and medicine.
4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling; as, the *profession* distrust him.
5. *Eccl.* Act of entering and taking the vows of, or becoming a member of, a religious order.
6. Nature; character. *Obs.*
Syn. — See TRADE.

pro·fes'sion·al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a profession, or calling; conforming to the rules or standards of a profession; following a profession, or some line of conduct as if it were a profession. "Pride, not personal, but *professional.*" *Macaulay.* "A *professional* sneerer." *De Quincey.*
2. a Engaged in by professionals; as, a *professional* race; — opposed to *amateur.* **b** Engaging in a profession or, by extension, any calling as a means of livelihood or for gain; as, a *professional* golf player; — opposed to *amateur.*

pro·fes'sion·al, *n.* One who engages in anything professionally; a professional worker; — opposed to *amateur.* Generally one who has competed in any sport for a stake or purse or for gate money, or with a professional for a prize, or who has taught or trained in sports or athletics for pay, is officially regarded as a professional.

pro·fes'sion·al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The following of a profession, sport, etc., for a livelihood or for gain; the characteristics, standards, or methods of professionals, esp. in sports or athletics; — opposed to *amateurism.*

pro·fes'sion·al'i·ty (prō-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Character or quality of a professional or of that which is professional.

pro·fes'sion·al·ly, *adv.* In a professional way or capacity.

pro·fes'sor (prō-fĕs'ēr), *n.* [L., a teacher, a public teacher: cf. F. *professeur.* See PROFESS.] **1.** One who professes, or openly declares, his sentiments or opinions; esp., one who publicly avows his religious belief and, usually, in so doing joins a religious body. "*Professors* of religion." *Bacon.*
2. One who professes religion with unusual fervor, — sometimes implying insincerity. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. One who professes, or publicly teaches, any science or branch of learning; esp., an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business it is to deliver lectures, or instruct students, in a particular branch of learning, and on whom the title has been formally conferred by the academic authorities; as, a *professor* of mathematics.
4. One who teaches, or, more loosely, one who practices, any art, sport, or occupation requiring skill; as, a *professor* of dancing or boxing. *Colloq. and often Humorous.*
5. *Angling.* An artificial fly for bass and trout fishing having a yellow silk tinsel-ribbed body, brown wings and hackle, red tail, and silver-tinsel tag.

pro·fes'sor·ate (prō-fĕs'ēr-ăt), *n.* [*professor* + *-ate*, 4.]
1. The office, duties, or dignity of a professor.
2. The term of office of a professor.
3. The professors of an academic institution collectively.

pro'fes·so'ri·al (prō'fĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *professorius*: cf. F. *professorial.*] Of or pertaining to a professor; as, *professorial* interest — **pro'fes·so'ri·al·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
professorial socialism. = SOCIALISM OF THE CHAIR. *Colloq.*

pro'fes·so'ri·ate (-ăt), *n.* A body of professors, as those of a university or college; also, professorship.

pro·fes'sor·ship (prō-fĕs'ēr-shĭp), *n.* The office, duties, or position of an academic professor.

prof'fer (prŏf'ēr), *v. t.; PROF'FERED (-ērd); PROF'FER·ING.* [ME. *profren, proferen*, AF. *profrer*, OF. *porofrir; por* for (L. *pro*) + *ofrir* to offer, F. *offrir*, LL. (assumed) *offerire*, fr. L. *offerre.* See OFFER.] **1.** To offer for acceptance; to propose to give; to make a tender of; as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship. *Shak.*
I reck not what wrong that thou me *proffer.* *Chaucer.*
2. To put forward or into. *Obs.*
3. To show evidence of. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See OFFER.

prof'fer, *n.* **1.** An offer made; something proposed for acceptance; a tender; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.
He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission. *Clarendon.*
2. Essay; attempt. *Obs. or R.* *Bacon.*

pro·fi'cience (prō-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Proficiency.

pro·fi'cien·cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Advancement or progress in knowledge or skill. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being proficient; expertness; adeptness; as, to acquire *proficiency* in music.

pro·fi'cient (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *proficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *proficere* to go forward, make progress; *pro* + *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. PROFIT, *n.*] One well advanced in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept; as, a *proficient* in a trade, in music, etc.

pro·fi'cient, *a.* Well advanced in any occupation, art, or branch of knowledge or skill; well-skilled; versed; adept.
— **pro·fi'cient·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·fi'cient·ness,** *n.*

pro'file (prō'fĭl; -fēl; 277), *n.* [It. *profilo*, fr. *profilare* to draw in profile, fr. L. *pro* + *filum* thread, outline, shape: cf. F. *profil.* See FILE a row; cf. PURFLE, PURL, fringe.]
1. An outline or contour; as, the *profile* of an apple.
2. A human head seen or represented sidewise, or in a side view; the side face or half face.
3. A side or sectional elevation; as: **a** *Arch.* A section of any member at right angles with its main lines. **b** *Civil Engin.* A drawing showing a vertical section of the ground along a surveyed line or graded work. **c** *Fort.* (1) Any section of a fortification made by a vertical plane perpendicular to the principal lines of the work. (2) A wooden frame sometimes used as a guide in shaping a parapet.
Syn. — See FORM.
the Profile. See *Old Man of the Mountain* **b,** under OLD.

pro'file, *v. t.; PRO'FILED (-fĭld; -fēld); PRO'FIL·ING (-fĭl-ĭng; -fēl-ĭng).* [Cf. F. *profiler*, It. *profilare.* See PROFILE, *n.*] **1.** To draw the vertical outline of; to draw in profile, as an architectural member; to draw a profile of.
2. *Mech.* To shape the outline of (an object) by passing a cutter around it. See PROFILING MACHINE.

pro'fil·ing (prō'fĭl-ĭng; -fēl-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROFILE.
— **profiling machine,** *Mach.*, a machine tool, similar in principle to the Blanchard lathe, for cutting irregular shapes in metal by means of a vertical milling or fly cutter guided by a truncated obconical piece (called the **dummy**) which moves along the copy.

pro·fil'o·graph (prō-fĭl'ō-grăf; prō-fĭl'-), *n.* [*profile* + *-graph.*] An instrument, borne on wheels, for recording automatically the profile of the land over which it travels.

pro'fil·om'e·ter (prō'fĭ-lŏm'ē-tēr; prō'fĭ-), *n.* [*profile* + *-meter.*] A device for copying profiles, consisting of many parallel rods of equal length sliding through a rigid holder.

prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *n.* [ME. *profit, proffet*, OF. *profit, profet, profeit*, fr. L. *profectus* advance, progress, profit, fr. *proficere, profectum.* See PROFICIENT; cf. FEAT.] **1.** Advancement; advantage; improvement. *Obs.*
2. Accession of good; valuable results; useful consequences; benefit; avail; gain; as, an office of *profit.*
This I speak for your own *profit.* 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.
3. The excess of returns over expenditure in a given transaction or series of transactions; as: **a** The excess of the price received over the price paid for goods sold (115 *Wis.* 261). **b** The excess of the price received over the cost of purchasing and handling, or of producing and marketing, particular goods (3 *Fed.* 566, 569). **c** The advantage derived (as in infringement of patents) from employing one process or machine in manufacture instead of another.
4. Excess of income over expenditure, as in a business or any of its departments, during a given period of time. Specif.: **a** The income of invested property, not including an appreciation in market value (15 *Wall.* 63, 65; 198 *Pa.* 216). **b** Usually in *pl.* With reference to land, the sum or revenue yielded by it, or the proceeds derived from its use or enjoyment, as in case of leased property or land that is mined. Cf. PROFIT A PRENDRE.
☞ The word *profit* in senses 3 and 4 (above) includes any benefit or advantage accruing from the management, use, or sale of property, or from the carrying on of any process of production, or from the conduct of business. It **may** be used concretely to designate either (1) the excess (called **gross profit**) of gross receipts over the expenditures directly involved in production or purchase, not deducting for interest, insurance, or even, for some purposes, general expenses of management, etc.; or (2), the net proceeds (called **net profit**) obtained by deducting from the gross proceeds all forms of expense or outlay involved in, or incidental to, the business in question, as in calculating the annual profit of a business, where insurance, wages, and other items of current expense are deducted (94 *U. S.* 500), or often, also, interest (9 *Wall.* 788, 804), and wear and tear, etc., but not any abnormal appreciation or depreciation of the capital employed.
5. The ratio of profit (in sense 4) for a given year to the amount of capital invested.
6. Commonly in *pl.* The share of the employing classes in the distribution of the products of industry, as distinct from *wages*, which constitute the share of the laboring classes, and *rent*, which constitutes the share of the landowning classes. It was regarded by English economists as covering interest, insurance for risk, and wages of superintendence. But Walker and American economists in general have held that profit as a share in distribution does not properly include either interest or insurance, but represents the reward of the employer for his skill, as distinct from that of the capitalist for his saving. This view is now the one generally prevalent. Cf. ENTREPRENEUR, EARNING, 2, *pl.*
7. *Law.* Short for PROFIT A PRENDRE.
Syn. — Benefit, avail, service, improvement, advancement, gain, emolument.
in profit, in milk; yielding milk; — said of a cow. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.* — **p.-and-loss account,** *or* **p. and loss,** *Bookkeeping*, a nominal account showing the gain or loss in business for a specific period, usually one year.

prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *v. i.; PROF'IT·ED; PROF'IT·ING.* [ME. *profiten*, F. *profiter.* See PROFIT, *n.*] **1.** To gain advantage; to make improvement; to improve; gain; advance; as, to *profit* by advice; to *profit* by commerce.
I *profit* not by thy talk. *Shak.*
2. To be of use or advantage; to do or bring good.
Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. *Prov* xi. 4.

prof'it, *v. t.* To be of service to; to benefit; advantage; avail; aid; as, truth *profits* all men.

prof'it·a·ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [F. *profitable.*] Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; useful; helpful; as, a *profitable* trade or profession; a *profitable* study.
Syn. — See BENEFICIAL.
— **prof'it·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **prof'it·a·bly,** *adv.*

prof'it à pren'dre, *or* **prof'it à pren'dre** (ȧ prăn'dr'). [OF. *profit a prendre.*] *Law.* A right to take a profit from land, that is, something yielded or produced by it; a right to take from land a part of its soil or of its produce. A profit a prendre can be acquired only by grant or prescription, and it may be appurtenant to other land or held in gross. It is technically distinct from an easement, though often so called, esp. when appurtenant to other land.

profit sharing. *Econ.* The system of remunerating workmen by giving them over and above their wages a certain percentage of the net profits of the business, the management remaining entirely in the hands of the employer. When in case of loss the workmen forgo a part of their wages as a contribution towards the loss, the system is called **profit-and-loss sharing,** and this may take the form of an *industrial partnership*, proper. Cf. COÖPERATION, 2.

prof'li·ga·cy (prŏf'lĭ-gȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See PROFLIGATE, *a.*] Quality or state of being profligate; abandoned character or conduct; a profligate course of life; dissoluteness.

prof'li·gate (-gȧt), *a.* [L. *profligatus*, p. p. of *profligare* to strike or dash to the ground, to destroy; *pro* before + a word akin to *fligere* to strike. See AFFLICT.] **1.** Overthrown; beaten; conquered. *Obs.* *Hudibras.*
2. Broken down in rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; shamelessly immoral or vicious; dissolute; as, a *profligate* man. "A race more *profligate* than we." *Roscommon.*
Syn. — Corrupt, depraved, vicious. See ABANDONED.

prof'li·gate, *n.* A profligate person.

prof'lu·ence (-lōō-ĕns; prō'flōō-; 243), *n.* [L. *profluentia.*] Quality of being profluent; progress; also, abundance. *R.*

prof'lu·ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *profluens*, p. pr. of *profluere*; *pro* forward + *fluere* to flow.] Spreading; flowing forth or forward. *Rare.*

‖ **pro for'ma** (prō fôr'mȧ). [L.] For the sake of form; as a matter of form. Specif.: *Com.* Used to designate an account, invoice, or the like, made up to show what the certain (specified) goods would sell for in the market.

pro·found' (prō-found'), *a.* [F. *profond*, L. *profundus*; *pro* before, forward + *fundus* the bottom. See FOUND to establish, BOTTOM lowest part.] **1.** Opening or reaching to a great depth; extending far below the surface; deep. "A gulf *profound.*" *Milman.*
2. Intellectually deep; entering far into, or reaching to the bottom of, a matter or a branch of learning; thorough; as, a *profound* scholar; *profound* statesmanship.
Addicted more
To contemplation and *profound* dispute. *Milton.*
3. Characterized by intensity; deeply felt; pervading; intense; far-reaching; as, a *profound* sleep; *profound* respect. "*Profound* sciatica." *Shak.*
Of the *profound* corruption of this class there can be no doubt. *Milman.*
4. Bending low; exhibiting or expressing deep humility or respect; as, a *profound* bow.
5. Coming from a depth; as, a *profound* sigh.
Syn. — See DEEP.

pro·found', *n.* **1.** The deep; the sea; the ocean.
2. An abyss; a vast depth of space.

pro·found'ly, *adv.* In a profound manner; deeply; intensely; thoroughly; as, a *profoundly* learned man.
Why sigh you so *profoundly?* *Shak.*

pro·found'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being profound; profundity; depth; thoroughness. *Hooker.*

pro·fan'er (prō-fān'ēr), *n.* One who profanes.
‖ **pro·fa'num vul'gus.** [L.] The unhallowed multitude; the uninitiated rabble.
Horace (*Odes*, III. 1 1).

profe. ✝ PROOF, PROVE.

pro·fect', *n.* [L. *profectus.*] Profit. *Obs.*

pro·fec'tion, *n.* [L. *profectio*, fr. *proficisci* to set out.] A setting out: advance. *Obs.*

pro'fec·ti'tious (prō'fĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *profectitius*, fr. *proficisci* to set out, proceed.] Proceeding or derived. *Rare.*

pro·fec'to, *adv.* [L., assuredly.] At once. *Obs.*

prof'e·cy Prophecy. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·fer'. ✝ PROFFER, PREFER.

pro·fer'ment (prō-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* [*pro-* + *ferment.*]. = ZYMOGEN.

proferre. ✝ PREFER.

pro·fess'ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *professant*, p. pr.] A professer. *Obs.*

pro·fess'ed·ly (prō-fĕs'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By profession; avowedly.

pro·fes'sion·al·ist, *n.* A professional. *Rare.*

pro·fes'sion·al·ize, *v. t.* To give a professional character to.

pro·fes'sion·al·ize, *v. i.* To assume a professional character; to become professional.

pro·fes'sion·ist, *n.* One who makes a profession, esp., *Scot.*, one who makes an insincere profession of religion. [fessor. *R.*]

pro·fes'sor·ess, *n.* A woman pro-

pro'fes·so'ri·al·ly, *adv.* of PROFESSORIAL [PROFESSORIATE.

pro'fes·so'ri·at (-ăt). Var. of

pro·fes'so·ry (prō-fĕs'ō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *professorius.*] Pert. to a professor; professorial. *R. Bacon.*

pro·feat', **prof'e·sy**, **prof'et**, **prof'et·ess**, **pro·fet'ic.** Professed; prophesy; prophet; prophetess; prophetic. *Ref. Sp.*

profette. ✝ PROFIT.

profe. ✝ PROOF.

prof'ferd. Proffered. *Ref. Sp.*

prof'fer·er, *n.* One who proffers something.

proffet. ✝ PROFIT.

‖ **pro·fi'chi** (prō-fē'kē), *n. pl.* The first seasonal crop of figs produced by the caprifig, and used for caprification of Smyrna figs. Cf. MAMME, MAMMONI.

pro·fi'ci·at (prō-fĭsh'ĭ-ăt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *proficiat* may it be useful.] A fee of welcome to newly installed bishops. *Obs.*

pro·fic'u·ous (prō-fĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proficuus.*] Profitable; useful. *Obs.* — **pro·fic'u·ous·ly,** *adv.*

profile board A template

profile cutter. A knife or machine cutter with an edge shaped to cut a definite form. See KNIFE, *n.*, 3, *Illust.*

profile line. = FACIAL LINE.

profile machine. = PROFILING MACHINE.

profile paper. *Civil Engin.* Plotting paper used for convenience in drawing profiles.

pro'fil·er (prō'fĭl-ēr; -fēl-ēr), *n.* One that profiles.

pro'fil·ist, *n.* One who takes or makes profiles; a profiler.

profit. ✝ PROPHET.

prof'it·a·bl. Profitable. *Ref. Sp*

prof'it·er, *n.* One that profits.

prof'it·ing, *n.* Gain; profit.

prof'it·less. *a.* See -LESS. — **prof'it·less·ly.** *adv.*

pro·fix'it, *a.* [*pro-* for *pre-* + dial. p. p., *fixed.*] Predetermined. *Obs. Scot.*

prof'li·gate, *v. t.* To drive away; defeat; overcome *Obs.*—

prof'li·ga'tion, *n.* *Obs.*

prof'li·gate·ly, *adv.* of PROFLIGATE.

prof'li·gate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro·flu'vi·um (prō-flōō'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.; *pro* + *fluere* to flow.] *Med.* A flowing out; discharge.

pro·fo'lĭ·um (prō-fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* The sea pink. *Dial. Eng.*

pro·found', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *profonder.*] **1.** To cause to sink, dive, or penetrate, far down. *Obs.* **2.** To penetrate. *Obs.*

pro·found', *v. i.* To dive deeply; to penetrate. *Obs.*

pro-ful′gent (prō̇-fŭl′jĕnt), *a.* [*pro-* + L. *fulgere* to shine.] Shining forth; brilliant; effulgent. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*

pro-fun′da (-fŭn′dȧ), *n.* [NL. (sc. *arteria*), fem. of L. *profundus* deep.] *Anat.* Any of certain deep-seated arteries or veins; as: **a** The **superior profunda artery**, the largest branch of the brachial artery in the upper part of the arm, winding around the humerus and supplying the bone and certain muscles of that region. **b** The **inferior profunda artery**, a smaller branch of the brachial given off near the middle of the upper arm. **c** The **profunda femoris artery**, the deep femoral artery. See FEMORAL ARTERY. **d** The **profunda femoris vein**, a tributary of the femoral vein a short distance below Poupart's ligament.

pro-fun′di-ty (-fŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *profunditas:* cf. F. *profondité.* See PROFOUND.] **1.** Quality or state of being profound; as: **a** Depth of place or situation. **b** Depth of knowledge, feeling, etc.
2. That which is profound; as: **a** A great depth; an abyss. "The vast *profundity* obscure." *Milton.* **b** A profound or abstruse matter or subject.
3. The distance of a star. *Sir W. Herschel.*

pro-fuse′ (prō̇-fūs′), *a.* [L. *profusus*, p. p. of *profundere* to pour forth or out; *pro* forward, forth + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *profus.* See FUSE to melt.] **1.** Pouring forth liberally, as esp. money or gifts; exceedingly or excessively liberal in spending or giving; prodigal; as, a *profuse* government.
2. Done, given, furnished, provided, etc., with great or excessive liberality; very or excessively bountiful, abundant, or copious; as, *profuse* hospitality; *profuse* expenditure. "A green, shady bank, *profuse* of flowers." *Milton.*
Syn. — Bountiful, liberal; extravagant, wasteful. — PROFUSE, LAVISH, PRODIGAL. That is PROFUSE which is poured forth fully or freely; that is LAVISH which is expended or bestowed without stint or measure; PRODIGAL implies extravagant or reckless profusion or lavishness; as, *profuse* apologies; "A land where life was great and . . . beauty lay *profuse*" (*R. Browning*); *lavish* hospitality; "Had I so *lavish* of my presence been, . . . so stale and cheap to vulgar company" (*Shak.*); "bankrupt of life, yet *prodigal* of ease" (*Dryden*); "chary of praise and *prodigal* of counsel" (*Stevenson*); the *prodigal* son. All these words may be applied to persons. See PLENTIFUL.
— **pro-fuse′ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fuse′ness**, *n.*

pro-fuse′ (-fūz′), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To pour forth or give freely.
2. To spend too liberally; to lavish; squander.

pro-fu′sion (-fū′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *profusio:* cf. F. *profusion.*] **1.** Act of one who is profuse; a spending or pouring out with great or undue liberality; lavish expense. *Now Rare.*
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles *Rowe.*
2. Abundance; exuberant plenty; lavish supply; as, a *profusion* of commodities. *Addison.*

prog (prŏg), *v. i.;* PROGGED (prŏgd); PROG′GING (prŏg′ĭng). [Cf. E. dial. *prog*, *progue*, to prod, push, poke about for, forage, beg, ME. *prokken* to beg, also D. *prachen* to beg, G. *prachern*, Dan. *prakke*, Sw. *pracka.*] To wander, esp. in order to steal, beg, or find something, as in seeking oysters or digging clams alongshore; to prowl; hence, to pursue mean or dishonest shifts for a livelihood or for gain. *Obs., Cant, or Dial.*
A perfect artist in *progging* for money. *Fuller.*

prog, *n.* **1.** Victuals got by begging or filching; victuals of any kind; food; supplies. *Cant or Slang.* *Swift.*
So long as he picked from the filth his *prog.* *R. Browning.*
2. A hoard or store of any kind; savings. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A vagrant beggar; a tramp. *Slang.*
4. A pointed instrument like a goad or skewer; also, a prick, poke, or prod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pro-gen′i-tor (prō̇-jĕn′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *progenitor*, fr. *progignere*, *progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget; *pro* forth + *gignere* to beget: cf. OF. *progeniteur.* See GENDER kind.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather. *Milton.* — **pro-gen′i-to′ri-al** (-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

prog′e-ny (prŏj′ē̇-nĭ), *n.* [ME. *progenie*, F. *progénie*, fr. L. *progenies*, fr. *progignere.* See PROGENITOR.] **1.** Race; lineage; descent. *Obs.*
Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny.* *Shak.*
2. Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; children; offspring.

pro-glot′tis (prō̇-glŏt′ĭs), *n.; pl.* -TIDES (-ĭ-dēz). [NL.; Gr. πρό forward + γλῶττα the tongue; cf. προγλωσσίς the tip of the tongue.] *Zoöl.* One of the segments of a tapeworm. They contain both male and female reproductive organs, and live for a time after breaking away. Each proglottis is formed by a process of transverse division, or strobilization, in the neck region of the worm. — **pro-glot′tic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **pro′glot-tid′e-an** (prō′glŏ-tĭd′ē̇-ăn), *a.*

prog-nath′ic (prŏg-năth′ĭk) } *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. γνάθος the jaw.]
prog′na-thous (prŏg′nȧ-thŭs) } *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face. See GNATHIC INDEX. — **prog′na-thism** (prŏg′nȧ-thĭz'm), **prog′na-thy** (-thĭ), *n.*

prog′ne (prŏg′nē̇), *n.* [L., a swallow, traditionally said to be fr. *Progne* (the sister of Philomela), who was changed into a swallow, Gr. Πρόκνη.] **a** A swallow. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of swallows including the purple martin. **c** *Zoöl.* The gray comma butterfly. See COMMA BUTTERFLY **b.**

prog-no′sis (prŏg-nō′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόγνωσις, fr. προγιγνώσκειν to know beforehand; πρό + γιγνώσκειν to know. See KNOW.] **1.** A foretelling; forecast. *Rare or Fig.*
2. *Med.* Act or art of foretelling the course and termination of a disease; also, the outlook afforded by this; as, the *prognosis* of hydrophobia is bad. Cf DIAGNOSIS, 1.

prog-nos′tic (-nŏs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. προγνωστικός. See PROGNOSIS.] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing; aiding in prognosis; as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease; *prognostic* signs.

prog-nos′tic (prŏg-nŏs′tĭk), *n.* [ME. *prenostik* (prob. by confusion with prefix *pre-*), L. *prognosticum*, Gr. προγνωστικόν: cf. F. *pronostic*, *prognostic*, OF. *pronostique.* See PROGNOSTIC, *a.*] **1.** That which prognosticates; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an indication; omen.
That choice would inevitably be considered by the country as a *prognostic* of the highest import. *Macaulay.*
2. Act of foretelling from or as from signs or omens.
3. *Med.* A sign or symptom indicating the course and termination of a disease.
Syn. — Sign, omen, presage, token, indication, symptom.

prog-nos′ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [See PROGNOSTIC, *n. & a.*] **1.** To foretell from signs or symptoms; to prophesy; predict; as, to *prognosticate* evil. *Burke.*
2. To foreshow; presage. *Now Rare.*
Syn.—Foretoken, betoken, forebode, bode. See FORETELL.

prog-nos′ti-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pronostication.*] **1.** Act of prognosticating; prediction; presage.
2. That which foreshows; a foretoken; sign.
3. An almanac. *Obs. & R.*

prog-nos′ti-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), *n.* One who prognosticates.

pro′gram, pro′gramme (prō′grăm; *sometimes* -grăm, -grŭm), *n.* [L. *programma* a public proclamation, manifesto, Gr. πρόγραμμα, fr. προγράφειν to write before or in public; πρό before, forth + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *programme.* See GRAPHIC.] **1.** That which is written or printed as a public notice; a scheme; a prospectus. *Obs.*
2. A brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, or entertainment; usually, a printed or written list of the acts, scenes, selections, or other features composing a dramatic, musical, or other performance, with the names of the performers; as, a theater *program;* the *program* of a race meeting.
3. Hence, the selections or features of a performance or entertainment collectively; as, a brilliant *program.*
4. An edict published for public information; an official bulletin; a public proclamation.
5. A plan of future procedure; as, one's *program* for the day; the *program* of a political party.
6. A programma, or preface; prolegomenon. *Obs or R.*

pro′gram-ist, pro′gram-mist (prō′grăm-ĭst), *n.* *Music.* One concerned with program music or with descriptive features in music.

pro-gram′ma (prō̇-grăm′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [L. See PROGRAM.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* Any law which, after it had passed the Athenian senate, was fixed on a tablet for public inspection prior to being proposed to the people.
2. Hence, a notice, as one posted; a decree; edict.
3. A preface; prolegomenon.

pro′gram-mat′ic (prō′grȧ-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Music.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, program music.

program, *or* **programme, music.** *Music.* Descriptive instrumental music which follows a definite argument or program of incidents, scenes, or moods.

prog′ress (prŏg′rĕs *or, esp. in British usage,* prō′grĕs; 277), *n.* [L. *progressus*, fr. *progredi*, p. p. *progressus*, to go forth or forward; *pro* forward + *gradi* to step, go: cf. F. *progrès.* See GRADE.] **1.** A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward, as from one point or degree to one further advanced; an advance in physical, mental, or moral development, condition, or position; as, the *progress* of a ship, carriage, etc.; an advance toward better or ideal knowledge or condition or that conceived of as better; as, the moral *progress* of a community; a child's *progress* at school.
2. The growth, development, or course of anything; as, the *progress* of a disease, a war, a negotiation.
3. A moving from place to place; a journey, esp. a journey of state; a circuit, as of a sovereign through his dominions. *Now Rare.*
The king being returned from his *progresse.* *Evelyn.*
4. *Scots Feudal Law.* Succession in right to a feudal estate; — chiefly used in **charter by progress** or **writ by progress,** one making a renewed disposition of an original fee; and **progress of titles,** or such a series of title deeds as establishes a valid feudal title. *Charters*, and *writs, by progress* were abolished in 1874 except charters of novodamus, precepts of clare constat, and writs of acknowledgment.
Syn. — PROGRESS, PROGRESSION. PROGRESS denotes advance or forward movement; PROGRESSION is either the act of advancing, or progress by successive steps or degrees; as, "They go round and round like the blind horse in the mill, only he has the satisfaction of fancying he makes a *progress*" (*Gray*); "the whole seizure, *progress*, and termination of the disease" (*Poe*); "delightful never-ending *progress* to perfection" (*Hazlitt*); "That slow *progression* of things, which naturally makes elegance and refinement the last effect of opulence and power" (*Sir J. Reynolds*); "Every generation . . . adds . . . its own discoveries in a *progression* to which there seems no limit" (*T. L. Peacock*); arithmetical *progression.* See ADVANCE.

pro-gress′ (prō̇-grĕs′; *earlier, commonly,* prō′grĕs), *v. i.;* -GRESSED′ (-grĕst′); -GRESS′ING. To make progress; specif., to move forward in space; to continue onward in course; to proceed; to go on; as, railroads are *progressing* across the district. "As his recovery *progressed.*" *Thackeray.*
Let me wipe off this honorable dew,
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shak.*
If man *progresses*, art must *progress* too. *Caird.*
Syn. — See ADVANCE.

pro-gress′, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over or through. *Obs.*
2. To cause to progress; to advance, as legislation.

pro-gres′sion (prō̇-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *progressio:* cf. F. *progression.*] **1.** Act of progressing, or moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onward.
2. Course; passage; also, lapse or process of time.
I hope, in a short *progression*, you will be wholly immerged in the delices and joys of religion. *Evelyn.*
3. In technical uses: **a** *Math.* A discrete series that has a first but no last element, esp. one in which any intermediate element is related by a uniform law to the other elements. **b** *Music.* (1) Succession of tones or chords; the movement of the parts in harmony; motion. (2) = SEQUENCE.
4. *Gaming.* A martingale in which the player, starting with a certain bet, increases it by a given sum after each loss, and decreases it a like amount after each win.
Syn. — See PROGRESS.
progression of mutes, *Philol.*, Lautverschiebung.

pro-gres′sion-ist (prō̇-grĕsh′ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in the progression of society, or of organic evolution, towards perfection. — **pro-gres′sion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Rare.*

prog′ress-ist (prŏg′rĕs-ĭst; cf. PROGRESS), *n.* **1.** A progressionist.
2. A member of any of various political parties holding views assumed to be progressive.

pro-gres′sive (prō̇-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *progressif.*] **1. a** Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; increasing; as, *progressive* motion or course; — opposed to *retrograde.* **b** Advancing by successive stages; going onward gradually and more or less regularly.
2. Improving or tending to progress or improvement; favoring progress; as, a *progressive* policy.
3. Evincing, or indicative of, progress. *Rare.*
progressive assimilation. *Philol.* See ASSIMILATION, 3. — **P. Brethren.** See DUNKER. — **P. Dunkards.** See DUNKER. — **p. euchre** *or* **whist**, a way of playing at card parties, by which the players periodically change places, and often partners, according to some prearranged schedule or plan. — **p. locomotor ataxia** *or* **ataxy.** See LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA. — **p. muscular atrophy**, *Med.*, chronic anterior poliomyelitis characterized by continuous atrophy of the muscles. — **p. paralysis**, *Med.*, general paralysis. — **p. pernicious anæmia.** = PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA. — **p. powder**, a gunpowder made so that it burns slowly until the projectile moves, and then with increasing rapidity, to avoid the extreme pressure caused by the explosion of powders in which the combustion is instantaneous.—**p. sorites.** *Logic.* See SORITES. — **p. tax** *or* **taxation**, *Econ.*, a tax or taxation in which the tax percentage imposed in any individual case increases by a certain amount with certain increases in the amount of the income or wealth. Progressive taxation is used chiefly in income taxes and inheritance taxes. — **p. wage**, *Econ.*, a mode of paying laborers by wages graduated in amount according to their efficiencies, often with a certain minimum wage. — **p. whist.** See PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE.
— **pro-gres′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-gres′sive-ness**, *n.*

pro-gym′no-sperm (prō̇-jĭm′nō̇-spûrm), *n.* [*pro-* + *gymnosperm.*] *Paleobot.* One of the ancestral fossil types from which modern gymnosperms are thought to have been derived. — **pro-gym′no-sper′mic** (-spûr′mĭk), **pro-gym′no-sper′mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

pro-hib′it (prō̇-hĭb′ĭt), *v. t.;* PRO-HIB′IT-ED; PRO-HIB′IT-ING. [L. *prohibitus*, p. p. of *prohibere* to prohibit; *pro* before, forth + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT.] **1.** To hold or keep off or away; hence, to hinder; debar; prevent.
Gates of burning adamant,
Barred over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton.*
2. To forbid by authority; to interdict; as, the law *prohibits* men from stealing, or it *prohibits* stealing.
☞ *Prohibit* was formerly followed by *to* with the infinitive, but is now commonly followed by *from* with the verbal noun in *-ing.*
Syn. — Interdict, debar, prevent, hinder. See FORBID.

pro′hi-bi′tion (prō′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *prohibitio:* cf. F. *prohibition.*] **1.** Act of prohibiting, or interdicting.
2. A declaration or injunction forbidding some action.
The law of God, in the ten commandments, consists mostly of *prohibitions.* *Tillotson.*
3. Specif., the forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages.
4. *Law.* Short for WRIT OF PROHIBITION.
prohibition of light, *Astrol.*, the effect of adjacent planets in annulling the supposed influence of one between them.

pro′hi-bi′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, prohibition; as, *prohibitionary* laws.

pro′hi-bi′tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or theory of the prohibition of the sale or manufacture, or both, of alcoholic liquors as beverages; [*cap.*] the principles and policy of the Prohibitionists.

pro′hi-bi′tion-ist, *n.* **1.** *Econ.* A protectionist. *Rare.*
2. One who favors the prohibition of the sale (or of the sale and manufacture) of alcoholic liquors as beverages; specif. [*cap.*], *U. S.*, a member of the Prohibition party.

Prohibition party. *U. S. Polit.* A party, having a national organization and State organizations, whose fundamental principle is the prohibition by law of the manufacture, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages. It was organized as a national party in September, 1869, and in 1872 held its first presidential convention.

pro-hib′i-tive (prō̇-hĭb′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *prohibitif.*] Prohibitory. — **pro-hib′i-tive-ly**, *adv.*
prohibitive impediment. *Law.* See IMPEDIMENT, 2.

pro-hib′i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō̇-rĭ), *a.* [L. *prohibitorius.*] **1.** Serving or tending to prohibit or exclude; implying prohibition; as, a *prohibitory* law; a *prohibitory* price.
2. Containing negation or prohibition; as, *prohibitory* words or expressions.
Prohibitory Index. *R. C. Ch.* See INDEX, *n.*, 6.

pro-ject′ (prō̇-jĕkt′; *Shakespeare has* pro′ject), *v. t.;* PRO-JECT′ED; PRO-JECT′ING. [L. *projectus*, p. p. of *proicere*, *projicere; pro* forward + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *projeter*,

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profre. † PROFFER.
pro-fund′, *v. t.* [L. *profundere* pour forth.] To squander. *Obs.*
pro-fun′di-tude, -fun′dure, *n.* [F. *profondeur.*] Profundity. *Obs.*
profur. † PROFFER.
pro-fus′er, *n.* One who gives or spends profusely. *Obs.*
pro-fu′sive, *a.* Lavish. *Obs.*
pro′fy-lac′tic. Prophylactic. *Ref. Sp.*
prog, *v. t.* [Cf. PROG, *v. i.*, PROKE.] To prick; goad; poke; stir up. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
pro-gam′ete (prō̇-găm′ēt; prō′gȧ-mēt′), *n.* **a** *Biol.* An oöcyte or a spermatocyte. **b** *Bot.* In certain zygomycetous fungi, a swollen hyphal filament from which gametes are abstricted.
pro-gen′er-ate (prō̇-jĕn′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *progeneratus*, p. p. of *progenerare* to beget.] To beget; procreate. *Rare.* — **pro-gen′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*
pro-ge′ni-al (prō̇-jē′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *progenies* progeny + *-al.*] Pert. to lineage or descent. *Rare.*
pro-gen′i-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
pro-gen′i-tress (prō̇-jĕn′ĭ-trĕs), *n.* A female progenitor.
pro-gen′i-trice′ (-ĭ-trēs′), *n.* Progenitress. *Obs.*
pro-gen′i-trix, *n.* [L.] A progenitress.
pro-gen′i-ture (prō̇-jĕn′ĭ-tūr), *n.* [F. *progéniture.*] A begetting, or birth. *Rare.*
pro-gen′i-ty, *n.* [From PROGENY.] Stock; lineage. *Obs.*
pro′ge-ot′ro-pism, *n.* *Plant Physiol.* Positive geotropism. — **pro-ge′o-trop′ic**, *a.*
prog′ger (prŏg′ẽr), *n.* One who progs: specif., one who makes a livelihood by oystering, digging clams, or the like, in a small way, or by doing odd jobs alongshore; hence, a shiftless, worthless fellow. *Local, U. S.*
prog′gle (prŏg′'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. dial. *prog* to prod; n., a goad.] Goad; prickle. *Dial. Eng.*
pro-glot′tid (prō̇-glŏt′ĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* A proglottis.
prog′na-thi (prŏg′nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Prognathic persons.
Prog′ne (prŏg′nē). Var. of PROCNE (see PHILOMELA).
prog-nos′tic, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *pronostiquer.*] Prognosticate. *Obs.*
prog-nos′ti-ca-ble (prŏg-nŏs′tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being foretold.
prog-nos′ti-cal, *a. & n.* Prognostic. *Obs.*
prog-nos′ti-cate (prŏg-nŏs′tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To foretell; prophesy.
prog-nos′ti-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Foretelling. *R.*
prog-nos′ti-ca-ture, *n.* Prognostic. *Obs.*
prograce. † PROGRESS, *n.*
pro′gramme. Var. of PROGRAM.
pro′gram-mer, *n.* One who makes up or arranges a program.
program paper. Soft paper which does not rustle when handled, used for theater programs.
Pro′gre-sis′ta (prō′grā-sēs′tä), *a.* [Sp.] Noting, or pert. to: **a** The progressist party in Spain, formed in 1835 from the Cristinos. **b** The party in the Philippines that supports the American government but professes a desire for independence.—**Pro′gre-sis′ta**, *n.*
pro-gres′sion-al (prō̇-grĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Progressive.
pro-gres′sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Progressional. *Rare.*
pro-gres′siv. Progressive. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-gres′sive, *n.* One who is progressive, esp. in political policy.
pro-gres′sor (prō̇-grĕs′ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who progresses. *Rare.*
pro-grest′. Progressed. *R. Sp.*
progue (prōg). Scot. & dial. var. of PROG, *n.* & *v.*
‖ **Pro′gym-na′si-um** (*G.* prō′gĭm-nä′zĭ-ōōm; -güm-), *n.* [G.] In Germany, a school preparatory to the gymnasium.
‖ **pro hac vi′ce.** [L.] For this turn or occasion.
proheim, -heme, -hemy. † PROEM.
pro-hib′it-er, *n.* One that prohibits. *Sp.*
pro-hib′i-tiv. Prohibitive. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-hib′i-tor (prō̇-hĭb′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who prohibits.
‖ **pro hic et nunc.** [L.] For here and now.
pro′hy-drot′ro-pism, *n.* *Plant Physiol.* Positive hydrotropism. — **pro-hy′dro-trop′ic**, *a.*
proif. † PROVE.
proin. † PRUNE.
‖ **pro in′di-vi′so** (prō ĭn′dĭ-vī′sō). [L.] *Law.* For or as undivided; in common.
proine. † PRUNE.
prois. † PROSE.

earlier *projecter*, OF. *pourgeter*, *porgeter*. See JET, *v.*]
1. To throw or cast forward; to shoot forth.

Before his feet herself she did *project*. *Spenser.*
Behold! th' ascending villas on my side
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To cast about or revolve in the mind, to contrive; devise; scheme; as, to *project* a plan.
3. *Geom., Persp., etc.* **a** To throw forward in a prescribed direction (as a point, line, boundaries of and lines in a figure, area, etc.) so as to depict on a plane, cylindrical, spherical, or other given surface. The picture thus represented on the given surface is the shadow of the points, lines, etc., which would be thrown by parallel, diverging, or converging rays of light. **b** More generally, to depict (one figure or extent) on another, according to any fixed correspondence between the points of the two.
4. To externalize or perceive as spatially and sensibly objective, as an idea or image.
5. To set forth, as an argument, or the like. *Obs. & R.*

pro-ject' (prō-jĕkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To shoot or extend forward; to be prominent; to jut; as, branches *project* from the tree; the eaves *project* two feet.
2. To form a project; to scheme. *Rare.* *Fuller.*
3. *Alchemy.* To cast the transmuting agent into the crucible and thereby produce precious substance.

proj'ect (prŏj'ĕkt; 277), *n.* [L. *projectum*, neut. p. p.; cf. F. *projet*, OF. *pourget*, fr. the v. See PROJECT, *v. t.*; cf. PROJET.] **1.** The place from which a thing projects. *Obs.*
2. That which is projected or designed; something intended or devised; a scheme; design; plan.

He entered into the *project* with his customary ardor. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Design, scheme, purpose. See PLAN.

pro-jec'tile (prō-jĕk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [Cf. F. *projectile.*]
1. Projecting or impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force.
2. Caused or imparted by impulse or projection; impelled forward; as, *projectile* motion. *Arbuthnot.*
3. *Zoöl.* Capable of being thrust forward.

pro-jec'tile, *n.* [Cf. F. *projectile.*] **1.** A body projected by exterior force, and continuing in motion by its own inertia; specif., a missile for a firearm.
2. *pl. Mech.* A part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, time of flight, etc., of bodies thrown or driven through the air by an impelling force.

pro-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *projectio:* cf. F. *projection.*]
1. Act of throwing or shooting forward.
2. A jutting out; also, a part that projects, or juts out, as of a building; an extension beyond something else.
3. A scheming or planning; rarely, that which is planned; contrivance; design; as, the *projection* of a new railroad.
4. *Geom., Persp., etc.* Act or process of projecting on a surface; also, the picture so formed. See PROJECT, *v. t.*, 3.
5. Act of externalizing, or of perceiving a mental object as spatially and sensibly objective; also, the object projected.
6. *Physiol.* The function or action of the nervous system whereby stimulations are referred to or beyond the surface of the body or to the end-organs of sense.
7. *Alchemy.* Act of projecting (see PROJECT, *v. i.*, 3).

Syn. — PROJECTION, PROTUBERANCE, BULGE. A PROJECTION juts out at an (often sharp) angle; a PROTUBERANCE swells or pushes out, often in rounded rather than angular form; a BULGE is a protuberance (seldom sharp), esp. as caused by pressure; as, "The chimney's edge, that . . . with huge and black *projection* overbrowed large space beneath" (*Wordsworth*); "Machinery set in motion to keep a level smooth . . . feels the least *projection*, and tries to flatten it out" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); the *protuberances* of a potato; cf. "a round belly, very *protuberant*" (*Cowper*); (fig.) "An obvious moral is indeed a heavy *protuberance* which injures the gracefulness of a poem" (*Landor*); a *bulge* in a wall.

projection fibers *or* **fibres.** *Anat.* Those nerve fibers in the white matter of the brain which connect the cerebral cortex with outlying parts of the body. They comprise both afferent and efferent fibers and pass in great bundles through the peduncles of the brain to the internal capsule and then spread out (forming the corona radiata) to all parts of the cortex.

pro-jec'tive (prō-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, projection; specif.: *Math.* **a** Pertaining to or designating such properties of curves or surfaces as are unaltered by projection. **b** Not metrical; not involving size and measurement, but only relative position, incidences, and coincidences. **c** Transformable into one another by repeated projections and sections. **d** Having elements so paired that corresponding cross ratios are equal; — said of two ranges, or two pencils, or a pencil and a range.

projective coördinates. See COÖRDINATE. — **p. transformation,** *Math.*, a transformation that leaves the cross ratio of every four elements unaltered.

pro'jec-tiv'i-ty (prō'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Math.* Projective character or relation; the quality in one figure of being derivable from another by projection.

pro-jec'tor (prō-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *projecteur.*] **1.** One who projects a scheme or design; one who forms projects; sometimes, specif., one who forms chimerical schemes.
2. **a** *Alchemy.* One who projects; an alchemist. **b** *Optics.* A device for projecting a beam of light; as, a searchlight *projector.* **c** *Math.* The square of the area (of a plane triangle) divided by the product of its sides.

pro-jec'ture (prō-jĕk'tūr), *n.* [L. *projectura:* cf. F. *projecture.*] A jutting out; a projection.

‖ **pro'jet'** (prō'zhē'), *n.* [F. See PROJECT, *n.*] A plan; esp., a draft of a proposed measure or treaty.

pro-kei'me-non (prō-kī'mē-nŏn), *n.* [NGr. προκείμενον, prop. neut. p. pr. of προκεῖσθαι to be set before; Gr. πρό before + κεῖσθαι to lie.] *East. Ch.* A short anthem, generally from the Psalms, sung before the Epistle. It corresponds to the gradual in the Latin Church.

pro-lapse' (prō-lăps'), *n.* [L. *prolapsus*, fr. *prolabi*, *prolapsus*, to fall forward; *pro* forward + *labi* to glide, fall.] *Med.* The falling down of an internal part of the body; as, *prolapse* of the uterus or of the rectum.

pro-lapse', *v. i.* To fall down or out, as in a prolapse.

pro'late (prō'lāt), *a.* [L. *prolatus*, used as p. p. of *proferre* to bring forth, to extend, to pronounce; *pro* + *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear.] Stretched out; extended; esp., elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles; — opposed to *oblate.* — **prolate cycloid.** See CYCLOID, 1. — **p. ellipsoid** *or* **spheroid.** *Geom.* See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION.

pro-la'tion (prō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prolatio:* cf. F. *prolation.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** A bringing or putting forth; esp., act of prolating, or pronouncing; utterance.

Fascination by a mere *prolation* of words. *Increase Mather.*

2. Act of deferring or prolonging; continuation; delay.
3. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

pro'leg' (prō'lĕg'), *n.* [*pro-* for, in place of + *leg.*] *Zoöl.* One of the fleshy legs found on the abdominal segments of the larvæ of Lepidoptera, sawflies, and some other insects. Those of Lepidoptera have a circle of hooks.

pro'leg'ate (prō'lĕg'āt; prō-lĕg'āt), *n.* [L. *prolegatus; pro* for + *legatus* legate.] *Rom. Hist.* A deputy or substitute for a legate.

pro'le-gom'e-non (prō'lē-gŏm'ē-nŏn; prŏl'ē-), *n.; pl.* -GOMENA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. προλεγόμενον, properly neut. pass. p. pr. of προλέγειν to say beforehand; πρό before + λέγειν to say.] A preliminary remark or observation; a preface, as to a book or treatise; — used chiefly in *pl.*

pro'le-gom'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Prolegomenary; prefatory; also, given to needless or long prefatory remarks. "A wordy *prolegomenous* babbler." *Stevenson.*

pro-lep'sis (prō-lĕp'sĭs; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόληψις, fr. προλαμβάνειν to take beforehand; πρό before + λαμβάνειν to take.] Anticipation; specif.: **a** *Rhet.* A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. **b** *Gram.* The application of an adjective to a noun in anticipation, or to denote the result, of the action of the verb; as in the case of *gentle* in, "Ere humane statute purged the *gentle* weal." **c** *Fine Arts.* Representation of a subsequent moment together with the main action, a feature not uncommon in early art, as where a dog is represented devouring a warrior that is in the act of falling in combat. **d** *Chron.* An error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before its actual time. **e** *Philos.* A conception or belief derived from sense perception and, therefore, not necessarily true; an empirical general conception; — used esp. by the Stoics and Epicureans.

pro-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. προληπτικός.] **1.** Of or
pro-lep'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } pertaining to prolepsis; anticipative. "A far-seeing or *proleptic* wisdom." *De Quincey.*
2. Previous; antecedent. *Glanvill.*
3. *Med.* Anticipating the usual time; — applied to a periodical disease whose paroxysms return at successively shorter intervals.

‖ **pro'les** (prō'lēz), *n. sing. & collect. pl.* [L.] *Law.* Offspring; child or children; specif., legitimate children.

pro'le-ta'ri-an (prō'lē-tā'rĭ-ăn; prŏl'ē-; 115, 277), *a.* [L. *proletarius.* See PROLETARY.] Of or pert. to the proletaries or proletarians; hence, *Now Rare*, mean; vulgar. "Every citizen, if he were not a *proletarian* animal kept at the public cost." *De Quincey.*

pro'le-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One of the poorest and lowest class in a community or state; one with no property and only the meanest or most irregular employment.
2. One of the wage-earning class; esp., a laborer for day wages not possessed of capital.

Machinery ushered into existence the fourth estate, *proletarians* or wage earners. *N. Amer. Rev.*

pro'le-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition or political position of the proletarians.

pro'le-ta'ri-at (-ăt), *n.* [F. *prolétariat.*] The class or body of proletarians.

pro'le-ta-ry (prō'lē-tā-rĭ; prŏl'ē-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *proletarius*, fr. *proles* offspring. Cf. PROLÉTAIRE.] **1.** In ancient Rome, a citizen of the lowest class, without property and regarded as capable of serving the state only by having children.
2. = PROLETARIAN, 1. *Now Rare.*

pro'li-cide (prō'lĭ-sĭd; prŏl'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-cide.*] Killing of one's offspring; feticide or infanticide.

pro-lif'er-ate (prō-lĭf'ēr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING -āt'ĭng). [See PROLIFEROUS.] *Biol.* To produce (new cells, buds, or offspring) in rapid succession.

pro-lif'er-ate, *v. i. Biol.* To grow by the rapid production of new parts, or new cells or buds; to reproduce by a repeated process of budding or cell division.

pro-lif'er-a'tion (prō-lĭf'ēr-ā'shŭn), *n. Biol.* **a** Rapid and repeated production of new parts, or of buds or offspring, as the increase of a mass of cells by a rapid succession of cell divisions, or the growth of a coral by the production of buds in quick succession. **b** A growth so formed.

pro-lif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-ferous.*]
1. Bearing offspring; possessed of generative power. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* **a** Reproducing freely by offsets, bulbils, gemmæ, or other vegetative means. **b** Developing a leafy shoot from a normally terminal organ, as a flower or fruit.
3. *Zoöl.* Proliferating; specif., of corals, producing a cluster of branchlets from a larger branch.

proliferous cyst. *Med.* **a** A cyst that produces complex structures. **b** A cyst that produces subordinate cysts.

pro-lif'ic (prō-lĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F. *prolifique*, fr. L. *proles* offspring (from *pro* for, forward + the root of *alere* to nourish) + *facere* to make. See ADULT, OLD; FACT.] **1** Having the quality of producing young or fruit; fruitful; productive; — usually with the implied idea of frequent or numerous production; as, a *prolific* tree or female.
2. Serving to produce or cause, esp. abundantly or to a great degree; fruitful of results; as, a *prolific* brain; a controversy *prolific* of evil.
3. *Bot.* Proliferous. *Rare.*

Syn. — See FERTILE.

pro-lif'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v.t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-ĭng). [See PROLIFIC.] To make prolific; to fertilize; impregnate.

pro-lif'i-ca'tion (-ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prolification*, LL. *prolificatio.*] **1.** The generation of young.
2. *Zoöl. & Bot.* Proliferation.

pro'line (prō'lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **pro'lin.** [G. *prolin*, fr. *pyrrolidin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An imino acid, $C_4H_8N{\cdot}CO_2H$, formed by the decomposition of certain proteins. It is a carboxyl derivative of pyrrolidine.

pro'lix (prō'lĭks; prŏ-lĭks'; 87, 277), *a.* [L. *prolixus* extended, long, prolix, prob. fr. *pro* + *liqui* to flow, akin to *liquidus* liquid; cf. OL. *lixa* water: cf. F. *prolixe.* See LIQUID.] **1.** Long. *Obs.* "With wig *prolix.*" *Cowper.*
2. Unduly prolonged or drawn out, esp. by repetition or diffuseness; verbose; as, a *prolix* oration, poem.
3. Indulging in unduly protracted discourse; verbose; tedious; as, a *prolix* orator; a *prolix* essayist.

Syn. — Diffuse, protracted, tiresome, wearisome.

pro-lix'i-ty (prō-lĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *prolixitas:* cf. F. *prolixité.*] Quality or state of being prolix; as: **a** Length in space or duration in time. *Obs.* **b** The treating of a subject in great, superfluous, or tedious detail; as, *prolixity* in discourses and writings.

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

pro-loc'u-tor (prō-lŏk'ū-tĕr; prŏl'ō-kū'tĕr; 277), *n.* [L., fr. *proloqui*, p. p. *prolocutus*, to speak out; *pro* for + *loqui* to speak; cf. OF. *prolocuteur.*] One who speaks for another or others; specif.: **a** *Ch. of Eng.* The speaker or presiding officer of the lower house of a convocation. He is the person through whom all resolutions passed by the lower house are communicated to the upper house. **b** [*cap.*] In England, the Lord Speaker of the House of Lords.

pro'logue (prō'lŏg; prŏl'ŏg; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prologus*, fr. Gr. πρόλογος, fr. προλέγειν to say beforehand; πρό before + λέγειν to say. See LOGIC.] **1.** The preface or introduction to a discourse, poem, or performance; as, the *prologue* of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales;" esp., a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance.
2. One who delivers a prologue. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — See PREFACE.

pro'logue (prō'lŏg; prŏl'ŏg; *cf. the noun; formerly* prologue'), *v. t.;* -LOGUED (-lŏgd); -LOGU-ING. To introduce with a formal preface, or prologue. *Obs.* *Shak.*

prol'o-gus, prol'o-gos (prŏl'ō-gŭs, -gŏs), *n.* [L. *prologus*, Gr. πρόλογος. See PROLOGUE.] *Gr. Drama.* The part of a play preceding the parodus. Cf. EPISODE.

pro-long' (prō-lŏng'; 205), *v. t.;* PRO-LONGED' (-lŏngd'); PRO-LONG'ING. [OF. *prolongier* or *prolonguier*, F. *prolonger*, L. *prolongare; pro* before, forth + *longus* long. See LONG, *a.*; cf. PROLONGATE, PURLOIN.] **1.** To extend in space or length; as, to *prolong* a line.
2. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to draw out; to continue; as, to *prolong* one's days.

The unhappy queen with talk *prolonged* the night. *Dryden.*

3. To put off; to postpone; delay. *Spenser.*

pro-long', *n.* **1.** Prolongation; delay. *Obs.*
2. A prolonged part; specif., a light rod for communicating the movement of a piano key to the under lever in certain piano actions. See ACTION, *Illust.*

pro-lon'gate (-lŏn'gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); -GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *prolongatus*, p. p. of *prolongare.* See PROLONG.] To prolong; to extend in space or in time.

pro'lon-ga'tion (prō'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *prolongation.*]
1. A lengthening in space or time; extension; protraction.
2. That which forms an additional length; a part prolonged; a prolong; as, the *prolongations* of a jointed rod.

pro-longe' (prō-lŏnj'; F. *prō'lŏnzh'*), *n.* [F. See PROLONG.] *Field Artillery.* A rope with a hook and a toggle, sometimes used to drag a gun carriage or to lash it to the limber at a little distance, and for various other purposes.

pro-lu'sion (prō-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *prolusio*, fr. *proludere* to prelude; *pro* before + *ludere* to play.] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; preliminary; hence, an introductory essay or exercise.

pro-mag'is-te'ri-al (-măj'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. MAGISTERIAL.] Of or pertaining to promagistrates.

pro-mag'is-trate (-măj'ĭs-trāt), *n.* [*pro-* + *magistrate:* cf. L. *promagister.*] *Rom. Antiq.* An official, as a proconsul or proprætor, who served, or was regarded as serving, in the provinces in the place of a magistrate of the city republic. The system of promagistrates was made general by Sulla (c. 80 B. C.). — **pro-mag'is-tra-cy** (-trȧ-sĭ), *n.*

prom'e-nade' (prŏm'ē-nād'; 277), *n.* [F. (with a foreign suffix; cf. 1st -ADE), fr. *promener* to lead, take for a walk, *se promener* to walk, fr. L. *prominare* to drive forward or along; *pro* forward + *minare* to drive (animals). See AME.

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pro-ject'a-ble (prō-jĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pro-ject'il Projectile. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-ject'ing-ly, *adv.* of *projecting*, p. pr. [TIVE.
pro-jec'tive-ly, *adv.* of PROJEC-
pro-ject'ment, *n.* Design; contrivance; projection. *Obs.*
pro-jec'trix (prō-jĕk'trĭks), *n.* 1. A female projector. *Rare.* 2. *Math.* A curve derived from another by compounding projections.
‖ **pro-jet' de loi'** (prō'zhē' dē lwȧ'). [F.] Lit., project of law; a legislative bill.
proke (prōk), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. PROG.] To poke; thrust; stir; incite. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
prokecye. ✝ PROXY.
proker. ✝ PROCURE.
prok'er (prōk'ĕr), *n.* A poker. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
prokerateur. ✝ PROCURATOR.
proketour. ✝ PROCTOR. [*Obs.*
proking spit. A rapier. *Jocose.*
prokke, *v. t. & i.* [L. *procare*, *-ri*, to ask, demand.] To demand; beg. *Obs.*
‖ **Pro'ku-rist',** **Pro'cu-rist'** (prō'kū-rĕst'), *n.* [G.] One who has a *Procura*, or procuration; an agent; esp., managing or confidential clerk; a head clerk.
pro-lap'sion (prō-lăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prolapsio.*] Prolapse *Obs.*
pro-lap'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Prolapse.
prol'a-ta-ry. ✝ PROLETARY.
prol'a-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *prolatare*, *-tatum*, to lengthen.] Prolongation or deferral. *Obs.*
pro-late', *v. t.* [See PROLATE, *a.*] To utter with prolonged or drawling enunciation. *Obs.*
pro'late-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro-la'tum (prō-lā'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Geom.* A prolate ellipsoid. See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION
prole. ✝ PROWL.
prol'ec-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *prolectare*, *-atum*, to allure, entice.] Allurement. *Obs*
pro-lec'tite, *n.* [Gr. προλέγειν to foretell (its axial ratios were foretold.).] See HUMITE GROUP.
pro'le-gom'e-na-ry (prō'lē-gŏm'ē-nȧ-rĭ; prŏl'ē-), *a.* Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary; prefatory. *Rare.*
pro-lep'ti-cal (prō-lĕp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* = PROLEPTIC. [LEPTICAL.
pro-lep'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PRO-
pro-lep'tics (-tĭks), *n. Med.* Art or science of prognosis.
pro'le-taire' (prō'lē-târ'), *n.* [F. *prolétaire.*] A proletarian.
pro'le-tair'ism (prō'lē-tâ r'-ĭz'm), *n.* Proletarianism.
pro'le-ta'ne-ous (prō'lē-tā'nē-ŭs; prŏl'ē-), *a.* [L. *proletaneus.*] Having many offspring. *Obs.*
pro'le-ta'ri-an-ize (-rĭ-ăn-ĭz; 115), *v. t.* To reduce or bring to proletarianism. [proletariat.
pro'le-ta'ri-ate (-ăt), *n.* The
pro'le-ta'ri-ate, *a.* Proletarian. Also, *Obs.*, **pro'le-ta'ri-ous,** *a.*
pro'le-ta-ry (prō'lē-tā-rĭ; prŏl'ē-), *a.* Proletarian. *Now Rare.*
pro-lif'er-a-tive (prō-lĭ'fĕr-ā-tĭv), *a. Biol.* Capable of, or engaged in, proliferation.
pro-lif'er-ous-ly, *adv.* of PROLIFEROUS. [lificness. *Rare.*
pro-lif'i-ca-cy (-ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* Pro-
pro-lif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Prolific. — **pro-lif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
pro-lif'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro'li-fy (prō'lĭ-fī; prŏl'ĭ-), *v. t.* [See PROLIFIC; -FY.] To produce offspring, or results.
pro-lig'er-ous (prō-lĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* L. *proles* offspring + *-gerous.*] Proliferous; productive.
pro-lix'ious (prō-lĭk'shŭs), *a.* Tedious; wearisome; also, superfluous; unnecessary. *Obs.*
pro-lix'ly, *adv.* of PROLIX.
pro-lix'ness, *n.* Prolixity.
proll. ✝ PROWL.
Proll's governor (prōlz). [After Dr. Reinhold *Pröll*, the inventor.] See GOVERNOR, 5.
prol'o-cu'tion (prŏl'ō-kū'shŭn; prō'lō-), *n.* [*pro-* + *locution.*] A prefatory statement. *R.*
pro-loc'u-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pro-loc'u-trix (prō-lŏk'ū-trĭks), *n.* A spokeswoman. *Rare.*
pro'log. Prologue. *Ref. Sp.*
pro'log-ist (prō'lŏg-ĭst; prō'lō-jĭst), *n.* A prologizer. *Rare.*
pro'log-ize (prō'lŏ g-ĭz; -lō-jĭz), *v. i.* [Cf. Gr. προλογίζειν.] To deliver a prologue. *Rare.* —
pro'log-iz'er (prō'lŏg-ĭz'ĕr; -lō-jĭz'ĕr), *n. Rare.* [PROLOGUS.]
pro-lo'gos (prō-lō'gŏs), *n.* See
pro'logu-ize (prō'lŏg-ĭz; prŏl'ŏg-), *v. i.* [Cf. LL. *prologizare.*] To deliver a prologue. *Rare.* —
pro'logu-iz'er (-ĭz'ĕr), *n. Rare.*
pro-long a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
pro-longd'. Prolonged *Ref. Sp.*
prolonge knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.
pro-long'er (prō-lŏng'ĕr; 205), *n.* One that prolongs.
pro-long'ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *prolongement*, OF. also *prolonguement.*] Prolongation
prolouge. ✝ PROLOGUE.
Prom'a-chos (prŏm'ȧ-kŏs), *a.* [Gr. πρόμαχος defender, lit., fighting in front.] See ATHENA.
prom'a-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*pro-* + L. *manatio* a flowing.] Emanation. *Obs.*
prome, *n.* [OF. *prome*, *proime*, *proisme*, L. *proximus.*] A neighbor. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **pro me-mo'ri-a.** [L.] For a memorial.

NABLE, MENACE.] **1.** A walk, esp. in a public place, for pleasure, display, or exercise.
2. A place for walking; a public walk.
3. A large ball or dance; in many American colleges, etc., a large ball given by a class.

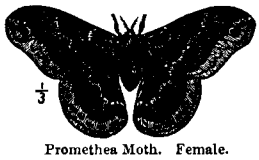
prom'e-nade' (prŏm'ē-nād'; 277), *v. i.;* -NAD'ED (-nād'ĕd); -NAD'ING (-nād'ĭng). To take, or go on, a promenade.

promenade concert. A musical entertainment during which the audience promenades or dances.

promenade deck. *Naut.* An upper deck of a passenger steamer. The term is variously used. See DECK, *n.*, 2.

pro-mer'i-stem (prō-mĕr'ĭ-stĕm), *n.* [*pro-* + *meristem.*] *Bot.* The meristem of the growing point and of all embryonic rudiments. It is the source of primary meristem.

Pro-me'the-a moth (prō-mē'thē-ä). [NL. See PROMETHEUS.] A large American silkworm moth (*Callosamia promethea*) having the wings and body chiefly smoky brown in the male and reddish brown in the female. Its larva feeds on the sassafras, wild cherry, and other trees, and suspends its cocoon from a branch by a silken band. Also **Prometheus moth.**



Promethea Moth. Female.

Pro-me'the-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Promethēus:* cf. F. *prométhéen.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, Prometheus; as: **Promethean spark,** the spark of divine fire which each human being has received as the gift of the gods.

pro-me'the-an, *n.* A kind of match, first made about 1830, consisting of a paper roll having at one end a mixture of potassium chlorate and sugar and a glass bulb containing sulphuric acid. Breaking the bulb produced ignition.

Pro-me'theus (prō-mē'thūs; *commonly* -thĕ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προμηθεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, son of Iapetus and Clymene, or, according to Æschylus, a son of Themis, or Gæa, regarded as the founder of civilization, and, in later classical tradition, as the creator of the human race. Prometheus, it was said, sided with the Olympians in their struggle against the Titans, but, grieved at their neglect of mankind, he stole fire from heaven and bestowed upon man it and the arts which control of it makes possible. Zeus, angered at this, had him bound to Mount Caucasus. But Prometheus, who was gifted with prophetic foresight, knew the source from which Zeus was to be eventually overthrown, and the god, to win this knowledge, offered to release him. The Titan refused, rather than perpetuate an unjust reign. Zeus then caused a vulture daily to consume his liver, which grew again at night, dooming him to this fate until some immortal should consent to die in Prometheus's stead. This Chiron did, and Hercules slew the vulture and released the Titan. Cf. EPIMETHEUS.

prom'i-nence (prŏm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *prominentia:* cf. F. *prominence.* See PROMINENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being prominent; conspicuousness.
2. That which is prominent; a protuberance.
3. *Astron.* Any of the cloud-shaped masses of chromospheric hydrogen which mix with other substances and rise often to great heights at the edge, or limb, of the sun.

prom'i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Prominence (esp. in sense 1).

prom'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *prominens, -entis,* p. pr. of *prominere* to jut out, to project; *pro* before, forward + *minere* (in comp.) to jut, project: cf. F. *prominent.* Cf. IMMINENT, EMINENT.] **1.** Standing out, or projecting, beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.
2. Hence: Distinctly manifest; likely to attract attention from its size or position; conspicuous; as, a *prominent* feature of the face; a *prominent* building.
3. Standing out from the crowd; distinguished above others; eminent; as, the *prominent* generals of a war; a senator *prominent* in oratory; *prominent* names.
Syn. — Eminent, distinguished, famous, illustrious, celebrated; manifest, obvious, marked, noticeable. — PROMINENT, CONSPICUOUS, SALIENT, SIGNAL. That is PROMINENT which stands out (lit. and fig.) in such a way as to attract attention; that is CONSPICUOUS which is so clearly exhibited that the eye (or the mental vision) cannot miss it; as, a *prominent* feature of the landscape, the most *prominent* figure in the community, a *prominent* family; "Some would rather be *conspicuous* in a mob, than unnoticed even in a privy council" (*Goldsmith*); "He wants to make himself *conspicuous.* He would tumble in a hog-sty as long as you looked at him" (*Johnson*). That is SALIENT (see etym.) which is strikingly manifest, or which catches the attention at once; that is SIGNAL which is memorably prominent or conspicuous; as, "Its one landmark the twin spires of Chartres, *salient* as the finger of a dial" (*W. Pater*); the *salient* points of an argument; "the most *signal* victory that ever was achieved upon the seas" (*Southey*).

prom'i-nent, *n.* **1.** A prominence. *Obs.*
2. Any moth of the family Notodontidæ; — so called because the larva has a hump, or prominence, on its back.

pro'mis-cu'i-ty (prō'mĭs-kū'ĭ-tĭ; prŏm'ĭs-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Promiscuousness; confusion; mixture of kinds or classes.
She held her little court in the crowd . . . completely at ease in all *promiscuities.* *Atlantic Monthly.*
2. Promiscuous sexual union; esp., that characteristic of communal marriage (which see).

pro-mis'cu-ous (prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *promiscuus; pro* before, in place of, for + *miscere* to mix. See MIX.] **1.** Consisting of individuals in a body or group without order; mingled; confused; as, a *promiscuous* crowd.
2. Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; not restricted to an individual; indiscriminate; as, *promiscuous* intercourse; *promiscuous* praise or blame.
3. Haphazard; casual; as, *promiscuous* seating of children.
Syn. — See INDISCRIMINATE.
— **pro-mis'cu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-mis'cu-ous-ness,** *n.*

prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* [F. *promesse,* L. *promissum,* pl. *promissa,* fr. *promittere, promissum,* to put forth, foretell, promise; *pro* forward, for + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of a specified act; any engagement by one person to another. Cf. CONTRACT, 1, PACT, AGREEMENT, 3, CAUSE, 3, CONSIDERATION, 7.
2. That which causes, or gives ground for, hope, expectation, or assurance, esp. of success or distinction; as, the outlook gives fair *promise;* a youth of *promise.*
My native country was full of youthful *promise* *Irving*
3. That which is promised.
He . . commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father. *Acts* i. 4.
the promise, *Bib.,* the oath which God made to Abraham (see *Gen.* xiii. 15-17) that his descendants should be multiplied, should possess the land of their enemies, and should be a source of blessing to all nations. The last part was interpreted by the New Testament writers as fulfilled in and through Christ.

prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs). *v. t.;* PROM'ISED (-ĭst); PROM'IS-ING.
1. To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, making; or the like; to covenant; to engage, esp. to furnish or procure some benefit; as, I *promised* him money; to *promise* a visit. "To *promise* aid." *Shak.*
2. To afford reason to expect; to cause hope or assurance of; to foretoken; as, the clouds *promise* rain. *Milton.*
3. To assure emphatically; as, you shall be satisfied, I *promise* you. *Colloq.*
4. *Com.* To execute as promisor, as a note. *Cant.*
Syn. — PROMISE, ENGAGE, PLEDGE. PROMISE is the general term; ENGAGE adds the implication of a binding agreement; PLEDGE (see EARNEST) implies a solemn assurance or formal guarantee. See CONTRACT.
Promised Land. See LAND OF PROMISE. — **to promise one's self.** **a** To resolve; determine; vow. **b** To be assured; to have strong confidence.
I dare *promise myself* you will attest the truth of all. *Rambler*

prom'ise, *v. i.* **1.** To give assurance by or as by a promise.
2. To afford or give ground for hopes or expectations; as, the day *promises* well; his habits *promise* badly.

prom'is-ee' (prŏm'ĭs-ē'), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a promise is made.

prom'is-ing, *p. a.* Giving promise; affording hope or assurance: as, a *promising* person, day. — **prom'is-ing-ly,** *adv.*

prom'i-sor (prŏm'ĭ-sôr), *n.* *Law.* One who engages or undertakes; a promiser.

prom'is-so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *promissor* a promiser.] **1.** Containing a promise or assurance that something will be done or forborne.
2. *Insurance.* Stipulating or representing what is to happen or to be done subsequent to the time of making the contract of insurance; — said of representations, warranties, etc., and distinguished from *affirmative.*
promissory note, *Law,* a written promise to pay on demand or at a fixed or determined future time a certain sum of money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer; "an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another, signed by the maker, engaging to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to order or to bearer."

prom'on-to-ry (prŏm'ŭn-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *promontorium, promunturium; pro* before + (prob.) a word akin to *mons, montis,* mountain: cf. F. *promontoire.* See MOUNT, *n.*] **1.** A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland.
2. *Anat.* A prominence; esp.: **a** The angle of the ventral side of the sacrum where it joins the vertebra. **b** A prominence on the inner wall of the tympanum of the ear.

pro'morph (prō'môrf), *n.* [G. See PRO-; -MORPH.] *Biol.* A fundamental or primitive organic type.

pro'mor-phol'o-gy (prō'môr-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [G. *promorphologie; promorph* a promorph + *-logie* = E. *-logy.*] *Biol.* A division of morphology created by Haeckel in which the forms of organisms and their parts are considered geometrically; — distinguished from *tectology.* — **pro-mor'pho-log'i-cal** (prō-môr'fō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pro-mor'pho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pro'mor-phol'o-gist** (prō'môr-fŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pro-mote' (prō-mōt'), *v. t.;* PRO-MOT'ED (-mōt'ĕd); PRO-MOT'ING (-mōt'ĭng). [L. *promotus,* p. p. of *promovere* to move forward, to promote; *pro* forward + *movere* to move. See MOVE.] **1.** To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or prosperity of (something in course); to forward; further; encourage; advance; as, to *promote* learning, disorder, a business venture.
2. To exalt in station, rank, or honor; to elevate; raise; prefer; advance; as, to *promote* an officer.
I will *promote* thee unto very great honor *Num.* xxii 17.
3. To betray; to inform against. *Obs. & R.*
4. *Eng. Law.* To institute (a prosecution or suit), esp. as a common informer.
Syn. — Patronize, help; exalt, prefer, elevate, dignify.

pro-mote', *v. i.* To urge on or incite another, as to strife; also, to inform against a person. *Obs.*

pro-mot'er (-mōt'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *promoteur.*] **1.** One that promotes, or forwards or advances; an encourager; an abettor; as, a *promoter* of charity, philosophy, sedition.
2. Specif., a person who alone or with others sets on foot, and takes the preliminary steps in, a scheme or undertaking for the organization of a company, the floating of bonds, stock, etc., or the carrying out of any business project.
3. A lawyer; later, an informer. *Obs. or R.*
4. *Eng. Law.* One who promotes a prosecution.

pro-mo'tion (prō-mō'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *promocion,* F. *promotion,* L. *promotio.*] Act of promoting, or state of being promoted; as: **a** Act of advancing or encouraging. **b** Exaltation in rank or honor; preferment.
Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. *Ps.* lxxv. 6.

pro-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to promote.

prompt (prŏmpt), *a.;* PROMPT'ER (prŏmp'tĕr); PROMPT'EST. [L. *promptus,* properly, brought forth (to light), hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, quick, — p. p. of *promere* to take or bring forth; *pro* forth + *emere* to take: cf. F. *prompt.* See REDEEM.] **1.** Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; meeting requirements readily; not dilatory or hesitating; responding instantly; immediate; as, *prompt* in obedience; *prompt* to go.
2. Done or rendered readily or immediately; given without delay or hesitation; as, *prompt* assistance, obedience.
3. *Obs.* **a** Easy; direct; unobstructed. **b** Given; inclined.
Syn. — Quick, active, willing, seasonable, timely; speedy, swift, rapid. — PROMPT, PUNCTUAL, READY, EXPEDITIOUS. PROMPT implies quick or instant action (often with alacrity) as occasion demands; READY adds to *prompt* the implication of dexterity or facility; PUNCTUAL implies exact adherence to a regular or appointed time; as, "obedience, *punctual, prompt,* and scrupulous" (*Stevenson*), "This study [of the law] renders men . . . *prompt* in attack, *ready* in defense, full of resources" (*Burke*); "the trained eye quick to spy out the weakness of the adversary; . . . the *ready* hand *prompt* to follow it on the instant" (*Huxley*); cf. "Habit also gives *promptness;* and the soul of dispatch is decision" (*Hazlitt*); "the *punctual* coming back, on their due days, of the birds" (*Emerson*). That is EXPEDITIOUS (see HASTE) which is characterized by, or leads to, prompt or speedy performance; as, "Your entertaining and pleasant letter . . . deserved a more *expeditious* answer" (*Cowper*); "the short *expeditious* way" (*Sharp*). See ACTIVE, FAST, VIGILANT.

prompt dower, *Moham. Law,* the dower demandable by a wife before she enters the home of her husband.

prompt (prŏmpt), *n.* **1.** *Com.* A limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased; also, the contract or prompt note by which this time is fixed. In case of goods to arrive they must be paid for at the expiration of the prompt whether they have arrived or not.
2. That which prompts or reminds.

prompt, *v. t.;* PROMPT'ED; PROMPT'ING. [ME. *prompten.* See PROMPT, *a.*] **1.** To assist or induce the action of; to move to action; to instigate; incite.
God first . . . *prompted* on the infirmities of the infant world by temporal prosperity. *Jer Taylor*
2. To suggest; dictate.
And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*
3. To remind (a person); specif., to remind (an actor, speaker, or the like) of words or topics forgotten; to assist by suggesting or uttering the next words of something forgotten or not properly learned; to give a cue to.
Syn. — See MOVE.

prompt'-book', *n.* The book used by a theater prompter.

prompt'er (prŏmp'tĕr), *n.* One that prompts; as: **a** An aid or suggestion to the memory, as in reciting; one who admonishes or incites action. **b** One who reminds another, as an actor, of the words to be spoken next.

promp'ti-tude (prŏmp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., or L. *promptitudo.* See PROMPT, *a.*] **1.** Quality of being prompt; promptness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; alacrity; as, *promptitude* in obedience.
2. Prompting; incitement *Rare.*

prompt note. *Com.* A memorandum of a sale given by a seller to a purchaser specifying the sum to be paid and the time when payment is due.

pro-mul'gate (prō-mŭl'gāt; 277), *v. t.;* PRO-MUL'GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); PRO-MUL'GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *promulgatus,* p.p. of *promulgare* to promulgate; orig. uncert. Cf. PROMULGE.] **1.** To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; to publish abroad; as, to *promulgate* secrets.
2. To publish abroad with intent to gain adherents to; to propagate; as, to *promulgate* the doctrines of socialism.
3. *Law.* **a** To make known or public the terms of (a proposed law). **b** To issue or give out (a law) by way of putting it into execution. Promulgation of a law is the executive act by which a valid law is put into force after being passed; it may or may not involve publication.
Syn. — See DECLARE.

pro'mul-ga'tion (prō'mŭl-gā'shŭn; prŏm'ŭl-; 277), *n.* [L. *promulgatio:* cf. F. *promulgation.*] A promulgating; publication; open declaration; as, *promulgation* of the gospel.

pro'mul-ga'tor (prō'mŭl-gā'tĕr, prŏm'ŭl-), *n.* [L.] One who promulgates or publishes. *Dr. H. More.*

pro-mulge' (prō-mŭlj'), *v. t.;* -MULGED' (-mŭljd'); -MULG'ING (-mŭl'jĭng). [Cf. (assumed) OF. *promulgier,* F. *promulguer.* See PROMULGATE.] To promulgate; publish; teach.
Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were *promulged.* *Prescott.*

pro-mus'cis (-mŭs'ĭs), *n.* [L., corrupt. of *proboscis.*] A proboscis; specif., *Zoöl.,* the proboscis of hemipterous insects. — **pro-mus'ci-date** (-ĭ-dāt), *a.*

pro'my-ce'li-um (prō'mī-sē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; MYCELIUM.] *Bot.* The short hyphal filament produced by a germinating chlamydospore in the rust fungi (Uredinales) and smut fungi (Ustilaginales). — **pro'my-ce'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pro-na'os (-nā'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόναος; προ before + ναος temple.] *Arch.* The porch or vestibule of a temple.

pro'nate (prō'nāt), *a.* [L. *pronatus,* p. p. of *pronare* to bend forward. See PRONE.] Somewhat prone; inclined.

pro'nate, *v. t.;* -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). *Physiol. & Anat.* To cause to assume a position of pronation.

pro'nat-ed (prō'nāt-ĕd), *p. a. Med. & Physiol.* Lying or placed in the position produced by pronation; pronate.

pro-na'tion (prō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pronation.*] *Physiol. & Anat.* **a** A rotation of the hand so that the palm is turned down (the arm being extended forward) and the thumb inward toward the body; also, the position resulting from this movement; — the opposite of *supination.* In many quadrupeds the fore feet are permanently fixed in a position of pronation. **b** Act or state of lying face downward.

pro-na'tor (prō-nā'tŏr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which produces pronation.

prone (prōn), *a.* [L. *pronus;* cf. L. *pro* forward, for, and Skr. *pravaṇa* sloping, inclined. See PRO-.] **1.** Bending forward; inclined; not erect; hence, expressing submission; humble. "With awful reverence *prone.*" *Milton.*

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prom'e-nad'er (prŏm'ē-nād'ĕr), *n.* One who promenades.
pro-mer'it, *v. t.* [L. *promeritus,* p. p. of *promerere* to deserve.] *Obs.* **a** To oblige; to favor. **b** To deserve. — **pro-mer'i-tor,** *n Obs.*
promesse. † PROMISE.
promette. † PROMISE. [NENT.]
prom'i-nent-ly, *adv.* of PROMI-
prom'is. Promise. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-mis'cu-ous, *adv.* Promiscuously. See FLAT, *a.*, 12. *Rare*
prom'ise-breach', *n* A failure to fulfill a promise. *Rare.*
prom'ise-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
prom'is-er (prŏm'ĭ-sĕr), *n.* One who promises.
pro-miss', *a.* [L. *promissus.*] Hanging down. *Obs.*
prom'is-sa-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *promissarius* a prebendary.] A deputy. *Obs.*
pro-mis'sion, *n.* [F., fr. L. *promissio.*] Promise. *Obs.*
pro-mis'sive (prō-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *promissivus.*] Promissory. *R.*
pro-mis'sor (-ŏr), *n.* [L., a promiser.] One that promises.
prom'is-so-ri-ly (prŏm'ĭ-sō-rĭ lĭ), *adv.* of PROMISSORY.
prom'ist. Promised. *Ref Sp.*
pro-mit', *v. t.* [L. *promittere.*] *Obs.* **1.** To send forth
2. To promise.
pro'mit', *n.* [From PROMIT to promise.] A promise. *Obs.*
prom-ne'si-a (prŏm-nē'shĭ-ä; -sĭ-ä), *n.* [Gr. πρό before + μνήσις of memory.] *Psychol.* An indefinite feeling of the recognition of an experience as remembered
promont, *n.* [See PROMONTORY, MOUNT, *n.*] A promontory. *Obs.*
promontore. *n.* [F. *promontoire.*] A promontory. *Obs.*
prom'on-to'ri-ous, *a* High and projecting. *Obs.*
pro-mor'al, *a.* See PRO-, 3.
pro-mote', *a.* [L. *promotus,* p. p.] Promoted. *Obs.*
pro-mote'ment, *n.* Promotion. *Obs. or R.*
pro-mo'tiv. Promotive. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **pro-mo'tor ĭ'de-i** (prō-mō'tŏr fĭ'dē-ī) [LL.] See DEVIL'S ADVOCATE **a.** [Promotion. *Obs.*]
pro-mov'al (prō-mōv'ăl), *n.*
pro-move' (-mōv'), *v. t.* [L. *promovere:* cf. F. *promouvoir.* See PROMOTE.] *Obs.* To advance; promote; also, to incite.
pro'mo-vent (prō'mō-vĕnt), *n.* [L. *promovens,* p. pr.] *Eng. Law.* The person who promotes a suit.
pro-mov'er (prō-mōv'ĕr), *n.* A promoter. *Obs.* [PROMPT, *v.*]
prompt'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of
prompt'ly, *adv.* of PROMPT.
prompt'ness, *n.* See -NESS
promp'tu-a-ry (prŏm'tŭ-ä-rĭ), *n.* [L. *promptuarium,* fr. *promptuarius* belonging to distribution, distributing.] A storehouse; magazine; repository. *R.*
promp'ture (-tŭr), *n.* [See PROMPT, *a.*] Suggestion; incitement. *Rare.* [promulgator.]
pro-mul'ger (-mŭl'jĕr), *n* A
promute. † PROMIT.
pron. *Abbr.* Pronominal; pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.

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2. Prostrate; flat, esp. face downward; — opp. to *supine.*

Which, as the wind,
Blew where it listed, laying all things *prone.* *Byron.*

3. Sloping, with reference to a line or surface; declivous; inclined; not level. *Blackmore.*

4. Inclined; propense; disposed; — applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense. Followed by *to.*
"*Prone* to mischief." *Shak.*

prone'ness (prōn'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being prone. **Syn.** — See BENT.

pro-neph'ros (prō-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρό before + νεφρός a kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the anterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates. See KIDNEY, 1.

prong (prŏng; 205), *n.* [Cf. D. *prangen* to pinch, press, LG. *prange* a stick, D. *pranger* clamp, barnacles (for a horse), G. *pranger* pillory, Goth. *praggan* (in comp.) to press, ME. *pronge* pang.] **1.** A sharp point or sharp-pointed instrument, as the tine of a fork, a point of an antler, the fang of a tooth, etc.

Prick it on a *prong* of iron. *Sandys.*

2. A fork; as, a hay, dung, or dinner *prong.* *Dial. Eng.*
3. Of a stream or inlet, a fork or branch. *Dial. U. S.*
4. A prawn; — a doubtful word. *J. R. Drake.*

prong, *v. t.* To stab or pierce with a prong or fork.

prong'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A peculiar ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*) confined to the treeless parts of the western United States and Mexico. It is not a true antelope, but the sole representative of a distinct family (Antilocapridæ). The color is chiefly yellowish tawny above and white below, with a white rump patch, and a tawny collar. The horns, which are present in both sexes, and furnished with a single anterior prong, are hollow and set on a bony core as in the oxen, goats, etc., but are shed annually as in the deer. It is now much reduced in numbers.

Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*).

prong key. A key or spanner for a circular nut, having two projections to fit holes in the face of the nut.

pro-nom'i-nal (prō-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *pronominalis:* cf. F. *pronominal.* See PRONOUN.] Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a pronoun.

pro-nom'i-nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To use as a pronoun.

‖ **pro'non'cé'** (prō'nôn'sā'), *a. masc.;* **-cée'** (-sā'), *a. fem.* [F. See PRONOUNCE.] Strongly marked; pronounced.

pro'noun (prō'noun), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *pronon,* F. *pronom,* L. *pronomen; pro* for + *nomen* name, noun. See PRO-; NOUN.] *Gram.* Lit., a word used instead of a noun or name; one of a small group of words with little or no fixed meaning except one of relation or limitation, used either substantively or adjectively to stand in place of, or to refer to, words or expressions denoting persons or things either named, asked for, or understood in the context. Pronouns are classed as *personal, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, indefinite,* with various subdivisions, or as *intensive, reflexive, reciprocal,* etc.

pro-nounce' (prō-nouns'), *v. t.;* PRO-NOUNCED' (-nounst'); PRO-NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [ME. *pronouncen,* OF. *prononcier, pornoncier,* F. *prononcer,* L. *pronuntiare; pro* before, forth + *nunciare, nuntiare,* to announce. See NUNCIO.] **1.** To make known; proclaim; announce; publish. *Obs.*
2. To utter articulately; to speak out or distinctly; to utter, as words or syllables; to speak with the proper sound and accent; as, to *pronounce* words correctly.
3. To utter officially or solemnly; to deliver, as a decree or sentence; as, to *pronounce* sentence of death.
4. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; recite; as, to *pronounce* an oration.
5. To declare or affirm; as, to *pronounce* a tale false.
Syn. — Deliver, utter, speak.

pro-nounce', *v. i.* **1.** To give a pronunciation; to articulate; as, to *pronounce* faultlessly. *Earle.*
2. To utter an opinion or declaration confidently. *Rare.*

pro-nounced' (-nounst'), *p. a.* [F. *prononcé.*] Strongly marked; decided. — **pro-noun'ced-ly** (-noun'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

[His] views became every day more *pronounced.* *Thackeray.*

pro-nounce'ment (prō-nouns'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *prononcement.*] A pronouncing; a declaration; a formal announcement.

pro-nu'cle-us (-nū'klē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CLEI (-ī). [NL. See PRO-; NUCLEUS.] *Biol. & Embryol.* Either of the two nuclei of a fertilized egg cell after maturation but before segmentation, — the **female pronucleus,** formed from the chromosomes left in the egg after forming the polar bodies, and the **male pronucleus,** formed by the nucleus or head of the spermatozoön. See FERTILIZATION, 2. — **pro-nu'clear,** *a.*

‖ **pro-nun'cia-mien'to** (*Sp. pron.* prō-nōōn'thyä-myĕn'tō; 138), *n.* Also **pro-nun'ci-a-men'to** (prō-nŭn'shĭ-ä-mĕn'tō; -sĭ-ä-). [Sp. *pronunciamiento.* Cf. PRONOUNCEMENT.] A proclamation or pronouncement.

pro-nun'ci-a'tion (prō-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *prononciation,* OF. also *pronun-,* L. *pronuntiatio.* See PRONOUNCE.] **1** Act of uttering with articulation; specif., act of uttering with the proper sound and accent; utterance; as, the *pronunciation* of syllables or words.
2. Act of stating or declaring; a pronouncement. *Obs.*
3. The mode of uttering words or sentences.
4. *Rhet.* Delivery. *Obs. or R.* *J. Q. Adams.*

pro-nun'ci-a-tive (prō-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv; -sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *pronuntiativus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to pronunciation.
2. Uttering confidently; dogmatic. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

pro-nun'ci-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L., a reciter.] One who pronounces; a pronouncer.

pro-nun'ci-a-to-ry (prō-nŭn'shĭ-ä-tō-rĭ; -sĭ-ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to pronunciation; that pronounces.

Pro'ny brake (prō'nĭ; *properly* prō'nē'). [After Baron de *Prony* (1755–1839), French engineer.] *Mach.* A form of friction brake or absorption dynamometer in which the pull on the flywheel friction blocks is measured by a spring balance or weighted lever.

pro'ōde (prō'ōd), *n.* [Gr. προῳδός.] In Greek dramatic poetry, an unrepeated strophe preceding the regular strophe and antistrophe of a choral ode.

proof (prōōf), *n.* [Altered, under influence of the verb *prove,* fr. ME. *preef,* which points to AF. *proef* or OF. *pruef* (not found), fr. *prover* to prove; cf. ME. *preve, preove,* fr. OF *prueve,* F. *preuve,* L. *proba* proof, fr. *probare;* also cf. D. *proef* test. See PROVE.] **1.** Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; an act of testing; test; trial; as, to put in *proof.*

You shall have many *proofs* to show your skill. *Ford.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Math.* An operation for testing the accuracy of a previous operation; a check. Cf. PROVE, *v. t.,* 5. **b** A test applied to articles or substances to determine if they are of standard or satisfactory quality, etc.; also, state of being thus ascertained to be so.
3. Something proved or gained by experience; knowledge or a piece of knowledge acquired thus; experience. *Obs.*

'T is a common *proof,*
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder. *Shak.*

4. Quality or state of having been proved or tried; firmness or hardness that resists impression or does not yield to force; as, armor of *proof.*
5. Hence, armor or defensive arms of excellent or tried quality and deemed impenetrable. *Obs.*

That Bellona's bridegroom lapp'd in *proof.* *Shak.*

6. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken.
7. That degree of cogency, arising from evidence, which convinces the mind of any truth or fact and produces belief; demonstration; also, that which proves or tends to prove; that which induces, or tends to induce, certainty of the judgment; evidence. Properly speaking, *proof* is the effect or result of evidence; evidence is the medium of proof. Cf. DEMONSTRATION, 1, EVIDENCE.
8. *Bookbinding.* Uncut smaller pages, the existence of which in a book proves that it has not been unduly cut.
9. *Print.* A trial impression, as from type, taken for correction or examination; — called also *proof sheet.*
10. *Engraving & Etching.* A proof impression. One taken before the title or inscription is engraved is a **proof before letter.** A **proof with open letters,** or **open-letter proof,** is one with the title engraved in outlined letters. A **proof with remarque,** or a **remarque proof,** is one that is shown by the presence of a remarque to have been taken at a certain early stage in the making of a plate. Cf. ARTIST'S PROOF.
11. Proof strength, that is, the minimum strength of proof spirit; as, over *proof.* Also, strength with reference to the standard for proof spirit; as, to ascertain the *proof.*
12. *Numis.* A proof coin.
Syn. — PROOF, DEMONSTRATION are here compared in their ordinary use; for technical distinctions see defs. PROOF is conclusive evidence; DEMONSTRATION implies practical or indubitable proof, as by conclusive argument or evidence.

proof, *a.* **1.** Firm or successful in resisting; impenetrable; as, *proof* against harm; water*proof;* bomb*proof.*

Proof against all temptation. *Milton.*
This was a good, stout *proof* article of faith. *Burke.*

2. Used in proving or testing, or serving as a proof. Specif.: **a** *Engin.* Designating, or pertaining to, the stress required to produce the greatest strain in a piece or member consistent with safety; as, *proof* load, strength, stress, etc. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, small samples of perfectly fine (i. e., pure) gold or silver prepared and kept in the United States mints and assay offices as standards for comparison or experiment; as, *proof* gold and *proof* silver.
3. Being of a certain standard as to strength or quality; as, *proof* spirit (which see).

proof armor *or* **armour,** armor of proof. — **P. Bible.** See BIBLE. — **p. coin,** *Numis.,* a coin struck, not for circulation, from a die used for producing current coins. Such coins often differ in some particular or particulars from the ordinary coin, as in being unmilled, or more highly polished, or of metal of greater or less value. — **p. gold,** *or* **p. silver.** See PROOF, *a.,* 2 **b.** — **p. leaf,** *Print.,* a proof. — **p. sheet,** *Print.,* a proof. — **p. spirit,** a strong distilled liquor, or mixture of alcohol and water, containing not less than a standard amount of alcohol. In the United States "proof spirit is defined by law to be that mixture of alcohol and water which contains one half of its volume of alcohol, the alcohol when at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit being of specific gravity 0.7939 referred to water at its maximum density as unity. Proof spirit has at 60° Fahrenheit a specific gravity of 0.93353, 100 parts by volume of the same consisting of 50 parts of absolute alcohol and 53.71 parts of water," the apparent excess of water being due to contraction of the liquids on mixture. In England proof spirit is defined by Act 58, George III., to be such as shall at a temperature of 51° Fahrenheit weigh exactly $\frac{12}{13}$ of an equal measure of distilled water. This contains 49.3 per cent by weight, or 57.09 by volume, of alcohol. Stronger spirits, as those of about 60, 70, and 80 per cent of alcohol, are sometimes called *second, third,* and *fourth proof spirits* respectively. — **proof vinegar,** the strongest kind of malt vinegar, containing 4.5 to 6 per cent of acetic acid.

proof (prōōf), *v. t.;* PROOFED (prōōft); PROOF'ING. *Print. & Engraving.* To take a proof of; to prove.

proof reader. One who reads, and marks corrections in, printers' proofs. Hence, **proof reading.** See p. 2550 *A.*

pro-ō'tic (prō-ō'tĭk; -ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bone or center of ossification in the front of the periotic capsule in special relation with the anterior semicircular canal. In the lower vertebrates it is nearly always distinct. — **pro-ō'tic,** *n.*

prop (prŏp), *v. t.;* PROPPED (prŏpt), *Rare or Ref. Sp.* PROPT; PROP'PING. [Akin to LG. & D. *proppen* to cram, stuff, thrust into, stop, G. *pfropfen,* Dan. *proppe,* Sw. *proppa;* of uncert. origin, cf. G. *pfropfen* to graft, fr. L. *propago* set, layer of a plant, slip, shoot. Cf. 3d PROP, PROPAGATE.] **1.** To support, or prevent from falling, by placing something under or against or by being placed under or against; hence, to support; sustain; maintain; as, to *prop* a declining state. *Shak.*

Till the bright mountains *prop* the incumbent sky. *Pope.*
I *prop* myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope.*

2. To strike; to knock down. *Slang, Eng.*

prop (prŏp), *v. i.* To stop suddenly and plant, or prop, the feet firmly against the ground; — said of a horse, etc. *Orig. & Chiefly Australian Slang.*

prop, *n.* [Akin to LG., D., & Dan. *prop* stopple, stopper, cork, Sw. *propp,* G. *pfropf.* See PROP, *v.*] **1.** That which props or sustains an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests or leans for support; a support; stay; fulcrum; as, a *prop* for a building. "Two *props* of virtue." *Shak.*
2. Act of propping, as by a horse. *Australia.*
3. A breastpin. *Thieves' Slang, Eng.*

pro'pæ-deu'tic (prō'pē-dū'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. προπαιδεύειν to
pro'pæ-deu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } teach beforehand; πρό before + παιδεύειν to bring up a child, to educate, teach, fr. παῖς, παιδός, a child.] Of, pert. to, or conveying, preliminary instruction; introductory to any art or science.

pro'pæ-deu'tic (-dū'tĭk), *n.* A propædeutic branch of knowledge.

pro'pæ-deu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The preliminary learning connected with any art or science; preparatory instruction.

prop'a-gan'da (prŏp'ä-găn'dä), *n.* [Abbr. fr. L. *de propaganda fide:* cf. F. *propagande.* See PROPAGATE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** More fully **Congregation of Propaganda.** A congregation of cardinals (the sacred congregation of cardinals de propaganda fide) established in 1622, charged with the management of missions. **b** More fully **College of Propaganda.** A college instituted by Urban VIII. (1623–44) to educate priests for missions.
2. Hence: **a** Any organization for spreading a particular doctrine or a system of principles. **b** The doctrine or principles thus propagated. **c** The scheme or plan for the propagation of a doctrine or system of principles.

prop'a-gan'dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *propagandisme.*] Art, practice, or system of propagating tenets or principles; zeal in propagating one's opinions.

prop'a-gan'dist (-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. *propagandiste.*] One devoted to any system of propagandism.

prop'a-gate (prŏp'ä-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *propagatus,* p. p. of *propagare* to propagate, akin to *propages, propago,* a layer of a plant, slip, shoot.] **1.** To cause to continue or multiply by generation, or successive production; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses; to *propagate* a species of tree.

Motion *propagated* motion, and life threw off life. *De Quincey.*

2. To carry forward; advance; further. *Obs. Chapman.*
3. To cause to spread or extend.
4. To extend the action of; to transmit; to carry, as forward in space or time or through a medium; as, to *propagate* sound or light.
5. To spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of; to spread; to carry from place to place; to disseminate; as, to *propagate* a story, report, religion.

The infection was *propagated* insensibly. *De Foe.*

6. To multiply; promote; increase. *Obs.*

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Multiply, increase, spread, diffuse, disseminate.

prop'a-gate, *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or, in plants, by seeds, cuttings, etc.; as, rabbits *propagate* rapidly.

prop'a-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propagatio:* cf. F. *propagation.*] Act of propagating; as: **a** Continuance or multiplication by generation or successive production. **b** The spreading abroad, or extension, of anything; diffusion; dissemination; as, the *propagation* of sound; the *propagation* of the gospel. *Bacon.* — **prop'a-ga'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

prop'a-ga-tive (prŏp'ä-gā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to propagation; producing by propagation, or by a process of growth.

prop'a-ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *propagateur.*] One who propagates; a promoter; disseminator; originator.

prop'a-ga-to-ry (-gä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Concerned in reproduction.

pro'pane (prō'pān), *n.* [*propyl* + *methane.*] *Chem.* A heavy gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8, of the paraffin series, occurring naturally dissolved in crude petroleum.

pro-par'gyl (prō-pär'jĭl), *n.* [*propinyl* + Gr. ἄργυρος silver + *-yl;* — because one hydrogen atom may be replaced by silver.] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, $CH{:}C{\cdot}CH_2$, present in certain compounds. Cf. DIPROPARGYL.

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prone'ly, *adv.* of PRONE.

pro-neph'ew, *n.* [OF. *proneveu;* cf. L. *pronepos* a great-grandson.] A nephew's son. *Obs.*

pro-neph'ric (prō-nĕf'rĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* Pert. to the pronephros.

pro-neph'ron (prō-nĕf'rŏn). Var. of PRONEPHROS.

pro-nep'te, *n.* [L. *proneptis;* in L., a great-granddaughter. Cf. PRO-; NIECE.] Grandniece. *Obs.*

prong, *n.* [ME. *pronge.* Cf. PRONG projection.] A pang. *Obs*

prong'buck', *n.* **a** The springbuck. **b** The pronghorn.

prong chuck See 5th CHUCK, 4.

pronged (prŏngd), *a.* Having prongs or projections.

pro'ni-ty (prō'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pronitas.*] Propensity. *Obs.*

pro-nom'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of PRONOMINAL.

pronosteken, pro-nos'ti-cate † PROGNOSTICATE. [TARY.]

pro-no'ta-ry, *n.* = PROTHONO-

pro-no'tum (prō-nō'tŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; NOTUM.] *Zoöl.* The dorsal plate of an insect's prothorax. — **pro-no'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

pro-nounce', *n.* [Cf. OF. *prononce.*] Pronouncement; also, pronunciation. *Obs*

pro-nounce'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

pro-nounc'er (prō-noun'sĕr), *n.* One who pronounces; also, a pronouncing book.

pro-nounc'ing (-sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRONOUNCE.

‖ **pron'to** (prŏn'tō), *a. & adv.* [Sp.] Quick; quickly.

Pro'nu-ba (prŏn'ū-bä), *a.* [L. See PRONUBIAL.] See JUNO.

pro-nu'bi-al (prō-nū'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pronubus,* a., bridal; *pro* before + *nubere* to marry.] Presiding over marriage. *Rare.*

‖ **pro nunc.** [LL.] For now.

pro-nun'ci-a-ble (prō-nŭn'shĭ-ä-b'l; -sĭ-ä-b'l), *a.* [L. *pronunciabilis.*] Pronounceable. *Rare*

pro-nun'cial (-nŭn'shĭl), *a.* Of or pert. to pronunciation.

pronye † PRUNE.

pro'nymph (prō'nĭmf), *n.* *Zoöl.* A stage, after histolysis, during which the formation of the organs goes on in the pupa of some dipterous insects (esp. blowflies). — **pro-nym'phal** (prō-nĭm'făl), *a.* [BRAKE.]

Prony's dynamometer. = PRONY

prood (prōōd). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng var of PROUD.

pro-œ'mi-um (prō-ē'mĭ-ŭm), **pro-œ'mi-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [L. *prooemium,* NL. *proœmion.*] A proem. — **pro-œ'mi-ac** (-ăk), *a.*

proof'-arm', *v. t.* To arm with armor of proof or securely. *Obs.*

proof'ful, *a.* Full of proof. *Obs.*

proof'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **proof-less-ly,** *adv.*

proof planer. See PLANER b.

proof'-proof', *a.* Proof against proofs; obstinate in the wrong.

proof'y (prōōf'ĭ), *a.* [From PROOF, in dial., strength, nourishment.] Fattening; — said of animals and land. *Dial. Eng.*

proone. † PRONE.

pro-öp'ic (prō-ŏp'ĭk; -ō'pĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + Gr ὄψ, ὀπός, eye, face.] See ORBITONASAL INDEX.

pro-ös'tra-cum (-ŏs'trä-kŭm), *n.; pl.* -CA (-kä). [NL.; Gr. πρό before + ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Paleon.* The anterior horny or calcareous prolongation of the guard of belemnites and allied cephalopods. In existing species it is represented by the *pen,* sometimes called *prostracum.* See PHRAGMOCONE. — **pro-ös'tra-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

prop, *a.* Proper. *Obs.*

prop (prŏp), *n., sing.* of PROPS.

prop, *n.* *Theat. Slang.* A property man; also, properties.

prop *Abbr.* Properly; property; proposition. [*Sp.*]

prop'a-ga-bl. Propagable. *Ref.*

prop'a-ga-ble (prŏp'ä-gä-b'l), *a.* [See PROPAGATE.] Capable of being propagated.

prop'a-gand (prŏp'ä-gănd), *n.* = PROPAGANDA. *Rare.*

prop'a-gan'dic (-găn'dĭk), **prop'a-gan-dis'tic** (-găn-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to propagandism, propaganda, or propagandists.

pro-pa'go (prō-pā'gō), *n.* [L., slip, shoot, layer.] *Obs.* **a** *Bot.* A bulblet. **b** *Hort.* A layer.

pro-pag'ule (prŏ-pă g'ūl), *n.* *Bot.* A propagulum.

pro-pag'u-lum (-ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -ULA (-lä). [NL.] *Bot.* A propagable shoot.

pro-pal', *v. t.* See PROPALE.] To divulge. *Obs. Scot.*

pro-pale' (-pāl'), *v.t.* [L. *propalare,* fr. *propalam* openly, publicly; *pro* forth + *palam* openly.] To divulge. *Obs. or Hist.*

pro-pal'i-nal (prō-păl'ĭ-năl), *a.* [Gr. πρό before + πάλιν backward + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* Designating mastication effected by a forward and backward motion.

pro'pa-nol (prō'pä-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*propane* + ketone.] Acetone *Off. Nom.*

pro-par'ent, *n.* One who stands in loco parentis.

pro'par-gyl'ic (prō'pär-jĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, propargyl. — **propargylic acid.** propiolic acid.

pro′par-ox′y-tone (prō′păr-ŏk′sĭ-tōn), *n.* [Gr. προπαροξύτονος, a. See PRO-; PAROXYTONE.] *Gram.* A word having the acute accent on the antepenult. — **pro′par-ox′y-tone, -ton′ic** (-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* — **pro′par-ox′y-tone,** *v. t.*

pro-pel′ (prō-pĕl′), *v. t.*; PRO-PELLED′ (-pĕld′); PRO-PEL′-LING. [L. *propellere, propulsum; pro* + *pellere* to drive. See PULSE a beating.] **1.** To drive forth or out. *Obs.*
2. To impel forward or onward by applied force, as a ship directly by the wind or a trolley car indirectly by electricity; to drive; push. Also fig.

pro-pel′lant (-pĕl′ănt), *n.* A propelling agent.

pro-pel′lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *propellens, -entis*, p. pr. of *propellere* drive, push forward. See PROPEL.] Driving forward; able or tending to propel.

pro-pel′ler (-ẽr), *n.* One that propels; specif., a screw propeller; also, sometimes, a steamboat thus propelled.

pro-pel′ment (prō-pĕl′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Propulsion.
2. *Mach.* A propelling device, as in a machine.

pro-pend′ (prō-pĕnd′), *v. i.* [L. *propendere, propensum; pro* forward, forth + *pendere* to hang. See PENDENT.] To be favorably inclined or disposed; to tend. *Obs. or R.*
We shall *propend* to it, as a stone falleth down. *Barrow.*

pro-pend′ent (-pĕn′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *propendens*, p. pr.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** Hanging forward or down.
2. Inclining forward or toward.

pro-pense′ (prō-pĕns′), *a.* [L. *propensus*, p. p. See PROPEND.] Leaning or inclining toward; inclined; disposed; prone; as, women *propense* to holiness. — **pro-pense′ly,** *adv.* — **pro-pense′ness,** *n.*

pro-pen′sion (-pĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *propensio:* cf. F. *propension.* See PROPEND, PROPENSE.] **1.** Quality or state of being propense; propensity. *M. Arnold.*
2. A settled aptitude, inclination, or appetency.

pro-pen′si-ty (-pĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being propense; natural inclination; disposition, as to something good or evil; bias; bent; tendency.
"A *propensity* to utter blasphemy." *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Proclivity, proneness, inclination. See BENT.

pro′pe-nyl (prō′pē-nĭl), *n.* [G., formed fr. *propyl;* like the relation of *methenyl* to *methyl.*] *Org. Chem.* The hydrocarbon radical C_3H_5. Specif.: **a** The univalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}CH{:}CH$. **b** The univalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}H{:}CH_2$. **c** The trivalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C$. **d** Glyceryl, esp. in the phrase *propenyl alcohol* (glycerin).

prop′er (prŏp′ẽr), *a.* [ME. *propre*, F. *propre*, fr. L. *proprius.* Cf. APPROPRIATE.] **1.** Belonging to one; one's own; individual. *Archaic.* "His *proper* good" [i. e., possessions]. *Chaucer.* "My *proper* son." *Shak.*
2. Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; belonging exclusively to a species or individual or arising from the nature of one; peculiar; special; particular; as, every animal has his *proper* instincts and appetites.
Those high and peculiar attributes . . . which constitute our *proper* humanity. *Coleridge.*
3. Befitting one's nature, qualities, etc.; appropriate; right; fit; as, water is the *proper* element for fish; a *proper* dress.
In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May. *Dryden.*
4. Conforming to the best usage; correct; as, a *proper* expression or word.
5. Honest; chaste; respectable. "A *proper* gentlewoman." *Shak.*
6. Becoming in appearance; well-formed; handsome. *Archaic or Dial.* "Thou art a *proper* man." *Chaucer.*
7. Pertaining to or designating one individual only; as, a *proper* name (see below).
8. Of or pert. to an exact or specified part; rightly called or considered; as, Greece *proper;* the garden *proper.*
9. *Her.* Represented in its natural color.
10. *Eccl.* Adapted or appointed to a special service or season; as, the **proper preface** for Whitsuntide. See PREFACE, 1.
11. Fine; excellent; goodly; — often used ironically.
Here is *proper* service. *Piers Plowman.*
12. Separate; distinct; individual. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FIT.

proper diphthong. See DIPHTHONG, 1. — **p. fraction,** *Arith.,* a fraction in which the numerator is less, or of lower degree, than the denominator. — **p. infinite.** = TRANSFINITE, *n.* — **p. love,** self-love. *Obs.* — **p. motion,** *Astron.,* the motion of a star with relation to the other stars. The apparent proper motion of any star is made up of its actual motion relative to the mean of all the stars (*motus peculiaris*) and of its seeming motion due to the motion of the solar system. — **p. noun** *or* **name,** *Gram.,* a name distinguishing an individual from others of the same class; — opposed to *common noun;* as, *John, Boston, America.* — **p. trust,** self-confidence. *Obs.*

prop′er, *adv.* Properly; hence, to a great degree; very; thoroughly; as, *proper* good. *Colloq. & Vulgar.*

prop′er, *n.* **1.** Property. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. That which is proper or set apart to a particular use; specif.: *Eccl.* **a** A service, office, collect, hymn, or the like, suitable only for a particular holy day, octave, or season. Cf. COMMON, *n.*, 4. **b** The part of a breviary or missal containing such offices, collects, etc.

in proper, individually; privately. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*

pro-per′i-spom′e-non (prō-pĕr′ĭ-spŏm′ē-nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -SPOMENA (-nă). [NL., fr. Gr. προπερισπώμενον, fr. προπερισπᾶν to circumflex the penult; πρό before + περισπᾶν to circumflex. See PERISPOMENON.] *Gr. Gram.* A word which has the circumflex accent on the penult. — *a.* Written or pronounced as a properispomenon.

prop′er-ly (prŏp′ẽr-lĭ), *adv.* of PROPER; specif.: **a** Suitably; fitly; strictly; rightly; correctly; as, a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* hung. **b** Individually; after one's own manner. *Obs.* **c** Exceedingly; entirely; wholly. *Obs. or Colloq., Chiefly Eng.* **d** As private property. *Obs.*

properly speaking, speaking strictly or correctly.

prop′er-tied (-tĭd), *a.* Possessing property; holding real estate, or other investments of money.

prop′er-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *properte, proprete,* OF. *propreté* property; cf. F. *propreté* neatness, cleanliness, *propriété* property, fr. L. *proprietas.* See PROPER, *a.*; cf. PROPRIETY.] **1.** That which is proper to anything; a peculiar and characteristic quality of a thing; that inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; an essential attribute; as, sweetness is a *property* of sugar.
Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality; but it is frequently used as coextensive with quality in general. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
By the term *properties*, as applied to bodies, we understand the different ways in which bodies present themselves to our senses. *E. Atkinson.*
2. An acquired or artificial quality; any quality or characteristic; as, the poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence; also, an individual, peculiar, or unusual characteristic; a peculiarity.
3. Characteristic state or condition. *Obs. Scot. or Dial.*
4. The exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of, a thing; ownership; in a broad sense, any valuable right or interest considered primarily as a source or element of wealth; also, the relation or relative status of one owning a thing. In a narrower sense *property* implies exclusive ownership (**general property**) of things, as where a man owns a piece of land or a horse; in the broader sense *property* includes, in the modern legal systems, practically all valuable rigbts (i. e., those that collectively make up a person's *estate* or *assets*), except, generally, those involved in public or family relations, these also being treated as property in the earlier legal systems. In this broader sense there are included various incorporeal rights, as patents, copyrights, rights of action, etc., and also certain minor rights, as that (called **qualified property**) to wild animals reduced to possession, or that (called **special property**) of a bailee in the thing bailed.
Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood. *Shak.*
5. That to which a person has a legal title; thing owned; an estate, whether in lands, goods, money, or intangible rights, such as copyright, patent rights, etc.; anything, or those things collectively, in or to which a man has a right protected by law; as, a man of large *property.*
6. That which belongs to one's province of action; a thing to be done; duty. *Obs. & R.*
7. Thing, or things in general, without implying ownership.
8. *Theater. pl.* All the adjuncts of a play except the painted scenery and the costumes of the actors; stage requisites; — formerly used to include actors' costumes.
Syn. — See QUALITY.

property owner. An owner of property, esp. real estate.

proph′e-cy (prŏf′ē-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *prophecie,* OF. *profecie,* F. *prophétie,* L. *prophetia,* fr. Gr. προφητεία, fr. προφητεύειν to be an interpreter of the gods, to prophesy, fr. προφήτης prophet. See PROPHET.] **1.** The work, function, or vocation of a prophet; specif.: **a** That which is spoken for a god; interpretation or declaration of the will or purpose of a god; esp., *Jewish & Christian Theol.,* inspired declaration or revelation of the divine will, including moral teaching by warning, consoling, exhorting, giving an example of fellowship with God, and the like, and on special occasions, particularly in Old Testament times, of foretelling, or declaring beforehand, the purpose of God. **b** A declaration of something to come; a foretelling; a prediction; esp., an inspired foretelling.
He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shak.*
c The power of prophesying, or foretelling the future. **d** Public interpretation of Scripture; preaching; exhortation or instruction. *Obs.* **e** *Bib.* A book of prophecies; a history; as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah. 2 *Chron.* ix. 29.
2. *Eccl.* An additional Old Testament lection preceding the Epistle in some liturgies, as the Gallican and Mozarabic.

proph′e-sy (-sī), *v. t.*; PROPH′E-SIED (-sīd); PROPH′E-SY′ING (-sī′ĭng). [See PROPHECY.] **1.** To speak for or as for a god; to utter with or as with divine inspiration.
2. To foretell; predict; prognosticate.
He doth not *prophesy* good concerning me. 1 *Kings* xxii. 8.
3. To foreshow; herald, prefigure.
Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness; I must embrace thee. *Shak.*
Syn. — See FORETELL.

proph′e-sy, *v. i.* To do the work or office of a prophet; specif.: **a** To speak for a god; to make divinely inspired declarations. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 7. **b** To utter predictions; to make declaration of future events. **c** To give instruction in religious matters; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to preach; exhort; expound. *Obs.*

proph′et (prŏf′ĕt), *n.* [ME. *prophete,* F. *prophète,* L. *propheta,* fr. Gr. προφήτης, lit. one who speaks for another, esp. one who speaks for a god and interprets his will to man, fr. προφάναι to say before or beforehand; πρό for, before + φάναι to say or speak. See FAME.] **1.** One who speaks for another, esp. for a god; a spokesman.
Aaron thy brother shall be thy *prophet.* *Ex.* vii. 1.
2. Specif., one inspired or instructed by God to speak in his name, announcing future events. In Old Testament times there was an order or class of prophets, who were trained in colleges, called schools of the prophets. In New Testament times Christian prophets were recognized as possessing a distinct charism and constituted an order ranking next to that of apostle.
3. One who prophesies, or foretells events; a predictor.
4. A mantis.
5. [*cap.*] *pl.:* with *the.* Certain, chiefly prophetic, books of the Old Testament constituting a division apart from the Law and the Hagiographa. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Prophet of the Syrians, a title given to Ephraem Syrus (d. 373), a father of the church of the Antiochian school. — **the Prophet,** among Mohammedans, Mohammed.

prophet flower. A boraginaceous herb (*Arnebia griffithii*) of northern India and Afghanistan, often grown for its primrose-yellow flowers, which are marked with five spots that fade after a few hours.

pro-phet′ic (prō-fĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *propheticus,* Gr. προφητικός: cf. F. *prophétique.*] Of or
pro-phet′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to a prophet or prophecy; containing, or of the nature of, prophecy; interpretative; foretelling events; presageful; predictive; divinatory; as, *prophetic* writings; *prophetic* dreams; — used with *of* before the thing foretold.
And fears are oft *prophetic* of the event. *Dryden.*

pro′phy-lac′tic (prō′fĭ-lăk′tĭk; prŏl′ĭ- ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *prophylactique.*] *Med.* **a** A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive. **b** Prophylaxis. *Obs.*

pro′phy-lac′tic (-lăk′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. προφυλακτικός, fr. προ-
pro′phy-lac′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } φυλάσσειν to guard against; προ + φυλάσσειν to guard: cf. F. *prophylactique.*] **1.** *Med.* Defending or preserving from disease.
2. Protective; as, a *prophylactic* image or talisman.

pro′phy-lax′is (-lăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PROPHYLACTIC.] *Med.* Art of guarding against, preserving from, or preventing, disease; observance of the rules necessary to preserve health; protective, preservative, or preventive treatment.

pro-pin′qui-ty (prō-pĭn′kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *propinquitas,* fr. *propinquus* near, neighboring, fr. *prope* near: cf. OF. *propinquité.*] State of being near; nearness; proximity; specif.: **a** Nearness in place; neighborhood; proximity. **b** Nearness in time. **c** Nearness of blood; kindred; affinity.
Syn. — See PROXIMITY.

pro′pi-ol′ic (prō′pĭ-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*propi*onic + tet*rolic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $HC{:}C{\cdot}CO_2H$, analogous to propionic acid but derived from acetylene. It is a pungent liquid, and forms not only salts, but also metallic derivatives like those of acetylene.

pro′pi-on′ic (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*proto-* + Gr. πίων fat.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating one of the fatty acids, $C_2H_5CO_2H$, produced in the distillation of wood, in the fermentation of glycerin, etc. It is the first of the series to manifest fatty properties. It is a colorless, pungent liquid boiling at 141° C.

pro′pi-o-nyl (prō′pĭ-ō-nĭl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical C_2H_5CO, the radical of propionic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

pro-pi′ti-ate (prō-pĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *propitiatus,* p. p. of *propitiare* to propitiate, fr. *propitius* favorable. See PROPITIOUS.] To appease and render favorable; to make propitious; to conciliate.
Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate,* and the pest assuage. *Pope.*
Syn. — See PACIFY.

pro-pi′ti-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *propitiatio:* cf. F. *propitiation.*] **1.** Act of propitiating, or making propitious.
2. *Theol.* That which propitiates; atonement or atoning sacrifice; specif., that which, as Christ's death, appeases the divine justice and conciliates the divine favor.
He [Jesus Christ] is the *propitiation* for our sins. 1 *John* ii. 2.
Syn. — PROPITIATION, RECONCILIATION, EXPIATION, SATISFACTION, ATONEMENT. PROPITIATION and RECONCILIATION have primary reference to the person offended, EXPIATION and SATISFACTION, to the offense; ATONEMENT may have either reference. For technical theological distinctions, see defs.

pro-pi′ti-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *propitiatorius.*] Having the power to make propitious; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation; expiatory; as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice.

pro-pi′ti-a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *propitiatorium.*] **1.** A propitiation; a propitiatory sacrifice. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
2. *Jewish Antiq.* The mercy seat; — so called because a symbol of the propitiated Jehovah.

pro-pi′tious (-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *propitius,* perh. orig. a term of augury meaning, flying forward (*pro*) or well; cf. Skr. *pat* to fly, E. *feather.*] **1.** Favorably disposed; favoring; kind; gracious; helpful; — said of a person or a divinity.
2. Favorable; auspicious; fortunate; as, a *propitious* season; a *propitious* breeze.
Syn. — Favorable, prosperous, promising, opportune, happy, lucky, fortunate. — PROPITIOUS, AUSPICIOUS. That is PROPITIOUS which is favorable or in general conducive to success; that is AUSPICIOUS which is of happy omen for a favorable issue; as, "Autumn is my *propitious* season. I make more verses in it than in all the year else" (*Burns*);

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pro′pa-ta′gi-um (prō′pā-tā′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. (*pro-* + *patagium.*] *Zool.* a The patagium of a bird's wing. **b** The membrane of a bat's wing in front of the arm. — **pro′pa-ta′gi-al** (-ăl), **pro′pa-ta′gi-an** (-ăn), *a.*

‖**pro pa′tri-a** (prō pā′trĭ-ä). [L.] For one's country.

pro-pat′u-la-ry, *a.* [L. *propatulus* open, uncovered, neut. as n., *propatulum* an open place + 1st *-ary.*] Outdoor. *Obs.*

pro-peld′. Propelled. *Ref. Sp.*

propeller wheel. A screw propeller. *Obsolete.* [pensity.]

pro-pend′en-cy, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Pro-
2. Attentive deliberation.

pro′pene (prō′pēn), *n.* [Changed from *propylene.*] *Chem.* = PROPYLENE.

pro-pen′si-tude (prō-pĕn′sĭ-tūd), *n.* Propensity. *Rare.*

pro-pen′sive, *a.* Propense. *Obs.*

pro-pep′sin, *n.* = PEPSINOGEN.

pro-pep′tone, *n.* = PROTEOSE.

prop′er, *v. t.* [See APPROPRE.] *Obs.* **1.** To appropriate.
2. To make fine or handsome.

prop′er-ant, *a.* [L. *properans,* p. pr.] Hastening. *Obs.*

prop′er-ate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *properatus,* p. p. of *properare* to hasten.] To hasten. *Obs.* — **prop′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

pro-per′i-spome (prō-pĕr′ĭ-spōm), *n. & a.* Properispomenon. — **pro-per′i-spome,** *v. t.*

prop′er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro-Per′sian, *a.* See PRO-, 3.

properte. † PROPERTY.

prop′er-ty (prŏp′ẽr-tĭ), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To invest with properties, or qualities.
2. To make a property or tool of.

prop′er-ty-less, *a.* See LESS.

property man. *Theat.* The man in charge of the properties.

prophacion, *n.* Profanation. *Obs.*

prophane. † PROFANE.

pro′phase (prō′fāz), *n.* *Biol.* A preparatory stage of mitosis preceding the metaphase.

proph′a-sis (prŏf′ä-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. προφαίνειν to show beforehand.] *Med.* Prognosis.

proph′e-cy, *v.* † PROPHESY.

proph′e-sī′a-ble (prŏf′ē-sī′ä-bl), *a.* That may be prophesied.

proph′e-sī′er (-ẽr), *n.* Prophet.

proph′et, *v. i.* Prophesy. *Obs.*

prophete. † PROFIT.

proph′et-ess, *n.* [F. *prophétesse,* L. *prophetissa.*] A woman prophet.

proph′et-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pro phet′i-cal, *n.* A prophecy. *Obs.* [*n.* Prophetical quality.]

pro-phet′i-cal′i-ty (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ),

pro-phet′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PROPHETIC, PROPHETICAL.

pro-phet′i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro-phet′ic-ly, *adv.* Prophetically. *Rare.*

proph′et-ism (prŏf′ĕt-ĭz′m), *n.* Prophetic character or function.

proph′et-ize, *v. i.* [OF. *profetiser,* F. *prophétiser,* L. *prophetizare,* Gr. προφητιζειν] To prophesy. *Obs.* — **proph′et-i-za′tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

proph′et-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

proph′et-y, *n.* [L. *prophetia,* Gr. προφητεία.] Prophecy. *Obs.*

prophetyssa, *n.* [L. *prophetissa.*] Prophetess. *Obs.*

pro-phlo′ĕm (prō-flō′ĕm), *n.* *Bot.* **a** The protophloëm. **b** The tissue of elongated thick-walled cells in the sporogonium of mosses.

pro-phor′ic (prō-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. προφορικός, fr. προφορά utterance.] Enunciative *Obs.*

pro′pho-tot′ro-pism, *n.* *Plant Physiol.* Positive phototropism. — **pro-pho′to-trop′ic,** *a.*

pro′phy-lax′y (prŏ′fĭ-lăk′sĭ; prŏl′ĭ-). Var. of PROPHYLAXIS.

pro′phyll (prō′fĭl), **pro-phyl′-lum** (prō-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [Gr. πρό + φύλλον leaf.] A bracteole.

propice, *a.* [F. *propice.* See PROPITIOUS.] Propitious. *Obs.*

pro-pi′ci-ant (prō-pĭsh′ĭ-ănt), *a.* Propitious. *Obs. Scot.*

pro′pi-dene (prŏ′pĭ-dēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* = PROPYLIDENE.

pro′pi-na′tion (prŏp′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *propinatio.* See PROPINE, *v.*] Act of pledging, or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another. *Obs.*

propinctle. † PROPINQUITY.

pro′pine (prō′pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* [*propyl* + eth*ine.*] *Chem.* Allylene. *Off. Nom.*

pro·pine′ (*Scot.* prō-pēn′; -pĭn′), *n.* [OF. *propine* drink money, gift.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** A gift, esp. of drink money.
2. Power of giving; disposal.

pro-pine′, *v. t.* [L. *propinare,* Gr. προπίνειν; πρό before + πίνειν to drink: cf. OF. *propiner.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** To pledge in drinking.
2. To present: give, esp. as a token of friendship: to propitiate.
3. To expose; offer. *Obs.*

pro′pi-nene (prō′pĭ-nēn), *n.* Cf. 1st PROPINE.] *Chem.* Allylene.

pro′pi-nol (-nŏl; -nōl), *n.* [*propine* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* Propargylic alcohol. *Off. Nom.*

pro-pin′quate, *v. i.* [L. *propinquatus,* p. p. of *propinquare.*] To approach; to be near. *Obs.*

propinque. *a.* [L. *propinquus.*] Near. *Rare.*

pro′pin-yl (prō′pĭn-ĭl), *n.* [L. *propine* + *-yl.*] = PROPARGYL.

‖**pro′pio** (prō′pyō; *often mispron.* pŏr′pĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp.] Any public ground, building, etc., as a public common. *Sp. Amer.*

pro′pi-o-late (prō′pĭ-ō-lāt), **n.** Salt or ester of propiolic acid.

pro′pi-on-am′ide (prō′pĭ-ō-ăm′ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Org. Chem.* The amide, $C_2H_5CONH_2$, of propionic acid.

pro′pi-o-nate (prō′pĭ-ō-nāt), **n.** Salt or ester of propionic acid.

pro′pi-one (-ōn), *n.* The ketone, $(C_2H_5)_2CO$, of propionic acid.

propise. † PROPICE.

Pro′pi-the′cus (prō′pĭ-thē′kŭs; prŏp′ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρό + πίθηκος ape.] The genus of lemurs consisting of the sifakas.

pro-pi′ti-a-ble (prō-pĭsh′ĭ-ä-bl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *propiciable,* L. *propitiabilis.*] Capable of being propitiated. [ated.]

pro-pi′ti-ate (-āt), *a.* Propiti-

pro-pi′ti-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To make propitiation: to atone. *Rare.*

pro-pi′ti-a′ting-ly, *adv.* of *propitiating,* p. pr.

pro-pi′ti-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who propitiates.

pro-pi′ti-a-to-ri-ly (-ä-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PROPITIATORY.

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

"For sure the milder planets did combine on thy *auspicious* horoscope to shine" (*Dryden*). See LUCKY.
— **pro-pi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-pi'tious-ness**, *n.*

pro-po'de-um (prŏ-pō'dē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., earlier *propodeon*; *pro-* + *podeon* th petiole of Hymenoptera, fr. Gr. ποδεών the ragged end of an animal's skin, as where the feet and tail have been.] *Zoöl.* In Hymenoptera, the part of the thorax immediately over, and partly surrounding, the insertion of the petiole of the abdomen. It probably represents an abdominal segment which has become fused with the thorax. — **pro-po'de-al** (-ăl), *a.*

prop'o-lis (prŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόπολις; πρό before + πόλις city.] A brownish resinous material, of waxy consistency, collected by bees from the buds of trees and used as a cement.

pro-pone' (prŏ-pōn'), *v. t.*; -PONED' (-pōnd'); -PON'ING (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *proponere*. See PROPOUND.] To propose; to bring or put forward; to set forth; propound; state.
The bits of business that I have to *propone* to you. *Stevenson*

pro-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *n.* **1.** One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*
2. *Law.* The propounder of a thing, as a will for probate.

pro-por'tion (-pōr'shŭn; 201), *n.* [ME. *proporcion*, OF. *proporcion*, *-tion*, F. *proportion*, fr. L. *proportio*; fr. the phrase *pro portione*; *pro* before + *portio* part or share. See PORTION.] **1.** The relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, or of one thing to another, as respects magnitude, quantity, or degree; relative size or magnitude and disposition or arrangement; comparative relation; ratio; as, the *proportion* of the parts of a building, or of the body. Loosely: Size; magnitude; dimensions.
Proportion is the measure of relative quantity. *Burke*
Formed in the best *proportions* of her sex *Scott.*
2. Act of bringing into relation to something; judgment according to some standard. *Obs.*
3. Harmonic relation between parts or different things of the same kind; symmetrical arrangement or adjustment; symmetry; as, to be out of *proportion*. "Let us prophesy according to the *proportion* of faith." *Rom.* xii. 6.
4. Act of dividing proportionately; equal division. *Obs.*
5. The portion one receives when a whole is distributed by a rule or principle; equal or proper share; lot.
Let the women . . . do the same things in their *proportions* and capacities. *Jer. Taylor*
6. A share; specif., *Obs.*, quota or number of troops.
Therefore let our *proportions* for these wars
Be soon collected. *Shak.*
7. Form; shape. *Obs.*
Well mayst thou know her by thy own *proportion*. *Shak.*
8. *Math.* **a** The equality of ratios, esp. of geometrical ratios; or, a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second equals that of the third divided by the fourth, — holding in a geometrical series and called also **geometrical proportion.** In an **arithmetical proportion,** the difference of the first and second is equal to the difference of the third and fourth, as in an arithmetical series. Proportion is expressed by symbols thus:

$$a:b::c:d, \text{ or } a:b=c:d, \text{ or } \frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}.$$

b The rule of three, in arithmetic, in which the three given terms and the one sought are proportional.
9. *Music.* *Obs.* **a** The time signature as indicated by a fraction. **b** Specif.: See MENSURABLE MUSIC.
in proportion, according as or to; to the degree that. "*In proportion* as they are metaphysically true, they are morally and politically false." *Burke.*

pro-por'tion, *v. t.*; PRO-POR'TIONED (-shŭnd); PRO-POR'TIONING. [Cf. F. *proportionner*. Cf. PROPORTIONATE, *v.*] **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion or relation, as one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.
2. To form with symmetry or suitableness of parts.
Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault. *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. To bear proportion to; to correspond to in magnitude, quantity, or amount. *Now Rare.*
4. To divide into portions or shares; to apportion. *Obs.*
5 To estimate the proportions of; to compare.

pro-por'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. & F. *proportionnable.*] Capable of being proportioned, or made proportional; also, proportional; symmetrical; proportionate.
Proportionable, which is no longer much favored, was of our [i. e., English writers'] own coining. *Fitzed. Hall.*
— **pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pro-por'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

pro-por'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *proportionalis*: cf. F. *proportionnel.*] **1.** Having a due proportion, or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional*. *Milton.*
2. Relating to, based upon, having, or securing, proportion.
3. *Math.* Having the same or a constant ratio; as, *proportional* quantities; momentum is *proportional* to mass.
Syn. — PROPORTIONAL, PROPORTIONATE, COMMENSURATE. *Proportional* and *proportionate* are often used without distinction. But PROPORTIONAL is the more general term, applying to that which has, or is in, due proportion; PROPORTIONATE frequently suggests adjustment or conformity to some proportion which is assumed or expected; as, a *proportional* allotment, a punishment *proportionate* to the crime; "With the number of teachers the number of students has more than *proportionally* increased" (*Lowell*); "There is a surprising power at work, but the effects are not *proportionate*" (*Hazlitt*). COMMENSURATE, as here compared, applies to things which are exactly proportionate, or are equal in measure or degree; as, "It is said that every excitation is followed by a *commensurate* exhaustion" (*Coleridge*); "I finally succeeded in looking on Karnak with a calmness more *commensurate* with its sublime repose" (*B. Taylor*).
proportional compasses. See PROPORTIONAL SCALES. — **p. dividers.** See PROPORTIONAL SCALES. — **p.**, *or* **logistic, logarithms.** See LOGARITHM. — **p. representation.** See REPRESENTATION. — **p. scales, compasses, dividers,** etc., *Drafting*, instruments used in making copies of drawings, or drawings of objects, on an enlarged or reduced scale.

pro-por'tion-al (prŏ-pōr'shŭn-ăl), *n.* [ME. *porporcionel*, fr. OF.] **1.** *Math.* Any number or quantity in a proportion.
2. *Chem.* The combining equivalent of an element. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* Proportional parts. *Obs.*

pro-por'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *proportionnalité.*] Quality or state of being in proportion, or an instance of it.

pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *proportionatus*. See PROPORTION.] **1.** Adjusted to something else according to a proportion; having proportion; proportional.
What is *proportionate* to his transgression *Locke*
2. Having the same relative position or function; corresponding. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PROPORTIONAL.

pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. PROPORTION, *v.*] To make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate, or to due relation; to proportion; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.
A true inward symmetry, what one calls an architectural harmony, reigns in it, *proportionates* it all *Carlyle*

pro-por'tion-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *proportionnement.*] A proportioning, or state of being proportioned.

pro-pos'al (prŏ-pōz'ăl), *n.* [From PROPOSE.] **1.** Act of proposing, or setting forth; presentation; statement.
2. That which is proposed, offered, or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme, design, terms, or conditions proposed; offer; as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building.
3. Specif.: *Life Insurance.* The preliminary statement by which a person wishing to effect insurance upon his life applies for it and gives the required information.
4. *Card Playing.* **a** *Solo Whist.* An offer by a player to take eight tricks, with the assistance of a partner, — the lowest bid. **b** *Écarté.* An offer by the nondealer to let both players draw cards.

pro-pose' (prŏ-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *proposer*; *pro-* (L. *pro*) + *poser* to place. See PURPOSE, *v.*, POSE to place.] **1.** To set forth; to show. *Obs.*
2. To set before the mind; to bring forward; to state; propound; also, to picture in the mind; to image.
I *propose* not merely to myself the pleasures. *Shak.*
3. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; as, to *propose* terms of peace, a question for discussion, an alliance, a person for office.
4. To set before one's self or others as a purpose formed; hence, to purpose; intend.
5. **a** To confront; face. *Obs.* **b** To speak; utter. *Obs.*
Syn. — PROPOSE, PURPOSE. To PROPOSE (as here compared) is to set before one's self or to declare as an intention; to PURPOSE is to propose as a definite aim or resolve; as, "I *propose* to relate, in several volumes, the history of the people of New England" (*Palfrey*); "I *purpose* to write the history of England from the accession of King James the Second" (*Macaulay*). See INTENTION.

pro-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To speak; converse. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To form or declare a purpose or intention; to lay a scheme; to design.
Man *proposes*, but God disposes.
Chronicles of Battel Abbey (*Lower's trans.*).
3. To offer; specif., to offer one's self in marriage.
4. *Card Playing.* To make a proposal. See PROPOSAL, 4.

prop'o-si'tion (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *propositio*: cf. F. *proposition*. See PROPOUND.] **1.** Act of setting or placing forth; act of offering; the setting forth; as, loaves or bread of *proposition*, i. e., shewbread. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. That which is proposed or offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; as, the enemy made *propositions* of peace; his *proposition* was not accepted.
3. A project, undertaking, affair, or the like, involving some action, as a carrying out, managing, operating, passing of judgment, with reference to it; as, in mining, an alluvial *proposition*; he's a tough *proposition*. *Colloq. or Slang.*
4. A statement of religious doctrine; an article of faith; creed; as, the *propositions* of Wycliffe and Huss.
Some persons . . change their *propositions* according as their temporal necessities or advantages do turn. *Jer. Taylor*
5. Any expression in which some quality, state, or relation is predicated of some being or fact; a representation, in language, ideas, or signs, of a judgment; usually, a sentence or part of a sentence in which a predicate is related to a subject by means of a copula. There are as many kinds of propositions as there are types of predication, and there may be as many classifications as there are points of view from which these types may be regarded. The commonest division is into **pure** and **modal propositions**, the former being **propositions de inesse**, or those in which the mode is not considered, while the latter are distinguished as **possible** or **problematic**, **necessary** or **apodeictic**, and **contingent** or **assertory**, as they express possibility, necessity, or mere fact The most common division with reference to form is into *categorical*, *hypothetical* or *conditional*, and *disjunctive propositions*. See JUDGMENT, 8, and under PROPOSITIO.
Judgment is the mental act of believing that something is (or is not) determined. A *proposition* is the consequent verbal expression of such a belief, and consists in asserting that the thing as signified by the subject is (or is not) determined as signified by the predicate. *Thos. Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).
6. In technical uses: **a** *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated, or of an operation to be performed, — in the first case called a *theorem*; in the second, a *problem*. **b** *Rhet.* That which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration. **c** *Poetry.* The part of a poem in which the author states the subject or matter of it. **d** *Music.* The enunciation of a theme or subject; the subject of a fugue.
Syn. — PROPOSAL, PROPOSITION. PROPOSAL commonly suggests the act of proposing, PROPOSITION denotes more definitely the thing proposed; as, a *proposal* of marriage; I will make this *proposition* — take it or leave it; "There could be no satisfactory confutation of this atheistic hypothesis, without a fair *proposal* first made of the several grounds of it" (*Cudworth*); "The *propositions* of faith seem absurd unto reason" (*Sir T. Browne*).

prop'o-si'tion-al (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a *propositional* sense. — **prop'o-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-pos'i-tus (prŏ-pŏz'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Lit., the person proposed; specif., the one whose relations are sought to be ascertained by a genealogical table. See CONSANGUINITY, 1.

pro-pound' (prŏ-pound'), *v. t.*; PRO-POUND'ED; PRO-POUND'ING. [From earlier *propone*, L. *proponere*, *propositum*, to set forth, propose, propound; *pro* for, before + *ponere* to put. See POSITION.] **1.** To offer for consideration; to set forth; to propose; put; as, to *propound* a question.
And darest thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worship thee, accursed? *Milton.*
2. *Eccl.* Among Congregationalists, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

pro-præ'tor, pro-pre'tor (-prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *propraetor*; *pro* for, before + *praetor* a prætor.] *Rom. Hist.* Under the Republic, a magistrate who, having served his term of a year as prætor at Rome, was sent out with renewed power to govern a province; also, under the Empire, any magistrate similarly sent out to govern a province.

pro-pri'e-ta-ry (-prī'ē-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *proprietarius*: cf. F. *propriétaire*. See PROPRIETY; cf. PROPRIETOR.] **1.** One who has exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses the dominium, or ownership, of a thing in his own right; a proprietor; owner; specif., *Amer. Hist.*, an owner or grantee of a proprietary colony.
2. A body of proprietors, taken collectively.
3. Right of property; ownership. *Rare.*
4. *Eccl.* Formerly, a monk who possessed property.

pro-pri'e-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *proprietarius.*] Belonging or pertaining to a proprietor; considered or belonging as property; owned; as, a *proprietary* medicine.
proprietary articles, manufactured articles that some person or persons have an exclusive right to make and sell. — **p. chapel,** an unconsecrated chapel in which worship is conducted according to the use of the Church of England, owned by a private person and differing from a private chapel in that sittings may be hired by any person. *Eng.* — **p. colony,** *Amer. Hist.*, a colony which had been granted to some individual or individuals with the fullest prerogatives of government. Most of the thirteen English colonies were originally proprietary, and Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware remained so until the Revolution. Cf. CHARTER COLONY, ROYAL COLONY. — **p. company,** lit., an owning company; esp.: **a** A corporation that owns all or a controlling number of the shares of another corporation. **b** A company owning land that it leases or sells to other corporations, its members being usually joint owners of the land. *Eng.*

pro-pri'e-tor (prŏ-prī'ē-tĕr), *n.* [For older *proprietary*: cf. F. *propriétaire*, also OF. *proprieteur.*] **1.** One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not; an owner; sometimes, esp. in statutory construction, in a wider sense, a person having an interest less than an absolute and exclusive right, as the usufruct, or present control and use, of property.
2. Specif., *Amer. Hist.*, a proprietary.

pro-pri'e-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to ownership; proprietary; as, *proprietorial* rights.

pro-pri'e-ty (prŏ-prī'ē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, fr. *proprius* one's own, proper. See PROPERTY, PROPER.] **1.** Individual right of property; also, property; estate; holding. *Obs.*
2. **a** That which is proper or peculiar; an inherent property or quality; peculiarity. *Obs. Bacon.* **b** Individual state or condition; individuality. *Obs. Shak.*
3. Quality or state of being proper; suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles or customs; fitness; appropriateness; correctness; as, *propriety* of behavior, language, etc. "The rule of *propriety.*" *Locke.*
4. *Medieval Music.* A time quality of a ligature.
Propriety is the chief note in the construction of the ligature, and occurs in its beginning. *Franco of Cologne* (13*th cent.*), *tr.*
Syn. — See DECORUM.
the proprieties, the customs and manners of society.

pro'pri-um (prō'prĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a possession, a characteristic. See PROPER.] **1.** Individual or exclusive property.
2. *Logic.* An inseparable attribute.
Proprium . . . signifies an attribute which is not indeed part of the essence, but which flows from, or is a consequence of, the essence, and is, therefore, inseparably attached to the species. *J. S. Mill.*
3. *Swedenborgianism.* Selfhood.

prop root. *Bot.* Any root which serves as a prop or support to the plant, as in the mangrove.

prop'ter-yg'i-al (prŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a propterygium.

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prep joint. = RULE JOINT.
pro'plasm (prō'plăz'm), *or* **-plas'ma** (-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [L. *proplasma*, Gr. πρόπλασμα; πρό + πλάσμα. See -PLASM.] Mold; matrix. *R.* [Forming a mold.]
pro-plas'tic (prŏ-plăs'tĭk), *a.*
pro-plas'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Art of making molds for castings.
proplexite, *n.* Perplexity. *Obs.*
pro-po'di al (prŏ-pō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the propodium or the propodialia. — *n.* A propodiale.
pro po'di-a'le (-ā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ā'lĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* The proximal bone of a limb; the humerus or the femur.
prop'o-dite (prŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*pro-* + Gr. πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* The sixth joint (from the base) of certain legs of crustaceans, as the ambulatory legs of Decapoda. — **prop'o-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*
pro-po'di-um (prŏ-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PROPODIALE.] *Zoöl.* The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusk.
pro-po'list (prŏ-pō'lĭst), *n.* [Gr. προπώλης one who buys for another.] A forestaller. *Rare.*
prop'o-lize (prŏp'ō-līz), *v. t.* To fill or cover up with propolis. — **prop'o-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
prop'o-ly, *n.* Propolis. *Obs.*
prop'o-ma (prŏp'ō-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -OMATA (prŏp-ŏm'ȧ-tȧ). [L., a drink taken before eating, Gr. πρόπομα.] A drink of sweetened wine. *Obs.*
pro-po'nent (prŏ-pō'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *proponens*, p. pr.] Proposing.
Pro-pon'tic (prŏ-pŏn'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the **Propontis**, or Sea of Marmora.
proporcion. ✝ PROPORTION.
pro-port', *v. i.* [*pro-* + L. *portare* to carry: cf. LL. *proportare.*] To bear out; confirm. *Obs.* [able. *Ref. Sp.*]
pro-por'tion-a-bl. Proportion-
pro-por'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of PROPORTIONAL.
pro-por'tion-a-ry, *n.* [LL *proportionarius* divided into just portions.] Proportion. *Obs.*
pro-por'tion-ate-ly, *adv.* of PROPORTIONATE. [-NESS.]
pro-por'tion-ate-ness, *n.* See
pro-por'tiond. Proportioned. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-por'tioned (prŏ-pōr'shŭnd; 201), *a.* Having (such) proportions.
pro-por'tion-er, *n.* One who proportions.
pro-por'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pro-por'tum, *n.* [NL. or LL.; cf. LL. *proportus*, *porportus.*] Purport. *Obs.*
pro-pose', *n.* [F. *propos*. See PURPOSE, *n.*] *Obs.* **1** Proposal. **2.** Talk; discourse. [*Obs.*]
pro pos'ed-ly, *adv.* Designedly.
pro-pos'er (-pōz'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who proposes. **b** A speaker. *Obs.*
‖ **pro'po-si'ti-o** (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Logic.* = PROPOSITION — **pro'po-si'ti-o de in-es'se.** See PROPOSITION, 4. — **p. de ne'ces-sa'ri-o** (nĕs'ē-sā'rĭ-ō; 115), a necessary proposition. — **p. de om'ni**, a universal proposition. — **p in sen'su com-po'si-to** (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tō), a proposition having a modal expression in the subject or predicate. — **p. in sen'su di-vi'so**, a proposition having a modal expression attached to the copula. — **p. per se.** an analytical proposition.
pro-pound'er, *n.* One who propounds.
prop'page (prŏp'āj), *n.* Material for props; props collectively.
pro'præ-to'ri-al, pro'pre-to'ri-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a proprætor.
propre. ✝ PROPER.
proprete. ✝ PROPERTY.
‖ **pro'pri-a quæ ma'ri-bus** (măr'ĭ-bŭs). [NL.] Things which are appropriate to males (or husbands): — in Lily's Latin grammar, the opening words of a memoria technica in doggerel hexameter verse on the gender of substantives. Allusively, the elements of Latin. Cf. AS IN PRÆSENTI. [*Obs.*]
pro'pri-ate, *a.* Appropriated.
pro-pri'e-ta'ri-an (prŏ-prī'ē-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A stickler for the proprieties.
pro-pri'e-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pro-pri'e-tress (prŏ-prī'ē-trĕs),
pro-pri'e-trix (-trĭks), *n.* A woman proprietor.
‖ **pro'pri-o ju're.** [L.] *Law.* Of his own right.
‖ **pro'pri-o mo'tu.** [L.] By one's own motion or initiative.
‖ **pro'pri-o vi-go're.** [L.] *Law.* Of or by its own force independently. [assistant proctor.]
pro-proc'tor, *n.* *Eng. Univ.* An
props (prŏps), *n.* A property man. *Theat. Slang.*
props, *n. pl.* A game of chance, like dicing, with four sea shells, each called a *prop*.
propt. Propped. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **prop'ter af-fec'tum**, ‖ **prop'ter de-fec'tum.** [L.] *Law* See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4.
‖ **prop'ter de-fec'tum san'gui-nis.** [L.] *Law Lit., on account of a defect of blood.* See ESCHEAT, 1.
‖ **prop'ter de-lic'tum.** [L.] *Law.* See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4.
‖ **prop'ter de-lic'tum te-nen'tis.** [L.] Lit., on account of a tenant's delict. See ESCHEAT, 1.
‖ **prop'ter ho-no'ris re-spec'tum.** [L.] See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4.

prop'ter-yg'i-um (prŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -YGIA (-ä). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. πτερύγιον a fin.] *Zoöl.* The anterior of the three principal basal cartilages in the pectoral fins of most elasmobranchs. Cf. BASIPTERYGIUM.

pro'pug-na'tion (prō'pŭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propugnatio.*] **1.** Warlike activities as a department of human action. **2.** Means of defense; defense. *Obs.*

pro-pul'sion (prō-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *propulsion.* See PROPEL.] **1.** Act of driving forward or away; act or process of propelling; as, steam *propulsion.*

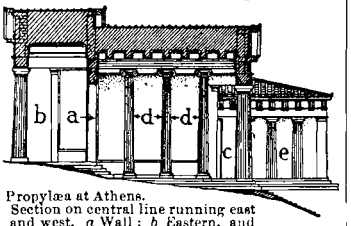
God works in all things; all obey
His first *propulsion.* *Whittier*

2. Act of driving out or forth; expulsion. *Arbuthnot.* **3.** *Med.* Tendency to lean or incline forward in walking; festination.

pro-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to propel; driving on; urging.

pro'pyl (prō'pĭl), *n.* [*pro*pionic + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical C_3H_7, of which propane is the hydride. Specif., of the two isomers, that one having normal structure, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2$, as distinguished from *isopropyl.*

prop'y-læ'um (prŏp'ĭ-lē'ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆA (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. προπύλαιον; πρό + πύλη gate.] *Classical Arch.* Any vestibule or entrance of architectural importance before a building or inclosure;—often in *pl.* That of the acropolis at Athens is famous for its beauty and originality. It was designed by Mnesicles, and provisionally finished about 432 B. C.



Propylæa at Athens.
Section on central line running east and west. *a* Wall; *b* Eastern, and *c* Western, Portico; *d, d* Ionic Columns supporting roof of Hall; *e* Flanking Doric Portico.

prop'y-lite (prŏp'ĭ-līt), *n.* [See PROPYLON a vestibule; -ITE.] *Petrog.* An altered form of andesite, important for its connection with certain ore deposits;—orig. supposed to mark the beginning of Tertiary eruptive activity, whence the name.—**prop'y-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

prop'y-lon (prŏp'ĭ-lŏn), *n.; pl.* PROPYLA (-lä). [L., fr. Gr. προπύλον; πρό before + πύλη a gate.] *Anc. Egypt. Arch.* An outer monumental gateway standing before the pylon or main entrance gateway to a temple, etc.

‖ **pro ra'ta** (prō rā'tä). [L.] In proportion; proportionately; according to share, interest, or liability of each.

pro-rat'a-ble (prō-rāt'ä-b'l), *a.* That can be prorated. *U. S.*

pro'rate' (prō'rāt'; prō'rāt'), *v. t. & i.;* PRO'RAT'ED (-rāt'ed; -rāt'ĕd); PRO'RAT'ING (-ĭng). [From L. *pro rata* (sc. *parte*) according to a certain part, in proportion.] To divide or distribute proportionally; to assess pro rata. *Chiefly U. S.*

Pro'rep-til'i-a (-rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pro-* + *Reptilia.*] *Paleon.* A division of reptiles containing various primitive forms of Permian age regarded as connecting the reptiles and amphibians.—**pro'rep-til'i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pro'ro-gate (prō'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *prorogatus,* p. p. See PROROGUE.] **1.** To prolong. *Obs.* *Mure.* **2.** To prorogue; to put off; to defer. **3.** *Scots Law.* To extend (a judge's jurisdiction) by consent.

pro'ro-ga'tion (prō'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prorogatio* prolongation, postponement; cf. F. *prorogation.*] A proroguing or proroguing; specif., act of proroguing a deliberative body; esp., *Brit. Parl. Practice,* the ending of a session of the British or a colonial parliament by command of the crown or its colonial representative. See ADJOURNMENT.

pro-rogue' (prō-rōg'), *v. t.;* PRO-ROGUED' (-rōgd'); PRO-RO'GUING (-rō'gĭng). [OF. *proroguer, proroger,* L. *prorogare, prorogatum,* to prolong, defer; *pro* forward + *rogare* to ask, to ask one for his opinion or vote, or about a law. See ROGATION.] **1.** To protract; prolong; extend. *Obs.* **2.** To defer; postpone; as, to *prorogue* death. *Obs. Shak.* **3.** *Brit. Parl. Practice.* To end the session of (a parliament) by an order of the crown. See ADJOURN, *Syn.*

Syn.—Suspend, postpone, defer. See ADJOURN.

pro-sa'ic (prō-zā'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *prosaicus,* fr. *prosa* prose:
pro-sa'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *prosaïque.* See PROSE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, prose; writing or using prose; as, a *prosaic* composition. *Obs.* **2.** Dull; uninteresting; commonplace; unimaginative; prosy; as, a *prosaic* person or address. *Ed. Rev.*

Syn.—Commonplace, matter-of-fact, uninteresting, unexciting, stupid, dull, humdrum, tiresome, tedious, insipid, flat; prolix, prosing, long-winded.—PROSAIC, PROSY. That is PROSAIC which pertains to prose or (more frequently) which is in general commonplace or unexciting; that is PROSY which is dull or tedious esp. in talk or manner of writing; as, "To make verse speak the language of prose, without being *prosaic,* . . . is one of the most arduous tasks a poet can undertake" (*Cowper*); "Let me have none of your *prosaic* curates" (*Gray*); a *prosaic* and humdrum life; "It is his special comfort to smoke a pipe and be *prosy* with some good-natured fellow, the dullest of his acquaintance" (*Scott*). See INSIPID, IRKSOME.

—**pro-sa'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-sa'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

pro-sce'ni-um (prō-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. προσκήνιον; πρό before + σκηνη a tent, a wooden stage, the stage. See SCENE.] **1.** *Anc. Theater.* The stage. **2.** *Modern Theater.* The part of the stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework. **3.** Short for PROSCENIUM BOX.

proscenium box. In a theater or similar building, a box in or near the proscenium; a stage box.

pro-scribe' (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.;* PRO-SCRIBED' (-skrĭbd'); PRO-SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *proscribere, proscriptum,* to write before, to publish, proscribe, *pro* before + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* To publish or post the name of, as one whose property is forfeited or one condemned to death; to doom or condemn, as to death. **2.** To put out of the protection of the law; to outlaw. **3.** To denounce and condemn; to interdict; prohibit; as, the Puritans *proscribed* theaters.

pro-scrip'tion (prō-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *proscriptio:* cf. F. *proscription.*] **1.** Act of proscribing; outlawry; specif., *Rom. Antiq.,* the publication of the names of persons whose property was forfeited or who were outlawed or condemned to death. **2.** State of being proscribed; interdiction; prohibition.

pro-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing.—**pro-scrip'tive-ly,** *adv.*

prose (prōz), *n.* [F. *prose,* L. *prosa, prosa oratio,* fr. *prorsus, prosus,* straight forward, straight on, for *proversus; pro* forward + *versus,* p. p. of *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] **1.** The ordinary language of men in speaking or writing; language not cast in poetical measure or rhythm;—opposed to *verse,* or *metrical composition.*

I speak in *prose,* and let him rimes make *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, language which evinces little imagination or animation; dull and commonplace discourse. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* See SEQUENCE. **4.** A prose story or narrative. *Obs.* **5.** A prosaic person. *Rare.* *Dickens.*

prose, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or composed of, prose; not in verse; as, *prose* composition. **2.** Possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics; plain; dull; prosaic; as, the *prose* duties of life

prose, *v. t.;* PROSED (prōzd); PROS'ING (prōz'ĭng). **1.** To write in prose. **2.** To write or repeat in a dull, tedious, or prosy way.

prose, *v. i.* To write or talk in prose or prosily.

Prosing or versing, but chiefly this latter *Milton.*
Don't *prose* to me about duty and stuff. *W. A. Butler*

pro-sec'tor (prō-sĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L., an anatomist, from *prosecare* to cut up; *pro* before + *secare* to cut.] One who makes dissections for anatomical demonstrations.—**pro'sec-to'ri-al** (prō'sĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*—**pro-sec'tor-ship,** *n.*

pros'e-cute (prŏs'ē-kūt), *v. t.;* PROS'E-CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); PROS'E-CUT'ING (-kūt'ĭng). [L. *prosecutus,* p. p. of *prosequi* to follow, pursue. See PURSUE.] **1.** To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to carry on; to continue; to follow up; to go on or proceed with; as, to *prosecute* a scheme, hope, or claim. *Shak.* **2.** *Law.* **a** To seek to obtain, enforce, or the like, by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right or a claim in a court of law. **b** To pursue (a person) by legal proceedings for redress or punishment; to proceed against judicially; esp., to accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment of a crime or violation of law, in due legal form before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass, or for a riot.

to prosecute to, *or* **with, effect,** *Law,* to prosecute to a final conclusion or termination, favorable or unfavorable.

pros'e-cute, *v. i.* **1.** To follow; pursue. *Obs. Latimer.* **2.** *Law.* To institute and carry on a legal suit or prosecution; to sue; as, to *prosecute* for public offenses.

prosecuting attorney, *Law,* the attorney who conducts proceedings, esp. of a criminal nature, in a court on behalf of the government; a public prosecutor.

pros'e-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prosecutio* a following: cf. OF. *prosecution.*] **1.** A following or pursuing. *Obs.* **2.** Act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit; following up; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design, war, duties. **3.** *Law.* **a** The institution and carrying on of a suit or proceeding in a court of law or equity, to obtain or enforce some right, or to redress and punish some wrong; the carrying on of a judicial proceeding in behalf of a *complaining* party, as distinguished from *defense.* Specif.: The institution and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment on behalf of the state or government, as by indictment or information. **b** The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted or conducted.

pros'e-cu'tor (prŏs'ē-kū'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. L. *prosecutor* attendant.] **1.** One who prosecutes a purpose, plan, or business. **2.** *Law.* **a** The person who institutes an official prosecution before a court. **b** A public prosecuting attorney.

pros'e-lyte (prŏs'ē-līt), *n.* [ME. *proselite,* OF. *proselite,* F. *prosélyte,* L. *proselytus,* Gr. προσήλυτος, adj., that has come, n., a new comer, esp. one who has come from heathenism to Judaism; πρός toward, to + (prob.) the root of ἐλθεῖν to come.] A new convert, esp. to some religion or religious sect, or to some opinion, system, or party, as a Gentile converted to Judaism, or a pagan to Christianity.

Syn.—See CONVERT.

pros'e-lyte, *v. t. & i.;* -LYT'ED (-līt'ĕd); -LYT'ING (-līt'ĭng). To convert to some religion, opinion, system, or the like; to make a proselyte of; to make proselytes; to convert.

pros'e-ly-tism (-lĭ-tĭz'm; -lĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *prosélytisme.*] **1.** Act or practice of proselyting; the making of converts in religion, philosophy, politics, or the like. **2.** Conversion to a religion, system, or party

pros'e-ly-tize (-lĭ-tīz; -līt-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -TIZED (-lĭ-tīzd; -lĭt-īzd); -TIZ'ING (-lĭ-tīz'ĭng; -līt-īz'ĭng). To proselyte; convert.—**pros'e-ly-tiz'er** (-lĭ-tīz'ĕr; -līt-īz'ĕr), *n.*

pros'en-ceph'a-lon (prŏs'ĕn-sĕf'ä-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρός toward, near to + E. *encephalon.*] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The most anterior of the secondary cerebral vesicles of the developing brain of vertebrates (see CEREBRAL VESICLE). Also, a division of the adult brain composed of the cerebral hemispheres and adjacent parts which develop from this vesicle, sometimes, however, not including the olfactory lobes, which constitute the *rhinencephalon.*—**pros-en'ce-phal'ic** (prŏs-ĕn'sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

pros-en'chy-ma (prŏs-ĕn'kĭ-mä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρός near + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* One of the two general types of tissue found in the higher plants. It differs from *parenchyma* in being made up of elongated, usually pointed cells without intercellular spaces. Vascular tissue is chiefly prosenchyma.—**pros'en-chym'a-tous** (prŏs'ĕn-kĭm'ä-tŭs), *a.*

pros'er (prōz'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prosier.*] A writer of prose: also, one who talks or writes tediously.

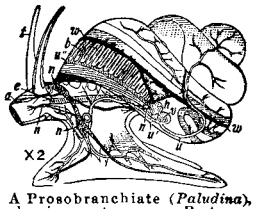
Pro-ser'pi-na (prō-sûr'pĭ-nä), **Pros'er-pine** (prŏs'ĕr-pĭn; -pēn; *in Milton* "Pro-ser'pin"), *n.* [L. *Proserpina.*] Persephone;—the Latinized form of her name, under which her worship was introduced into Rome in 249 B. C. in connection with that of Pluto, or Dis Pater. See DIS.

pro-sil'i-en-cy (prō-sĭl'ĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *prosiliens,* p. pr. of *prosilire* to leap forth.] Act of leaping forth; prominency. "Such *prosiliency* of relief." *Coleridge.*

‖ **pro'sit** (prō'sĭt), *interj.* [L., 3d pers. sing. subj. present of *prodesse* to do good; *pro* for + *esse* to be.] Lit., may it do (you) good;—a salutation used in well wishing, esp. among Germans, as in drinking healths.

pro-slav'er-y (prō-slāv'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* [*pro-* + *slavery.*] Favoring slavery; specif., *U. S. Hist.,* favoring the continuance of, or noninterference with, the institution of negro slavery. —*n.* Advocacy of slavery.

Pros'o-bran'chi-a'ta (prŏs'ō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πρόσω forward, further + βράγχιον a gill.] *Zoöl.* A large subclass or order of gastropods, including the majority of marine, some fresh-water, and the operculate land gastropods. They usually have the gills anterior to the heart; the sexes are separate; the nervous system is streptoneurous; and an operculum is usually present. Cf. OPISTHOBRANCHIATA.—**pros'o-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*



A Prosobranchiate (*Paludina*), showing anatomy. *a* Rostrum; *t* Tentacles; *e* Esophagus; *b* Gill; *h* Auricle of Heart; *v* Ventricle; *u, u'* Aortas; *w'* Afferent Vessel; *w w* Veins; *n n n* Nervous System.

prop-to'sis (prŏp-tō'sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόπτωσις a fall forward.] Protrusion; prolapse.

pro-pu'di-ous, *a.* [L. *propudiosus.*] Shameful. *Obs.*

pro-pugn' (prō-pūn'), *v. t.* [L. *propugnare.*] To contend for; defend; vindicate. *Obs.*

pro'pug-na-cle, *n.* [Cf. OF. *propugnacle.*] A fortress. *Obs.*

pro'pug-nac'u-lum (prō'pŭg-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lä). [L.] A fortress; bulwark.

pro'pug-na'tor, *n.* [L. *propugnator],* **pro-pugn'er** (prō-pūn'ĕr), **pro-pugn'or,** *n.* A defender; vindicator. *Obs.*

pro'pul-sa'tion (-pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propulsatio.*] A repelling, or keeping at a distance

pro-pulse', *v. t.* [L. *propulsare,* v. intens. fr. *propellere* to propel.] To drive forward or out; to repel. *Obs.* [Propulsion *R.*]

pro-pul'si-ty (prō-pŭl'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pro-pul'siv. Propulsive. *Ref. Sp.*

pro-pul'sor (prō-pŭl'sĕr), *n.* [Cf. L. *propulsor* one that drives back.] One that propels; specif., an outside attachment of a motor and propeller for an ordinary boat [pulsive.

pro-pul'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Pro-

pro-pu'pa (-pū'pä), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A stage between the larva and pupa in certain insects.

propure. ✝ PROWER.

Pro'pus (prō'pŭs), *n.* [Gr. Πρόπους, prop., a projecting foot; —in ref. to the left foot of Castor.] See STAR

pro'py-gid'i-um (prō'pĭ-jĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In beetles and some other insects, the dorsal plate of the segment that precedes the pygidium. [TC.]

pro'pyl-a-ce'tic, *a.* See VALERIC.

propyl alcohol *Org. Chem.* Either of two isomeric liquids, $C_3H{\cdot}OH$, corresponding to the two propyls.

pro'pyl-am'ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Either of two isomeric liquid bases, $C_3H{\cdot}NH_2$, of ammoniacal fishlike odor; specif., the amine of normal propyl.

pro'pyl-ene (prō'pĭ-lēn), *n. Chem.* A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) of the ethylene series, having a garlic odor It occurs in coal gas.

pro-pyl'ic (prō-pĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, propyl: as, *propylic* alcohol.

pro-pyl'i-dene (prō-pĭl'ĭ-dēn), *n.* [*propyl* + ethyl*idene.*] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent hydrocarbon radical, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH$, analogous to ethylidene.

pro'py-line (prō'pĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 164), *n. Petrog.* Propylite.

pro'py-lit'i-za'tion (prō'pĭ-lĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Petrog.* The alteration of igneous rocks by which they tend to resemble propylite in appearance.

pro-quæs'tor, *n.* [L. *pro quæstore.*] *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate who, having served as quæstor in Rome, was associated with a proconsul in a province.

proqueer. ✝ PERQUEER.

prore (prōr; 201), *n.* [L. *prora,* Gr πρῴρα; cf. It & Sp. *prora.*] The prow of a ship. *Poetic.*

pro-rec'tor. *n.* [NL.] The deputy rector in a German university. —**pro-rec'tor-ate** (-āt), *n.*

‖ **pro re'ge, le'ge, et gre'ge.** [L.] For the king, the law, and the flock; for the ruler, the rule, and the ruled.

‖ **pro re na'ta.** [L.] *Law.* For the existing occasion.

pro-rep'tion (prō-rĕp'shŭn), *n* [L. *prorepere, -reptum,* to creep forth.] A creeping on. *Rare.*

pro'rex', *n.* [L. *pro* for + *rex* king.] A viceroy. *Rare*

pro-rhi'nal. *a. Anat.* In front of the nasal cavities

pro'ri-tate. *v. t.* [L. *proritare.*] To stir; provoke; excite *Obs.* —**pro'ri-ta'tion.** *n Obs.*

pro'ro-gate. *a.* Prorogued *Obs.*

pro'ro-ga'tor, *n.* [L., a dispenser.] 1. One who prorogates. *Obs.* 2. *Astrol.* Hyleg. [*Rare.*]

pro-rogue', *n.* A prolongment

prorcure. *n.* [Prob due to some error.] A proctor. *Obs.*

pror-rhe'sis (prō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. πρόρρησις.] A prologue.

Pror'sa (prōr'sä), *n* [L.] See CARMENTA.

pro-rump', *v. i.* [L. *prorumpere.*] To burst out. *Obs.*

pro-rup'tion (prō-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *proruptio,* fr. *prorumpere, proruptum,* to break forth.] A bursting forth, or out. *Rare.*

pros-. See NAPHTHALENE.

pros. *Abbr.* Prosody. [*Obs.*]

pro-sa'ic, *n.* A writer of prose.

pro-sa'i-cism (prō-zā'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being prosaic: a prosaic manner or style. *Rare.*

pro-sa'ic-ness. *n* See -NESS.

pro'sa-ism (prō'zä-ĭz'm), *n.* A prosaic phrase or expression. —**pro'sa-ist.** *n*

pros'al (prōs'ăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *prosal.*] Prosaic. *Obs.*

‖ **pro sa-lu'te a'ni-mæ** (ăn'ĭ-mē) [L.] For the soul's health.

prosapy. *n.* [L. *prosapia:* cf. OF. *prosapie.*] Stock; race; family; kindred. *Obs.*

pro'sar (prō'zär), *n* [LL. *prosarius.*] *R. C. Ch.* A service book of proses, or sequences.

Pro-sau'ri-a (prō-sō'rĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pro-* + *Sauria.*] *Paleon.* A subclass comprising the Rhynchocephalia and certain forms classified by some with the Amphibia.

pro-scap'u-la, *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + *scapula.*] *Zoöl.* In teleost fishes, the clavicle.—**pro-scap'u-lar.** *a.*

pro-scind', *v. t.* [L. *proscindere.*] To tear open in front. *Obs.*

pro-scis'sion. *n.* [L. *proscissio.*] Act of cutting up. *Obs.*

pro-sco'lex (prō-skō'lĕks), *n.; pl.* -SCOLICES (-skŏl'ĭ-sēz). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. σκώληξ, -ηκος, a worm.] *Zoöl.* **a** An early larval form of a tapeworm. **b** The redia of a trematode worm —**pro-scol'e-cine** (-skŏl'ē-sīn; -sĭn: 183), *a.* [that proscribes.]

pro-scrib'er (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.* One]

pro'script (prō'skrĭpt), *n.* [See PROSCRIBE; cf. PRESCRIPT.] *Rare.* **1.** A proscription. **2.** [L. *proscriptus,* p. p.: cf. F *proscrit.*] One proscribed.

pro-scrip'tion-al (prō-skrĭp'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Proscriptive.

pro-scrip'tion-ist. *n.* One who proscribes. [*Ref. Sp.*]

pro-scrip'tive. Proscriptive.

pro'scu-tel'lum (prō'skŭ-tĕl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.] The scutellum of the prothorax of an insect.—

pro-scu-tel'lar (-ăr), *a.* [TIN.]

pro'se-cre'tin. *n* See SECRE-

pro-sect' (prō-sĕkt'), *v. t* [L. *prosectus,* p. p. of *prosecare* to cut up.] *Anat.* To dissect for demonstration.

pros'e-cut'a-ble (prŏs'ē-kūt'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

pros'e-cu'trix (-kū'trĭks), *n.* [NL.] A female prosecutor.

proselite. ✝ PROSELYTE.

pros'e-lyt'ing-ly, *adv* of *proselyting,* p. pr.

pros'e-ly-tist (prŏs'ē-lĭ-tĭst; -lĭt'ĭst), *n.* A proselytizer.

pro-sem'i-na-ry, *n.* A preparatory seminary. *Obs.*

pro-sem'i-nate. *v. t* [*pro-* + *seminate.*] To scatter abroad.

pro-sem'i-na'tion, *n.* [L. *proseminare, proseminatum,* to disseminate.] Propagation by seed. *Obs.*

prosequte ✝ PROSECUTE

prosesioun. ✝ PROCESSION.

pros-eth'moid (prŏs-ĕth'moid), *a* [Gr. πρός near + *ethmoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating the median anterior bone of the upper part of the skull of teleost fishes, usually regarded as, and called, the *ethmoid.*—**pros-eth'moid.** *n.*

pro-seu'che (prō-sū'kē), **pro-seu'cha** (-kä), *n.; pl* -CHÆ (-kē). [Gr. προσευχή.] A place of prayer; an oratory; *Jewish Antiq.,* a synagogue. [PROSY]

pros'i-ly (prōz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

pros-i-met'ri-cal (prōz'ĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Consisting both of prose and meter, or verse.

Pro-sim'i-æ (prō-sĭm'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRO-; SIMIA.] The Lemuroidea.—**pro-sim'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* [-NESS.

pros'i-ness (prōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

pros'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of PROSE.—**pros'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pro-si'phon. *n.* = ENDOSIPHUNCLE.—**pro-si'phon-al,** *a*

pros-lam'ba-nom'e-nos (prŏs-lăm'bä-nŏm'ē-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. προσλαμβανόμενος] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust*

prosne. *n.* [OF. *prone, prosne,* F. *prône.*] In the Mass, the priests' homily and parochial announcements. *Obs.*

pros-neu'sis (prŏs-nū'sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσνευσις direction of falling.] *Astron.* In a lunar eclipse, the angle of position of the part first obscured.

pros'o-branch (prŏs'ō-brăŋk), *a. & n.* Prosobranchiate.

pros'o-det'ic (-dĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πρόσω forward + *-detic,* as in amphi*detic.*] *Zoöl.* Situated in front of the beak; — said of the ligament of certain bivalves.

pro-so'di-ac (prō-sō'dĭ-ăk),

pro-so'di-ac (prō-sō'dĭ-ăk), *a.* *Gr. Pros.* Used in prosodia (see PROSODION). Hence, designating a verse so used. It is an anapæstic tripody admitting of a spondee or iambus in the first place. — *n.* A prosodiac verse.

pro-sod'ic (prō-sŏd'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *prosodique.*] Of or
pro-sod'i-cal (-sŏd'ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody. — **pro-sod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pro-so'di-on (prō-sō'dĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [Gr. προσῳδιον.] *Gr. Antiq.* See *Citation.*

The *prosodion*, or "song of approach;" a very old kind of processional hymn, chanted by a chorus in moving toward the temple or altar of a god, for the purpose of supplication or of thanksgiving. *Jebb.*

pro'so-dist (prŏs'ō-dĭst), *n.* One skilled in prosody.

pro'so-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [L. *prosodia* the tone or accent of a syllable, Gr. προσῳδία a song sung to, or with, an accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation, a written mark of accent or quantity; πρός to + ᾠδή song, ode: cf. F. *prosodie.* See ODE.] That part of grammar treating of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification or metrical composition. The principal symbols for representing features of prosody are: ′ ictus or accent; · secondary accent; | a division between feet. Thus,

Thy face | is far | from this | our war.

˘ a short syllable = one mora, or ♪; - a long syllable = two moræ, or ♩; ω two syllables = (together) one mora, or ♫; ∽ two syllables = (together) 1½ moræ, or ♫.

Thus, ˘ - is for an iamb; - ˘ a trochee; - ˘˘ a dactyl; ∽ ˘ or - ∽ a cyclic dactyl; ˘ ˘ - an anapæst; ˘ ˘ or ∽ - a cyclic anapæst; - - a spondee; ω a trochaic dactyl. ˘ or ˘ a variable syllable, the lower mark noting the more usual or normal quantity. Alternative equivalents of a foot or part thereof are similarly marked. Thus ˘˘.
⌊ protraction of a syllable to three moræ; a triseme.
⌊ protraction of a syllable to four moræ; a tetraseme.
> an irrational syllable; ; anacrusis; ‖ cæsura; # diæresis.
^ pause of one mora, ^ pause of two moræ (see CATALECTIC).

Pro-so'pis (prō-sō'pĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. προσωπίς. See PROSOPO-.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical or subtropical mimosaceous branching shrubs or trees, having bipinnate leaves and small flowers in axillary cylindrical spikes succeeded by large pods. *P. glandulosa* is the mesquite; *P. pubescens*, the screw bean.

prosopo-, prosop-. Combining form from Greek πρόσωπον, *face, countenance.*

pros'o-po-pœ'ia (prŏs'ō-pō-pē'yȧ; prō-sō'pō-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. προσωποποιία; πρόσωπον a face, a person + ποιεῖν to make.] *Rhet.* A figure by which things or abstractions are represented as persons, or animated beings; personification; also, orig., a figure by which an absent person is introdnced as speaking, or a deceased person as alive and present. — **pros'o-po-pœ'ial** (-yăl), *a.*

pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *prospectus*, fr. *prospicere, prospectum*, to look forward; *pro* before, forward + *specere, spicere*, to look, to see: cf. F. *prospect.* See SPY, *v.*; cf. PROSPECTUS.] **1.** Act of seeing; survey; sight.
2. That which is seen; the region which the eye overlooks at one time; view; scene; outlook.

His eye discovers unaware
The goodly *prospect* of some foreign land. *Milton.*

3. A landscape or sketch of a landscape. *Obs.*
4. An object of mental survey or view.
5. A telescope. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
6. A position affording a fine or extensive view. *Obs.*
7. In Russia, a long, wide, straight street or avenue.
8. Relative aspect; face; outlook.

And their *prospect* was toward the south. *Ezek.* xl. 44.

9. Act of looking forward; foresight; anticipation; as, a *prospect* of the future state. *Locke.*
10. That which is hoped for; ground for hope or expectation; expectation; probable result; as, the *prospect* of success. "To brighter *prospects* born." *Cowper.*
11. *Mining.* **a** The gold or other mineral got by washing a sample of dirt or ore. **b** A mineral deposit, or excavation more or less superficial indicating a deposit.

pros'pect, *v. t.;* -PECT-ED; -PECT-ING. [Cf. L. *prospectare* to look about. See PROSPECT, *n.*] **1.** To look toward; view.
2. To explore or examine for something; as, to *prospect* a district for gold; specif., to make preliminary developments and tests of (a mining claim, deposit, or the like) to determine its probable value.
3. To make a preliminary investigation of, as a place of possible settlement. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

pros'pect, *v. i.* **1.** To look forward; to face. *Obs.*
2. To prospect something; as, he is *prospecting* this region for gold.

pros'pect-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROSPECT. — **prospecting claim.** *Mining*, a specially large claim allotted to the first miner discovering gold in a district. *Australia.*

pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *prospectivus:* cf. F. *prospectif.* See PROSPECT, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a prospect; furnishing a prospect; perspective. *Obs. Milton.*
2. Looking forward in time; acting with foresight; — opposed to *retrospective.*

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective*, too, in this affair. *Sir J. Child.*

3. Being within consideration, as a future contingency; relating to the future; expected; as, a *prospective* benefit. — **pro-spec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-spec'tive-ness,** *n.*

pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prospective.*]
1. The scene before or around; view; prospect.
2. A perspective glass. *Obs. Chaucer. Beau. & Fl.*
3. A lookout; a watchman. *Obs.*

pros'pec-tor (prŏs'pĕk-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *prospector* one who looks out.] One who prospects; esp., *Mining*, one who explores a region for valuable mineral deposits.

pro-spec'tus (prō-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L., a prospect, sight, view: cf. F. *prospectus.* See PROSPECT.] A preliminary written or printed statement of a plan or scheme proposed, affording a prospect of its nature; specif., an exposition of the scheme or main features of an unpublished literary work or of a business undertaking, esp. of the conditions of incorporation and apparent future promise of a company, issued by its promoters.

pros'per (prŏs'pẽr), *v. t.;* PROS'PERED (-pẽrd); PROS'PERING. [F. *prospérer*, v. i., or L. *prosperare*, v. t., fr. *prosper* or *prosperus.* See PROSPEROUS.] To render successful. "*Prosper* thou our handiwork." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

pros'per, *v. i.* **1.** To be successful, fortunate, or prosperous; to succeed; to thrive; to turn out well.
2. To grow; to increase; to grow strong or potent.

Black cherry trees *prosper* even to considerable timber. *Evelyn.*

pros-per'i-ty (prŏs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *prosperite*, F. *prospérité*, L. *prosperitas.* See PROSPEROUS.] State of being prosperous; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; successful progress; attainment of the object desired, good fortune; success; — opposed to *adversity.*

Syn. — Thrift, success, weal, welfare, well-being.

Pros-per'i-ty Rob'in-son (rŏb'ĭn-sŭn). Frederick John Robinson (1782–1859), Earl of Ripon; — so called by Cobbett for his boasting in the House of Commons, just before the financial crisis of 1825, of the prosperity of the country. Cf. ADVERSITY HUME.

Pros'per-o (prŏs'pĕr-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," the rightful Duke of Milan, who had been deposed by his brother Antonio and the King of Naples, and set adrift, with his daughter Miranda, in a "rotten carcass of a boat," and had reached an uninhabited island. Here by magic he raises a tempest, in which Antonio, the King of Naples, and others, are shipwrecked npon the island. Prospero subjects them to many discomforts, but finally discovers himself, and forgives the evildoers. See ARIEL, 3 c, MIRANDA, 2.

pros'per-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [AF. *prosperous*, fr. OF. *prospere*, F. *prospère*, L. *prosperus* or *prosper*, prob. orig. answering to hope; *pro* according to + the root of *sperare* to hope. Cf. DESPAIR.] **1.** Tending to prosperity; favoring; favorable; helpful. "A *prosperous* wind." *Denham.*
2. Being prospered; advancing in the pursuit of anything desirable; making gain, or increase; thriving; successful; as, a *prosperous* voyage, undertaking. *Milton.*

Syn. — Fortunate, successful, flourishing, thriving; favorable, auspicious, lucky.

— **pros'per-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pros'per-ous-ness,** *n.*

pros'tate (prŏs'tāt), *a.* [Gr. προστάτης one who stands before, fr. προϊστάναι to set before; προ before + ἱστάναι to set: cf. F. *prostate.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a pale, firm, partly muscular, partly glandular body, the **prostate gland**, which surrounds the commencement of the urethra of the male, discharging by ducts opening into the floor of the urethra. Its secretion is viscid and opalescent. — *n.* The prostate gland. — **pro-stat'ic** (prō-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

pros'the-sis (prŏs'thē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόσθεσις an addition, fr. προστιθέναι to put to, to add; πρός to + τιθέναι to put, place.] **1.** *Med. & Dentistry.* The addition to the human body of some artificial part, to replace one wanting, as a leg, eye, or tooth; — called also *prothesis.*
2. *Gram.* The addition, esp. the prefixing, of one or more letters to a word, as in *beloved.*

pros-thet'ic (prŏs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. προσθετικός disposed to add, πρόσθετος put on.] Of or pertaining to prosthesis; added, esp. prefixed, as a letter or letters to a word.

pros-thet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* *Surg.* The branch of surgery that treats of prosthesis.

pros'ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.;* PROS'TI-TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); PROS'TI-TUT'ING (-tūt'ĭng). [L. *prostitutus*, p. p. of *prostituere* to prostitute; *pro* before, forth + *statuere* to put, place. See STATUTE.] **1.** To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use; to give up to lewdness for hire. *Lev.* xix. 29.
2. To devote to base or unworthy purposes; as, to *prostitute* talents; to *prostitute* official powers. *Milton.*

pros'ti-tute, *a.* [L. *prostitutus*, -*a*, p. p.] Openly lewd; devoted to base purposes; infamous; mercenary.

Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*

pros'ti-tute, *n.* **1.** A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot.
2. A base hireling; a mercenary man or woman.

pros'ti-tu'tion (prŏs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prostitutio:* cf. F. *prostitution.*] **1.** Act or practice of prostituting the body; common lewdness of a woman.
2. Act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to base or unworthy purposes what is in one's power; as, the *prostitution* of abilities; *prostitution* of the press.

pros'ti-tu'tor (prŏs'tĭ-tū'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who prostitutes himself or another.

pro-sto'mi-um (prō-stō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -MIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* That portion of the head, esp. of certain worms and mollusks, situated in front of the mouth. — **pro-sto'mi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pros'trate (prŏs'trāt), *a.* [L. *prostratus*, p. p. of *prosternere* to prostrate; *pro* before, forward + *sternere* to spread out, throw down. See STRATUM.] **1.** Lying with the body extended; stretched out; as, to sleep *prostrate.*
2. Lying at another's mercy; hence, exhausted of vitality or strength; powerless. *Dryden.*
3. Lying in a humble, lowly, or suppliant posture.
4. *Bot.* Trailing on the ground; procumbent.

pros'trate (-trāt), *v. t.;* -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). **1.** To lay flat; to throw down; to level; fell; as, to *prostrate* the body; to *prostrate* trees or plants.
2. To overthrow; to demolish; to destroy; to deprive of efficiency; to ruin; as, to *prostrate* a village; to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* law or justice.
3. To throw (one's self) down in humility, reverence, or adoration; as, he *prostrated* himself. *Milman.*
4. To cause to sink totally; to deprive of strength; to reduce greatly; as, a person *prostrated* by fever.

pros-tra'tion (prŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prostratio:* cf. F. *prostration.*] Act of prostrating, or state of being prostrate; fig., great depression; lowness; dejection; as, a *prostration* of spirits or strength.

pros'y (prōz'ĭ), *a.;* PROS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PROS'I-EST (-ĭ-ĕst).
1. Of or pertaining to prose; like prose.
2. Dull and tedious, esp. in discourse or writing; prosaic.

Syn. — See PROSAIC.

pro-syl'lo-gism (prō-sĭl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* *Logic.* A syllogism preliminary or logically essential to another syllogism, its conclusion becoming a premise of the following syllogism.

pro'ta-gon (prō'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πρωταγόν, neut. of πρωταγός, a wrong reading in Xenophon, Anab., II. ii. 16, for πρῶτος first; cf. ἄγειν to lead.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous phosphorized substance occurring chiefly in brain and nerve tissue, the principal constituent of the white matter. It is extracted as a white crystallizable powder. One variety yields lecithin, fatty acids, and cerebrin on decomposition.

pro-tag'o-nist (prō-tăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. πρωταγωνιστής; πρῶτος first + ἀγωνιστής an actor, combatant, fr. ἀγών a contest.] One who takes the leading part in a drama; hence, one who takes the lead in any great matter.

Shakespeare, the *protagonist* on the great arena of modern poetry. *De Quincey.*

Pro-tag'o-re'an-ism (prō-tăg'ō-rē'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The teachings of Protagoras of Abdera (born c. 481 B. C.), a sophist, who taught that man is the measure of all things and that all truth is relative. See HOMO MENSURA.

pro'ta-mine (prō'tȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [G. *protamin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** An amorphous basic substance rich in nitrogen, found, in combination with nucleic acid, in the spermatic fluid of salmon. On decomposition it yields arginine and other products. **b** By extension, any of several similar bases got from spermatozoa of various fishes. They are closely related to the proteids.

pro-tan'drous (prō-tăn'drŭs), *a.* [*proto-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Characterized by protandry. — **pro-tan'drous-ly,** *adv.*

pro'tan'dry (prō'tăn'drĭ; prō-tăn'drĭ), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* That form of dichogamy in which the anthers mature and shed their pollen before the stigma of the same flower becomes receptive; — contrasted with *protogyny.* It exists in most composites, mints, and legumes. See DICHOGAMY, 1.
2. *Zoöl.* In hermaphrodite animals, development of the male organs, or ripening of their product, some time before those of the opposite sex, which prevents fertilization of the eggs by spermatozoa of the same parent.

prot'a-sis (prŏt'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρότασις, fr. προτείνειν to stretch before, forward; πρό before + τείνειν to stretch.] **1.** A proposition; a maxim. *Rare. Johnson.*
2. *Gram.* The introductory or subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence; — opposed to *apodosis.* See APODOSIS.
3. a *Ancient Drama.* The first part of a drama, in which the characters are introduced and the argument explained; — so used by critics of the Alexandrian school. **b** Hence, the opening lines of a drama, narrative poem, or the like; that part preceding the epitasis; the introduction. Cf. EPITASIS, 1; CATASTASIS, 1; CATASTROPHE, 2.

pro-tas'pis (prō-tăs'pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. ἀσπίς shield.] *Paleon.* The minute, discoid or oval, first larval form of a trilobite. It has a well-marked axis, large head region, and shows but little segmentation.

pro'so-di'a-cal (prō'sō-dī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* [L. *prosodiacus.*] Prosodical. — **-di'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pro-so'di-al (prō-sō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Prosodic. — **pro-so'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

pro-so'di-an (-ăn), *n.* A prosodist.

pro-so'ma (prō-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] *Zoöl.* The anterior division of the body, esp. of a mollusk. — **pro-so'mal** (-măl), *a.* — **pro'so-mat'ic** (prō'sō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

pros'o-no-ma'si-a (prŏs'ō-nō-mā'zh ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. προσονομασία a naming.] A kind of pun consisting in playing upon a similarity of sound.

pros'o-pal'gi-a (-păl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Facial neuralgia. — **pros'o-pal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

Pros'o-po-ceph'a-la (-pō-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] Syn. of SCAPHOPODA.

pros'o-pog'ra-phy (prŏs'ō-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*prosopo-* + *-graphy.*] Description of the face or personal appearance.

pros'o-po-lep'sy (prŏs'ō-pō-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. προσωπολημψία; πρόσωπον face + λῆψις a taking.] Opinion formed of persons, esp. prematurely from personal appearance. *Obs.*

pros'o-pos'chi-sis (prŏs'ō-pŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + Gr. σχίσις a cleaving.] *Teratol.* Congenital fissure of the face.

pros'o-po-to'ci-a (-pō-tō'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + Gr. τόκος birth.] *Med.* Presentation of the face in parturition.

pro-spec'ter, *n.* = PROSPECTOR.

pro-spec'tion (prō-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of looking forward; foresight. [*Sp.*]

pro-spec'tiv. Prospective. *Ref.*

pros'pect-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pro-speed', *v. i.* [Prob. *pro-* + *speed.*] To advance. *Obs.*

pros'per, *a.* [F. *prospère*, or L. *prosper.*] Prosperous. *Obs.*

pros'per-a-ble, *a.* [From PROSPER, *v.*] Prosperous. *Obs.*

pros'per-a'tion (prŏs'pĕ r-ā'shŭn), *n.* [From PROSPER, *v.*; cf. OF. *prosperation*, LL. *prosperatio.*] Prosperity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pros'perd. Prospered. *Ref. Sp.*

pros'per-ens, *a.* Prosperous. *Obs.*

prosperite. ✝ PROSPERITY.

‖ **pro'spi-ce** (prŏs'pĭ-sē). [L., imper. of *prospicere.*] Look forward.

pros'pi-cience (prŏ-spĭsh'ĕns), *n.* [L. *prospicientia*, fr. *prospiciens*, p. pr. of *prospicere.* See PROSPECT.] A looking forward.

pro-spi'cious (-ŭs), *a.* [Perh. confusion of L. *prospicere* with E. *propitious.*] Propitious; auspicious. *Obs.*

pros-spic'u-ous, *a.* [L. *prospicuus.*] Conspicuous. *Obs.*

pro'spo-ran'gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* In certain phycomycetous fungi, the cell that gives rise to the sporangium. *De Bary.*

pross, *n.* & *v.* [Shortened fr. *process.*] Process. *Obs. exc. Ir.*

pross, *n.* & *v.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. PROCESS, or PROSE.] Chat; gossip. *Dial. Eng.*

pross (prŏs), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *pros* proud, *prosse* to be boastful.] To put on airs. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **pross'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Fussy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Pross, Solomon (prŏs). In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," a rascal who robs his sister, serves as a spy in the British service, and finally becomes a turnkey in a Paris prison.

prosse. ✝ PROWESS.

prosses. ✝ PROCESS.

prost. ✝ PRIEST.

pros'ta-tal'gi-a (prŏ s'tȧ-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROSTATE; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the prostate gland.

pros'tate. ✝ PROSTRATE.

pros'ta-tec'to-my (prŏs'tȧ-tĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*prostate* + *-ectomy.*] Excision of the prostate gland.

pros'ta-ti'tis (-tĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PROSTATE; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the prostate.

pros'ta-tit'ic (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pros'ta-tor-rhe'a, **pros'ta-tor-rhœ'a** (prŏs'tȧ-tō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROSTATE; -RHEA.] *Med.* Discharge of a viscid secretion from the prostate gland.

pros'ta-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [See PROSTATE; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Incision into the prostate gland.

pro'stem-mat'ic (prō'stĕ-măt'ĭk), **pro-stem'mate** (prō-stĕm'ăt), *a.* [Gr. πρό before + στέμμα a chaplet; — from its position before the eyes.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a minute organ of unknown function in front of the eyes of certain thysanuran insects.

pros'tern, *v. t.* [OF. *prosterner*, or L. *prosternere.*] To prostrate. *Obs.*

pros'ter-nate (prŏs'tẽr-nāt), *v. t.* To prostrate. *Obs.*

pros'ter-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. See PROSTRATION.] Prostration; dejection; depression. *Obs.*

pro-ster'num (prō-stŭr'nŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; STERNUM.] *Zoöl.* The ventral plate of the prothorax of an insect. — **pro-ster'nal** (-năl), *a.*

pro-sthen'ic (prō-sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the anterior parts or organs stronger or larger than those farther back.

pros'thi-on (prŏs'thĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσθιον, neut. of πρόσθιος foremost.] *Craniol.* The alveolar point. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

pros'ti-bule, *n.* [L. *prostibulum.*] A prostitute; also, a brothel. *Obs.* — **pros-tib'u-lous** (prŏs-tĭb'ū-lŭs), *a.* *Obs.*

prostite, *n.* [See PROSTITUTE.] Prostitute. *Obs.*

pro-sto'mi-ate (prō-stō'mĭ-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a prostomium.

pros'tra-tor (prŏs'trā-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who prostrates.

pro'style (prō'stīl), *a.* & *n.* [L. *prostylus*, Gr. πρόστυλος; πρό before + στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION a & d.

pro-sty'los (prō-stĭ'lŏs), *n.* [Gr. πρόστυλος. See PROSTYLE.] A prostyle building.

pro-sult', *n.* [L. *prosilire* to spring forth, (with *ad*) to attempt.] Attempt; assay. *Obs.*

Prot. *Abbr.* Protestant.

pro-tac'tic (prō-tăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. προτακτικός placing or placed before.] Telling or explaining beforehand, as the plot of a play; introductory.

pro-tal'bu-mose (prō-tăl'bū-mōs), *n.* = PROTO-ALBUMOSE.

pro-tan'dric (prō-tăn'drĭk), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Protandrous. — **pro-tan'drism** (-drĭz'm), *n.*

pro'tan-o'pi-a (prō'tăn-ō'pĭ-ȧ) *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρῶτος first + ἀν- not + ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] See COLOR BLINDNESS a.

‖ **pro tan'to.** [L.] For so much; to a certain extent.

pro-tar'gol (prō-tär'gŏl; -gōl), *n.* [*proteid* + Gr. ἄργυρος silver + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A yellow

pro-tat'ic (prō-tăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *protaticus*, Gr. προτατικός: cf. F. *protatique.*] Of or pertaining to the protasis of a play; introductory.

pro-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [*proto-* + *axis.*] *Phys. Geog.* The line of initial uplift in a mountain system.

Pro'te-a (prō'tē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See PROTEUS. Alluding to the diversity in appearance of the species.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African shrubs, type of the family Proteaceæ. They are characterized by the alternate rigid leaves and dense conelike heads of flowers, the fruit being a hairy nut tipped with the long plumose style. *P. mellifera* is the honey flower.

Pro'te-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. PROTEAN.] *Bot.* A family of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous shrubs and trees constituting the order Proteales, having coriaceous leaves and clustered bracteate flowers, with 4-valvate calyx lobes and 4 stamens with longitudinally dehiscent anthers. There are about 50 genera and nearly 1,000 species, of which fully two thirds are Australian and many of the remainder South African. *Grevillea, Hakea, Sirmuellera,* etc., are ornamental in cultivation. — **pro'te-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pro'te-an (prō'tē-*ă*n; prō-tē'*ă*n; 277), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, Proteus; as, *Protean* changes. **2.** Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms; as, an amœba is a *protean* animalcule.
3. *Theat.* Noting an actor who plays different parts in a play; hence, noting a performance of this kind. *Slang.*
protean stone, a kind of artificial stone made from gypsum.

pro'te-an, *n.* **1.** A protean person. *Obs.*
2. *Theat.* An actor who takes a number of parts. *Slang.*

pro'te-ase (prō'tē-ās), *n.* [*prote*id + *-ase.*] *Chem.* Any proteolytic enzyme.

pro-tect' (prō-tĕkt'), *v. t.;* PRO-TECT'ED; PRO-TECT'ING. [L. *protectus*, p. p. of *protegere*, lit., to cover in front; *pro* before + *tegere* to cover. See TEGUMENT.] **1.** To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety; as, a father *protects* his children.
2. *Eng. Hist.* To act as protector for.
3. *Econ.* To guard, shield, or foster by a protective tariff.
4. *Com. & Finance.* To see that (a note, draft, or other obligation) is paid or satisfied at maturity (114 *U. S.* 587); as, the consolidated company agreed to *protect* the bonds of the individual companies.
Syn. — Guard, shield, preserve. See DEFEND.

pro-tect'ed, *p. p.* of PROTECT. — **protected cruiser.** See NAVY, 2. — **p. prince,** the ruler of any of a large number of native states under the suzerainty or protection of Great Britain. — **p. state.** **a** *Internat. Law.* A state subject to a protectorate (which see). **b** Any of the states ruled by protected princes in British India.

pro-tec'tion (prō-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *proteccioun*, F. *protection*, L. *protectio.*] **1.** Act of protecting, or state of being protected; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance; defense; shelter; as, the weak need *protection.*
2. That which protects, or preserves from injury; a defense; a shield; a refuge.

Let them rise up . . . and be your *protection.* *Deut.* xxxii. 38.

3. A writing that protects, or secures from molestation or arrest; a pass; a safe-conduct; a passport.
4. *Econ.* The freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition in their home market by the imposition of such duties on goods of foreign origin as will restrict or prevent their importation; also, the theory, policy, or system (called **protective system**) favoring or practicing the imposition of such duties; — opposed to *free trade* (cf. AMERICAN SYSTEM). The term *protection* is sometimes used to include the system of encouragement of home industries by the payment of bounties, and, in a still broader and more recent use, to include all the measures by which a state or country endeavors to secure the best possible development of its own resources. A protective system tends to effect its purpose by a high tax on small imports framed for protection with incidental revenue, rather than by a low tax on large imports that may be framed as a **tariff for revenue** with **incidental protection,** or by a system of reciprocity taxes (see RECIPROCITY).
Syn. — Preservation, guard, refuge, security, safety.

pro-tec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Econ.* The doctrine or policy of protectionists. See PROTECTION, 4.

pro-tec'tion-ist, *n.* *Econ.* One who favors protection.

pro-tec'tive (prō-tĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Affording protection; sheltering; defensive; as, a *protective* Providence.
2. Based on, or pertaining to, the economic principles of protection; affording, or designed to afford, protection; as, a *protective* tariff; *protective* duties. See PROTECTION, 4.
protective deck, *Nav.*, a steel deck, usually convex, several inches thick, joining the ship's ends and sides below the water line. See DECK, 2. — **p. system.** See PROTECTION, 4. — **p. tariff,** *Econ.*, a tariff that protects domestic producers, esp. one primarily designed to secure protection, as disting. from a tariff for revenue. See PROTECTION, 4.

pro-tec'tive, *n.* Anything that serves for protection.

pro-tec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *protecteur.*] **1.** One that defends or shields; a defender; guardian; patron.
2. *Eng. Hist.* **a** One having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent. **b** [*cap.*] Short for LORD PROTECTOR **b.**
3. *R. C. Ch.* A cardinal, from one of the more considerable Roman Catholic nations, who looks after th· interests of his people at Rome; also, a cardinal who has the same relation to a college, religious order, etc.

pro-tec'tor-ate (-tŏr-āt), *n.* **1.** Government by a protector; also, the rank or office of a protector, or the period of his rule; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to the government of England under Oliver Cromwell.
2. A relation of superior authority assumed by one power or state over an inferior or a dependent one, whereby the former protects the latter from domestic or foreign disturbance or dictation (usually having exclusive control of its foreign relations) and shares in the management of its affairs; also, the authority so assumed, or the period of its exercise, or the country so protected. The term *protectorate* is loosely used to designate relations varying widely in degree of subordination of the protected power.

‖ **pro'té'gé'** (prō'tā'zhā'), *n. masc.; pl.* -GÉS (-zhāz'; *F.* -zhā')
‖ **pro'té'gée'** (prō'tā'zhā'), *n. fem.; pl.* -GÉES (-zhāz'; -zhā').
[F., p. p. of *protéger.* See PROTECT.] One under the care and protection of another.

pro-tege' (prō-tĕj'), *v. t.* [F. *protéger.*] To protect. *Obs.*

pro'te-id (prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [G. *proteïd*, fr. *proteïn* + *-id* = Gr. -ειδής, fr. εἶδος form.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of extremely complex substances which are of first importance in physiological chemistry, being essential constituents of all living cells, both animal and vegetable, and also of the diet of the animal organism. See FOOD, 1. All contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. Sulphur is also found in all except the protamines, phosphorus and iron in a few, and certain other elements in a very few. The great majority of proteids are colloidal; a few, however, such as the proteoses and peptones, are diffusible. The proteids are usually amorphous, but some have been obtained in crystalline form. They may be decomposed by various means, as by acids and alkalies, proteolytic enzymes, and putrefaction bacteria. The ultimate products of their hydrolysis are amino acids, from which, substances possessing some of the properties of true proteids may be artificially built up.
☞ The abandonment of the word *proteid* and the substitution of *protein* in its place has been recommended by some authorities.

pro'te-in (prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [G. *proteïn*, fr. Gr. πρωτεύειν to be first.] **a** *Physiol. Chem.* (1) An alkali albuminate formerly supposed to be the basis of all albuminous substances, whence its name. (2) = PROTEID. **b** *Chem.* The total nitrogenous material in vegetable or animal substances, obtained by multiplying the total nitrogen by a factor, usually 6.25, assuming most proteids to contain approximately 16 per cent of nitrogen. — **pro'te-i-na'ceous** (-ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.*

pro'te-in'o-chro'mo-gen (-ĭn'ō-krō'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*protein* + *chromo-* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Tryptophane; — so called from its property of combining with bromine and chlorine to form compounds of intense violet color, the **pro'te-in'o-chromes** (-ĭn'ō-krōmz).

pro-tend' (prō-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.;* -TEND'ED; -TEND'ING. [L. *protendere, protensum; pro* forth + *tendere* to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth; to extend. *Obs. or R.*

With hands and feet *protending.* *A. H. Clough.*

pro-tend', *v. t. & i.* To portend. *Obs.*

pro-ten'sive (-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Drawn out; extended.

Time is a *protensive* quantity. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Protracted; enduring. *Obs.* *T. Gale.*

pro'te-ol'y-sis (prō'tē-ŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *prote*id + *-lysis.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Cleaving or hydrolysis of proteids with formation of simpler and soluble products, as in digestion.

pro'te-o-lyt'ic (-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*prote*id + *-lytic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Cleaving proteids; producing proteolysis.

Pro'te-o-sau'rus (prō'tē-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *Proteus* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* The best-known genus of ichthyosaurs. See ICHTHYOSAURIA. *Ichthyosaurus* is a synonym. It is the type of a family, **Pro'te o-sau'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), syn. *Ichthyosauridæ.*

pro'te-ose (prō'tē-ōs), *n.* [*prote*id + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of intermediate soluble products formed from proteids by digestion with gastric and pancreatic juice, and also by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids and alkalies, etc.; an albumose. The distinction between the *proteoses* and the final proteid products, or peptones, is a difficult one. Formerly the basis of separation was the behavior of a solution toward nitric acid, acetic acid, potassium ferrocyanide, and acidified salt solution, peptones being precipitated by none of these reagents, proteoses by all. At present those products which can be salted out, esp. by ammonium sulphate, are called proteoses, while those which remain in solution under this treatment are called peptones or pure peptones. Proteoses are divided into two groups, the *primary* and *secondary* proteoses, the former including the *protoproteoses, heteroproteoses*, etc., the latter (more nearly allied to the peptones) the *deuteroproteoses.* The molecular weight of deuteroproteoses has been estimated to be 2500–3200, as compared with 5000-7000 for albumins and 400–250 for peptones.

prot'er-o- (prŏt'ẽr-ō-). Combining form from Greek πρότερος, *before, earlier, farmer.*

prot'er-o-base' (-bās'), *n.* [*protero-* + *base.*] *Petrog.* A variety of diabase containing hornblende.

Prot'er-og'ly-pha (-ŏg'lĭ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *protero-* + Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] *Zoöl.* A division of snakes including those which have permanently erect grooved or perforated fangs in the front of the upper jaw followed by ordinary teeth. They are widely distributed in southern Africa, Australia, and the warmer parts of America. In appearance they resemble the harmless colubrine snakes, but they are all poisonous. The cobra, sea snakes, and true coral snakes are examples. Cf. OPISTHOGLYPHA. — **prot'er-o-glyph'** (prŏt'ẽr-ō-glĭf'), *a. & n.* — **prot'er-o-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), **prot'er-og'ly-phous** (-ŏg'lĭ-fŭs), *a.*

Prot'er-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*protero-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the era preceding the Paleozoic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*, ALGONKIAN, 2. — *n.* The Proterozoic era or group.

pro-test' (prō-tĕst'), *v. t.;* PRO-TEST'ED; PRO-TEST'ING. [F. *protester*, L. *protestari; pro* before + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* a witness. See TESTIFY.] **1.** To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to declare; assert; affirm; asseverate; aver; as, to *protest* one's loyalty.
2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation; to appeal to. *Milton.*
3. To proclaim; declare publicly; publish. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. To promise solemnly; to vow. *Obs.*
5. *Negotiable Paper.* **a** Strictly, to make a solemn written declaration, in due form, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable for any loss or damage to be sustained by the nonacceptance or the nonpayment of a bill of exchange or note, as the case may be; — said of a notary public, whose seal it is the usual practice to affix. **b** Popularly, to make, or procure to be made, a formal notarial certification attesting the dishonor of a bill of exchange or promissory note together with due service of notice of dishonor; — said of the notary or a party in interest. **c** In English practice, sometimes, short for to **protest for better security,** that is, to give formal notice to all parties of the insolvency or other condition of the acceptor of a bill warranting the supposition that he will not pay it when due.
6. To make a protest against.

The defense had presented an affidavit *protesting* him on the ground of animus exhibited. *McClure's Mag.*

Syn. — Asseverate, assert, aver, attest, testify, declare, profess. See AFFIRM.

pro-test' (prō-tĕst'), *v. i.* **1.** To affirm in a public or formal manner; to bear witness; to declare solemnly; to asseverate.
2. To make a solemn declaration (often a written one) expressive of opposition or condemnation; — with *against;* as, he *protests* against your votes. *Denham.*

pro'test (prō'tĕst; *formerly also* prō-tĕst'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *protest, proteste*, F. *protêt.* See PROTEST, *v.*] **1.** Act of protesting; that which is protested; an asseveration; protestation; specif., a solemn declaration of opinion, commonly a formal objection, as in writing, against some act.
2. *Law.* **a** (1) Strictly, a solemn declaration in writing, in due form, made by a notary public, usually under his notarial seal, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the nonacceptance or nonpayment of the bill, or by the nonpayment of the note, as the case may be; popularly, the making of, or procuring to be made, such a declaration with due service of notice of dishonor. (2) The act of protesting a bill for better security; — called in full a **protest for better security.** **b** A declaration made by the master of a vessel before a notary, consul, or other authorized officer, upon his arrival in port after a disaster, stating the particulars of it, and showing that any damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel, her officers or crew, but to the perils of the sea, etc., as the case may be, and protesting against them. **c** A declaration made by a party, before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like, or performing an act, demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his rights and claims, to show that his action is not voluntary.

prot'es-tant (prŏt'ĕs-tănt), *n.* [F. *protestant*, fr. L. *protestans, -antis*, p. pr. of *protestare.* See PROTEST, *v.*] One who protests; specif.: [*cap.*] **a** Originally, one of those German princes who, professing reformed doctrine, signed at the Diet of Spires on April 20, 1529, a protest against the annulment of the decree of the Diet of Spires in 1526, which had been unanimously passed, calling upon the emperor to summon a general council, and meanwhile allowing each prince to manage the religious affairs of his territory as he saw fit. **b** Popularly, any Christian not of the Roman Catholic Church, the Old Catholic Church, or the Eastern Church. The designation is rejected by many members of the churches of the Anglican Communion.

prot'es-tant, *a.* [F. *protestant.*] **1.** Making a protest.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Protestants or their faith and practice; as, *Protestant* writers.
Protestant canon. See 1st CANON, 4. — **P. Duke,** James, Duke of Monmouth (1649-85), natural son of Charles II.; — so called because he renounced the Roman Catholic faith. — **P. Episcopal Church,** the religious body which represents in the United States the Anglican Communion, fully organized as a separate body from the Church of England in 1789. Its doctrine, discipline, and worship are those of the Church of England, with such modifications in its constitution and worship as local circumstances have required. — **P. Friends.** See FREE CONGREGATIONS. — **P. Pope,** Pope Clement XIV. (1769–74), a pontiff distinguished for his enlightened and liberal policy, and for his decree suppressing the Jesuits; — sometimes so called. — **P. Reformation.** See REFORMATION.

prot'es-tant-ism (prŏt'ĕs-tănt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *protestantisme.*] Quality or state of being protestant; protestant principles; specif. [*cap.*], state of being a Protestant; the principles or religion of the Protestants.

There needs then a *protestantism* in social usages. *H. Spencer.*

Prot'es-tant-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make Protestant; to convert to Protestantism.

prot'es-ta'tion (prŏt'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *protestacioun*, F. *protestation*, L. *protestatio.* See PROTEST.] **1.** Act of protesting; a public avowal; a solemn declaration, esp. of dissent. "The *protestation* of our faith." *Latimer.*
2. *Law.* Formerly, a declaration in common-law pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist or is or is not sufficient in law, and at the same time avoiding the duplicity of a direct affirmation or denial.

prot'es-ta'tor (prŏt'ĕs-tā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *protestateur.*] One who makes protestation; a protester.

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soluble powder, an albuminate of silver, used as an antiseptic.
pro'te-ad (prō'tē-ăd), *n.* A proteaceous plant. *Lindley.*
Pro'te-a'les (prō'tē-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PROTEACEÆ.
pro'te-an-ly, *adv.* of PROTEAN.
pro'te-an-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
proteccioun. † PROTECTION.
pro-tect'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROTECT. — **pro-tect'ing-ly,** *adv.*
pro-tec'tion-al (prō-tĕk'shŭn-*ă*l), *a.* Of or pert. to protection.
pro-tec'tiv. Protective. *R. Sp.*
pro-tec'tive-ly, *adv.* of PROTECTIVE.
pro-tec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro-tec'tor-al (prō-tĕk'tŏr-*ă*l), *a.* Of or pert. to a protector or protectorate.
Pro-tec'tor-al-ist, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of the Lord Protector Cromwell.
pro'tec-to'ri-al (prō'tĕk-tō'rĭ-*ă*l), *a.* [Cf. L. *protectorius.*] = PROTECTORAL.
pro'tec-to'ri-an (-*ă*n), *a.* Of or pert. to a protector; protectoral; specif. [*cap.*], of or pert. to the Lord Protector Cromwell or the Protectorate.
pro-tec'tor-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pro-tec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pro-tec'to-ry (prō-tĕk'tō-rĭ), *n.* An institution for the protection of some class, as one for the care of homeless or vicious children.
pro-tec'tress (-trĕs), **pro-tec'-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [NL. *protectrix.*] A woman who protects.
pro-teg'u-lum (prō-tĕg'ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + L. *tegulum* covering.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* The embryonic shell of a brachiopod.
Pro-te'i-dæ (-tē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of amphibians consisting of the genera *Proteus* and *Necturus.*
proteid crystal, *or* **protein crystal.** *Bot.* = CRYSTALLOID, 2.
proteid grain, protein grain. *Bot.* = ALEURONE GRAIN.
pro-te'i-form (prō-tē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Protean. [naceous.]
pro-te'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Protei-
prot'e-la'tion, *n.* [L. *protelare, -atum,* to drive away.] A driving away. *Obs.*
Prot'e-les (prŏt'ĕ-lēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρό in front + τελήεις perfect; — it being pentadactyl in its fore feet.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the aard-wolf.
Pro-tel'i-dæ (prō-tĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See AARD-WOLF.
pro tem. *Abbr.* Pro tempore.
pro-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (prō-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Done pro tempore: temporary. *Rare.*
‖ **pro tem'po-re** (prō tĕm'pō-rē). [L.] For the time being; temporarily. [Extension. *Obs.*]
pro-tense', *n.* [See PROTEND.]
pro-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *protensio.*] A drawing out; extension: duration. *Rare.*
pro-ten'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From L. *protensus,* p. p.] Quality or character of being protensive.
pro'ter-an'drous (prō'tẽr-ăn'drŭs; prŏt'ẽr-), *a.* [Gr. πρότερος earlier + *-androus.*] *Bot.* Protandrous. — **pro'ter-an'dry** (-drĭ), *n.*
pro'ter-an'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. πρότερος earlier (fr. πρό before) + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Having flowers appearing before the leaves: — said of certain plants.
pro-ter'i-cal (prō-tẽr'ĭ-k*ă*l), *a.* [Gr. πρω ερικός, προτερικός, early (of figs).] Early-bearing; — of trees. *Obs.*
pro'ter-og'y-nous (prō'tẽr-ŏj'ĭ-nŭs; prŏt'ẽr-), *a.* [*protero-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Protogynous.
pro'ter-og'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Protogyny.
Pro'ter-o-sau'rus (-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *protero-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of rhynchocephalian reptiles of the Permian period. They were of lizardlike form, attaining a length of four feet. The genus is the type of a family, **Pro'ter-o-sau'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), and a suborder, **Pro'ter-o-sau'ri-a** (-*ȧ*). — **pro'ter-o-saur'** (-sôr'), *n.* — **pro'ter-o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-*ă*n), *a. & n.* — **pro'ter-o-sau'roid** (-sô'roid), *a.*
pro-terve', *a.* [L. *protervus,* or OF. *proterve.*] Froward. *Obs.*
pro-ter'vi-ty (prō-tûr'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *protervitas.*] Peevishness; petulance. *Rare.*
Pro-tes'i-la'us (prō-tĕs'ĭ-lā'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρωτεσίλαος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thessalian warrior, first of the Greeks to be slain at the siege of Troy. An oracle having predicted that the first person to step on land should be killed, he alone dared to sacrifice himself. See LAODAMIA.
pro-test'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
prot'es-tan-cy (prŏt'ĕs-t*ă*n-sĭ), *n.* Protestantism. *Rare.*
Prot'es-tant-ly, *adv.* In conformity to Protestantism. *Obs.*
pro-test'ed, *a.* Protestant. *Obs.*

pro-test′er (prō̍-tĕs′tẽr), *n.* One who protests; specif.: **a** One who utters a solemn declaration. *Shak.* **b** [*cap.*] *Scot. Hist.* In the 17th century, one of a party among the Covenanters which protested against the resolution of 1650 that all persons not professed enemies to the Covenant or excommunicated should be allowed to serve in the army, which resolution effected a reconciliation with the Royalists; a Remonstrant; — opposed to *Resolutioner.* **c** *Law.* One who protests a bill of exchange or a note.

Pro′teus (prō′tūs; -tē̍-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρωτεύς.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A prophetic sea god in the service of Poseidon (Neptune). When seized, he would assume different shapes, so trying to escape prophesying. Hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles.

2. One of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" in Shakespeare's play of that name. He deserts his ladylove, Julia, and treacherously makes love to Silvia in the absence of his forgiving friend Valentine, but marries Julia in the end.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of aquatic, eel-shaped amphibians consisting of one species (*P. anguinus*) called *olm*, inhabiting the waters of certain dark caverns in Austria. It has permanent external gills,

Proteus (*P. anguinus*).

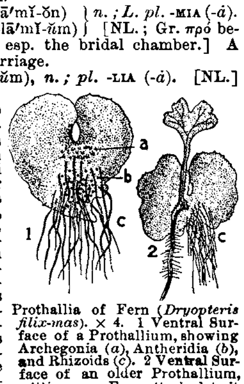
small eyes covered by the skin, and four weak legs. **b** Syn. of AMŒBA. **c** [*l. c.*] An olm or, rarely, an amœba.

4. [*l. c.*] *Bacteriol.* A microörganism (*Bacillus vulgaris*) found commonly in putrefying organic substances. It often causes gastroenteritis from eating spoiled meat.

pro-te′van-gel′i-um (prō̍-tē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; EVANGEL.] **a** The first announcement of a Savior, as made in the Garden of Eden immediately after the Fall (*Gen.* iii. 15). **b** [*cap.*] More fully **Protevangelium of James.** The apocryphal "History of James concerning the Birth of Mary." See APOCRYPHA.

pro′tha-la′mi-on (prō′thȧ-lā′mĭ-ŏn) } *n.; L. pl.* -MIA (-ȧ).
pro′tha-la′mi-um (prō′thȧ-lā′mĭ-ŭm) } [NL.; Gr. πρό before + θάλαμος chamber, esp. the bridal chamber.] A song in celebration of a marriage.

pro-thal′li-um (prō̍-thăl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The minute, reduced, thalloid gametophyte of the ferns and their allies (Pteridophyta). In the ferns it is usually a flat green thallus, attached to the soil by rhizoids on the under surface; sometimes it is a filamentous and branching, occasionally a tuberlike, subterranean body. In certain groups it is very much reduced and remains within the spore. The prothallium bears sex organs (archegonia and antheridia), both on the same individual in homosporous ferns, and on different individuals (male and female prothallia) in the heterosporous types. In seed plants the male prothallium is represented by a few residual cells in the germination of the microspore (pollen grain); the endosperm formed by the megaspore (embryo sac) corresponds in gymnosperms to the female prothallium; in angiosperms the homology is not obvious. See GAMETOPHYTE. — **pro-thal′li-al** (-ăl), **pro-thal′line** (-thăl′ĭn; -ĭn), *a.*



Prothallia of Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*). × 4. 1 Ventral Surface of a Prothallium, showing Archegonia (*a*), Antheridia (*b*), and Rhizoids (*c*). 2 Ventral Surface of an older Prothallium, with young Fern attached to it by the nursing foot.

pro-thal′loid (-oid), *a.* [*prothallus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a prothallium.

proth′e-sis (prŏth′ē̍-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρόθεσις a placing in public, fr. προτιθέναι to set before: πρό before + τιθέναι to set.] **1.** *East. Ch.* **a** More fully **office of prothesis.** The preparation and preliminary oblation of the eucharistic bread and wine previous to the liturgy or service. **b** More fully **table** *or* **altar of prothesis.** The table on which this preparation is made. **c** More fully **chapel of prothesis.** The part of the bema where this office is performed.

2. **a** *Surg.* = PROSTHESIS, 1. **b** *Phon.* Prefixing of an inorganic sound to a word; as, Lat. *status*, OF. *estat*, Eng. *estate.* **c** *Class. Archæol.* A laying out of a corpse.

pro-thet′ic (prō̍-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. προθετικός.] Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, prothesis; prefixed; as, a *prothetic* apparatus, vowel. — **pro-thet′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pro-thon′o-ta′ri-al (prō̍-thŏn′ō̍-tā′rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prothonotary.

pro-thon′o-ta-ry (prō̍-thŏn′ō̍-tā̍-rĭ; prō′thō̍-nō′-), *or* **pro-ton′o-ta-ry** (prō̍-tŏn′ō̍-; prō′tō̍-nō′-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *protonotarius*, fr. Gr. πρῶτος first + L. *notarius* a scribe; cf. F. *protonotaire.*] **1.** A chief notary or clerk. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* (1) *R. C. Ch.* Any of various high notarial officials appointed by the pope, esp. of those (seven in number since 1838) constituting a college of prelates in the Curia. Prothonotaries of the college exercise their office in connection with acts of consistories and canonizations, and sign the papal bulls. (2) *East. Ch.* The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. **b** *Law.* (1) Formerly, a chief clerk in the English Court of King's Bench or in the Court of Common Pleas, superseded by the *master;* also, a similar official of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Australia. (2) A register or chief clerk of a court in certain States of the United States.

prothonotary, *or* **protonotary, warbler,** a handsome warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) of the southeastern United States frequenting swamps and moist thickets. Its color is chiefly rich orange; the back is olivaceous.

pro-tho′rax (prō̍-thō′răks), *n.* *Zoöl.* The first or anterior segment of the thorax of insects, next the head and bearing the first pair of legs. — **pro′tho-rac′ic** (prō′thō̍-răs′ĭk), *a.*

Pro-tis′ta (prō̍-tĭs′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρώτιστος first.] *Biol.* The unicellular organisms collectively, including both the Protozoa and unicellular plants. — **pro′tist** (prō′tĭst), *n.* — **pro-tis′tan** (-tăn), *a. & n.* — **pro-tis′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

Pro′ti-um (prō′shĭ-ŭm; -tĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American balsameaceous trees having pinnate leaves and slender-pediceled, paniculate flowers, succeeded by globose drupes. Many species produce gum resins. See ACOUCHI, ELEMI **b**, CARANNA.

pro′to- (prō′tō̍-). [Gr. πρῶτος first, superl. fr. πρό. See PRO-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *first, primary, primordial.* **2.** *Chem.* **a** Denoting the *first* or *lowest of a series*, or the one having the *smallest amount* of the element to the name of which it is prefixed. See PER-, 2. **b** Sometimes, indicating that the compound has but *one atom* of the element to the name of which it is prefixed; mono-. — **pro′to**, *a.* **3.** *Astron. & Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) prefixed to the names of chemical elements to denote their supposed dissociated forms to which certain lines in star spectra are attributed. See PROTOMETALS.

pro′to-al′bu-mose, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from albumin.

Pro′to-ba-sid′i-o-my-ce′tes (prō′tō̍-bȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ō̍-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A subclass of basidiomycetous fungi in which the sporophore is a protobasidium. It includes the lower types. — **pro′to-ba-sid′i-o-my-ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

pro′to-ba-sid′i-um (-bȧ-sĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -SIDIA (-ȧ). *Bot.* A basidium divided into four cells, each cell giving rise to a spore. Cf. AUTOBASIDIUM, HEMIBASIDIUM.

pro′to-ca-non′i-cal (-kȧ-nŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Bib.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, the first canon. See DEUTEROCANONICAL.

pro′to-ca′se-ose (-kā′sē̍-ōs), *n.* [*proto-* + *caseose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from casein.

pro′to-cat′e-chu′ic (-kăt′ē̍-chōō′ĭk; -shōō′ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, found in the fruit of star anise and produced from various resins and other plant products. It is a dihydroxy derivative of benzoic acid.

Pro′to-coc-ca′les (-kŏ-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of unicellular green algæ of the class Schizophyceæ, embracing three families. They consist either of a single cell or of an aggregation of independent cells in groups.

pro′to-coc′coid (-kŏk′oid), *a.* [*Protococcus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Belonging to, or resembling, the genus *Protococcus.*

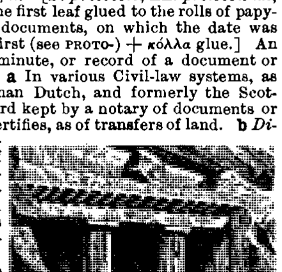
Pro′to-coc′cus (-kŏk′ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; COCCUS.] *Bot.* A genus of minute unicellular algæ typifying a family, Protococcaceæ, and represented by numerous species in stagnant water, on damp ground, bark of trees, etc.

pro′to-col (prō′tō̍-kŏl), *n.* [F. *protocole*, LL. *protocollum*, fr. Gr. πρωτόκολλον the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, on which the date was written; πρῶτος the first (see PROTO-) + κόλλα glue.] An original copy, draft, minute, or record of a document or transaction; specif.: **a** In various Civil-law systems, as the Spanish and Roman Dutch, and formerly the Scottish, the original record kept by a notary of documents or transactions that he certifies, as of transfers of land. **b** *Diplomacy.* A preliminary memorandum, as of discussions and resolutions arrived at in negotiation, often signed by the negotiators, as a basis for a final convention or treaty.

pro′to-col, *v. t.* To make a protocol of.

pro′to-col, *v. i.* To make or write protocols, or first drafts; to issue protocols. *Carlyle.*

pro′to-Dor′ic, *a.* *Arch.* Primitively Doric; — said of a capital, column, etc. — *n.*


Tomb at Beni Hassan, Egypt, with so-called Proto-Doric Columns.

pro′to-ë-las′tose (prō′tō̍-ē̍-lăs′tōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from elastin.

pro′to-ĕp′i-phyte (-ĕp′ĭ-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* An epiphyte which gets its nourishment wholly from the atmosphere and from its host's surface. Most small ferns, orchids, etc., are of this class. Cf. HEMIEPIPHYTE.

pro′to-gel′a-tose (-jĕl′ȧ-tōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from gelatin.

pro′to-gine (prō′tō̍-jĭn; -jēn), *n.* [*proto-* + root of Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born: cf. F. *protogyne.*] *Petrog.* A kind of fine-grained granite or gneiss whose more or less altered mica was formerly mistaken for talc.

pro′to-glob′u-lose (-glŏb′ū-lōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from globulin.

pro′to-god′ (prō′tō̍-gŏd′; 205), *n.* A primary or primitive god from whose attributes other gods are developed.

Pro-tog′o-nos (prō̍-tŏg′ō̍-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. πρωτόγονος first-born.] *Gr. Relig.* A form assumed by Eros in Orphism, conceived as a pantheistic generator of the universe.

pro-tog′y-nous (prō̍-tŏj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*proto-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Characterized by protogyny.

pro-tog′y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. γυνή woman, female.] **1.** *Bot.* That form of dichogamy in which the stigma matures and withers before the anthers of the same flower ripen and shed pollen; — contrasted with *protandry.* Protogyny is less frequent, but may be observed in the apple, pear, plantain, speedwell, etc. See DICHOGAMY.

2. *Zoöl.* In hermaphrodite animals, development of female organs or products before those of the male sex; — the opposite of *protandry* (which see).

pro′to-his-tor′ic (prō′tō̍-hĭs-tŏr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the beginning of history or the earliest historical times or records. — **pro′to-his′to-ry** (-hĭs′tō̍-rĭ), *n.*

pro′to-I-on′ic, *a.* *Arch.* Primitively Ionic; having the germs of the Ionic order; — said of a capital, column, etc., having spirals in the capital, though not of developed Ionic form. — **pro′to-I-on′ic,** *n.*

pro′to-lith′ic (prō′tō̍-lĭth′ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the earliest stone age; eolithic. See PALEOLITHIC.

pro′to-mar′tyr (-mär′tẽr), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. πρωτόμαρτυρ; πρῶτος first + μάρτυρ martyr: cf. F. *protomartyr.* See PROTO-; MARTYR.] The first martyr in any cause; — applied esp. to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

pro′to-met′als (-mĕt′ălz), *n. pl.* A finer form of metals, indicated by enhanced lines in their spark spectra (which are also observed in the spectra of some stars), obtained at the highest available laboratory temperatures (*Lockyer*); as protocalcium, protochromium, protocopper, protohydrogen, proto-iron, protomagnesium, protomanganese, protonickel, protosilicon, protostrontium, prototitanium, protovanadium. — **pro′to-me-tal′lic** (-mē̍-tăl′ĭk), *a.*

pro′to-my-os′i-nose (prō′tō̍-mī-ŏs′ĭ-nōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from myosin.

pro′tone (prō′tōn), *n.* [G.; *prot*amin + pep*ton.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several peptonelike substances formed as primary decomposition products of the protamines.

pro′to-ne′ma (prō′tō̍-nē′mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. νῆμα, νήματος, a thread.] *Bot.* The primary growth or thalloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses, corresponding somewhat to the prothallium in ferns. It is generally an algalike filamentous body, though sometimes flattened and platelike. It originates from the germination of an asexual spore, and, as its cells contain chlorophyll, it is capable of independent growth. The moss plant proper, or the second stage of the gametophyte, originates by budding from the protonema. — **pro′to-ne′mal** (-măl), **pro′to-nem′a-tal** (-nĕm′ȧ-tăl; -nē′mȧ-tăl), *a.*

pro′to-nem′a-toid (-nĕm′ȧ-toid; -nē′mȧ-toid), *a.* [See PROTONEMA; -OID.] *Bot.* Resembling a protonema.

pro-top′a-thy (prō̍-tŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. πρωτοπάθεια a first feeling.] Primary experience; first, or direct, feeling; — as distinguished from *sympathy.* *Rare.*

> The world's great soul knows by *protopathy* all what befalls this lower sprite. *Dr. H. More.*

pro′to-pep′si-a (prō′tō̍-pĕp′sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; PEPSIN.] *Physiol.* Digestion proper; the process of solution and alteration of foodstuffs in the stomach.

pro′to-phlo′ëm (-flō′ĕm), *n.* *Bot.* The primary or first-formed phloëm, or sieve elements, in a vascular bundle.

pro′to-phyte (prō′tō̍-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the Protophyta; loosely, any unicellular plant. — **pro′to-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

pro′to-pine (prō′tō̍-pĭn; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin.** [G. *protopin;* prob. Gr. πρῶτος first + *opium.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}O_5N$, found in small quantities in opium and in certain plants.

pro′to-plasm (prō′tō̍-plăz'm), *n.* [G. *protoplasma*, fr. Gr. πρῶτος first + πλάσμα form, fr. πλάσσειν to mold.] *Biol.* **a** As originally used (by Purkinje, 1840), the formative material of young animal embryos. **b** In later usage (first by von Mohl, 1846), the substance of the cell body as op-

pro-test′ing-ly, *adv.* of *protesting*, p. pr. [PROTESTER.]
pro-tes′tor (prō̍-tĕs′tẽr). =
proteus animalcule. An amœba.
pro-te′van-gel′i-on (prō̍-tē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* Protevangelium.
pro′text, *n.* [*pro-* + *text.*] The part immediately before a part referred to or quoted in a text.
pro-thal′lus (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρό + θαλλός young shoot.] *Bot.* = PROTHALLIUM. — **pro-thal′lic** (prō̍-thăl′ĭk), *a.*
pro-the′ca, *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + *theca.*] The basal and first formed part of the calicle of a coral.
prothogall. † PRODIGAL, PROTOCOL. [*Obs.*]
prothonat, *n.* Prothonotary.
pro-thon′o-ta′ri at (prō̍-thŏn′ō̍-tā′rĭ-ăt; 115), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* The college of twelve prothonotaries.
pro-thon′o-ta-ry-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
pro′thyl. Var. of PROTYLE.
pro-thys′ter-on (prō̍-thĭs′tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. πρωθύστερον.] Hysteron proteron.
pro-ti′o-dide (prō̍-tī′ō̍-dīd; -dĭd; 184), *n.* See PROTO-; IODIDE.
pro′tis-tol′o-gy (prō′tĭs-tŏl′ō̍-jĭ), *n.* Biology dealing with the Protista. — **pro′tis-tol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
pro′to-a-pos′tate, *n.* A first or original apostate. [PROTO-, 1.]
pro′to-Ap′os-tol′ic, *a.* See
pro′to-Ar′yan, *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro′to-blast, *n.* [*proto-* + *blast.*] *Biol.* **a** A naked cell without a cell wall. **b** A blastomere of the segmenting egg which is the parent cell of a definite part or organ *Wilson.*
pro′to-blas′tic (prō′tō̍-blăs′tĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* **a** Holoblastic. *R.* **b** Pert. to a protoblast.
Pro′to-bran′chi-a (-brăŋ′kĭ-ȧ), **Pro′to-bran′chi-a′ta** (-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROTO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* An order or other division of bivalve Mollusca in which the gills consist of a double row of simple lamellæ not reflected nor united. It contains the most primitive lamellibranchs, as *Nucula.* — **pro′to-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* [TO-, 3.]
pro′to-cal′ci-um, *n.* See PRO-
Pro-toc′er-as (prō̍-tŏs′ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A North American Miocene genus of ungulates related to the chevrotains. It is the type of a family, **Pro′to-ce-rat′i-dæ** (prō′tō̍-sē̍-răt′ĭ-dē).
pro′to-cer′cal (-sûr′kăl), *a.* [*proto-* + Gr. κέρκος the tail.] *Zoöl.* Having, or designating, a rayless caudal fin extending around the end of the vertebral column, like that first formed in the embryo of fishes. [2 **a.**]
pro′to-chlo′ride, *n.* See PROTO-,
Pro′to-chor-da′ta, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division consisting of the Hemichorda, Urochorda, and Cephalochorda. — **pro′to-chor′date,** *a. & n.* [TO-, 3.]
pro′to-chro′mi-um, *n* See PRO-
pro′toc-neme (prō′tŏk-nēm), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. κνήμη spoke of a wheel.] *Zoöl.* One of the twelve primary mesenteries recognizable in most actinozoans.
Pro′to-coc-ca′ce-æ (-kŏ-kā′sē̍-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROTOCOCCUS.] *Bot.* A family of unicellular green algæ typifying the order Protococcales. — **pro′to-coc-ca′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
pro′to-col-ist, *n.* One who drafts protocols.
pro′to-conch (prō′tō̍-kŏŋk), *n.* Embryonic shell of mollusks, esp. ammonites and gastropods. — **pro′to-con′chal** (-kŏŋ′kăl), *a.*
pro′to-cone, *n.* *Zoöl.* The central of the three cusps of a primitive upper molar; in higher forms, the principal anterointernal cusp. The corresponding cusp **pro′to-co′nid** (-kō′nĭd), of a lower molar, is the anteroexternal. See TRITUBERCULY.
pro′to-co′nule (-nūl), *n.* *Zoöl.* The anterior intermediate cusp between protocone and paracone of an upper molar. That of a lower molar is the **pro′to-co′nul-id** (-nū-lĭd). See TRITUBERCULY.
pro′to-cop′per, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro′to-Co-rin′thi-an, *a.*, **pro′to-E-trus′can, pro′to-Eu′ro-pe′an,** *n. & a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro-tog′e-nal (prō̍-tŏj′ē̍-năl), *a.* [See PROTOGINE.] *Biol.* Primitive.
pro′to-gene (prō′tō̍-jēn). Var. of PROTOGINE.
pro′to-gen′e-sis, *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** Abiogenesis. *R.* **2.** *Bot.* Reproduction by budding. *Obs.* — **pro′to-ge-net′ic,** *a.*
pro′to-gen′ic, *a.* [*proto-* + *-genic.*] *Bot.* Formed at the beginning; — said of certain intercellular spaces.
pro′to-gos′pel, *n.* = PROTEVANGELIUM **a.** [TO-, 1.]
pro′to-Hel-len′ic, *a.* See PRO-
Pro′to-hip′pus (-hĭp′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. ἵππος horse.] Syn. of MERYCHIPPUS.
pro′to-hu′man, *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
Pro′to-hy′dra, *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + *Hydra.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine cœlenterates similar to *Hydra*, but having no tentacles.
pro′to-hy′dro-gen, *n.*, **pro′to-i′ron,** *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro-tol′o-gy (prō̍-tŏl′ō̍-jĭ), *n.* [See -LOGY.] A preface. *Obs.*
pro′to-loph (prō′tō̍-lŏf), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. λόφος crest.] *Zoöl.* See ECTOLOPH.
pro′to-ma-gis′ter (prō′tō̍-mȧ-jĭs′tẽr), *n.* [NL; *proto-* + L. *magister* master.] Headmaster.
pro′to-mag-ne′si-um, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro′to-ma′la (-mā′lȧ), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + L. *mala* jaw.] *Zoöl.* The mandible of a myriapod. — **pro′to-ma′lal** (-lăl), **pro′to-ma′lar** (-lȧr), *a.*
pro′to-Ma-lay′, *n.* — **pro′to-Ma-lay′an,** *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro′to-man′ga-nese′, *n.* See PROTO-, 3. [meristem.]
pro′to-mer′i-stem, *n.* Primary
pro′to-mer′ite (prō′tō̍-mēr′īt; prō̍-tŏm′ẽr-īt), *n.* [*proto-* + *-mere* + *-ite.*] *Zoöl.* The anterior of the two divisions of the body of certain gregarines. — **pro′to-me-rit′ic** (-mē̍-rĭt′ĭk), *a.*
pro′to-Mon′gol, *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro′to-mon′o-ste′lic (prō′tō̍-mŏn′ō̍-stē′lĭk), *a.* [*proto-* + *mono-* + *stele.*] Having a protostele, as the axis of most roots.
pro′to-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *a.* [*proto-* + *-morphic.*] *Biol.* Primitive. [PROTO-, 1.]
pro′to-My′ce-næ′an, *a.* See
pro′ton (prō′tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρῶτον, neut. of πρῶτος first.] *Embryol.* = ANLAGE.
pro′to-neme (prō′tō̍-nēm), *n.* *Bot.* A protonema. *R.* [tonic.]
pro-ton′ic (prō̍-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* Pre-
pro′to-nick′el, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro′to-ni′trate, *n.* See PROTO-, 2.
pro-ton′o-ta-ry (prō̍-tŏn′ō̍-tā̍-rĭ), **pro-ton′o-ta-ry-ship′.** Vars. of PROTHONOTARY, etc.
pro′to-pa′pas (-pä′päs; -pā′păs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρωτοπαπᾶς a chief priest.] *East. Ch.* A protopope. [original parent.]
pro′to-par′ent, *n.* A first or
pro-to-path′i-a (prō′tō̍-păth′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROTOPATHY.] *Med.* = IDIOPATHY. — **pro′to-path′ic** (-păth′ĭk), *a.*
Pro-toph′y-ta (prō̍-tŏf′ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SCHIZOPHYTA.
pro-to′pi-um, *n.* Must. *Obs.*
pro′to-plas′ma (prō′tō̍-plăz′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Protoplasm.
pro′to-plas′mal (-măl), **pro′to-plas-mat′ic** (-plăz-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Protoplasmic.

posed to that of the nucleus; cytoplasm. **c** As used by Strasburger, 1882, and nearly all recent biologists, the essential substance both of the cell body and nucleus of cells of animals and plants (see CELL, 8). It is now regarded as the only form of matter in which, or by which, the phenomena of life are manifested, and is hence often called the physical basis of life. Protoplasm exists in many different modifications; ordinarily it is a thick viscous semifluid or almost jellylike, colorless, translucent material containing a large percentage of water, and holding fine granules in suspension. Chemical examination of protoplasm after the death of the cell shows that it is composed mainly of protein substances (see PROTEIN), but during life its molecules are unquestionably of a much more complex and unstable nature, and as long as the organism lives the protoplasm is the seat of more or less active chemical changes, both destructive and constructive (see METABOLISM). Under the microscope protoplasm rarely appears homogeneous, but its physical structure is a matter of dispute, and is probably not always the same. A more fluid ground substance can generally be recognized, and this, according to one theory (the **reticular theory**), fills in the meshes of a network of a more solid substance; according to the **alveolar theory**, the ground substance forms minute drops surrounded and kept apart by a material of a different physical character, as in an emulsion.

pro'to-plas'mic (prō'tō-plăz'mĭk), *a.* **1**. Primordial **2**. *Biol.* Pert. to, consisting of, or like, protoplasm.

pro'to-plast (prō'tō-plăst), *n.* [L. *protoplastus* the first man, Gr. πρωτόπλαστος formed or created first; πρῶτος first + πλαστός formed, fr. πλάσσειν to form.] **1**. Lit., the first formed, i. e., Adam. *Obs.*
2. One that was first formed; that of which there are subsequent copies or reproductions; specif., the hypothetical original ancestor or pair of ancestors of any species.
3. *Biol.* **a** The protoplasmic cell contents, considered as a vital unit; as applied to plant cells, the nucleus and cytoplasm exclusive of the cell wall; an energid. **b** A plastid.
4. *Zoöl.* A unicellular organism.
— **pro'to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

pro-top'o-dite (prō-tŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* The basal portion of a typical limb of a crustacean, consisting of two more or less consolidated segments and bearing at its distal extremity an exopodite or endopodite or both. — **pro-top'o-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pro'to-pope' (prō'tō-pōp'), *n.* [*proto-* + *pope:* cf. F. *protopope*, Russ. *protopop.*] *East. Ch.* One of the clergy of first rank in the lower order of secular clergy; an archpriest; — called also *protopapas.*

pro'to-pro'te-ose (-prō'tē-ōs), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of proteoses formed as primary products in digestion of proteids, as protoëlastose, protogelatose, protoglobulose, etc.

Pro-top'ter-us (prō-tŏp'tēr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. πτερόν a feather (taken to mean, fin).] **1**. *Zoöl.* A genus of dipnoan fishes of the rivers and swamps of central and western Africa, closely related to *Lepidosiren*, but having a stouter body and five branchial clefts. Three species (*P. annectens*, *P. æthiopicus*, and *P. dolloi*) are known. They reach a length of six feet, and bury themselves in the mud during the dry season.
2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.
— **pro-top'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pro-top'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

pro'to-spasm (prō'tō-spăz'm), *n.* *Med.* Spasm affecting at first a limited area and then extending to other parts.

Pro'to-sphar'gis (-sfär'jĭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + *Sphargis*, name of a reptile; orig. unknown.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic extinct turtles from the Upper Cretaceous of Italy. *P. veronensis* had a shell about nine feet long.

pro'to-ste'le (prō'tō-stē'lē), *n.* *Bot.* The solid stele characteristic of most roots, of the earliest portions of stems, and in the lower pteridophytes of the whole of the axis; — contrasted with *siphonostele*. See STELE.

Pro'to-the'ri-a (-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. θηρίον, dim. of θήρ beast.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of mammals consisting of the monotremes and sometimes also the extinct Allotheria. Cf. EUTHERIA. — **pro'to-there** (prō'tō-thēr), *n.* — **pro'to-the'ri-an** (-thē'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

pro'to-type (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* [F., from L. *prototypus* original, primitive, Gr. πρωτότυπος, πρωτότυπον; πρῶτος first + τύπος type, model. See PROTO-; TYPE.] **1**. An original or model after which anything is copied; a primary form; pattern; exemplar; archetype.

Their great precursor and *prototype*. *Burke.*

2. *Philos.* One of the ideas or patterns in the divine mind after the likeness of which created things are made. Cf. ECTYPE, 2, ARCHETYPE, 4 **a**.
3. *Biol.* An ancestral form; an archetype.

Syn. — PROTOTYPE, ANTITYPE, ARCHETYPE. A PROTOTYPE is the pattern or original after which something is copied; an ANTITYPE is the reality of which a given type is the representation or symbol; as, "Christ, Melchizedek's *antitype*" (*Alford*); "a heavenly altar, which is the *antitype* . . . of the earthly" (*id.*). An ARCHETYPE is an original, often ideal, pattern or model; as, "Above the visible world of sense is the invisible, spiritual world, where, in quite Platonic fashion, the *archetypes* of what are most prized on earth are to be found" (*W. F. Adeney*); the *archetype* of all these manuscripts; cf. "the *archetypal* man . . . the amplitude of nature's first design" (*Longfellow*).
— **pro'to-typ'al** (-tīp'ăl), **pro'to-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

pro-tox'ide (prō-tŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*proto-* + *oxide:* cf. F. *protoxide, -yde.*] *Chem.* That one of a series of oxides having the lowest proportion of oxygen. See PROTO-, 2. — **protoxide of nitrogen**, laughing gas (nitrous oxide).

pro-tox'i-dize (prō-tŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.;* -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine with oxygen, as any elementary substance, in such proportion as to form a protoxide.

pro'to-xy'lem (prō'tō-zī'lĕm), *n.* [*proto-* + *xylem.*] *Bot.* The primary or first-formed xylem in a vascular bundle.

Pro'to-zo'a (-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *proto-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A phylum of animals whose chief characteristics are that the body consists of only a single cell (in a few cases of several or many cells connected to form a colony), and that they reproduce, not by eggs or spermatozoa, but by the fission of the body (usually by a process of mitosis) into two or more new individuals. In some cases a union of two individuals (called *conjugation*) comparable to the process of fertilization in the higher animals is known to occur, but usually only at an interval of many generations. Most of the Protozoa are too minute to be visible to the naked eye. They are mostly aquatic, abounding in the sea and in stagnant fresh water. Some are parasites, and (as the malaria parasite) are the cause of special diseases. The group comprises a great variety of forms, some permanently attached, others which crawl by means of temporarily extruded processes (*pseudopodia*) or swim by cilia or long flagella; some which secrete a shell or case, others entirely naked. Among them are the lowest and simplest of known animals, but some exhibit a considerable number of parts and organs differentiated for particular functions. A common classification of the Protozoa is into the classes Rhizopoda, Mastigophora, Sporozoa, and Infusoria.

pro'to-zo'an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Protozoa. — *n.* One of the Protozoa.

pro'to-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1**. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Protozoa. **2**. *Geol.* Containing, or belonging to the period of, remains of the earliest discovered life. *Obsoles.*

pro-tract' (prō-trăkt'), *v. t.;* PRO-TRACT'ED; PRO-TRACT'ING. [L. *protractus*, p. p. of *protrahere* to draw forth, protract; *pro* forward + *trahere* to draw. See PORTRAIT, PORTRAY.]
1. To draw out or lengthen in time or (rarely) in space; to continue; prolong; as, to *protract* a debate, a war.
2. To put off to a distant time; to delay; defer; as, to *protract* a decision or duty. *Now Rare.* *Shak.*
3. *Surv.* To draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of, with scale and protractor; to plot.
4. *Zoöl.* To extend or protrude; — opposed to *retract.*

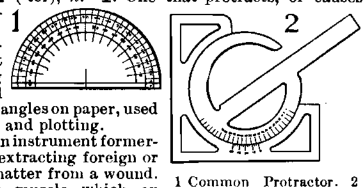
pro-tract', *n.* [L. *protractus.*] Postponement; delay. *Obs.*

pro-trac'tile (prō-trăk'tĭl; see -ILE), *a.* Capable of being thrust out or protracted; protrusile. Cf. RETRACTILE.

pro-trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *protractio.*] **1**. A drawing out, or continuing; act of delaying the termination of a thing; prolongation; as, the *protraction* of a debate.
2. *Surv.* A making of a plot, as on paper, or the plot made.
3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The prolonging of a syllable beyond its usual value. See PROSODY.

pro-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

pro-trac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that protracts, or causes protraction.
2. An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, used in drawing and plotting.



1 Common Protractor. 2 Protractor with Swiveling Attachment and Vernier.

3. *Surg.* An instrument formerly used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound.
4. *Zoöl.* A muscle which extends a part; — opp. to *retractor.*
5. A tailor's adjustable pattern.

pro-trep'tic (prō-trĕp'tĭk), **pro-trep'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. προτρεπτικός, fr. προτρέπειν to turn forward, to urge on.] Hortatory; persuasive; also, doctrinal. *Obs.*

pro-trude' (-trōōd'), *v. t.;* PRO-TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); PRO-TRUD'ING (-trōōd'ĭng). [L. *protrudere, protrusum; pro* forward + *trudere* to thrust. See INTRUDE.] **1**. To thrust forward; to drive or force along. *Locke.*
2. To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement; to cause to come forth.

When . . . Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems. *Thomson.*

pro-trude', *v. i.* To shoot out or forth; to be thrust forward; to extend beyond a limit; to project.

pro-tru'sile (-trōō'sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Capable of being protruded or thrust out; protractile; protrusive.

pro-tru'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* A protruding; state of being protruded; that which protrudes or is protruded; projection.

pro-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1**. Thrusting or impelling forward. **2**. Capable of being protruded; protrusile.
— **pro-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

pro-tu'ber-ance (prō-tū'bẽr-ăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *protubérance.* See PROTUBERANT.] That which is protuberant; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; a prominence; a bunch or knob; an elevation; also, quality or state of being protuberant.
Syn. — See PROJECTION.

pro-tu'ber-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being protuberant; protuberance; prominence.

pro-tu'ber-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *protuberans, -antis*, p. pr. of *protuberare:* cf. F. *protubérant.* See PROTUBERATE.] Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling; as, a *protuberant* joint; a *protuberant* eye. — **pro-tu'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

pro-tu'ber-ate (prō-tū'bẽr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *protuberare; pro* forward + *tuber* hump. See TUBER.] To swell, or be prominent, beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

pro-tu'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

pro-tu'tor (-tū'tẽr), *n.* [*pro-* + *tutor.*] *Civil Law.* One who acts as tutor or guardian without legal appointment.

pro'tyle (prō'tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. ὕλη stuff, material.] *Chem. & Astron.* A hypothetical primordial substance supposedly differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical elements.

proud (proud), *a.;* PROUD'ER (-ẽr); PROUD'EST. [ME. *proud, prout, prud, prut*, AS. *prūt;* cf. Icel. *prūðr* stately, handsome, Dan. *prud* handsome. Cf. PRIDE.] **1**. Lordly; of high estate. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
2. Feeling or manifesting pride; as: **a** Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; overrating one's excellences; hence, arrogant; haughty; lordly.

And shades impervious to the *proud* world's glare. *Keble.*

b Having a feeling of proper self-respect or self-esteem; as, too *proud* to be mean. **c** Exulting (in); being highly satisfied or pleased; elated; — often with *of;* as, *proud* of one's country. "*Proud* to be checked and soothed." *Keble.*

Are we proud men *proud* of being proud? *Thackeray.*

3. Arising from, or produced by, pride; presumptuous.
4. Full of mettle or vigor; valiant; as, a *proud* steed.
5. Excited by sexual desire; — applied particularly to the females of some animals. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
6. Giving reason or occasion for pride; worthy of admiration; grand; splendid; admirable. "*Proud* titles." *Shak.* "The *proud* temple's height." *Dryden.*
7. Protuberant; of a roof, high-pitched. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
8. Raking forward, as a rowlock thole.
9. *Mech.* Having a large amount of top rake; — said of a metal-cutting tool; as, a tool designed to cut wrought iron is too *proud* to cut steel.
proud flesh, *Med.*, an exuberant growth of granulations in a wound or ulcer. — **p. tailor**, the goldfinch. *Local, Eng.* — **to do one p.**, to cause one to feel proud. *Slang.* — **to do one's self p.**, to do so well as to justify proper pride. *Slang.*

proud, *n.* *Obs.* **1**. Pride. *Gesta Rom.*
2. A proud person, esp. a proud ladylove. *Maitland.*

proust'ite (prōōs'tīt), *n.* [After L. J. *Proust*, French chemist.] *Min.* A sulphide of arsenic and silver, Ag_3AsS_3, of a cochineal red, in rhombohedral crystals, and also massive. H., 2-2.5. Sp. gr., 5.57. Cf. PYRARGYRITE.

Proust's law (prōōsts). [After L. J. *Proust*, French chemist.] *Chem.* The law of definite proportions. See LAW.

Prout's hypothesis (prouts). *Chem.* The hypothesis, advanced in 1815-16 by William Prout, an English chemist, that the atomic weights of all other elements are exact multiples of that of the lightest, hydrogen, and hence that hydrogen is the primary substance from which the other elements have been formed. It was never generally accepted. Cf. PERIODIC LAW.

prove (prōōv), *v. t.;* PROVED (prōōvd); PROV'ING (prōōv'ĭng). [OF. *prover*, 3d sing. pres. *prueve* (whence E. *preve*), F. *prouver*, fr. L. *probare* to try, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good, proper: cf. AS. *prōfian*, fr. L. Cf. PROBABLE, PROOF, PROBE.] **1**. To try, or to ascertain, by an experiment or by a standard; to test; as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder; to *prove* the contents of a vessel by a measure.

Thou hast *proved* mine heart. *Ps.* xvii. 3.

2. To evince, establish, or ascertain, by argument, testimony, or other evidence; to demonstrate; show.

They have inferred much from slender premises, and conjectured when they could not *prove.* *J. H. Newman.*

3. To ascertain or establish the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to *prove* a will.
4. To know by trial; to experience; suffer.

Where she, captivèd long, great woes did *prove.* *Spenser.*

5. *Arith.* To test or verify, as the correctness of an operation or result; thus, in subtraction, if the difference of two numbers, added to the less, makes the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved.*
6. *Print. & Lithog.* To take a trial impression of; to take a proof of; as, to *prove* a page.
Syn. — Try, test, verify, justify, confirm, manifest, show.

prove, *v. i.* **1**. To make trial; to essay; attempt.
2. To be found by experience, trial, or result; to turn out to be; to be in fact; as, a medicine *proves* salutary; the report *proves* false. "The case *proves* mortal." *Arbuthnot.*

Lest I should *prove* the mother of fools. *Shak.*

3. To succeed; to turn out as expected. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
4. **a** To gain experience. *Obs.* **b** To attain. *Obs.*
5. To fatten; thrive; also, to be with young; — said of cattle. *Dial. Eng.*
to prove up, to show that the requirements for receiving a patent for government land have been fulfilled. *U. S.*

pro-vec'tant (prō-vĕk'tănt), *n.* [See PROVECTOR.] *Alg.* The result of operating with a provector (which see).

pro-vec'tion (prō-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *provectio* an advancement.] *Philol.* A carrying forward, as of a final letter to a following word, as in *a nickname* for *an ekename.*

pro-vec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [*pro-* + *vector.*] *Math.* The operator $ib\frac{d}{da} + (i-1)\,c\frac{d}{db} + \ldots + l\frac{d}{dk}$ on the binary quantic $(a, b, \ldots, k, l \between x, y)^i$.

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pro'to-pres'by-ter (-prĕz'bĭ-tẽr; -prĕs'bĭ-tẽr), *n.* [NGr πρωτοπρεσβύτερος.] A protopope. — **pro'to-pres'by-ter-y** (-tẽr-ĭ), *n.*
pro'to-prism, *n.* *Cryst.* A prism of the first order. See PRISM, 3.
pro'to-pyr'a-mid, *n.* A pyramid of the first order. See PYRAMID.
pro'to-salt', *n.* A salt corresponding to a protoxide. Cf. PER-, PROTO-.
Pro'to-se-lach'i-i (prō'tō-sē-lăk'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr σέλαχος shark.] *Zoöl.* = DIPLOSPONDYLI.
pro'to-Sem-it'ic, *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro'to-sil'i-cate, *n.* See PROTO-, 2.
pro'to-sil'i-con, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro'to-spore, *n.* *Bot.* **a** A spore that develops a promycelium. **b** An æciospore.
Pro-tos'te-ga (prō-tŏs'tē-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. στέγη roof.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct marine turtles from the Upper Cretaceous of North America, having a carapace and plastron somewhat like those of the leatherback.
pro'to-stron'ti-um, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro'to-sul'phate, *n.*, **pro'to-sul'phide**, *n.* See PROTO-, 2.
pro'to-syn'to-nose (prō'tō-sĭn'tō-nōs), *n.* A protoproteose formed from syntonin.
pro'to-ti-ta'ni-um, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro'to-troch (prō'tō-trŏk), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Embryol.* The ciliated band or ring characteristic of trochosphere larvæ. — **pro-tot'ro-chal** (prō-tŏt'rō-kăl), *a.*
pro'to-troph'ic, *a.* [*proto-* + *trophic.*] *Bacteriol.* Deriving nourishment from one source or according to one particular mode, as the nitrifying bacteria.
pro'to-typ'ic (prō'tō-tĭp'ĭk), **pro'to-typ'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Prototypal. — **-typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pro'to-ty-pog'ra-pher, *n.* A chief printer. *Obs.*
pro'to-va-na'di-um, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro'to-ver'te-bra, *n.* = PRIMITIVE SEGMENT. — **-ver'te-bral**, *a.*
pro-to'vum (prō-tō'vŭm), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; OVUM.] *Embryol.* A primitive egg; an egg cell exclusive of any nutritive envelope.
pro'to-zo'al (prō'tō-zō'ăl), *a.* [*Zoöl.* Protozoan.
pro'to-zo-öl'o-gy, *n.* *Zoöl.* The study of the Protozoa.
pro'to-zo'ön (-zō'ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A protozoan. — **pro'to-zo'ön-al** (-ŏn-ăl), *a.*
Pro-tra'che-a'ta (prō-trā'kē-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRO-; TRACHEA.] *Zoöl.* The class consisting of *Peripatus* and its allies. — **pro-tra'che-ate**, *a. & n.*
pro-tract'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of PROTRACT. — **pro-tract'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-tract'ed-ness**, *n.*
pro-tract'er, *n.* A protractor.
pro-trac'tiv. Protractive. *R. Sp.*
Pro-tre'ma-ta (prō-trē'mȧ-tȧ; -trĕm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr πρό in front + τρῆμα slit.] *Paleon. & Zoöl.* An order of brachiopods having a hinged shell in which the pedicle opening is restricted to the ventral valve, at least during early growth, and the arms are usually without a calcareous skeleton. *Productus* is one genus.
pro-trep'tic (prō-trĕp'tĭk), *n.* An exhortation. *Rare.*
pro'trite, *a.* [L. *protritus.*] Trite; well-worn. *Obs.*
pro-trud'a-ble (prō-trōōd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [*a.* Protrusile.
pro-tru'si-ble (prō-trōō'sĭ-b'l),
pro-tru'siv. Protrusive. *R. Sp.*
prottore, prottour. † *prouder*, compar. of PROUD. [berant. *R.*
pro-tu'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a* Protu-
pro'type', *n.* [L *protypum*, a false reading for *prostypum* pattern.] A pattern for a mold. *Obs.*
prou. † PROW, profit
proud, *adv.* Proudly. *Obs.*
proud, *v. t. & i.* To make, or be or become, proud; to be full of mettle or spirit. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
proud'fall', *n.* The forelocks.
proud'ful (*Scot.* prōōd'fōōl; -fōō), *a.* Proud. *Obs. or Scot.*
proud'ish, *a.* Somewhat proud. *Rare.* — **proud'ish-ly**, *adv. Rare.*
proud'ling, *n.* An insignificant proud person. *Rare.*
proud'ly, *adv.* of PROUD.
proud'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
proud'-pied', *a.* Beautifully or splendidly variegated. *Obs.*
prouesse. † PROFESS, PROWESS.
prouface. † PROFACE.
prouffer. † PROFFER.
prounye. † PRUNE.
prout. † PROUD.
‖ **prout de le'ge** [L.] As by law; as legally [or of right.
‖ **prout de ju're.** [L.] As by
prouwis. † PROWESS.
Prov., *or* **prov.** *Abbr.* Provençal; proverbially; Proverbs; provident; province; provincial; provisional; provost.
prov'a-bl. Provable. *Ref. Sp.*
prov'a-ble (prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF.] **1**. That may be proved. **2**. That may be approved. *Obs.* **3**. Probable; plausible. *Obs.* — **prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **prov'a-bly**, *adv.*
prov'and (prŏv'ănd), **prov'ant** (-ănt), *n.* [See PROVENDER.] **1**. Provender; food; forage. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2**. Soldiers' supplies, esp. rations. *Obs. or Archaic.*
prov'and, prov'ant, *v. t.* To provide for; to feed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pro-van'go, *n.* Also **pro'vang.** A probang. *Obs.*
prov'ant. Var. of PROVAND.
prove. † PROOF.
pro-vect', *a.* [L. *provectus*, p. p.] Carried forward. *Obs.*

pro-ved'i-tor (prō-vĕd'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [It. *proveditore, provveditore,* fr. *provedere,* L. *providere.* See PROVIDE; cf. PURVEYOR, PROVEDORE.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** One employed to procure supplies, as for an army, a steamer, etc.; a purveyor. **2.** In the ancient republic of Venice, a functionary having oversight of public services and government of provinces.

prov'e-dore (prŏv'ē-dōr), **prov'e-dor** (-dôr), *n.* [Sp. *proveedor.* See PROVEDITOR.] A purveyor; a proveditor. *R.*

prov'en (prōōv'n), *p. p. or p. a.* Proved. *Thackeray.*
Of this which was the principal charge, and was generally believed to be *proven,* he was acquitted. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
not proven. See under NOT, *adv.*

prov'e-nance (prŏv'ē-năns), *n.* [F., fr. *provenir* to originate, to come forth, L. *provenire.* Cf. PROVENIENCE.] Origin; source; provenience. *A. H. Keane.*

Pro'ven'çal' (prō'vän'säl'; *sometimes Anglicized* prō'vĕn-săl', -säl'), *a.* [F., fr. *Provence,* fr. L. *provincia* province. See PROVINCIAL.] Of or pertaining to Provence, its inhabitants, or their language.

Pro'ven'çal', *n.* [F.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Provence in France. See FRENCH, *n.,* 1.
2. The Provençal language. From the 11th to the middle of the 14th century it was used in the lyric literature of the troubadours, the most brilliant in medieval Europe until Dante's time. See FRENCH, *n.,* 2; LANGUE D'OC.

Prov'ence rose (prŏv'ĕns; *F.* prō'väns'). [F. *rose de Provins,* fr. *Provins* a town in France.] Any one of a group of garden roses descended from *Rosa gallica* or its varieties; specif., the cabbage rose (*R. gallica centifolia*).

prov'en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* [ME. *provende, provendre,* provisions, prebend, OF. *provend(r)e,* F. *provende* provisions, provender, fr. LL. *praebenda* (*prae* and *pro* being confused) a daily allowance of provisions, a prebend. See PREBEND.] **1.** Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, straw, corn, oats, or a mixture of ground grain; feed.
2. Food or provisions. *Obs. or Humorous.*

prov'en-der, *v. t.* To fodder; to feed, as a horse.

pro-ve'ni-ence (prō-vē'nĭ-ĕns; -vēn'yĕns), *n.* [L. *proveniens, -entis,* p. pr. of *provenire* to come forth; *pro* forth + *venire* to come.] Origin; source; place where found or produced; provenance; — used esp. in the fine arts and in archæology; as, the *provenience* of a patera.

pro-ve'ni-ent (prō-vē'nĭ-ĕnt; -vēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *proveniens,* p. pr.] Forthcoming; issuing. *Rare.*

pro'ven-tric'u-lus (prō'vĕn-trĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -TRICULI (-lī). [NL. See PRO-; VENTRICLE.] *Zoöl.* **a** In birds, the glandular or true stomach, situated between the crop (when a crop is present) and the gizzard, from which it is usually separated by a constriction. **b** In insects, a muscular dilatation of the esophagus in front of the stomach. It is present in most mandibulate insects, and is usually armed internally with chitinous teeth or plates for triturating food. Sometimes, in other arthropods, as crustaceans, the front chamber of the stomach. **c** In earthworms, the thin-walled sack or crop in front of the gizzard. — **pro'ven-tric'u-lar** (-lär), *a.*

prov'erb (prŏv'ĕrb), *n.* [ME. *proverbe,* F. *proverbe,* from L. *proverbium; pro* before, for + *verbum* a word. See VERB.] **1.** An old and common saying; a phrase or expression often repeated; esp., a sentence briefly expressing some practical wisdom; a maxim; a saw; an adage. *Chaucer.*
2. A striking or paradoxical assertion; an obscure saying; an enigma; a parable; — used of such in the Scriptures.
Now speakest thou plainly, and speakest no *proverb. John* xvi. 29.
3. A familiar illustration, as by way of warning; a subject of contemptuous reference, reproach, or derision.
Thou shalt become an astonishment, a *proverb,* and a byword, among all nations. *Deut.* xxviii. 37.
4. A drama exemplifying a proverb, often the title.
5. *pl.* [*cap.*] The Book of Proverbs. See below.
Syn. — Maxim, aphorism, adage, saw. See AXIOM.
Book of Proverbs, a book of the Bible, containing a great variety of wise maxims. See OLD TESTAMENT. Until recently the greater part of the Book of Proverbs was ascribed to Solomon; but critics now consider that the book in its present form should be dated after the Babylonian exile, between about 350 B. C. and 200 B. C.

prov'erb, *v. i.* To write or utter proverbs. *Rare.*

prov'erb, *v. t. Rare.* **1.** To name in, or as, a proverb; to speak of proverbially. "*Proverbed* for a fool." *Milton.*
2. To provide with a proverb.
I am *proverbed* with a grandsire phrase. *Shak.*

pro-ver'bi-al (prō-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *proverbialis:* cf. F. *proverbial.*] **1.** Mentioned or comprised in, used as, or of the nature of, a proverb; hence, commonly known; well-known; as, a *proverbial* expression; his meanness was *proverbial.*
2. Of or pertaining to proverbs; like, or characteristic of, a proverb. "A *proverbial* obscurity." *Sir T. Browne.*

pro-ver'bi-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A proverbial phrase or sentence; a proverb.

pro-ver'bi-al-ist, *n.* One who makes much use of, composes, collects, or studies proverbs; quality of being proverbial.

pro-ver'bi-al-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To turn into a proverb; to use proverbially; to speak in or use proverbs.

pro-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t.;* PRO-VID'ED (-vīd'ĕd); PRO-VID'ING (-vīd'ĭng). [L. *providere, provisum; pro* + *videre* to see. See VISION; cf. PRUDENT, PURVEY.] **1.** To foresee. *Obs.*
2. To look out for in advance; to procure beforehand; to prepare. "*Provide* us all things necessary." *Shak.*
3. To supply; afford; contribute.
To bring me berries, or such cooling fruit
As the kind, hospitable woods *provide.* *Milton.*
4. To furnish; supply; — formerly followed by *of,* now by *with.* "And yet *provided* him of but one." *Jer. Taylor.* "Rome . . . was well *provided* with corn." *Arbuthnot.*
5. To establish as a previous condition; to stipulate; as, the contract *provides* that the work be well done.
6. To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice before it is vacant. See PROVISION, 7. *Prescott.*
7. *Scots Law.* To give or destine by provision or legal settlement, as to a wife or heir; — with *to.*

pro-vide' (prō-vīd'), *v. i.* **1.** To procure means in advance; to take measures in view of an expected or a possible need; — with *against* or *for;* as, to *provide* against the inclement weather; to *provide* for his education.
Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide* for human wants. *Burke.*
2. To stipulate previously; to condition; as, the agreement *provides* for an early completion of the work.
3. To make ready; to prepare.

pro-vid'ed (-vīd'ĕd), *conj.* It being provided; on condition; with the stipulation; with the understanding; if; — usually followed by *that;* as, *provided* that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever.
Provided the deductions are logical. *G. H. Lewes.*
Syn. — See IF.

prov'i-dence (prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *providentia.* See PROVIDENT; cf. PRUDENCE, PURVEYANCE.] **1.** Act of providing or preparing for future use; preparation.
Providence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*
2. Foresight; care; esp., the foresight and care which God manifests for his creatures; hence [*cap.*], God himself, regarded as constantly caring for his creatures.
Worthy deeds are done . . . by thy *providence. Acts* xxiv. 2.
The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and *Providence* their guide. *Milton.*
3. A manifestation of God's care and superintendence over his creatures; an event divinely ordained.
There's a special *providence* in the fall of a sparrow. *Shak.*
4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns; specif., economy; frugality. "Timely *providence.*" *Dryden.*
It is a high point of *providence* in a prince to cast an eye rather upon actions than persons. *Quarles.*

prov'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *providens, -entis,* p. pr. of *providere:* cf. F. *provident.* See PROVIDE; cf. PRUDENT.] Providing for future wants; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; cautious; economical; — sometimes with *of;* as, a *provident* man; an animal *provident* of the future.
Syn. — Forecasting, careful, frugal, thrifty. See WISE.
provident society, a form of benefit association or friendly society. *Chiefly Eng.*

prov'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *providentiel.*] **1.** Effected by, or referable to, divine direction; as, the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape.
2. Characterized by foresight or care. *Obs. or R.*

prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provincia.*] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A country or region, more or less remote from the city of Rome, brought under Roman government; a conquered country beyond the limits of Italy.
2. A country or region dependent on a distant authority; specif., any of those British colonies in America now united into the Dominion of Canada, having a governor, a local legislature, and representation in the Dominion parliament. Hence, *Colloq.,* the Provinces, the Dominion of Canada, or, usually, the Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.
3. A portion of a country, esp. one remote from, or outside of, the capital or largest city. In England, *pl.,* all of the country outside of London.
4. A region of country; a tract; a district; hence, a department of knowledge or activity.
Other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *I. Watts.*
5. An administrative district or division of a country; an important administrative unit of a country, as an empire or kingdom; as, the *provinces* of Prussia, India, Spain; specif.: **a** *Eccl.* Any of the principal divisions of a country, forming the jurisdiction of an archbishop or metropolitan; as, the *province* of Canterbury, or that in which the Archbishop of Canterbury exercises ecclesiastical authority; the *province* (*R. C. Ch.*) of Boston. **b** In British India, any part of British India the executive government of which is administered by a governor in council, governor, lieutenant governor, or chief commissioner (*Digest,* s. 124); any territory that is for the time being administered by any local government (*Indian General Clauses Act,* X. of 1897, s. 3). **c** A territorial division of a religious order.
6. The proper or appropriate business or duty of a person or body; office; charge; jurisdiction; sphere.
The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*
"*Province*" meant, in the official usage of Rome, a range of power rather than a subjected district. *Woodrow Wilson.*
7. **a** *Zoöl.* A category of classification approximately equivalent to *phylum. Obs. & R.* **b** *Zoögeog.* Any division of less rank than a region; esp. and properly, a primary division of a subregion. **c** *Geol.* An area throughout which geological history has been essentially the same. **d** *Paleon.* A more or less circumscribed area, the life of which had characteristics not found elsewhere.

pro-vin'cial (prō-vĭn'shăl), *a.* [L. *provincialis:* cf. F. *provincial.* See PROVINCE; cf. PROVENÇAL.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a province; specif. [*cap.,* when referring to the Provinces (see PROVINCE, 2)], of or pertaining to the provinces (esp. in British use); as, a *provincial* government or dialect.
2. Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; not cosmopolitan; countrified; not polished; rude; hence, narrow; illiberal. "*Provincial* airs and graces." *Macaulay.*
3. Confined to a province; very local.
Provincial time. See STANDARD TIME.

pro-vin'cial, *n.* **1.** A person belonging to a province; one who is provincial or who comes from the provinces.
2. *R. C. Ch.* A monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has direction of all religious houses of the same fraternity in a district, called a *province* of the order.
3. [*cap.*] Specif., an inhabitant, esp. a soldier, of the American colonies of Great Britain before the Revolution.
4. *Philately.* A stamp used in only one province. *Cant.*

Pro-vin'cial (prō-vĭn'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Provence; Provençal. — **Provincial rose,** a Provence rose. *Shak.*

pro-vin'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *provincialisme.*] That which is characteristic of a province or the inhabitants of provinces; a certain narrowness, illiberality, or lack of polish or enlightenment; specif., a word, or a manner of speaking, peculiar to a province or a district remote from the mother country or from the metropolis; a dialectal or local word, phrase, or idiom.

pro-vin'ci-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being provincial; peculiarity characteristic of a province.

pro-vin'cial-ize (prō-vĭn'shăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render provincial.

pro-vi'sion (prō-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *provisio:* cf. F. *provision.* See PROVIDE.] **1.** Foresight; prevision. *Obs.*
2. Act of providing, or making preparation. *Shak.*
3. That which is provided or prepared; a measure or measures taken beforehand; preparation; provident care.
"God's *provision.*" *Mankind (E. E. T. S.).*
4. Specif.: A store or stock of needed materials prepared beforehand; esp., a stock of food; hence, any kind of eatables collected or stored; food; — often in *pl.*
And of *provisions* laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton.*
5. That which is stipulated in advance; a condition; a previous agreement; a proviso; as, the *provisions* of a contract; the statute has many *provisions.*
6. *R. C. Ch.* Regular induction into a benefice.
7. *Eng. Hist.* Promotion to office by an ecclesiastical superior; esp., appointment by the Pope to a benefice before it became vacant, depriving the patron of presentation.
8. *Early Eng. Hist.* Any of various laws (later commonly called statutes) enacted in the 13th and early 14th centuries by the assemblies of the prelates and nobles or issued by the king with their consent (see *Phrases* below).
Provisions of Marl'bo-rough (mär'lbō-rŭ; môl'brŭ) *or, formerly,* **Marl'bridge** (-brĭj). = STATUTE OF MARLBOROUGH. — **P. of Merton.** = STATUTE OF MERTON. — **P. of Oxford.** See MAD PARLIAMENT. — **P. of Westminster.** See WESTMINSTER.

pro-vi'sion (prō-vĭzh'ŭn), *v. t.;* -SIONED (-vĭzh'ŭnd); -SION-ING. To supply with provisions, esp. food; to victual.

pro-vi'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *provisionnel.*] **1.** Of the nature of a provision; serving as a provision for the time being; — used of partial or temporary arrangements; as, a *provisional* government, a *provisional* treaty.
2. *Law.* Specif., designating certain special or extraordinary acts or proceedings allowed before final judgment to protect the interests of one or more parties to an action or proceeding; as: **a** Under the code procedure of New York and some other States, designating either of the remedies had by order of arrest, warrant of attachment, temporary injunction, or appointment of a receiver. **b** *Rom. Dutch Law.* Designating a sentence or judgment given upon liquid proof of the indebtedness founded upon, as in case of a bill or note, a good-for, bond, or lease.
Syn. — PROVISIONAL, TENTATIVE. That is PROVISIONAL which is adopted for the time being, esp. in order to meet temporary conditions; that is TENTATIVE which is of the nature of a trial or experiment; as, to make a *provisional* arrangement, to adopt a *tentative* order of procedure; "The French ministers have taken up this equality of government only *provisionally,* reserving liberty to alter it according to occurrences" (*Bp. Hall*); "The awakening of the modern world to consciousness, and its first *tentative,* then fuller, then rapturous expression of it" (*Lowell*).
provisional order, in England, an order authorizing something to be done that could otherwise be done only by an act of Parliament, granted by some branch of the government or an official, under powers conferred by an act of Parliament. Such an order becomes effectual when confirmed by Parliament, but is still called provisional.

pro-vi'sion-a-ry (-ä-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Making provision; providing.
2. Containing, consisting of, or of the nature of, a provision or proviso.
3. Provisional.

pro-vi'so (prō-vī'zō), *n.; pl.* -SOS (-zōz). [L., (it) being provided, abl. of *provisus,* p. p. of *providere.* See PROVIDE; cf. PURVIEW.] **1.** An article or clause in any statute, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced, usually beginning with the word *provided;* a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, law, or the like.
He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception. *Shak.*
2. *Naut.* A fast; esp., a stern fast. *Obs. or R.*

pro-vi'sor (-zĕr), *n.* [ME. *provisour,* OF. *proviseur,* L. *provisor,* fr. *providere.* See PROVIDE.] **1.** A purveyor. *Obs.*
2. *R. C. Ch.* **a** The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. **b** One regularly inducted into a benefice. See PROVISION, 6.
3. *Eng. Hist.* One who procures or receives a papal provision. See PROVISION, 7.
4. *pl.* [*cap.*] Short for STATUTE OF PROVISORS.

pro-vi'so-ry (-zō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *provisoire.*] **1.** Of the nature of, or containing, a proviso; conditional.
2. Making temporary provision; provisional.

prov'o-ca'tion (prŏv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *provocation,* L. *provocatio.* See PROVOKE.] **1.** A provoking, or that which provokes; cause of resentment; as, to give *provocation.*
2. Act of arousing or moving; also, that which arouses or moves; incitement; stimulus; as, *provocation* to mirth.
3. *Rom. Law.* The act or right possessed by every Roman citizen of appeal to the Roman people, or later to the emperor, when condemned in a criminal action.
4. An appeal to a court. *A Latinism. Obs.*
the provocation, *Bib.,* the time of the Jews' sojourn in the wilderness when they provoked God.

pro-voc'a-tive (prō-vŏk'ä-tĭv; -vō'kä-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *provocativus:* cf. OF. *provocatif.*] Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting. — **pro-voc'a-tive,** *n.*

pro-voke' (prō-vōk'), *v. t.;* PRO-VOKED' (-vōkt'); PRO-VOK'-

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proveist. † PROVOST.

Pro-ven'cial (prō-vĕn'shăl), *a.* = PROVENÇAL.

provend, *n.* [OF. *provende.*] A prebend. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

provendre, *n.* [OF.] A prebend.

provendre, *v. t.* [See PROVENDER, *n.*] To maintain, or provide, with prebends. *Obs.*

provendrer, *n.* [Cf. OF. *provendier, pourvendier.*] A prebendary. *Obs.*

pro-vene', *v. i.* [F. *provenir,* or L. *provenire.*] To proceed (from). *Rare.*

prov'ent. † PROVAND.

pro-ven'tri-cle (prō-vĕn'trĭ-k'l), *n. Zoöl.* Proventriculus.

provenue, *n.* [OF. *provenu,* prop., p. p.] Provision. *Obs.*

prov'er (prōōv'ĕr), *n.* One that proves.

pro'-verb', *n.* A substitute verb; — said of "do" in this use.

pro-ver'bi-al-ly, *adv.* of PROVERBIAL.

prov'erb-ize, *v. t.* To proverbialize. *Rare.*

prov'es (prŏv'ĕs). Scot. var. of PROVOST.

provest. † PROVOST.

provianceе, *n.* [OF. *porveance, proveance,* L. *providentia.*] Foresight; providence. *Obs.*

proviant, *n.* Provand. *Obs.*

providabill. † PROFITABLE.

pro-vid'a-ble (prō-vīd'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

pro-vid'ance (-ăns), *n.* [See PROVIDE; cf. PROVIDENCE.] Provision; preliminary arrangement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

prov'i-dence, *v. t.* To provide or care for. *Rare.*

prov'i-den'tial-ly, *adv.* of PROVIDENTIAL.

prov'i-dent-ly, *adv.* of PROVIDENT.

prov'i-dent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro-vid'er (prō-vīd'ĕr), *n.* One who provides.

providitore. † PROVEDITOR.

prov'i-dore (prŏv'ĭ-dōr). Var. of PROVEDORE.

pro-vin'cial-ist, *n.* A provincial; also, a user of provincialisms. [VINCIAL.

pro-vin'cial-ly, *adv.* of PRO-

pro-vin'cial-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-vin'ci-ate (prō-vĭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To convert into a province or provinces. *Obs.*

pro-vine' (prō-vīn'), *v. i.* [F. *provigner,* fr. *provin* a set, layer of a plant, OF. *provain,* from L. *propago, -aginis.*] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.

prov'ing (prōōv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROVE. — **prov'ing-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

‖ **pro vi-ri'lĭ par'te.** [L.] For a man's part: to one's utmost.

pro-vi'sa-ble-ness, *n.* Readiness to provide. *Obs.* [VISIONAL.

pro-vi'sion-al-ly, *adv.* of PRO-

pro-vi'sion-er, *n.* A furnisher of provisions.

pro-vi'sion-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

pro-vi'so-ri-ly (prō-vĭ'zō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PROVISORY. [*Rare.*

pro-vi'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

provisour. † PROVISOR.

pro'vo' (prō'vō), *n.* Short for PROVOST. *Scot.*

pro-vo'ca-ble (prō-vō'kä-b'l). Var. of PROVOKABLE.

prov'o-cate, *v. t.* [L. *provocatus,* p. p. of *provocare.*] To provoke; excite. *Obs.* [*Sp.*

pro-voc'a-tiv. Provocative. *Ref.*

pro-voc'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PROVOCATIVE.

pro-voc'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro-voc'a-to-ry (prō-vŏk'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Provocative. *Rare.*

pro-vok'a-ble (-vō k'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ING (-vōk'ĭng). [F. *provoquer*, L. *provocare* to call forth; *pro* forth + *vocare* to call, akin to *vox, vocis*, voice, cry, call. See VOICE.] **1.** To call forth or out; to summon. *Obs.*
He now *provokes* the sea gods from the shore. *Dryden.*
2. To call into action; to move; arouse.
Can honor's voice *provoke* the silent dust? *Gray.*
3. To call forth; to cause; instigate; excite.
To the poet the meaning is what he pleases to make it, what it *provokes* in his own soul. *J. Burroughs.*
4. To incite or incense to action (a faculty or passion, as love, hate, or ambition); hence, commonly, to incite, as a person, to action by a challenge, by taunts, or by defiance; to irritate; offend; — also often used in a lighter sense; as, he was *provoked* by the interruption.
Obey his voice, *provoke* him not *Ex.* xxiii. 21.
Syn. — Arouse, stir up, awake, excite, incite; vex, exasperate, nettle, anger. See IRRITATE.

pro-voke' (prō-vōk'), *v. i.* **1.** To cause provocation or anger.
2. To appeal. *A Latinism. Obs.* *Dryden.*

pro-vok'ing (-vōk'ĭng), *p. a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion or vexation; as, *provoking* words. — **pro-vok'ing-ly**, *adv.*

prov'ost (prŏv'ŭst; *also, esp. in provost guard, etc.*, prō'vō, prō-vō'), *n.* [OF. *provost, prevost* (L. *prae* and *pro* being confused), F. *prévôt*, fr. L. *praepositus* placed before, a chief, fr. *praeponere* to place before: cf. AS. *prafost, profost*, fr. a LL. form of L. *praepositus*. See PREPOSITION.] **1.** A person appointed to superintend, or preside over, something; a person appointed as an official head; as: **a** A proconsul; viceroy; prefect. *Obs.* **b** *Early Eng. Hist.* The steward or bailiff of a manor, or the reeve of a tithing borough or town. **c** In Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, answering to the mayor of other cities; as, the *provost* of Edinburgh or of Glasgow. **d** The head of any of various English colleges; as, the *provost* of Eton College. **e** The head of certain collegiate churches or of some cathedral chapters. **f** The keeper of a prison. *Obs. Shak.* **g** In France, formerly, an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes. The **grand provost of France, or of the household,** had jurisdiction in the king's house, and over its officers.
2. An assistant or subordinate to a maître d'armes. *Obs.*

provost guard. *Mil.* A police detail of soldiers, under the authority of the provost marshal. See MILITARY POLICE **a**.

provost marshal. **a** *Mil.* An officer appointed in an army in camp, garrison, or the field, to preserve order as head of the military police, arrest soldiers guilty of offenses of a general nature, secure prisoners properly delivered into his custody by military or naval authority, and to perform other duties pertaining to police and discipline. **b** *Nav.* An officer who has charge of prisoners on trial by court-martial, serves notices to witnesses, executes processes, etc.

prov'ost-ry (prŏv'ŭst-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prevosterie.*] **1.** Provostship. *Obs.*
2. A town, district, or ecclesiastical foundation, as a collegiate church, under a provost.
3. The office or apartment of a provost.

provost sergeant. *Mil.* A sergeant detailed in charge of the work of policing a post, camp, etc.

prow (prou), *n.* [F. *proue* (cf. It. *prua*, Sp. & Pg. *proa*), L. *prora*, Gr. πρῶρα, akin to πρό before. See PRO-; cf. PRORE.] **1.** The bow of a vessel; stem; beak; *Poetic*, the vessel.
2. Something resembling the bow of a vessel, as the projecting fore part of a racing skate.

prow (prou), *a.*; PROW'ER (-ĕr); PROW'EST. [OF. *prou, preu*, F. *preux*, fr. L. *pro, prod*, in *prodesse* to be useful. See PRO-; cf. PRUDE.] Valiant; brave; gallant. *Archaic.*

prow'ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* [OF. *proece, proesce*, F. *prouesse.* See PROW, *a.*] **1.** Distinguished bravery; valor; esp., military bravery and skill; gallantry. *Chaucer. Sir P. Sidney.*
He by his *prowess* conquered all France. *Shak.*
2. A brave or valorous act, deed, or feat.
3. Excellence; worth; virtue; goodness. *Obs.*
Syn. — See COURAGE.

prowl (proul), *v. t.*; PROWLED (prould); PROWL'ING. [ME. *prollen* to search about; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To rove over, through, or about in a stealthy manner; esp., to search in, as for prey or booty.
He *prowls* each place, still in new colors decked. *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. To collect by plunder; as, to *prowl* money. *Obs.*

prowl, *v. i.* **1.** To rove or wander stealthily, esp. for prey, as a wild beast; to search carefully and furtively.
Though ye *prolle* aye, ye shall it never find. *Chaucer.*
2. To prey; plunder. *Obs.*
Syn. — See RAMBLE.

prowl, *n.* Act of prowling, as for prey. *Thackeray.*

prox'e-nus (prŏk'sē-nŭs), **prox'e-nos** (-nŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī), -NOI (-noi). [NL., fr. Gr. προξενος; προ before, for + ξένος stranger, guest.] **a** *Gr. Antiq.* A citizen of a state appointed by another state to have charge of its interests and the welfare of its citizens while in his state. His office resembled that of the modern consul. **b** A citizen so appointed by any ancient state, as Phœnicia or Babylonia.

prox'i-mal (prŏk'sĭ-măl), *a.* **1.** Next or nearest, as to a point of attachment or origin, a body, or a center of motion or dependence; proximate.
2. *Biol.* Designating that end of a limb or other part which is nearest to the point of attachment; — opposed to *distal.*

prox'i-mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *proximatus*, p. p. of *proximare* to come near, to approach, fr. *proximus* the nearest, next, superl. of *propior* nearer, and *prope*, adv., near.] Nearest; next immediately preceding or following.
Syn. — Nearest, next, closest, immediate, direct.
proximate analysis. *Chem.* See ANALYSIS, 2 **b.** — **p. cause,** a cause which directly, or with no mediate agency, produces an effect; specif., *Law*, that which in ordinary natural sequence produces a specific result, no independent disturbing agencies intervening.
The true rule is, that what is the *proximate cause* of an injury is ordinarily a question for the jury. It is not a question of science or legal knowledge. It is to be determined as a fact, in view of the circumstances of fact attending it. . . . It is generally held, that, in order to warrant a finding that an act not amounting to wanton wrong is the *proximate cause* of an injury, it must appear that the injury was the natural and probable consequence of the negligence or wrongful act, and that it ought to have been foreseen in the light of the attending circumstances. *94 U. S.*, 469, 474.
— **proximate matter.** **a** *Metaph.* Matter ready for the reception of a form. **b** *Logic.* The propositions of a syllogism. — **p. principle,** one of a class of substances existing ready formed in animal and vegetable tissues, and separable by chemical analysis, as albumin, sugar, collagen, fat, etc.

prox-im'i-ty (prŏk-sĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *proximitas*: cf. F. *proximité.* See PROXIMATE; cf. PROPINQUITY, APPROACH.] Quality or state of being next in time, place, causation, influence, etc.; immediate nearness.
Syn. — Nearness, neighborhood, vicinity. — PROXIMITY, PROPINQUITY. PROXIMITY denotes simple nearness, and is used with reference to either persons or things; PROPINQUITY, as here compared (cf. AFFINITY), connotes close neighborhood, and commonly refers to personal vicinity; as, the *proximity* of the two estates; *propinquity* is a powerful agent in fostering attachments. See NEIGHBORHOOD, ADJACENT, NEAR.

prox'i-mo (prŏk'sĭ-mō), *adv.* [L., on the next, abl. of *proximus* next.] In or of the next month after the present; as, on the 3d *proximo*; — abbr. *prox.* Cf. INSTANT, *a.*, 2; ULTIMO.

prox'y (prŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PROXIES (-sĭz). [ME. *prokecie*, contr. fr. *procuracie.* See PROCURACY; cf. PROCTOR.] **1.** Office or function of a procurator, or agent; authority or power to act for another, esp. in voting in a legislative or corporate capacity; agency.
2. A person authorized to act for another; a procurator.
3. A writing by which one authorizes another to act in his stead, esp. in voting in legislative or corporate capacity.
5. *Eccl.* = PROCURATION, 3. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See SUBSTITUTE.

prox'y, *v. i.*; PROX'IED (prŏk'sĭd); PROX'Y-ING. To act for another, esp. in voting.

prude (prōōd), *n.* [F., prudish, originally, discreet, modest; shortened from OF. *prudefeme, preudefeme, prodefeme*, a discreet or excellent woman; prob. fr. OF. *preu, prou*, excellent, brave + *de* of + *feme* woman. See PROW, *a.*, PROWESS.] A woman of affected modesty, reserve, or coyness; one who is overscrupulous or sensitive; one who exhibits or affects extraordinary prudence or correctness in conduct; sometimes, a man of this sort. *Swift.*

pru'dence (prōō'dĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prudentia.* See PRUDENT; cf. PROVIDENCE.] **1.** Quality or state of being prudent; wisdom in the way of caution and provision; discretion; carefulness; sagacity; regard or watchfulness for one's own interest; policy; hence, also, economy; frugality.
2. Knowledge; science. *Rare.*
Syn. — Caution, circumspection, discretion; economy, frugality. — PRUDENCE, CALCULATION, FORESIGHT, FORETHOUGHT. PRUDENCE implies caution, circumspection, or economy, esp. in the practical affairs of life; CALCULATION often connotes cold or selfish prudence; as, "It very often happens that *prudence*, which has always in it a great mixture of caution, hinders a man from being so fortunate as he might possibly have been without it" (*Spectator*); "It consorted with common *prudence*, with the simplest economy of life, not to be wasteful of any odd gleanings" (*H. James*); "If we judge from his diary, Longfellow was never subject to overmastering impulses, but always acted with *foresight*, — not from selfish *calculation*, but from a sane and temperate judgment" (*C. F. Johnson*); "The terrible men are the men who do everything in cold blood, icily, with *calculation*, infinite patience, and infinite pleasure" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). FORESIGHT, as here compared, implies prudent care for the future; FORETHOUGHT (which is sometimes equivalent to *foresight*) suggests rather due consideration of contingencies; as, "a system of economy, which would make a random expense without plan or *foresight* . . . not easily practicable" (*Burke*); "In choosing the Yankee dialect, I did not act without *forethought*" (*Lowell*). See PRUDENT, WISE, CAREFUL.

pru'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *prudens, -entis*, contr. from *providens.* See PROVIDENT.] **1.** Sagacious in adapting means to ends; circumspect in action, or in determining any line of conduct; practically wise; judicious; careful; discreet; circumspect; sensible; — opposed to *rash*; as, a *prudent* man; dictated or directed by prudence or wise forethought; evincing prudence; as, *prudent* behavior.
Moses established a grave and *prudent* law. *Milton.*
2. Watchful of one's own interest; provident; not extravagant; as, a *prudent* woman; *prudent* expenditure.
3. Modest; virtuous; also, prudish. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Cautious, wary, circumspect, considerate, discreet, provident, economical, frugal. — PRUDENT, PRUDENTIAL. PRUDENTIAL, as here compared, differs from PRUDENT in suggesting more strongly considerations of expediency which are often pecuniary, and sometimes selfish.

pru-den'tial (prōō-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or characterized by, prudence; prudent; discreet; sometimes, selfish or pecuniary as distinguished from higher motives or influences. "A *prudential* line of conduct." *Scott.*
2. Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory; as, a *prudential* committee.
3. Of or pertaining to knowledge; scientific. *Rare.*
Syn. — See PRUDENT.

pru-den'tial, *n.* That which relates to, or demands the exercise of, discretion or prudence; — usually in the *pl.*

prud'er-y (prōōd'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *pruderie.* See PRUDE.] Quality or state of being prudish; excessive or affected modesty or coyness; primness; stiffness.

‖ **prud'homme'** (prü'dŏm'), *n.* [F. *prud'homme.* Cf. PRUDE.] In France, lit. and formerly, a wise or prudent man; a discreet man; also, a skilled or expert workman; now, specif., a member of a conseil des prud'hommes.

prud'ish (prōōd'ĭsh), *a.* Like, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved; affectedly modest or severe in virtue; prim; as, a *prudish* girl; *prudish* manners. — **prud'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **prud'ish-ness**, *n.*

pru'i-nes'cence (prōō'ĭ-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* State of being pruinose; also, the dust or bloom causing it.

pru'i-nose (prōō'ĭ-nōs), *a.* [L. *pruinosus*, fr. *pruina* hoarfrost.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Covered with whitish dust or bloom.

prune (prōōn), *v. t.*; PRUNED (prōōnd); PRUN'ING (prōōn'ĭng). [Earlier *pruin, proin*, OF. *proignier, prooignier*; prob. for (assumed) *porrooignier*; *por*, L. *pro*, + *rooignier* to clip, tonsure, prune, F. *rogner*, fr. (assumed) LL. *rotundiare*, prop., to round off, fr. L. *rotundus* round. See ROUND, *a.*] **1.** To lop or cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; to clear of useless material; to shape or smooth by trimming; to trim; as, to *prune* trees.
2. To cut off or cut out, as useless parts.

prune, *v. i.* To cut off superfluous or useless parts, etc.

prune, *v. t.* [ME. *prunen, proinen, pruinen*, OF. *poroindre*; *por*, L. *pro*, + *oindre* to anoint. Cf. ANOINT, 3d PREEN.] To preen; trim; dress. *Spenser.*

prune, *v. i.* To dress or preen the feathers; — said of birds; to dress.

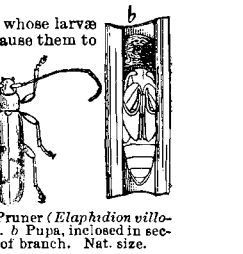
prune, *n.* [F. *prune*, from L. *prunum* a plum, pl. *pruna.* See PLUM.] **1.** A plum; specif., now, any plum capable of being, or that has been, dried without fermentation. The best are the French prunes and the California prunes.
A *prune* is simply a plum which dries sweet without removing the pit. In most varieties of plums there occurs a fermentation around the pit in the process of drying. *L. H. Bailey.*
2. See under DYE, *Table.*

Pru-nel'la (prōō-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., because certain of the plants were supposed to cure quinsy or croup: cf. F. *prunelle, brunelle.* Cf. PRUNELLA angina.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial menthaceous herbs, having terminal spikes or heads of small purple or white flowers, the corolla tube being inflated and its limb strongly 2-lipped. The species are widely distributed, *P. vulgaris*, the self-heal or heal-all, being a common weed in lawns and cultivated ground.

pru-nel'la (-ä) } *n.* [F. *prunelle.*] A smooth woolen or
pru-nel'lo (-ō) } mixed stuff, now generally black, used for the uppers of shoes; a kind of lasting, formerly used also for clerical and scholastic gowns.

pru-nelle' (-nĕl'), *n.* [F., dim. of *prune.* See PRUNE, *n.*] A small yellow dried plum packed without the skin.

prun'er (prōōn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who prunes, or removes what is superfluous.
2. Any of several species of beetles whose larvæ gnaw the branches of trees so as to cause them to fall, esp. the American oak pruner (*Elaphidion villosum*), whose larva eats the pith of oak branches.



Oak Pruner (*Elaphidion villosum*). *b* Pupa, inclosed in section of branch. Nat. size.

prune tree. A plum tree whose fruit is used for prunes; specif., the West Indian plum (*Prunus occidentalis*).

prun'ing (prōōn'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Act of trimming, or removing what is superfluous; esp., natural removal of twigs or branches from trees, shrubs, etc. Natural pruning in the forest results from the fall of branches due to insufficient light or incomplete nutrition.
2. That which is cast off by a bird in pruning; refuse.

Pru'nus (prōō'nŭs), *n.* [L., a plum tree.] *Bot.* A large and important genus of amygdalaceous trees, the plums and cherries. They are distinguished chiefly by the smooth fruit, often with a bloom, by the flattened stone, and by the leaves, which are convolute in the bud. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions; many of them yield under cultivation fruit of economic value. See PLUM, CHERRY. Others, as *P. pendula*, are handsome ornamentals. By some botanists the cherry laurels (*Laurocerasus*) and the almonds and peaches (*Amygdalus*) are referred to *Prunus.* See PEACH, APRICOT, ALMOND, CHERRY LAUREL.

pru'ri-ence (prōō'rĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
pru'ri-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } prurient.
The *pruriency* of curious ears. *Burke.*

pru'ri-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pruriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *prurire* to itch. Cf. FREEZE.] Itching; longing; uneasy with desire or longing; esp., having a lascivious desire, curiosity, or propensity; lustful. — **pru'ri-ent-ly**, *adv.*
The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object to object of illicit attraction. *I. Taylor.*

pru-rig'i-nous (prōō-rĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pruriginosus*: cf. F. *prurigineux.*] *Med.* Tending to, or caused by, prurigo; affected by, or of the nature of, prurigo.

pru-ri'go (prōō-rī'gō), *n.* [L., an itching, the itch, fr. *prurire* to itch.] *Med.* A chronic inflammatory skin disease marked by a general eruption of small itching papules.

pru-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or producing, pruritus.

pru-ri'tus (prōō-rī'tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Itching.

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pro-voke'ment. *n.* [OF. *provoquement.*] Provocation. *Obs.*
pro-vok'er (-vōk'ĕr), *n.* One that provokes.
prov'ost-al (prŏv'ŭs-tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a provost. *Rare.*
provostication, *n.* [From PROVOST.] Regency. *Obs.*
prov'ost-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.
prov'ost-ty, *n.* [OF. *provostie.*] Provostship. *Obs.*
prow. ✝ PROA, PROVE.
prow, *n.* [OF. & F. *prou.* See PROW, *a.*] **1.** Benefit; profit; good. *Obs.* [duty. *Obs.*]
2. Prowess; courage; honor;
prow, *v. i.* To profit. *Obs.*
prowan. ✝ PROVAND.
prowd. ✝ PROUD.
prowdence. ✝ PRUDENCE.
prowe. ✝ PROOF, PROVE.
prowed (proud), *a.* Having a prow.
prow'er, *n.* [OF. *proveur, porveeur, porveor.* Cf. PURVEYOR.] Purveyor; provider. *Obs.*
prow'ess-ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
prowld. Prowled. *Ref. Sp.*
prowl'er, *n.* One that prowls.
prowl'er-y, *n.* A prowling; plundering; robbery. *Obs.* [p. pr.]
prowl'ing-ly, *adv.* of *prowling,*
prow'ous, *a.* [From PROW prowess: cf. OF. *proosement*, adv., bravely.] Valiant. *Obs.*
prowse. ✝ PROWESS.
prowt. ✝ PROUD.
prox *Abbr.* Proximo (L., next of the next month). [cessit.
prox acc. *Abbr.* Proxime ac-
prox'ene (prŏk'sēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *proxène.*] = PROXENUS.
prox'e-net (-sē-nĕt), *n.* [L. *proxeneta*, Gr. προξενητής.] A negotiator; a factor. *Rare.*
prox'e-ni, *n.*, *pl.* of PROXENUS.
prox'e-ny (prŏk'sē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. προξενία.] *Gr. Antiq.* The office or dignity of a proxenus.
prox'im, *n.* [L. *proximus*: cf. F. (Rabelais) *proxime.*] Neighbor. *Obs.* [MAL.
prox'i-mal-ly, *adv.* of PROXI-
prox'i-mate (-māt), *n.* A proximate thing. [MATE.
prox'i-mate-ly, *adv.* of PROXI-
prox'ime, *a.* [L. *proximus.* See PROXIMATE.] Proximate. *Obs.*
‖ **prox'i-me ac-ces'sit.** [L.] He [or she] came very near [to winning a prize, etc.]. [*Obs.*]
prox-im'i-ous, *a.* Proximate.
prox'i-mous, *a.* [L. *proximus.*] Proximate. *Obs.* [NEXT FRIEND.
‖ **prox'i-mus a-mi'cus.** [L.] =
prox'y-ship. *n.* See -SHIP. [-ISM.
prox'ysm (prŏk'sĭz'm), *n.* See
proy, proye. ✝ PREY.
proyne. ✝ PRUNE, *n.*
proz'y-mite (prōz'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [Gr. προζυμίτης one who uses leavened bread, fr. προζύμη leavened bread.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who administered the Eucharist with leavened bread; — a name of reproach given, esp. in the 11th century, by members of the Western Church to those of the Eastern. Cf. AZYMITE.
Pr. St. *Abbr.* Private Statute.
pru. ✝ PROW, profit.
Pruce (prōōs), *n.* [ME. for *Prussia*: cf. F. *Prusse.*] Prussia. *Obs.*
prude. ✝ PRIDE, PROUD.
‖ **prude** (prüd), *a.* [F.] Prudish.
Pru'dence (prōō'dĕns), *n.* [See PRUDENCE discretion.] Fem. prop. name. Dim. *Prue* (prōō), *Prudy* (prōō'dĭ).
pru'den-cy (prōō'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Prudence. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
pru-den'tial, *adv.* Prudently.
pru-den'tial-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
pru-den'tial-ist. *n.* One governed by prudential motives. *R.*
pru'den-tĭ-al'ĭ-ty (prōō-dĕn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prudential. [DENTIAL.
pru-den'tial-ly, *adv.* of PRU-
pru'dent-ly, *adv.* of PRUDENT.
Prud'homme', Jo'seph' (zhō'zĕf' prü'dŏm'). A famous creation of the French caricaturist Henri Monnier (1805-77), often quoted and referred to in French literature. He is represented as a self-satisfied ass, remarkable for his wordiness and his mixture of metaphors.
prudli, prudliche. ✝ PROUDLY.
prud'ly. ✝ PROUDLY.
pruefe. ✝ PROVE
pruesse. ✝ PROWESS.
pruest. ✝ PRIEST.
pruf, pruff. ✝ PROVE.
pruff (prōōf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PROOF.
pruide. ✝ PRIDE [PRUINOSE.
pru'i-nate (prōō'ĭ-nāt) *a.* =
pru'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Pruinose.
pruite. ✝ PRIDE.
prune'let, *n.* A liquor made from sloes or wild plums.
pru-nel' (prōō-nĕl'), *n.* A milled cassimere.
pru-nel'la (-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *bräune* quinsy, croup, prop., brownness; MHG. *briune*, fr. MHG. & OHG. *brün* brown.] *Med.* **a** Angina, or angina pectoris. **b** Thrush.
prunella, *n.*, **prunella salt.** = SAL PRUNELLE. [NELLA.
pru-nel'lo (-ō). Var. of PRU-
pru-nel'lo, *n.* [See PRUNELLE **a** plum.] A prunelle.
prune pure. See DYE, *Table.*
pru-nif'er-ous (prōō-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *prunum* a plum + *-ferous.*] Bearing plums.
pru'ni-form (prōō'nĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Prus'sian (prŭsh'ăn ; *formerly also, and still by some,* prōō'shăn), *a.* [From *Prussia*, the country: cf. F. *prussien.*] Of or pert. to Prussia, its people or their language. **Prussian blue,** *Chem.*, any of several complex cyanogen compounds of ferrous and ferric iron; specif., a dark blue amorphous substance having a coppery luster, obtained by adding a solution of potassium ferrocyanide to a ferric salt. It is used in dyeing and painting, etc. Called also *Williamson's blue, insoluble Prussian blue, Berlin blue,* etc. — **P. brown,** an orange-brown pigment consisting of ferric oxide and alumina. — **P. carp,** the crucian carp. — **P. green,** a complex substance, similar to Prussian blue, used as a pigment and dye. — **P. Knight.** See NOACHITE.

Prus'sian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Prussia, which besides Germanic Teutons contains in the west a considerable body of Danes and in the east Lithuanians and Slavs, including Poles, Wends, and Czechs. The original Prussians, or Borussians, were akin to the Lithuanians.
2. The language of the Prussians. *Old Prussian,* or *Borussian,* which became extinct in the 17th century, belonged to the Baltic branch of the Balto-Slavic languages. Modern Prussian is a dialect of German.

prus'si-ate (prŭs'ĭ-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *prussiate.*] *Chem.* A salt of prussic acid; a cyanide. — **prussiate of potash,** potassium cyanide. — **red p. of potash,** potassium ferricyanide. — **yellow p. of potash,** potassium ferrocyanide.

prus'sic (prŭs'ĭk ; *also, obsoles.,* prōō'sĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *prussique.*] *Old Chem.* Hydrocyanic; — so called from the relation of hydrocyanic acid to Prussian blue.

pry (prī), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *prize* a lever, mistaken as a pl. See PRIZE thing taken.] A lever or the like for prying or prizing; also, leverage.

pry, *v. i.;* PRIED (prīd); PRY'ING. To raise or move, or pull (apart), or attempt to do so, with a pry or lever; to prize.

pry, *v. i.* [ME. *prien;* orig. uncert.] To look closely; to gaze; to inspect closely; to attempt to discover something by a scrutinizing curiosity; peep; peer; — often implying reproach. "To *pry* upon the stars." *Chaucer.*

Watch thou and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shak.*

pry, *v. t.* To see by close looking; to spy. *Obs. Chaucer.*

pry, *n.* Curious inspection; impertinent peeping.

pry'ing, *p. a.* Inspecting closely or impertinently; peeping; peering; curious; inquisitive. — **pry'ing-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — Inquisitive, meddlesome. See CURIOUS.

pry pole, *or* **pry'pole',** *n.* The pole which forms the prop of a hoisting gin, and stands facing the windlass.

pryt'a-ne'um (prĭt'ȧ-nē'ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρυτανεῖον, fr. πρύτανις prytanis.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* In many towns, a public building consecrated to Hestia and containing the state hearth, in which the prytanes met and dined; esp., a public hall in Athens, where official hospitality was extended to distinguished citizens, generals, envoys, ambassadors, etc.
2. In France, a kind of educational institution; as, the military *prytaneum* of La Flèche; specif., an establishment for instruction in literature, art, and science.

pryt'a-nis (prĭt'ȧ-nĭs), *n.; pl.* -NES (-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. πρύτανις.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** In various free states, a chief official or magistrate. **b** A member of one of the ten sections into which the Athenian senate of five hundred was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for about one tenth of the year.

pryt'a-ny (prĭt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. πρυτανεία.] *Gr. Antiq.* The office or dignity of prytanis; chief magistracy; presidency; esp., in Athens, the period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.

psalm (säm), *n.* [ME. *psalm, salm,* AS. *sealm,* L. *psalmus,* fr. Gr ψαλμός, fr. ψάλλειν to pull, twitch, to play upon a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp: cf. OF. *psalme, salme, saume,* F. *psaume.*] A sacred song or poem; a poetical composition for use in the praise or worship of God. Hence: [*cap.*] **a** One of the hymns collected into one book of the Old Testament, or a modern metrical version of such a hymn for public worship. **b** *pl.* The book of the Old Testament made up of such hymns. See OLD TESTAMENT.
Psalms of Solomon. See APOCRYPHA. — **P. of Zoroaster,** the Gathas. See AVESTA.

psalm, *v. t.* To extol in psalms; to sing; hymn.

psalm, *v. i.* To sing psalms; to hymn. *Rare.*

psalm'ist (säm'ĭst; 277), *n.* [L. *psalmista:* cf. F. *psalmiste,* OF. also *saumiste.* See PSALM.] **1.** A writer or composer of sacred songs; — a title particularly applied to the authors of the Scriptural psalms and specif. [*usually cap.*] to David as the traditional author of many of them.
2. *Eccl.* A precentor, cantor, or member of the lower ranks of the clergy, who leads or sings the music in public worship, as in the Eastern Church.

psalm'o-dist (säm'ō-dĭst; săl'mō-), *n.* One who sings or composes sacred songs; psalmist.

psalm'o-dy (säm'ō-dĭ; săl'mō-dĭ; 277), *n.* [LL. *psalmodia,* Gr. ψαλμῳδία; ψαλμός psalm + ἀείδειν to sing: cf. F. *psalmodie,* OF. also (*p*)*saumodie.* See PSALM; ODE.]
1. Act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs in worship; also, psalms collectively, or a collection of psalms, as for liturgical use.
2. The time of singing the Psalter, as in a monastery.

psal-mog'ra-pher (săl-mŏg'rȧ-fêr) } *n.* [L. *psalmographus,* Gr. ψαλμογράφος; ψαλμός a psalm + γράφειν to write.] A writer of psalms, or sacred songs and hymns.
psal-mog'ra-phist (săl-mŏg'rȧ-fĭst) }

psalm tone. *Medieval Music.* A tone or melody to which a part of the Psalter was sung.

psal'ter (sôl'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *psauter, sauter,* OF. *sautier, psaltier,* F. *psautier,* from L. *psalterium.* See PSALTERY.]
1. [*cap.*] The Book of Psalms; often, also, a book containing the Psalms separately printed.
2. [*cap.*] Specif., the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer; *R. C. Ch.*, the part of the breviary containing the Psalms set for each day of the week.
3. The portion or selection of the Psalms appointed for, or used on, any day or at any service.
4. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A series of 150 devout sentences, uttered in honor of certain mysteries. **b** A rosary correspondingly consisting of a hundred and fifty beads.

psal-te'ri-an (sôl-tē'rĭ-ăn; săl-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a psaltery or psalter; musical.

psal-te'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., a psaltery, psalter; — from the resemblance of the folds to the leaves of a book.] **a** The third stomach of ruminants; the omasum or manyplies. See RUMINANTIA, *Illust.* **b** The lyra of the brain. — **psal-te'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

psal'ter-y (sôl'tĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-Iz). [ME. *sautrie,* OF. *psalterie,* L. *psalterium* psaltery, psalter, from Gr. ψαλτήριον, fr. ψάλλειν. See PSALM; cf. PSALTER.] **1.** *Music.* An ancient plucked-string instrument of the zither type, having a sound board, and a number of strings variously tuned, and played with or without a plectrum.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing unto him with the *psaltery* and an instrument of ten strings. *Ps* xxxiii. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The Psalter. *Rare.*

psam'mite (săm'ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ψαμμίτης sandy, from ψάμμος sand.] *Petrog.* Any rock composed of sandy particles; sandstone; — distinguished from *pelite* and *psephite.* — **psam-mit'ic** (să-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

psam-mo'ma (să-mō'mȧ; psă-; 218), *n.; L. pl.* -MOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; Gr. ψάμμος sand + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor of the brain containing calcareous matter (brain sand).

psam-moph'i-lous (-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψάμμος sand + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Living or thriving in sand or sandy places.

psam'mo-ther'a-py (săm'ō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ; psăm'ō-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψάμμος + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment by sand baths.

psam'mous (săm'ŭs; psăm'-; 218), *a.* [Gr. ψάμμος sand.] Sandy; as, *psammous* urine.

pschent (pshĕnt), *n.* [Egyptian *p* the article + *sekhet* double crown.] The united crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt. See under CROWN.

psel'lism (sĕl'ĭz'm: psĕl'-; 218) } *n.* [Gr. ψελλισμός, fr.
psel-lis'mus (sĕl-ĭz'mŭs; psĕl-) } ψελλίζειν to stammer.] Indistinct or defective pronunciation, as in lisping, stammering, or the like.

pse'phite (sē'fĭt; psē'-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψῆφος pebble + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* Any coarse fragmental rock, as conglomerate. Cf. PSAMMITE. — **pse-phit'ic** (sē-fĭt'ĭk; psē-), *a.*

Pse-phu'rus (sē-fū'rŭs; psē-; 218), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ψῆφος pebble + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ganoid fishes of the larger rivers of China, similar to the paddlefish of America, but with a narrow, high snout and greatly developed caudal fulcra. The single known species (*P. gladius*) reaches a length of 18 feet.

pseu'da-con'i-tine (sū'dȧ-kŏn'ĭ-tĭn; -tēn; psū'-; 184, 218), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* A very poisonous crystallizable alkaloid found in the root of *Aconitum ferox.*

pseu'da-cu'sis (-kū'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. ἄκουσις a hearing.] *Med.* False hearing, as in mistaking sounds or tones, or in purely subjective sensations of hearing.

pseu'dæs-the'si-a, pseu'des-the'si-a (sū'dĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ; psū'-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* False or imaginary feeling or sense perception such as occurs in hypochondriasis, or such as is referred to an amputated part.

pseu'dam-ne'si-a (-dăm-nē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Illusion of memory.

pseu-dam'pho-ra (sū-dăm'fō-rȧ; psū-; 218), *n.* [NL.] [L. *prunum* plum + *form.*] Having the form of a plum.

Prus. *Abbr.* Prussia; Prussian.

pru'si-a'no (prōō'sĭ-ä'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp., Prussian.] A handsome, chiefly purple, bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) of southern Texas and Mexico.

Prus'sian-ize, *v. t.* To make Prussian.

prus'sine (prŭs'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* [As obtained from *Prussian* blue.] *Chem.* Cyanogen.

prust. ✝ PRIEST.

prute. ✝ PRIDE, PROUD.

prut'ter. ✝ *prouder,* compar. of PROUD.

pruwe. ✝ PROVE.

pruwiance. ✝ PROVIDENCE.

p. r. v. *Abbr.* Pour rendre visite (F., to return a call).

Pry, Paul. The hero of a well-known comedy of this title by John Poole (1786?–1872), "one of those idle, meddling fellows, who, having no employment themselves, are perpetually interfering in other people's affairs."

pry'an (prĭ'ăn), *n.* [Corn., clayey ground, fr. *pri* clay.] *Mining.* A fine, white, somewhat friable clay *Cornwall* — **pry'an-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

prycor. ✝ PRICKER.

Pry-de'ri (prŭ-dā'rĭ), *n Celt. Myth.* A god of the Cymric Hades, son of Pwyll and Rhiannon.

pryelle, *n.* [OF. *prael, prael,* F. *préau*] A meadow close. *Obs.*

pryis. ✝ PRICE

prymerose. ✝ PRIMROSE.

Prynne, Hester (prĭn). The sinning heroine of Hawthorne's romance "The Scarlet Letter," who by way of punishment was compelled to wear a scarlet letter A (see A, 3 **a**). See DIMMESDALE, ARTHUR.

pryn'nit, *p. a.* [Cf. dial. *pirnie,* and PIRN.] Striped. *Obs. Scot.*

prynsual, *a.* [Cf. OF. *princial* princely.] Principal. *Obs. Scot.*

pryour. ✝ PRIOR.

pryt'a-nize (prĭt'ȧ-nīz), *v. i.* To hold the prytany.

pryte. ✝ PRIDE.

pryth'ee. ✝ PRITHEE.

pryway. ✝ PRIVY.

Przhe-val'ski's, Prejе-val'sky's, *or* **Prze-wal'ski's horse** (przhĕ-väl'y'skĕz). [After N. *Przhevalski,* Russian explorer.] A wild horse (*Equus przewalskii*) of central Asia, intermediate between the true horses and the asses. It is dun-colored with a brown mane, and the tail has the lower half covered with long hairs. All four legs have callosities and the hoofs are broad.

ps. *Abbr.* Pseudonym; pseudonymous.

PS. *Abbr.* Postscript.

P. S. *Com.* Public Sale.

P. S. *Abbr.* Passenger Steamer; Permanent Secretary; Principal Sojourner (*Freemasonry*); Privy Seal; post scriptum (L., postscript); prompt side (*Theat.*).

Ps., *or* **Psa.** *Abbr.* Psalm; Psalms.

psal-len'da (sȧ-lĕn'dȧ; psȧ-; 218), *n.; pl.* -DÆ (-dē). [LL., fr. L. *psallere* to play on a stringed instrument.] *Eccl.* In the Ambrosian office, the proper antiphon at lauds and vespers on a saint's day.

psalm book. **1.** A book consisting of a version of the Psalms; a psalter (in sense 1 or 2).
2. Any book of sacred poems or songs for use in public worship.

psalm'ist-er (säm'ĭs-tĕr; săl'mĭs-), *n.* = PSALMIST, 2.

psalm'ist-ry (-trĭ), *n.* Use of psalms in devotion; psalmody.

psal-mod'ic (sȧl-mŏd'ĭk), **psal-mod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [Cf. F *psalmodique.*] Of or pertaining to psalmody.

psal'mo-dize (säm'ō-dīz; săl'mō-), *v. i.* [Cf. LL. *psalmodizare.*] To practice psalmody.

psal'mo-dy (-dĭ), *n. t* To sing or chant as a psalm; to hymn.

psal'mo-graph (săl'mō-grȧf), *n.* A psalmographer *Obs*

psal-mog'ra-phy (sȧl-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Act or practice of writing psalms, or sacred songs.

psalm'wright', *n.* Psalmist. *Obs.*

psal'ter-er, *n* A player on the psaltery. *Obs.*

psal-te'ri-on (sȧl-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [See PSALTERY.] = PSALTERY.

psal'tress (sôl'trĕs), *n.* A female player on the psaltery.

psam'mo-phyte (săm'ō-fīt: psăm'-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψάμμος sand + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant inhabiting dry, sandy, open ground.

Psa-ro'ni-us (sȧ-rō'nĭ-ŭs: psȧ-), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. ψάρ starling: to render G. *staarstein,* lit., starling stone; — from its speckled appearance when polished.] The stem of any fossil fern.

psauter. ✝ PSALTER.

Pse-laph'i-dæ (sē-lăf'ĭ-dē; psē-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pselaphus* (fr. Gr. ψηλαφᾶν to grope about).] *Zoöl.* A family of very small beetles allied to the rove beetles, but having the abdomen inflexible.

pse'phism (sē'fĭz'm; psē'-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψήφισμα a decree.] *Gr. Antiq.* A psephisma.

pse-phis'ma (sē-fĭz'mȧ; psē-; 218), *n.* [L., fr Gr. ψήφισμα.] *Gr. Antiq.* A decree of the ecclesia of Athens

pse'pho-man'cy (sē'fō-măn'sĭ; psē-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψῆφος pebble + *-mancy.*] Divination by pebbles.

pseud-. See PSEUDO-.

pseud. *Abbr.* Pseudonym.

pseu'da-cous'ma (-kōōz'mȧ; -kouz'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. ἄκουσμα a thing heard.] *Med.* = PSEUDACUSIS

pseu-da'phi-a (sū-dā'fĭ-ȧ; psū-; 218), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. ἁφή touch.] Pseudæsthesia.

pseu-dap'o-se-mat'ic (-dăp'ō-sē-măt'ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* Imitating in coloration or form another animal having dangerous or disagreeable qualities.

pseu'da-pos'tle (sū'dȧ-pŏs''l), *n.* [L. *pseudapostolus,* Gr. ψευδαπόστολος. See PSEUDO-; APOSTLE.] *Eccl.* One falsely claiming to be an apostle.

pseu-dax'is (sū-dăk'sĭs; psū-; 218), *n. Bot.* A sympodium.

pseu'de-pig'ra-phal (-dē-pĭg'rȧ-fȧl), *a.* Pseudepigraphic

pseud-hæ'mal, *or* **-he'mal** (sūd-hē'mȧl; psūd-; 218), *a. Zoöl.* In chætopod worms, designating the blood and the vessels which carry it.

pseu'di-ma'go (sū'dĭ-mā'gō; psū'-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; IMAGO.] *Zoöl.* A subimago. —

pseu'di-mag'i-nal (-măj'ĭ-nȧl), *a.* [hypocrite *Obs.*]

pseu'do, *n.* A pretender; a

pseu'do-ap'o-plex'y, *n. Med.* Condition resembling that produced by apoplexy but not caused by cerebral hemorrhage.

pseu-do-a-quat'ic, *a.* Growing in moist or wet places, but not truly aquatic. [DO-.]

pseu'do-ar-cha'ic, *a.* See PSEU

pseu'do-ar-thro'sis, *n.* [NL.] = PSEUDARTHROSIS. [DAXIS.]

pseu'do-ax'is. Var. of PSEU-

pseu'do-bac-te'ri-um, *n.* [NL.] *Med* Any minute body, as a cell, appearing like a bacterium.

pseu'do-blep'sis (sū'dō-blĕp'sĭs; psū'dō-), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. βλέψις sight.] *Med.* Imaginary vision of objects; perverted sight.

pseu-do-bra'chi-um, *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; BRACHIUM.] *Zoöl.* The wristlike pedicel of the pectoral fin of pediculate fishes. —

pseu'do-bra'chi-al, *a*

Pseu'do-bran'chus (-brăŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. βράγχος gill.] *Zoöl.* A genus of amphibians closely related to *Siren,* but with thickened, functionless gills and with only three toes on each foot. The one known species (*P. striatus*) occurs in Georgia and reaches a length of about 18 inches.

pseu'do-bulb'il, *n.* [*pseudo-* + *bulbil.*] *Bot.* In certain ferns, a pear-shaped oöphytic outgrowth replacing the sporangia. It is an occasional phase of apospory.

pseu'do-bulb'ous (-bŭl'bŭs), *a. Bot* Pert. to, or having, a pseudobulb.

pseu'do-chi'na, *n.* The false chinaroot (*Smilax pseudochina*). [PSEUDO-.]

pseu'do-Chris'tian, *a.* See

pseu'do-chro'mi-a (sū'dō-krō'mĭ-ȧ; psū'-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; CHROMIC.] *Med.* False perception of colors

pseu'do-cir-rho'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Disease resembling cirrhosis of the liver, often associated with pericarditis.

pseu'do-cone', *n. Zoöl.* One of the soft gelatinous refractive cones found in the compound eyes of certain insects.

pseu'do-cor'ne-ous, *a* [*pseudo-* + *corneous.*] See PSEUDO-.

pseu'do-cri'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A false crisis. [CROWING.]

pseu'do-croup, *n.* = CHILD-

pseu'do-cy-e'sis (-sĭ-ē'sĭs), *n.* False or spurious pregnancy.

pseu'do-del-tid'i-um, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = DELTIDIUM *a*

pseu'do-de-men'ti-a, *n. Med.* Condition of extreme general apathy, but not associated with any actual defect of intelligence.

pseu'do-dox (sū'dŏ-dŏks; psū'-; 218), *a.* [Gr. ψευδόδοξος; ψευδής false + δόξα an opinion.] Not true in opinion or doctrine; false. — *n.* A false opinion or doctrine.

pseu'do-fi-la'ri-a (-fĭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A process which buds out from the amœboid young of certain Gregarinida. It finally separates and develops into the adult. — **pseu'do-fi-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

pseu'do-ge-om'e-try (sū'dŏ-jē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* A geometry based upon the rejection of one or more of the assumptions of ordinary geometry.

pseu'do-geu'si-a (sū'dŏ-gū'sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ; psū'dŏ-; 218) } *n.*
pseu'do-geus'ti-a (sū'dŏ-gūs'tĭ-ȧ; psū'dŏ-gŭs'ti-ȧ) }
[NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. γεύσασθαι to taste.] *Med.* False perception or impression of taste.

pseu'do-gli-o'ma (-glī-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition resembling glioma of the retina and marked by a circumscribed suppurative inflammation of the vitreous body.

pseu'do-graph (sū'dŏ-grăf; psū'-; 218), *n.* [See PSEUDOGRAPHY.] A false writing; a spurious document; a forgery.

pseu-dog'ra-phy (sū-dŏg'rȧ-fĭ; psū-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψευδογραφία; ψευδής false + γράφειν to write.] Incorrect writing or printing; wrong or bad spelling.

pseu'do-hal-lu'ci-na'tion (sū'dŏ-hă-lū'sĭ-nā'shŭn; psū'-dŏ-; 218), *n. Psychol.* An externalized sensory image, recognized as such, and more or less transitory and unreal. — **pseu'do-hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry** (-lū'sĭ-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

pseu'do-hex-ag'o-nal (-hĕk-săg'ō-năl), *a. Cryst.* Falsely hexagonal; — said of a crystal approximating in form to the hexagonal type.

pseu'do-hy'per-troph'ic (-hī'pĕr-trŏf'ĭk), *a. Med.* Falsely hypertrophic; as, *pseudohypertrophic* paralysis, in which the muscles are enlarged by fatty degeneration. — **pseu'do-hy-per'tro-phy** (-hī-pûr'trō-fĭ), *n.*

pseu'do-in'flu-en'za, *n. Med.* A disease resembling influenza, but not caused by the specific influenza bacillus.

Pseu'do-Is'i-dore, *n.* The Pseudo-Isidorian decretals, or their unknown author or compiler.

Pseu'do-Is'i-do'ri-an, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a collection of decretals, canons, letters, etc., made in Reims or Le Mans, by a fictitious Isidorus Mercator, brought into circulation in the 9th century, and attributed to Isidore, bishop of Seville (d. 636). It was accepted as genuine up to the 15th century.

Pseu'do-la-mel'li-bran'chi-a (-mĕl'ĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), **-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n.pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; LAMELLIBRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* An order of bivalve mollusks, as the oysters and scallops, having gills with interfilamentary and interlamellar junctions poorly developed, the mantle edges entirely open, and the anterior adductor muscle usually wanting.

Pseu'do-lar'ix (-lär'ĭks; -lā'rĭks), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; LARIX.] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese pinaceous trees, consisting of a single species (*P. kæmpferi*), the golden larch.

pseu'do-leu-cæ'mi-a (sū'dŏ-lū-sē'mĭ-ȧ; psū'dŏ-; 218), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + *leuco-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition resembling leucocythæmia; Hodgkin's disease.

pseu'do-leu'cite (-lū'sīt), *n.* A crystal having the familiar form of leucite but altered and pseudomorphous in nature.

pseu'do-mel'a-no'sis (-mĕl'ȧ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Discoloration of tissue after death, esp. in the peritoneum and the abdominal organs.

pseu'do-mem'brane (-mĕm'brān), *n.* A false membrane. — **pseu'do-mem'bra-nous** (-mĕm'brȧ-nŭs), *a.*

pseu'do-men'in-gi'tis (-mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition sometimes associated with hysteria presenting symptoms similar to those of meningitis.

pseu-dom'er-ism (sū-dŏm'ĕr-ĭz'm; psū-; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Chem.* A form of isomerism. See ISOMERIC, 1. — **pseu'do-mer'ic** (sū'dŏ-mĕr'ĭk; psū'-), *a.*

pseu'do-me-tal'lic (sū'dŏ-mĕ-tăl'ĭk; psū'dŏ-; 218), *a.* Falsely or imperfectly metallic; — said of a kind of mineral luster.

Pseu'do-mo'nas (sū'dŏ-mō'năs; psū'-; 218), *n.* [G., fr. *pseudo-* + *monas* monad, applied to a kind of bacteria.] *Bacteriol.* A large genus of bacteria of the family Bacteriaceæ, motile by polar flagella. They are rarely pathogenic; many are concerned in the purification of water. *P. europæa* and its allies are the important nitrous bacteria. *P. campestris* causes black rot of cabbages.

pseu'do-mo-not'ro-py (-mŏ-nŏt'rŏ-pĭ), *n. Phys. Chem.* That kind of monotropy in which the transition point lies below the melting points of the two forms.

pseu'do-morph (sū'dŏ-môrf; psū'-; 218), *n.* [See PSEUDOMORPHOUS.] **1.** An irregular or deceptive form.

2. *Min.* A mineral having the characteristic outward form of another species (or of some object, as a shell), as a piece of quartz having the cubic form of fluor spar; — used with *after*; as, limonite occurs as a *pseudomorph* after pyrite. *Pseudomorphs* are formed from the original crystals (whose form alone they retain) by a process of substitution, incrustation, infiltration, or alteration.

pseu'do-mor'phic (sū'dŏ-môr'fĭk; psū'dŏ-; 218), *a.* Pseudomorphous.

pseu'do-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n. Min.* The state of being, or process of becoming, a pseudomorph.

pseu'do-mor'phose (-fōz), *v. t. Min.* To transform into a pseudomorph. — **pseu'do-mor'pho-sis** (-fō-sĭs), *n.*

pseu'do-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδόμορφος; ψευδής false + μορφή form.] Not having the true form; of the nature of a pseudomorph.

pseu'do-mu'cin (-mū'sĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A mucoid occurring in ovarian cysts, to whose fluid contents it imparts a ropy consistency.

pseu'do-nav'i-cel'la (-năv'ĭ-sĕl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -CELLÆ (-ē). [NL.; *pseudo-* + L. *navicella*, dim. of *navis* ship, boat.] *Zoöl.* One of the minute spindle-shaped spores resulting from the conjugation of two gametes within the cyst of many Sporozoa. — **pseu'do-nav'i-cel'lar** (-är), *a.*

Pseu'do-neu-rop'ter-a (-nū-rŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; NEUROPTERA.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects with reticulated wings, as in the Neuroptera, in which they were formerly included, but having an incomplete metamorphosis. Originally it included the dragon flies, May flies, white ants, psocids and book lice, bird lice, caddis flies, scorpion flies, stone flies, etc. In recent classifications it is restricted or, more often, abandoned, the above groups constituting separate orders. — **pseu'do-neu-rop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pseu'do-neu-rop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

pseu'do-ni'trole (-nī'trōl), **pseu'do-ni'trol** (-trōl; -trŏl), *n.* [G. *pseudonitrol*, fr. *propylpseudonitrol*, which is so called from its isomerism with propyl-nitrolic acid and its lack of acid qualities.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds formed by the action of nitrous acid on nitroparaffins containing the group $-CH(NO_2)-$, corresponding to the secondary alcohols They are crystalline bodies of pungent odor which, by a property of yielding an intense blue color when fused or dissolved, afford a means of detecting the lower secondary alcohols. Their characteristic group is probably $>C:N\cdot ONO_2$. Cf. NITROLIC.

pseu'do-nu'cle-in (-nū'klē-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A paranuclein.

pseu'do-nym (sū'dŏ-nĭm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pseudonyme.* See PSEUDONYMOUS.] **1.** A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author; a pen name.

2. A pseudonymous work. *Rare.*

pseu'do-nym'i-ty (-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The use of a pseudonym, as by an author; also, the fact or state of being signed with a pseudonym, as a book or other writing.

pseu-don'y-mous (sū-dŏn'ĭ-mŭs; psū-; 218), *a.* [Gr. ψευδώνυμος; ψευδής false + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, a name: cf. F. *pseudonyme.* See PSEUDO-; NAME.] Bearing or using a false or fictitious name, as a work or author. — **pseu-don'y-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **pseu-don'y-mous-ness,** *n.*

pseu'do-pa-ral'y-sis (sū'dŏ-pȧ-răl'ĭ-sĭs; psū'dŏ-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Lack or loss of muscular power unattended by paralysis, as produced by pain.

pseu'do-pa-ren'chy-ma (-pȧ-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* Also **pseu'do-pa-ren'chyme** (-kĭm). [NL.] *Bot.* In certain of the higher fungi, a tissuelike aggregation of compactly interwoven short-celled hyphæ somewhat like true parenchyma. — **pseu'do-par'en-chym'a-tous** (-păr'ĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

pseu'do-pod (sū'dŏ-pŏd; psū'dŏ-; 218), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A pseudopodium.

pseu'do-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *pseudo-* + *-podium.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A temporary protrusion or retractile process of the protoplasm of a cell, esp. of a unicellular organism, or a free cell (as a leucocyte) of a higher organism. Pseudopodia may have a fairly definite filamentous form (sometimes fusing with others to form a network) or be irregularly lobate as in *Amœba.* They serve various purposes, especially as organs of locomotion or for taking up food. **b** The foot of a rotifer.

2. *Bot.* **a** In certain mosses (Sphagnaceæ, Andreæaceæ), a slender leafless branch of the gametophyte, often bearing gemmæ. In the bog mosses (*Sphagnum*) the axis or pedicel which supports the sporogonium is a pseudopodium, and not a true seta. **b** In Myxomycetes, one of the amœboid protrusions of an active plasmodium. — **pseu'do-po'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pseu-dop'si-a (sū-dŏp'sĭ-ȧ; psū-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; -OPSIA.] *Med.* False vision; optical illusion.

pseu'do-pu'pa (sū'dŏ-pū'pȧ; psū'dŏ-; 218), *n.; L. pl.* -PUPÆ (-pū'pē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A resting stage intervening between two of the larval stages of certain insects which undergo a hypermetamorphosis. — **pseu'do-pu'pal** (-păl), *a.*

pseu'do-ra'bi-es (-rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition simulating rabies; lyssophobia.

pseu'do-scar'la-ti'na (-skär'lȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A febrile affection marked by an eruption similar to that of scarlet fever.

pseu'do-scle-ro'sis (-sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* An affection similar to cerebrospinal sclerosis without the characteristic lesions of nerve tissue in that disease.

pseu'do-scope (sū'dŏ-skōp; psū'-; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-scope.*] *Optics.* An instrument which exhibits objects with their proper relief reversed, — an effect opposite to that produced by the stereoscope.

pseu'do-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a. Optics.* **a** Of, pert. to, or formed by, a pseudoscope; showing reversed relief. **b** Pert. to, or resulting from, deceptive vision; as, *pseudoscopic* angle. — **pseu'do-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pseu-dos'co-py (sū-dŏs'kŏ-pĭ; psū-; 218), *n.* The production of the effect of reversed relief, as by the pseudoscope.

pseu-dos'mi-a (-dŏz'mĭ-ȧ; -dŏs'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. ὀσμή smell.] *Med.* False sensation of smell.

pseu'do-sphere (sū'dŏ-sfēr; psū'-; 218), *n. Geom.* The analogue (in non-Euclidean space) of the sphere; any surface of constant negative curvature, esp. that generated by the revolution of a tractrix about its axis. — **pseu'do-spher'i-cal** (-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pseu-dos'to-ma (sū-dŏs'tō-mȧ; psū-; 218), *n.; pl.* PSEUDOSTOMATA (sū'dŏ-stŏ'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ; psū'-; 218). [NL. See PSEUDO-; STOMA.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** In serous membranes, a stigma filled by intercellular substance, or otherwise closed. **b** The temporary mouth of a larval echinoderm. **c** The osculum of a sponge. — **pseu'do-stom'a-tous** (sū'dŏ-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; psū'-; 218), **pseu-dos'to-mous** (sū-dŏs'tō-mŭs; psū-; 218), *a.*

pseu'do-sym'me-try (sū'dŏ-sĭm'ē-trĭ; psū'-; 218), *n. Cryst.* The apparent symmetry in certain crystals which, as from twinning, come to resemble forms of another system, as the apparently hexagonal prisms of aragonite. — **pseu'do-sym-met'ric** (-sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

pseu'do-ta'bes (sū'dŏ-tā'bēz; psū'-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A form of multiple neuritis with symptoms similar to those of tabes dorsalis.

Pseu'do-tsu'ga (-tsū'gȧ), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; TSUGA.] *Bot.* A genus of American pinaceous trees, containing a single species, *P. taxifolia*, the Douglas spruce.

pseu'do-tu-ber'cu-lo'sis (-tū-bûr'kū-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition marked by the presence of tubercles similar to those of tuberculosis, but not caused by the specific tubercle bacillus. It is due to some other source of irritation, as to various parasitic organisms.

pseu'do-vol-ca'no (-vŏl-kā'nō), *n. Geol.* A false volcano; an eruptive vent not emitting lava like a true volcano. — **pseu'do-vol-can'ic** (-kăn'ĭk), *a.*

pseu-do'vum (sū-dō'vŭm; psū-; 218), *n.; pl.* -VA (-vȧ). [NL. See PSEUDO-; OVUM.] *Zoöl.* An egg capable of developing without fertilization; a parthenogenetic egg.

pseu'do-xan'thine (sū'dŏ-zăn'thĭn; -thēn; psū'-; 184, 218), *n.* Also **-thin.** *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline leucomaine, $C_7H_8O_2N_5$, like xanthine in its properties, occurring in small quantities in muscle tissue.

pshaw (shô; pshô), *interj. & n.* Also **psha.** An exclamation used as an expression of contempt, disdain, dislike, etc.

A few episodical poohs and *pshaws.* *Scott.*

pshaw, *v. i.* To express contempt, disdain, impatience, or disapprobation, by the exclamation "*Pshaw!*"

The goodman used regularly to frown and *pshaw* whenever this topic was touched upon. *Scott.*

Psid'i-um (sĭd'ĭ-ŭm; psĭd'-; 218), *n.* [NL.; said (apparently erroneously) to come fr. a Gr. ψίδιον, name of some plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American myrtaceous trees having pubescent leaves and cymose flowers with broad calyx tube and 4–5-celled ovary becoming in fruit a pulpy, many-seeded berry. *P. guajava* is the common guava.

psi'lan-throp'ic (sī'lăn-thrŏp'ĭk; psī'-; 218), *a.* [See PSILANTHROPIST.] Pertaining to, or embodying, psilanthropy.

psi-lan'thro-pist (sĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭst; psī-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψιλάνθρωπος merely human; ψιλός bare, mere + ἄνθρωπος a man.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man.

psi-lan'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* The doctrine of the merely human existence of Christ.

psilo-. Combining form from Greek ψιλός, *mere, bare.*

psi-lol'o-gy (sĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭ; psī-; 218), *n.* [*psilo-* + *-logy.*] Love of empty talk or noise. *Coleridge.*

psi-lom'e-lane (-lŏm'ē-lān), *n.* [*psilo-* + Gr. μέλας, *-ανος*, black.] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of manganese, generally very impure, occurring in smooth, botryoid iron-black or steel-gray forms, massive, or stalactitic. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 3.7–4.7. — **psi'lo-me-lan'ic** (sĭ'lō-mē-lăn'ĭk; psī'lō-; 218), *a.*

Psi'lo-pæ'des (sĭ'lō-pē'dēz; psī'lō-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.; *psilo-* + Gr. παῖς, παιδός, offspring.] *Zoöl.* Those birds whose young are hatched naked and fed for a time by the parents. — **psi'lo-pæ'dic, psi'lo-pe'dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

psi-lo'sis (sĭ-lō'sĭs; psī-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψίλωσις a stripping bare of hair.] *Med.* **a** Falling out of hair; depilation. **b** A chronic disease occurring esp. in hot climates, as parts of Asia and the West Indies. It is attended with ulceration of the mucous membrane of the entire digestive tract, causing emaciation and anæmia.

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pseu'do-dip'ter-al, *a.* [L. *pseudodipteros*, Gr. ψευδοδίπτερος. See PSEUDO-; DIPTERAL.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a.** — **pseu'do-dip'ter-al-ly,** *adv.*

pseu'do-dip'ter-os, *n.* [NL.] A pseudodipteral building.

pseu'do-dont, *a.* [*pseudo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having spurious or horny teeth, as monotremes.

pseu'do-dox'al, *a.* Of the nature of a pseudodox; false or mistaken in belief. [belief. *R.*]

pseu'do-dox'y, *a.* Erroneous

pseu'do-er'y-sip'e-las, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue resembling erysipelas.

pseu'do fo'li-a'ceous, *a. Bot.* Having leaflike expansions.

pseudo form. *Chem.* See ISOMERIC, 1. [galena.]

pseu'do-ga-le'na, *n. Min.* False

pseu-dog'ra-pheme (sū-dŏg'rȧ-fēm; psū-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψευδογράφημα.] *Logic.* A fallacy in syllogistic form.

pseu-dog'ra-phize (-fīz), *v. i.* To write, print, etc., incorrectly.

Pseu-dog'ry-phus (-rĭ-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + L. *gryphus* a griffin.] Syn. of GYMNOGYPS.

pseu'do-gyne (sū'dŏ-jīn; psū'-; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] *Zoöl.* An insect which reproduces parthenogenetically. — **pseu-dog'y-nous** (sū-dŏj'ĭ-nŭs; psū-; 218), *a.*

pseu'do-her-maph'ro-dite, *a.* Apparently but not actually hermaphrodite, as when, in animals, the sexual glands are one sex but the other genitals mixed or indeterminate, or when, in plants, the stamens or pistils are suppressed. — **pseu'do-her-maph'ro-dit-ism,** *n.*

pseu'do-hy'dro-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL.] Lyssophobia.

pseu'do-i'o-none, *n.* See IONONE.

pseu'do-I-tal'ian, *a.* See PSEUDO-

pseu'do-jer'vine, *n.* Also **-vin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid resembling jervine and occurring with it.

pseu-dol'a-try (sū-dŏl'ȧ-trĭ; psū-; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-latry.*] False worship.

pseu'do-leu-ke'mi-a (sū'dŏ-lū-kē'mĭ-ȧ; psū'-; 218). Var. of PSEUDOLEUCÆMIA.

pseu'do-li'chen, *n. Bot.* A so-called lichen destitute of gonidia. It is an ascomycetous fungus parasitic on the thallus of an ordinary lichen.

pseu-dol'o-ger (sū-dŏl'ō-jĕr; psū-; 218), *n.* Also **pseu-dol'o-gist.** [Gr. ψευδολογιστής.] A liar. *Obs. or Humorous.*

pseu-dol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ψευδολογία; ψευδής false + λόγος speech.] Falsehood; lying. *Obs. or Humorous.*

pseu'do-mal'a-chite, *n. Min.* A hydrated phosphate of copper resembling malachite.

pseu'do-man'cy, *n.* [Gr. ψευδομαντεία.] False or counterfeit divination. *Rare.* — **pseu'do-man'tist,** *n.* [doctor. *Obs.*]

pseu'do-med'ic, *n.* A quack

pseu'do-mon'o-cot'y-le'don-ous, *a. Bot.* Having two coalescent cotyledons.

pseu'do-mor'phine, *n.* Also **-phin, -phi-a.** A nonpoisonous alkaloid in opium. [MUCIN.]

pseu'do-mu'cold, *n.* = PSEUDO-

pseu'do-na-vic'u-la (sū'dŏ-nȧ-vĭk'ŭ-lȧ; psū'dŏ-; 218), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + NL. *navicula*, dim. of L. *navis* boat.] = PSEUDONAVICELLA. — **pseu'do-na-vic'u-lar** (-lär), *a.*

pseu'do-neu-rop'ter (-nū-rŏp'tĕr), *n. Zoöl.* One of the Pseudoneuroptera.

pseu'do-nych'i-um (sū'dŏ-nĭk'ĭ-ŭm; psū'dŏ-; 218), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. ὀνύχιον, dim. of ὄνυξ claw.] *Zoöl.* A paronychium. [mous. *Obs.*]

pseu-don'y-mal, *a.* Pseudony-

pseu'do-nyme (-nīm). Var. of PSEUDONYM.

pseu'do-ōs'te-o-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.] Rachitis of the pelvis.

pseu'do-par'e-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition resembling paresis. [MUCOID.]

pseu'do-pep'tone, *n.* See OVO-

pseu'do-per'cu-lum (-pûr'kū-lŭm), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; OPERCULUM.] *Zoöl.* An epiphragm. — **pseu'do-per'cu-lar** (-lär), **-cu-late** (-lāt), *a.*

pseu'do-per'i-anth (-pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n. Bot.* An open saclike envelope investing the fertilized archegonium incertain hepatics.

pseu'do-pe-rid'i-um, *n. Bot.* A membranous cup inclosing the æciospores in certain fungi.

pseu'do-pe'ri-od'ic, *a. Math.* = QUASI-PERIODIC.

pseu'do-pe-rip'ter-al, *a. & n.* [L. *pseudoperipteros*, Gr. ψευδοπερίπτερος. See PERIPTERAL.] See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d.**

pseu'do-phar'ma-co'pi-an, *n.* A quack pharmacist. *Obs.*

pseu'do-phi-lol'o-gy, *n.*, **pseu'do-phi-los'o-phy,** *n.* See PSEUDO-.

pseu'do-plasm (sū'dŏ-plăz'm; psū'-; 218), **pseu'do-plas'ma** (-plăz'mȧ), *n. Med.* A neoplasm that disappears spontaneously.

pseu-dop'o-dal, **pseu'do-po'di-an.** Pseudopodial.

pseu'do-pode (sū'dŏ-pōd; psū'-; 218), *n.* A pseudopodium.

pseu'do-po'di-a (-pō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PSEUDOPODIUM.

pseu'do-pro'style, *a. & n. Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d.**

pseu'dop-to'sis (sū'dŏp-tō'sĭs; psū'-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal weakness of the levator muscles of the upper eyelid, causing a condition resembling ptosis. [ing false branches.

pseu'do-ra'mose, *a. Bot.* Form-

pseu'do-ram'u-lus (sū'dŏ-răm'ŭ-lŭs; psū'dŏ-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; RAMULOSE.] *Bot.* In certain blue-green algæ (Nostocaceæ), a false or spurious branch caused by adhesion of a hormogonium to the filament.

Pseu-dos'ci-nes (sū-dŏs'ĭ-nēz; psū-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + *Oscines.*] A superfamily of lyre birds and scrub birds. — **pseu-dos'ci-nine** (-nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.*

Pseu'do-scor'pi-on'i-da (sū'dŏ-skôr'pĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dȧ; psū'-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of Arachnida consisting of the book scorpions. — **pseu'do-scor'pi-on** (-skôr'pĭ-ŏn), *n.*

pseu'do-sep'tate, *a. Bot.* Apparently septate, as certain spores.

pseu'do-sperm (sū'dŏ-spûrm; psū'dŏ-; 218), *n. Bot.* A pseudospermium.

pseu'do-sper'mi-um (-spûr'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pseudo-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* Any small indehiscent seedlike fruit, as an achene. — **pseu'do-sper'mic** (-mĭk), **-sper'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

pseu'do spore, *n. Bot.* **a** A teliospore. **b** A gemma.

Pseu'do-te-tram'er-a (-tē-trăm'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; TETRAMEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of beetles having the fifth tarsal joint minute and obscure, so that there appear to be but four joints. — **pseu'do-te-tram'er-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **-er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Pseu'do-trim'er-a (-trĭm'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; TRIMERA.] *Zoöl.* A division of beetles having four-jointed tarsi, but with the fourth joint very small and hidden by the third. — **pseu'do-trim'er-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **pseu'do-trim'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

pseu'do-tro'pine, *n.* Also **-pin.** *Chem.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}ON$, isomeric with tropine.

Pshav (pshäv), *n.* One of a tribe of Caucasian mountaineers, a branch of the Georgians.

psi (psē; sī), *n.* [Gr. ψῖ.] The twenty-third letter (Ψ, ψ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *ps* as in *hops*, though in classic Greek the *p* was perhaps aspirated, as in *phi.*

psi-lan'thro-pism (sĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭz'm; psī-; 218), *n.* Psilanthropy.

psilatro, *n.* = PSILOTHRUM. *Obs.*

psi-los'o-pher (sī-lŏs'ō-fēr ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [*psilo-* + Gr. σοφός wise.] A superficial or narrow pretender to philosophy.

Psi'lo-ta'ce-æ (sī'lō-tā'sē-ē ; psĭ'-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSILOTUM.] *Bot.* A family of pteridophytic plants or fern allies, of the order Lycopodiales, characterized by minute leaves and 3-celled sporangia. It contains two genera, *Psilotum* and *Tmesipteris.* — **psi'lo-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Psi-lo'tum (sī-lō'tŭm ; psĭ-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψιλοῦν to bare ; — alluding to the nearly naked stems.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical pteridophytes, type of a family, the **Psi'lo-ta'ce-æ** (sī'lō-tā'sē-ē ; psĭ'-). They are terrestrial or epiphytic, with slender, branching stems and sessile sporangia, usually in spikes. *P. nudum* occurs in South Florida.

Psit'ta-ci (sĭt'ā-sī ; psĭt'-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *psittacus* a parrot, Gr. ψιττακός.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of zygodactyl birds consisting of the parrots in the widest sense; — as an order now usually called *Psittaciformes.*

Head and Foot of the Macaw, one of the Psittaci.

Psit-tac'i-dæ (sĭ-tăs'ĭ-dē ; psĭ- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* A family of parrots formerly coextensive with the order Psittaci. As now usually restricted it contains the typical parrots, the pygmy parrots, the American parrots, macaws, and most of the parrakeets. The typical subfamily, **Psit'ta-ci'næ** (sĭt'ā-sī'nē ; psĭt'-), includes the gray parrot. — **psit'ta-cine** (-sĭn ; -sīn ; 183), *a.*

pso'as (sō'ăs ; psō'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψόα a muscle of the loin : cf. F. *psoas.*] *Anat.* Either of two internal muscles of the loin. They form the tenderloin of animals used as food. In man the larger one, **pso'as ma'jor** or **pso'as mag'nus**, arises from the anterolateral surfaces of the lumbar vertebræ and, passing beneath Poupart's ligament, is inserted with the iliacus into the little trochanter of the femur. The smaller muscle, the **pso'as mi'nor** or **pso'as par'vus**, which is often absent, arises from the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ, and is inserted into the brim of the pelvis. — **pso-ad'ic** (sō-ăd'ĭk ; psō-). **pso-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.*

Psoc'i-dæ (sŏs'ĭ-dē; psŏs'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of small, soft-bodied, often wingless insects of the order Corrodentia comprising the book lice and related forms. They are widely distributed, some species living in old books, others feeding upon lichens, fungi, and decaying vegetation. — **psoc'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **psoc'ine** (-īn ; -ĭn), *a.*

pso'ra (sō'rā ; psō'- ; 201, 218), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ψώρα.] *Med.* A cutaneous disease ; esp., the itch ; scabies.

Pso-ra'le-a (sō-rā'lē-ā ; psō- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψωραλέος scabby. See PSORA.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of fabaceous herbs and shrubs distinguished by the glandular, compound leaves and spicate or racemose, purple or white flowers. A number of species occur in the western United States. *P. esculenta* is Indian breadroot.

pso'ri-as'ic (sō'rĭ-ăs'ĭk ; psō'-; 201, 218), **pso'ri-at'ic** (-ăt'-ĭk), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, psoriasis.

pso-ri'a-sis (sō-rī'ā-sĭs ; psō- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψωρίασις, fr. ψώρα psora.] *Med.* A chronic cutaneous disease, characterized by circumscribed, red, scaly lesions affecting the superficial layers of the skin.

pso'ric (sō'rĭk ; psō'- ; 201, 218), *a.* [L. *psoricus*, Gr. ψωρικός.] Of or pert. to psora. — **psoric acariasis**, mange.

pso'roid (sō'roid ; psō'- ; 201, 218), *a.* [*psora* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling psora, or the itch.

Pso-rop'tes (sō-rŏp'tēz ; psō- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψώρα the itch + Sarcoptes.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sarcoptid mites having piercing mandibles and suckers with jointed pedicels. They resemble the itch and mange mites, but do not burrow into the skin. *P. communis* causes the scab. — **pso-rop'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

Psy'che (sī'kē ; psī'- ; 218), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ψυχή Psyche, fr. ψυχή the soul.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A lovely maiden, the personification of the soul, usually represented with the wings of a butterfly, emblematic of immortality. In the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, Psyche is a beautiful princess of whom Venus becomes jealous. The goddess orders Cupid (Eros) to inspire Psyche with an unworthy love, but Cupid himself falls in love with her and visits her by night, forbidding her to seek to learn who he is. Told by her sisters that her lover is a monster, she brings a lamp to the bedside one night when he is asleep. A drop of burning oil falling on his shoulder awakes him, and he leaves in anger. Psyche is then condemned to long wanderings and labors, imposed by Venus, but at last is reunited to her lover, made immortal, and raised to Olympus.

2. [*l. c.*] The human soul ; orig., the vital breath or animating principle ; later, the mental or sensuous soul ; finally, the pure spiritual being whose true estate is not the bodily, but one loftier and less evanescent. Cf. PNEUMA, 3.

3. [*l. c.*] [F. *psyché.*] A cheval glass. *Now Rare.*

4. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

psy'che-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή soul, mind + *-metry.*] Theory or science of the mathematical cognition of the human mind ; — so used by Christian Wolff.

psy'chi-at'ric (sī'kĭ-ăt'rĭk ; psī'-; 218), **psy'chi-at'ri-cal**, *a. Med.* Of or pert. to psychiatry.

psy-chi'a-trist (sī-kī'ā-trĭst ; psī- ; 218), *n. Med.* One who treats mental diseases ; an alienist.

psy-chi'a-try (sī-kī'ā-trĭ ; psī- ; 218), **psy-chi'a-tri'a** (sī-kī'ā-trĭ'ā ; sī'kĭ-ăt'rĭ-ā ; psī-), *n.* [NL. *psychiatria*, Gr. ψυχή the mind + ἰατρεία healing.] The treatment or study of mental diseases. See PSYCHOLOGY.

psy'chic (sī'kĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ψυχικός of the soul or life,
psy'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } spiritual, animal, fr. ψυχή the soul, mind ; cf. ψύχειν to blow : cf. F. *psychique*, also L. *psychicus* animal, carnal.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the human soul, or the living principle in man ; sometimes, of or pertaining to the human soul in its relation to sense, appetite, and the outer visible world, as distinguished from spiritual or rational faculties, which have to do with the supersensible world. See PSYCHE, 2, PNEUMA, 3.

2. Of or pertaining to the mind ; mental ; — contrasted with *physical.*

☞ In the phrases below the common form is shown, but in most of them either *psychic* or *psychical* is in good usage.

psychic blindness, blindness consisting in an inability to recognize objects seen. — **p. deafness**, deafness consisting in an inability to comprehend the significance or harmony of sounds heard. See DEAFNESS.—**psychical contagion**, the transference of disease, especially of a functional nervous disease, by mere force of example. — **p. disposition**, *Psychol.*, the tendency of a mental state once entertained to recur in consciousness. — **p. medicine**, that department of medicine which treats of mental diseases. — **p. research**, investigation into real or apparent types of natural phenomena not explicable on ordinary hypotheses and bearing upon the possibility of mental activity apart from body ; — so called after the *Society for Psychical Research.* — **p. rhythm**, the rhythmic form into which the mind tends to throw its perception of a monotonously repeated stimulation.

psy'chic (sī'kĭk), *n. Spiritualism.* A person having abnormal psychical powers, esp. the power of automatic writing or of conversing in a trance state.

psy'cho- (sī'kō- ; psī'kō- ; 218). A combining form from Greek ψυχή, *soul, mind, understanding.*

psy'cho-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk ; -dĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to mental action or psychodynamics.

psy'cho-dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The theory of mental process considered as active development.

psy'cho-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* **1.** Genesis through an internal force, as opposed to *natural selection.*

2. *Philos.* Origin and development of the mind ; genesis of consciousness ; also, science of mental development.

psy'cho-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
psy'cho-ge-net'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } psychogenesis. — **psy'cho-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psy'cho-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*psycho-* + *-genic.*] Of mental origin, or dependent upon mental influences.

psy'cho-log'ic (sī'kō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *psychologique.*]
psy'cho-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pert. to psychology. Cf. PSYCHIC. — **psy'cho-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psychological idealism, epistemological idealism. See IDEALISM.

Metaphysical arises from *psychological idealism*, and always retains more or less of an epistemological character. *Psychological idealism* assumes without proof that we perceive nothing but mental objects, metaphysical idealism draws the logical but hypothetical conclusion that all we can know from these mental objects of sense is mental objects of knowledge. *Thos. Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

— **p. moment**, the occasion when any action or event is most certain to have full effect on men's minds, as by reason of exceptional interest, excitability, or expectancy.

psy-chol'o-gist (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *psychologiste.*] One versed in, or devoted to, psychology.

psy-chol'o-gist's fal'la-cy (-jĭsts). See *Citation.*

The great snare of the psychologist is the confusion of his own standpoint with that of the mental fact about which he is making his report. I shall hereafter call this the "*psychologist's fallacy*" par excellence. *Wm James.*

psy-chol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* ; -GIZED (-jīzd) ; -GIZ'ING (-jīz'-ĭng). To pursue psychological investigations.

psy-chol'o-gize, *v. t.* **1.** To hypnotize.

2. To interpret psychologically ; to view as endowed with, or occasioned by, developed intelligence.

psy-chol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*psycho-* + *logy* : cf. F. *psychologie*, G. *psychologie.* See PSYCHICAL.] The science of mind ; systematic knowledge and investigation of the genesis, powers, and functions of mind ; also, a treatise on this science. Previous to the 19th century *psychology* was generally considered a branch of metaphysics. In the earlier development it consisted chiefly of a doctrine of mental faculties or powers, discriminated by introspection, and is hence called the **faculty psychology.** "Aristotle's *De Anima* considered plant life as well as animal and human life : (1) the digestive process, (2) locomotion, (3) feeling, (4) representative imagination, (5) discursive reason, (6) pure reason" (*W. T. Harris*). The rise of the **associationism**, or associational psychology, of Hartley, Hume, and the two Mills, paved the way for the **new psychology**, of the 19th century, which has diversified into many specific branches. In respect to method, psychology is divided into two great divisions: **analytic**, or **introspective, psychology**, devoted to description of mental processes as they are immediately apprehended ; and **experimental psychology**, which includes (1) **psychophysics**, sometimes restricted to the relations of physical stimuli to sensations, and sometimes extended to include (2) **psychophysiology**, or **physiological psychology**, which treats physiological and psychical processes in their mutual relation, and (3) **psycopathology**, which is the study of aberrant mental conditions, and includes **psychiatry** and **abnormal psychology.** In respect to the subject treated, psychology is divided into three subsciences : First, **individual psychology**, which treats the developed mind of the individual ; second, **comparative psychology**, which is the comparative study of different classes of minds, and includes **animal, folk, race**, and **social psychology**, the latter including **criminal psychology**, and the study of degenerates ; and third, **genetic**, or **evolutional, psychology**, which is the study of the mind's development, and includes **child psychology** and the genetic studies of the various departments of comparative psychology. There are many other divisions of psychology, but they are of little importance in classification

Psychology, the science conversant about the phenomena of the mind, or conscious subject, or self. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Psychology is the science of mental life, both of its phenomena and of their conditions. The phenomena are such things as we call feelings, desires, cognitions, reasonings, decisions, and the like ; and, superficially considered, their variety and complexity . . . leave a chaotic impression on the observer. *Wm. James.*

Psychology investigates the history of individual consciousness, and this coincides with the history of the process through which the world comes to be presented in consciousness. . . . When, on the other hand, the nature of knowledge is considered apart from its genesis, it becomes the subject matter, not of *psychology*, but of metaphysics *G. F Stout*

psy-chom'e-ter (sī-kŏm'ē-tēr ; psī- ; 218), *n.* One who practices psychometry. *Holmes.*

psy'cho-met'ric (sī'kō-mĕt'rĭk ; psī'- ; 218), **psy'cho-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to psychometry. — **psy'cho-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psy-chom'e-try (sī-kŏm'ē-trĭ ; psī- ; 218), *n.* The art of measuring the duration of mental processes, or of determining the time relations of mental phenomena. — **psy-chom'e-trist** (-trĭst), *n.*

psy'cho-mo'tor (sī'kō-mō'tēr ; psī'- ; 218), *a.* Of or pertaining to physical action ensuing directly from a mental state or operation.

psy'cho-neu-ro'sis (-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Med.* Any mental neurosis.

2. *Psychol.* The conjoint action of mind and brain.

psy'cho-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*psycho-* + Gr. νόμος law.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, mental law or function ; pertaining to mental conditions or environment.

psy'cho-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Theory of psychonomic forces.

psy'cho-no-sol'o-gy (-nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The nosology of mental diseases.

psy'cho-pan'ny-chism (-păn'ĭ-kĭz'm), *n.* [*psycho-* + Gr. παννυχίζειν to spend all night long ; πᾶς, πάν, all + νύξ night.] *Theol.* The doctrine that the soul falls asleep at death, and does not wake until the resurrection of the body. — **psy'cho-pan'ny-chist** (-kĭst), *n.*

psy'cho-path (sī'kō-păth ; psī'- ; 218), *n.* A person of psychopathic temperament.

psy'cho-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, psychopathy.

2. Designating, or relating to, abnormal sensitiveness to spiritual phenomena ; characterized by extreme susceptibility to religious emotion, conscientious doubts and fears, etc., or subject to hallucinatory ideas in such matters.

3. Incorrectly, of or pertaining to psychotherapeutics.

psy-chop'a-thist (sī-kŏp'ā-thĭst ; psī- ; 218), *n.* An alienist.

psy'cho-pa-thol'o-gy (sī'kō-pā-thŏl'ō-jĭ ; psī'- ; 218), *n.* **1.** The pathology of mental diseases. See PSYCHOLOGY.

2. Incorrectly, psychotherapeutics.

— **psy'cho-path'o-log'i-cal** (-păth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

psy-chop'a-thy (sī-kŏp'ā-thĭ ; psī- ; 218), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-pathy.*] **1.** *Med.* Mental disease. See PSYCHOSIS, 2.

2. Incorrectly, psychotherapeutics.

psy'cho-phys'i-cal (sī'kō-fĭz'ĭ-kăl ; psī'- ; 218), *a.* Of or pertaining to psychophysics ; involving the action or mutual relations of the psychical and physical.

psychophysical law, Fechner's law. — **p. parallelism**, *Psychol.*, the hypothesis that for every mental change there is a concomitant, or parallel, change in the nervous system ; *Metaph.*, the theory that the parallel physical and psychical events do not interact. The term is also applied to that theory (*double-aspect theory*) of the relation of mind and body which makes mental and bodily facts to be parallel manifestations of one underlying unity. — **p. time**, *Psychol.*, the time required for the mind to transform a sensory impression into a motor impulse. See REACTION TIME.

psy'cho-phys'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Psychology which treats of the psychical and physical in their conjoint operation See PSYCHOLOGY. — **psy'cho-phys'i-cist** (-ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

psy'cho-phys'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Psychology which treats of the psychical and physiological in their conjoint operation. See PSYCHOLOGY. — **psy'cho-phys'i-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **psy'cho-phys'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

psy-cho'sis (sī-kō'sĭs ; psī- ; 218), *n.* ; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See PSYCHO-.] **1.** *Psychol.* A concrete psychical process or element; a psychical state considered as a mental act ; also, any total consciousness at a given moment. Cf. NEUROSIS, 2.

2. *Med.* A disease of the mind ; esp., a functional mental disorder, that is, one unattended with structural changes in the brain.

psilother, *n.* A psilothrum. *Obs.*

psi-lo'thrum (sĭ-lō'thrŭm ; psĭ-; 218), *n* [L., fr. Gr. ψιλωθρον.] A depilatory. [or pert. to psilosis.]

psi-lot'ic (-lŏt'ĭk ; -lō'tĭk), *a.* Of

psit-ta'ceous (sĭ-tā'shŭs ; psĭ- ; 218), *a. Zoöl.* Psittacine.

Psit'ta-ci-for'mes (sĭt'ā-sĭ-fôr'-mēz ; psĭt'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See PSITTACI.

psit'ta-ci-nite' (sĭt'ā-sĭ-nīt' ; psĭt'- ; 218), *a.* [L. *psittacinus* parrot-colored.] *Min.* A green vanadate of lead and copper, pulverulent or as a thin coating.

Psit'ta-co-mor'phæ (-kō-môr'-fē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ψιττακός parrot + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A group coextensive with Psittaci. — **psit'ta-co-mor'phic**, *a.*

psit'ta-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ψιττακός parrot + *-osis.*] *Med.* A contagious disease of parrots communicable to man. The symptoms in man are those of a severe form of pneumonia.

Psit'ta-cus (sĭt'ā-kŭs ; psĭt'- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSITTACI.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of parrots, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the common gray parrot and a few related species.

psittake, *n.* [L. *psittacus*, Gr ψιττακός.] A parrot. *Obs.*

pso-i'tis (sō-ĭ'tĭs ; psō- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ψόα a muscle of the loin + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of the psoas muscles.

Pso-roph'o-ra (sō-rŏ f'ō-rā ; psō-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSORA; -PHORE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large mosquitoes having the palpi of dissimilar length in the two sexes, the prohoscis straight, the legs with nearly erect scales.

pso'roph-thal'mi-a (sō'rō f-thăl'mĭ-ā ; psō'- ; 218), *n* [NL. See PSORA, OPHTHALMIA.] *Med* Ulcerated blepharitis. — **pso'roph-thal'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

pso'ro-sperm (sō'rō-spûrm ; psō'-; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψωρος itching + *-sperm.*] *Zoöl.* Any of various minute internally parasitic organisms, probably mostly sporozoans — **pso'ro-sper'mi-al** (-spûr'mĭ-ăl), **pso'ro-sper'mic** (-mĭk), **pso'ro-sper'mi-form** (-fôrm), *a.*

pso'ro-sper-mo'sis (-spĕr-mō'-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *psorosperm* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Morbid condition due to psorosperms infesting the muscles.

pso'rous (sō'rŭs; psō'-; 201, 218), *a.* [Gr. ψωρός itching, mangy.] Pert. to, or affected by, psora ; psoric.

psy'cha-gog'ic (sĭ'kā-gŏj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ψυχαγωγικός See PSYCHAGOGOS.] Attractive ; persuasive.

psy'cha-go'gos (sĭ'kā-gō'gŏs ; psĭ'-; 218), *n* Also, *Rare*, **psy'-cha-gogue** (sĭ'kā-gŏg ; psĭ'-). [Gr. ψυχαγωγός ; ψυχή the soul + ἄγειν to lead.] A conductor of souls to the lower world ; esp. [*cap.*], Hermes ; also, an evoker of spirits ; a necromancer.

psy'chal (sĭ'kăl), *a.* [See PSYCHICAL.] Psychical. *Rare.*

psy'chal'gi-a (sĭ-kăl'jĭ-ā ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-, -ALGIA.] *Med.* Mental distress; melancholia.

psy'chas-the'ni-a (sĭ'kăs-thē'-nĭ-ā ; psĭ'-; sĭ-kăs'thē-nĭ'ā ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-, ASTHENIA.] *Med.* Mental weakness or fatigue.

Psyche knot. A style of wearing the hair in a projecting coil at the back of the head.

psy-chi'a-ter (sĭ-kī'ā-tēr ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [*psycho-* + Gr. ἰατήρ healer.] *Med.* A psychiatrist.

psy'chi-cal-ly, *adv.* of PSYCHIC, PSYCHICAL.

psy'chics (sĭ'kĭks), *n.* Psychology.

psy'chism (sĭ'kĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *psychisme.*] **1.** *Philos.* Quesne's doctrine, that there is a fluid universally diffused and equally animating all living beings.

2. Psychic nature or character.

psy'chist (-kĭst), *n.* **1.** One who engages in psychical research.

2. One who holds pronounced doctrines about the nature and extent of the psychic.

psy'cho-bi-ol'o-gy, *n.*, **psy'cho-eth'i-cal**, *a* See PSYCHO-.

psy-chog'e-ny (sī-kŏj'ē-nĭ ; psĭ-; 218), **psy-chog'o-ny** (-kŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-geny*, *-gony.*] = PSYCHOGENESIS.

psy'cho-gon'ic (sī'kō-gŏn'ĭk ; psĭ'- ; 218), **psy'cho-gon'i-cal**, *a.* = PSYCHOGENETIC.

psy'cho-graph (sī'kō-grăf ; psĭ'-), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for spirit writing — **psy'cho-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

psy-chog'ra-phy (sĭ-kŏg'rā-fĭ ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* **1.** A description of the phenomena of mind.

2. *Spiritualism.* Spirit writing.

psychol. *Abbr.* Psychology.

psy-chol'o-ger (sĭ-k ŏ l'ō-j ē r), **psy'cho-lo'gi-an** (sĭ'kō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A psychologist. *Rare.*

psy'cho-log'ics (sĭ'kō-lŏj'ĭks), *n.* Psychology. *Rare.*

psy-chol'o-gism (sĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* Psychological idealism.

psy'cho-logue (sĭ'kō-lŏg), *n.* [Cf. F. *psychologue.*] A psychologist.

psy-chom'a-chy (sĭ-kŏm'ā-kĭ ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [L. *psychomachia* ; Gr. ψυχή the soul + μάχη fight: cf. ψυχομαχία desperate fighting.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

psy'cho-man'cy (sĭ'kō măn'sĭ ; psĭ'-; 218), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-mancy.*] Necromancy. — **psy'cho-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a. Rare.*

psy'cho-neu'ral, *a.* See PSYCHO- — **psychoneural parallelism.** = PSYCHOPHYSICAL PARALLELISM.

psy'cho-ny (sĭ'kō-nĭ ; psĭ'-; 218), *n.* = PSYCHOGENESIS. *Rare.*

psy'cho-pan'ny-chy (-kĭ), *n.* *Theol* Slumber of the soul from death till the Resurrection. *Obs.*

psy'cho-path'ic, *n.* A psychopathic person.

psy'cho-phys'ic, *a.* = PSYCHO-PHYSICAL.

psy'cho-pomp (sĭ'kō-pŏmp ; psĭ'- ; 218), **psy'cho-pom'pos** (-pŏm'pŏs), *n.* [Gr. ψυχοπομπός ; ψυχή the soul + πέμπειν to send.] *Myth.* A conductor or guide of souls. Cf. HERMES.

psy-chor'rha-gy (sĭ-kôr'ā-jĭ ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [See PSYCHO- ; -RRAGIA.] *Psychical Research.* The fact or trait of involuntarily producing a phantasm, or supernormally transmitted image.

psy'chor-rhag'ic (sĭ'kō-răj'-ĭk ; psĭ'- ; 218), *a.*

psy'cho-scope, *n.* A means of observing mental processes

psy'cho-sen-so'ri-al, -sen'so-ry, *a.* Pert. to sensory consciousness not directly mediated by the sense organs [CHO-.]

psy'cho-so-mat'ic, *a.* See PSY-

psy'cho-sta'si-a (sĭ'kō-stā'shĭ-ā ; -sĭ-ā ; psĭ'- ; 218), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. ψυχοστασία.] Lit., a weighing of lives; — referring to the weighing of the souls of Achilles and Memnon by Zeus, who was besought by the mother of each to save her son, victory being granted to the heavier.

psy-chos'ta-sy (sĭ-kŏs'tā-sĭ ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* = PSYCHOSTASIA.

psy'cho-stat'ics (sī'kō-stăt'ĭks ; psī'kō- ; 218), *n. Psychol.* The theory that conscious states consist of elements subject to separation and fusion without loss of essential character. — **psy'cho-stat'ic** (-ĭk), **psy'cho-stat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **psy'cho-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psy'cho-the'ism (sī'kō-thē'ĭz'm ; psī'- , 218), *n. Philos.* The doctrine that God is pure spirit.

psy'cho-ther'a-peu'tics (-thĕr'ä-pū'tĭks), **psy'cho-ther'a-py** (-thĕr'ä-pĭ), *n. Med.* Treatment of disease by acting on the mind, as by suggestion ; mind cure. — **psy'cho-ther'a-peu'tic** (-pū'tĭk), *a.*

Psy-cho'tri-a (sī-kō'trĭ-ä ; psī- ; -kŏt'rĭ-ä ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψυχώτρια vivifying.] *Bot.* An enormous genus of chiefly South American rubiaceous shrubs and trees, rarely herbs, with corymbose flowers having a 5-lobed corolla. The fruit is a berrylike drupe with two nutlets. Several species yield dyes. *P. emetica* yields Peruvian ipecac.

psy'chro-. Combining form from Greek ψυχρος, *cold.*

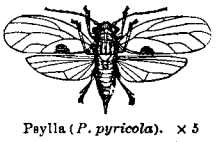
psy'chro-graph (sī'krō-grăf ; psī'- ; 218), *n.* [*psychro-* + *-graph.*] A self-recording psychrometer giving simultaneous readings of the dry-bulb and wet-bulb thermometer.

psy-chrom'e-ter (sī-krŏm'ē-tĕr ; psī- ; 218), *n.* [*psychro-* + *-meter.*] A hygrometer, or instrument for measuring the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, consisting essentially of two similar thermometers. The bulb of one is moistened.

psy-chrom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The use of the psychrometer ; hygrometry. — **psy'chro-met'ric** (sī'krō-mĕt'rĭk ; psī'- ; 218), **psy'chro-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

psy'chro-phil'ic (sī'krō-fĭl'ĭk ; psī'krō- ; 218), *a.* [*psychro-* + *-phil* + *-ic.*] *Bacteriol.* Developing well at a low temperature ; — said of bacteria.

psyk'ter (sĭk'tĕr ; psĭk'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψυκτήρ, fr. ψυχειν to make cool.] *Class. Archæol.* A vessel used for cooling wine, sometimes an amphoralike vessel, with double walls and a spout for the reception of snow, or a squat vessel on a broad stem.



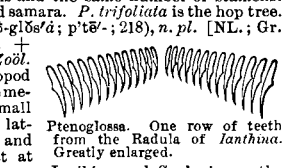
Psyl'la (sĭl'ä ; psĭl'ä ; 218), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ψύλλα a flea.] **a** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of jumping plant lice, of the family **Psyl'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any insect of that family.

Psylla (*P. pyricola*). × 5

Ptah (p'tä), *n. Egypt. Relig.* The chief god of Memphis, where he was worshiped as early as the first dynasty. He was regarded as the shaper of the world and as father of gods and men. He is usually represented as swathed like a mummy and as bearing the symbols of life, strength, and stability.

Ptah.

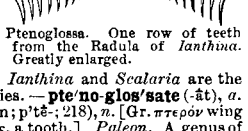
ptar'mi-gan (tär'mĭ-găn), *n* [Gael. *tarmachan ;* akin to Ir. *tarmochan, tarmonach :* cf. F. *ptarmigan.*] Any of various species of grouse of northern and mountainous regions, belonging to the genus *Lagopus*, having completely feathered feet. In all except the British red grouse (which see), the winter plumage is chiefly or wholly white and the summer plumage largely grayish, brownish, or blackish, variously barred and vermiculated. The common species of northern and mountainous Europe is *L. mutus.* The willow grouse or ptarmigan (*L. lagopus*) is widely distributed over northern Europe and America.



Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*). Summer plumage.

Pte'le-a (tē'lē-ä ; p'tē'- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτελέα the elm.] *Bot.* A small genus of American rutaceous shrubs or small trees, having 3-foliolate to 5-foliolate leaves and panicles of small greenish flowers with four or five imbricated petals and the same number of stamens. The fruit is a rounded samara. *P. trifoliata* is the hop tree.

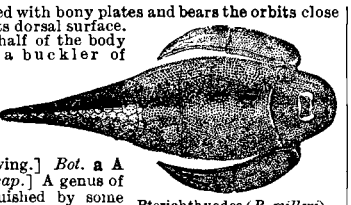
Pte'no-glos'sa (tē'nō-glŏs'ä ; p'tē'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. πτηνός feathered + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of gastropod mollusks in which the median tooth is very small or wanting and the lateral teeth are strong and hooked, and largest at the outside of each row. *Ianthina* and *Scalaria* are the types of the only two families. — **pte'no-glos'sate** (-āt), *a.*



Ptenoglossa. One row of teeth from the Radula of *Ianthina.* Greatly enlarged.

Pte-ran'o-don (tĕ-răn'ō-dŏn ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. πτερόν wing + ἀν- not + ὀδους, ὀδοντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of American Cretaceous pterodactyls destitute of teeth. Several species are known, some of which had an expanse of wings of twelve or fifteen feet. It sometimes constitutes a family, **Pte-ran'o-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **pte-ran'o-dont** (-răn'ō-dŏnt), *a.*

Pter'ich-thy'o-des (tĕr'ĭk-thĭ'ō-dēz ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πτερόν wing + ἰχθύς fish + -ώδης, fr. εἶδος form.] *Paleon.* A genus of ostracophores of the order Antiarcha from the Devonian rocks of Scotland and Germany. The head is covered with bony plates and bears the orbits close together on its dorsal surface. The anterior half of the body is incased in a buckler of large bony plates.



Pterichthyodes (*P. milleri*)

pte-rid'i-um (tē-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Bot.* **a** A samara. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of ferns distinguished by some from *Pteris.* See PTERIS.

pter'i-do- (tĕr'ĭ-dō- ; p'tĕr'- ; 218). A combining form from Greek πτερις, πτερίδος, *fern.*

pter'i-dol'o-gist (dŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in pteridology.

pter'i-dol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*pterido-* + *-logy.*] The science or study of ferns. — **pter'i-do-log'i-cal** (-dō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pter'i-doph'y-ta (-dŏf'ĭ-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERIDO- ; -PHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum, or primary division, of plants, including the ferns and their allies, formerly comprised under the term *vascular cryptogams* They represent the highest type of flowerless plants, having well-developed vascular and tegumentary systems, and exhibiting complete differentiation into root, stem, and leaf. As in the seed plants, the sporophyte is the conspicuous generation, the gametophyte being reduced to a small thalloid body, the *prothallium*, bearing archegonia and antheridia. Fossil representatives were very numerous, reaching their highest development in the Carboniferous age, and including many arborescent forms. Now, except a very few tree ferns, practically all Pteridophyta are herbaceous. The phylum has three orders : Filicales, the true ferns ; Equisetales, the horsetails and scouring rushes ; Lycopodiales, the ground pines, club mosses, and quillworts. See these words, also FERN, FERN ALLY, PTERIDOSPERMAPHYTA.

pter'i-do-phyte' (tĕr'ĭ-dō-fīt' ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n. Bot.* One of the Pteridophyta. — **pter'i-do-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), **pter'i-doph'y-tous** (-dŏf'ĭ-tŭs), *a.*

pter'i-do-sperm' (-spûrm'), *n. Paleobot.* A fossil plant of the Pteridospermaphyta.

Pter'i-do-sper maph'y-ta (-spĕr-măf'ĭ-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERIDO-, -SPERM, -PHYTE.] *Paleobot.* A phylum of Paleozoic fossil plants having the habit of ferns, but with reproductive organs resembling those of gymnosperms. Many so-called Carboniferous ferns are now placed in this group, by some treated as a class, *Pteridospermæ*, coördinate with the Gymnospermæ and Angiospermæ. — **pter'i-do-sper'ma-phyt'ic** (-spûr'mä-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pte'ri-on (tē'rĭ-ŏn ; p'tē'- ; tĕr'ĭ- ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόν wing, feather.] *Craniol.* The juncture of the frontal and parietal bones with the great wing of the sphenoid. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

Pte'ris (tē'rĭs ; p'tē'- ; tĕr'ĭs ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερίς, -ιδος, a kind of fern, fr. πτερόν feather.] *Bot.* A large genus of coarse ferns, the brakes, having variously divided or rarely simple fronds with a marginal, linear, continuous sorus and an indusium composed of the reflexed margin of the frond. *P. aquilina* is the common brake. This species and its allies are sometimes separated as the genus *Pteridium.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

pter'o- (tĕr'ō- ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218). A combining form from Greek πτερον, *feather, wing ;* as, *pterodactyl, pterotheca.*

Pter'o-car'y-a (-kăr'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. κάρυον nut.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic juglandaceous trees having thin-rinded nuts subtended by bracteoles which become enlarged and winglike in fruit. *P. fraxinifolia* is often cultivated in Europe.

pter'o-dac'tyl (-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [*ptero-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] Any extinct flying reptile of the order Pterosauri ; a pterosaur ; an ornithosaur. They existed from the Lower Jurassic nearly to the close of the Mesozoic. They were destitute of feathers, and the supporting surface of the wings was a membrane which extended from the side of the body along the arm to the end of the enormously developed fifth digit. In most cases the tail was rather short ; in one genus (*Rhamphorhynchus*) it had a broad membranous expansion at its extremity. Other well-known genera are *Ornithocephalus* (syn. *Pterodactylus*) and *Pteranodon* (which see). — **pter'o-dac-tyl'i-an** (-dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pter'o-dac'ty-lous** (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.*

Pterodactyl (*Ornithocephalus crassirostris*).

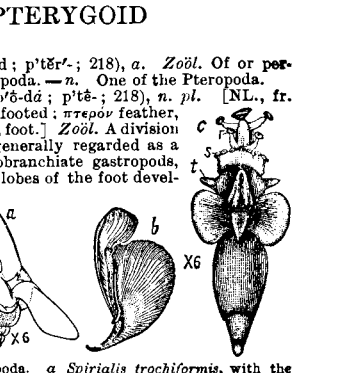
pte'roid (tē'roid ; p'tē'- ; tĕr'oid ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *a.* [Gr. πτερις fern + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Fernlike.

pte-rol'o-gy (tē-rŏl'ō-jĭ ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [*ptero-* + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The study of the venation of insects' wings. — **pter'o-log'ic** (tĕr'ō-lŏj'ĭk ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), *a.* — **pter'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pte-ro'ma (-rō'mä), *n. ; pl.* -MATA (-mä-tä). [L., fr. Gr. πτέρωμα.] *Gr. Arch.* The inclosed space of a stoa, portico, or peristyle, including the stylobate and the space to the solid wall behind the portico.

pter'o-pod (tĕr'ō-pŏd ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Pteropoda. — *n.* One of the Pteropoda.

Pte-rop'o-da (tē-rŏp'ō-dä ; p'tē- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόπους wing-footed ; πτερόν feather, wing + πους, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A division of Mollusca now generally regarded as a suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the anterior lobes of the foot developed in the form of broad, thin, winglike organs, with which they swim at or near the surface of the sea. In old classifications they were often ranked as a class. They are hermaphroditic, are usually destitute of gills, and may or may not have a shell. They are of small size, but are often so numerous as to cover the surface of the sea for miles ; and they furnish a large proportion of the food of certain fishes and cetaceans. They are divided into the Gymnosomata and Thecosomata (which see). — **pte-rop'o-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.* — **pter'o-po'di-al** (tĕr'ō-pō'dĭ-ăl ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), *a.*



Pteropoda. *a Spirialis trochiformis*, with the Wings expanded : *b* Shell of *Cavolinia uncinata* (×4) seen from one side ; *c Dexiobranchæa paucidens* : *r* Median Arm, with Suckers ; *s* Circle of Suckers ; *t* Tentacle.

Pter'o-pod'i-dæ (tĕr'ō-pŏd'ĭ-dē ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of fruit bats coextensive with the suborder Megachiroptera (which see).

Pter'o-sau'ri (-sô'rī), **Pter'o-sau'ri-a** (-rĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERO- ; -SAURUS.] *Paleon.* The order consisting of the pterodactyls. See PTERODACTYL. — **pter'o-saur** (tĕr'ō-sôr ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.* — **pter'o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pte-ros'po-ra (tē-rŏs'pō-rä ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. σπόρος seed.] *Bot.* A genus of North American monotropaceous plants. The only species, *P. andromedea*, is the pine-drops or Albany beech-drops.

pte-ro'tic (-rō'tĭk ; -rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*ptero-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a bone between the proötic and epiotic in the dorsal and outer part of the periotic capsule of many fishes. — *n.* The pterotic bone.

-pterous. [Gr. -πτερος, fr. πτερόν wing, feather. See FEATHER.] A suffix used, chiefly in zoölogy, to signify *having* (such or so many) *wings* or *winglike parts* or *organs.*

pte-ryg'i-o-phore' (tē-rĭj'ĭ-ō-fōr' ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [*pterygium* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* One of the cartilaginous or bony elements by which rays of the fin of a fish are supported ; a radiale ; an actinost.

pte-ryg'i-um (-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -IA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. πτερυγιον, properly little wing, dim. akin to πτερόν feather.] **1.** *Med.* A fleshy mass of hypertrophied conjunctiva, usually at the inner side of the eyeball and covering part of the cornea, causing a disturbance of vision. **2.** *Comparative Anat.* A generalized limb of a vertebrate. **3.** *Zoöl.* One of the lobes at the end of the snout of certain weevils.

pter'y-go- (tĕr'ĭ-gō- ; p'tĕr'ĭ'- ; 218). A combining form from Greek πτερυξ, πτέρυγος, *wing, fin ;* as, *pterygoblast, pterygobranchiate* ; — used specif. in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the pterygoid bone* or *the pterygoid processes.*

pter'y-goid (-goid), *a.* [*pterygo-* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a bony or cartilaginous element of the skull of vertebrates (see PTERYGOID BONE, PTERYGOID PROCESS).

2. Winglike ; — said esp. of the "aspect" of an aëroplane which has its lesser dimension in the direction of flight.

pterygoid artery, *Anat.*, one of the branches of the internal maxillary artery supplying the pterygoid muscles. — **p. bone,** *Zoöl.*, in most vertebrates below mammals, a horizontally placed, often more or less rodlike, bone of the upper jaw or roof of the mouth connecting the palatine in front and the quadrate behind, forming part of the palatoquadrate arch. In teleost fishes there are several pterygoid bones, distinguished as *mesopterygoid, metapterygoid*, and *pterygoid* proper (or *ectopterygoid*). See PTERYGOID PROCESS **a.** — **p. fossa.** *Anat.* **a** See PTERYGOID PROCESS **a. b** A depression on the lower jawbone for the insertion of the external pterygoid muscle. — **p. muscle,** *Anat.*, either of two muscles of the lower jaw. The *external* arises from the greater wing of the sphenoid and from the outer surface of the external pterygoid plate, and is inserted into the lower jaw near the condyle. The *internal* arises from the inner surface of the external pterygoid plate, the palatine and superior maxillary bones, and is inserted into the angle and ramus of the lower jaw. — **p. nerves,** *Anat.*, either of two branches of the inferior maxillary nerve supplying the pterygoid muscles and other muscles of mastication, etc. — **p. process.** *Anat.* **a** In man and other mammals, a process extending downward from either side of the sphenoid bone, consisting of two vertical plates, the internal and external **pterygoid plates**, separated by an angular notch (**pterygoid notch**), and so placed as to leave a deep fossa (*pterygoid fossa*) on its outer and posterior aspect. The external plate is an expansion of the alisphenoid, while the internal plate represents the pterygoid bone of lower vertebrates. **b** A pterygoid plate. **c** A process on the palatine bone which fits into the pterygoid notch. — **p. ridge,**

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psy'cho-vi'tal, *a.* See PSYCHO-.

psy'cho-zo'ic (sī'kō-zō'ĭk), *a* [*psycho-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Geol.* Designating the Recent, or Human, period.

psy'chro-æs-the'si-a, -es-the'si-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Perverted sensation in which a part of the body feels cold though warm.

psy'chro-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL. ; *psychro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of anything cold.

psy'chro-phore, *n.* [*psychro-* + *-phore.*] *Med.* A form of catheter for cooling. [wort. *Obs.*]

psyl'ly, *n.* [See PSYLLA.] Flea-

psym-mith'i-on, *n.* [Gr. ψιμμύθιον.] White lead. *Obs.*

pt. *Abbr.* Part; payment; pint ; platinum [without period, *Pt*] ; point ; port.

P. T., *or* **p. t.** *Abbr.* Post town; private terms (*Grain Trade*) ; privilege ticket ; pupil teacher.

Ptar'mi-ca (tär'mĭ-kä ; p'tär'- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πταρμική yarrow, fr. πταρμικός causing to sneeze.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of ACHILLEA. **b** [*l. c.*] Specif., the sneezewort (*Achillea ptarmica*).

ptar'mi-cal (-kăl), *a.* [Gr. πταρμικός.] Sternutative. *Obs.*

Pte'ri-an (tē'rĭ-ăn ; p'tē'- ; 218), *a.* Of or pert. to Pteria, an ancient Phrygian city, near the site of the modern Boghazköi. — *n.* A native or citizen of Pteria.

Pte-rich'thys (tē-rĭk'thĭs ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πτερόν wing + ἰχθύς fish.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PTERICHTHYODES.

pter'i-dog'ra-phy (tĕr'ĭ-dŏg'rä-fĭ ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.* [*pterido-* + *-graphy.*] Description of ferns.

Pter'i-do-sper'mæ (-dō-spûr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PTERIDOSPERMAPHYTA.

Pter'o-bran'chi-a (tĕr'ō-brăn'kĭ-ä ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Order of Hemichorda consisting of *Cephalodiscus* and *Rhabdopleura.* — **pter'o-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

pter'o-car'pous (-pŭs), *a* [*ptero-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot* Having winged fruit.

Pter'o-car'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of LINGOUM.

Pter'o-cau'lon (-k ŏ'l ŏ n), *n.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. καυλός stem.] Syn of CHÆNOLOBUS.

Pte-roc'li-dæ (tē-rŏk'lĭ-dē ; p'tē- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. κλείς, κλῆς, a key, tongue of a clasp + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the sand grouse. **Pter'o-cles** (tĕr'ō-klēz ; p'tĕr'- ; 218) is the typical genus.

Pter'o-clo-mor'phæ (tĕr'ō-klō-môr'fē ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTEROCLIDÆ ; -MORPH.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily coextensive with the Pteroclidæ. — **pter'o-clo-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

Pter'o-dac'ty-li (tĕr'ō-dăk'tĭ-lī ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PTEROSAURIA.

Pter'o-dac'ty-lus (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *n.* **tyl'i-dæ** (tĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of ORNITHOCEPHALUS, CEPHALIDÆ. See PTERODACTYL.

pte-rog'ra-phy (tē-rŏg'rä-fĭ ; p'tē- ; 218), *n* [*ptero-* + *graphy.*] *Zoöl.* The description of feathers. — **pte-rog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **pter'o-graph'ic** (tĕr'ō-grăf'ĭk ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), **pter'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pter'o-pæ'des (-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. παῖς child.] *Zoöl.* Birds able to fly when first hatched, as the megapodes. — **pter'o-pæ'dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

pter'o-pe'gum (-pē'gŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. πηγός well put together.] *Zoöl.* Articular socket of an insect's wing.

pter'o-pe'gal (-găl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pteropegum.

Pter'o-phor'i-dæ (-fôr'ĭ-dē). *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτεροφόρος feathered.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the plume moths. The type genus is **Pte-roph'o-rus** (tē-rŏf'ō-rŭs ; p'tē- ; 218). — **pter'o-phor'id** (-fôr'ĭd), *a. & n.*

Pter'o-phry'ne (-frĭ'nē), *n* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr φρύνη toad.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sargassum fishes

pter'o-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A pteropod's foot.

pte-rop'o-dous (tē-rŏp'ō-dŭs ; p'tē- ; 218), *a. Zoöl.* Pteropod.

Pter'o-pus (tĕr'ō-pŭs ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόπους wing-footed.] *Zoöl.* The chief genus of fruit bats of the family Pteropodidæ.

pter'o-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [*ptero-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having winged seeds.

pter'o-stig'ma (-stĭg'mä), *n. ; pl.* -MATA (-tä). [NL ; *ptero-* + Gr. στίγμα, -ατος, a mark.] *Zoöl.* A thickened opaque spot near the anterior margin of the wings of certain insects, esp. on the fore wings in Hymenoptera and on both pairs in dragon flies. — **pter'o-stig'mal** (-mäl). **pter'o-stig mat'ic** (-stĭg-măt'ĭk), **-mat'i-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

pter'o-the'ca (-thē'kä), *n. ; pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [NL. See PTERO- ; THECA.] *Zoöl.* That part of the pupa case that covers the rudimentary wing of an insect.

pte-ry'g'i-al (tē-rĭj'ĭ-ăl ; p'tē- ; 218), *a. Zoöl* Of or pert. to a pterygium. — *n.* A pterygial bone or cartilage ; specif., an actinost

pter'y-go-bran'chi-ate, *a.* [*pterygo-* + *branchiate*] *Zoöl.* Having plumose gills ; — said of some isopod crustaceans.

pte'r'y-go'da (tĕr'ĭ-g ō'dä ;

Anat., a transverse on the sphenoid bone marking the separation of the temporal and zygomatic fossæ.

pter'y-goid (tĕr'Ĭ-goid; p'tĕr'-; 218), *n. Anat.* A pterygoid bone, muscle, artery, or other part.

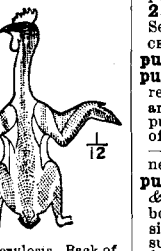
pter'y-go-max'il-la-ry (tĕr'Ĭ-gō-măk'sĭ-lā-rĭ; p'tĕr'-; 218), *a.* [*pterygo-* + *maxillary.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pterygoid process and the upper or lower jaw.

pter'y-go-pal'a-tal (-păl'ā-tăl), *a. Zoöl.* Pterygopalatine. pterygopalatal bar, the palatoquadrate arch.

pter'y-go-pal'a-tine (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [*pterygo-* + *palatine.*] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid processes or bones and the palatine bones.

pter'y-la (tĕr'Ĭ-lā; p'tĕr'-; 218), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.; Gr. πτερόν feather + ὕλη wood, forest.] *Zoöl.* One of the definite areas of the skin of a bird on which feathers grow; — contrasted with *apterium.* See PTERYLOSIS, *Illust.*

pter'y-log'ra-phy (-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*pteryla* + *-graphy.*] *Zoöl.* The study or description of the pterylæ of birds. — **pter'y-lo-graph'ic** (-lō-grăf'ĭk), **pter'y-lo-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*



Pterylosis. Back of a Cock, showing Pterylæ (dotted areas) and Apteria (the blank spaces).

pter'y-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. PTERYLA.] *Zoöl.* Arrangement of feathers in definite areas of growth (pterylæ).

pti-li'num (tĭ-lī'nŭm; p'tĭ-; 218), *n.; L. pl.* -NA (-nā). [NL., fr. Gr. πτίλον a feather, from its appearance.] *Zoöl.* A bladderlike organ on the front of the head of many dipterous flies which assists in rupturing the pupa case and shortly afterward shrinks away.

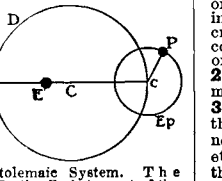
Ptin'i-dæ (tĭn'Ĭ-dē; p'tĭn'-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ptinus* a genus of beetles, prob. fr. Gr. πτηνός winged.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of serricorn beetles of small size and usually brown color, which mostly live on dead animal and vegetable matter, as the cigarette beetle and apple-twig borer. The type genus is **Pti'nus** (tĭ'nŭs; p'tĭ'-; 218). — **ptin'id** (tĭn'Ĭd; p'tĭn'Ĭd), *a. & n.* — **pti'noid** (tĭ'noid; p'tĭ'-), *a.*

ptis'an (tĭz'ăn; 277), *n.* [L. *ptisana* peeled barley, barley water, Gr. πτισάνη, from πτίσσειν to peel, husk: cf. F. *ptisane, tisane.* Cf. TISANE.] **1.** A decoction of barley with other ingredients; a farinaceous drink.

2. *Med.* An aqueous medicine, containing little, if any, medicinal agent; a tea or tisane.

Ptol'e-ma'ic (tŏl'ē-mā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Πτολεμαϊκός.] Of or pertaining to Ptolemy, the geographer and astronomer, who flourished at Alexandria about 130 A. D.

Ptolemaic Canon. = CANON OF PTOLEMY. — **P. system,** *Astron.*, the system maintained by Ptolemy, who extended and systematized the ideas of his predecessors, esp. Apollonius and Hipparchus. It supposed the earth to be the fixed center of the universe, about which the sun and stars revolve. The system was received for ages, being finally superseded by the Copernican system. See CRYSTALLINE HEAVENS, PRIMUM MOBILE.



Ptolemaic System. The Earth (*E*), being out of the center (*C*) of its Sphere (*D*), the Planet (*P*) appears to be alternately accelerated and retarded in its motion, while its alternate progression and regression is caused by its being carried round the Epicycle (*Ep*) having its Center (*c*) in *D*.

Ptol'e-ma'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A supporter of the Ptolemaic system.

pto'ma-ine (tō'mā-ĭn; -ēn; *colloq.* tō'măn), *n.* Also **pto'main.** [From Gr. πτῶμα a dead body, fr. πίπτειν to fall.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of organic bases or alkaloids formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter; a putrefactive alkaloid. Cf. LEUCOMAINE. Some ptomaines are harmless; others are poisons, as those sometimes occurring in canned meats, fish, etc.

pto-mat'ro-pine (tō-măt'rō-pĭn; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin.** [*ptomaine* + *atropine.*] *Chem.* One of a class of bacterial poisons resembling atropine in physiological properties.

pto'sis (tō'sĭs; p'tō'sĭs; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Med.* Drooping of the upper eyelid, produced by paralysis of its levator muscle. — **pto'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

pty'a-lin (tī'ā-lĭn; p'tĭ'-; 218), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλον spittle.] *Physiol. Chem.* The diastase of saliva. See DIASTASE. It is found in the saliva of man and many animals, but not, it is said, in that of typical Carnivora.

pty'a-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός, fr. πτυαλίζειν to spit much, fr. πτύαλον spittle, fr. πτύειν to spit.] Salivation, or excessive flow of saliva, occurring in stomatitis.

pty'a-lize (-līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Med.* To produce ptyalism in, esp. by the use of mercury.

Pty'cho-sper'ma (tĭ'kō-spŭr'mā; p'tĭ'kō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πτυχή a fold + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* A genus of graceful pinnate-leaved palms, natives chiefly of Australasia. They have pinnatisect leaves, the segments cuneate and erose on the margin; the small monœcious flowers are borne in a slender branched spadix. See BANGALOW.

ptys'ma-gogue (tĭz'mā-gŏg; p'tĭz'-; 218), *n.* [Gr. πτύσμα spittle + *-agogue.*] *Med.* A medicine that promotes the discharge of saliva.

pu'a hemp (pōō'ä). An East Indian urticaceous shrub (*Maoutia puya*), the fiber of which is used in textiles.

pub (pŭb), *n.* A public house; tavern. *Slang, Brit.*

pu'ber-al (pū'bĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *puber, pubes,* grown up, adult.] Of or pertaining to puberty.

pu'ber-ty (pū'bĕr-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pubertas,* fr. *puber, pubes,* adult: cf. F. *puberté.*] **1.** The earliest age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, usually considered, in temperate climates, to be about fourteen years in males and twelve in females.

2. *Bot.* The period when a plant first bears flowers. *Obs.*

pu-ber'u-lent (pū-bĕr'ōō-lĕnt), *a.* [See PUBES.] *Bot.* Minutely downy; covered with fine pubescence.

pu'bes (pū'bēz), *n.* [L., pubes (in sense **a**), from *pubes* adult.] **1** *Anat.* **a** The hair which appears upon the lower part of the hypogastric region at the age of puberty. **b** The lower part of the hypogastric region; the pubic region.

2. *Bot.* Pubescence.

pu-bes'cence (pū-bĕs'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *pubescence.*] **1.** Quality or state of being pubescent.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* An epidermal covering of soft short hairs, or down, as on the surfaces of leaves and stems, the bodies or organs of insects; also, state of being so covered.

pu-bes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pubescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *pubescere* to reach puberty, to grow hairy or mossy, fr. *pubes* pubes: cf. F. *pubescent.*] **1.** Arrived at puberty.

2. Downy or hairy; specif., covered with soft fine hairs. See VILLOUS, HIRSUTE, HISPID, LANATE, TOMENTOSE, SERICEOUS.

pu-bes'cent, *n.* A youth at puberty.

pu'bic (pū'bĭk), *a. Anat.* Pert. to or designating the region of the pubes, or the os pubis. See PUBIS. — **pubic arch,** the arch at the front of the pelvis formed by the pubic bones. — **p. bone,** the pubis. — **p. crest,** the border of the pubis between the pubic spine and the symphysis. — **p. spine,** a tuberosity on the upper margin of each pubis near the symphysis. — **p. symphysis.** See SYMPHYSIS.

pu'bis (pū'bĭs), *n., or* ‖ **os pubis.** [NL. See PUBES.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The ventral and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis. In man it consists of two branches or rami diverging posteriorly. The superior branch extends to the acetabulum, of which it forms a part, and unites there with the ilium and ischium. The inferior branch unites with the ischium below the obturator foramen. Cf. PREPUBIS, POSTPUBIS.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *a.* [L. *publicus, poblicus,* prob. orig. that concerns adults, fr. *pubes* (see PUBES), but confused with *poplicus* fr. *populus* people (cf. PEOPLE): cf. F. *public.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people; relating to, or affecting, a nation, state, or community at large; — opposed to *private*; as, the *public* treasury, credit, good; *public* opinion, etc. The term *public* is used in designating the legal character of various acts, rights, occupations, etc., that affect or belong to the collective body of a state or community. Various actions, rights, or conditions designated as *public* have attached to them as such special rights and liabilities; thus, a **public act, bill,** or **statute** must be taken judicial notice of by the courts; a **public,** or **common, calling** or **occupation** imposes upon those following it the obligation of serving all the public without discrimination, more or less subject to regulation by law, and confers as its chief advantage the right of lien for services or supplies.

2. Open to the knowledge or view of all; general; common; notorious; as, *public* report; *public* scandal.

3. Open to common or general use; specif.: **a** Open to the use of the public in general for any purpose, as business, pleasure, religious worship, gratification of curiosity, etc.; as, a *public* place or road. **b** Open to the enjoyment of the public under the rights and liabilities belonging to an action, occupation, use, or the like, called *public* (in sense **1**); as, a *public* carriage, a *public* house, etc.

public carriage, a carriage seeking employment from the general public. — **p. company,** any company incorporated for carrying on an undertaking of a public nature. *Eng.* — **p. corporation.** See CORPORATION, 3. — **p. credit. a** The reputation of, or general confidence in, the ability or readiness of a government to fulfill its pecuniary engagements. **b** The general credit of a person in a community. — **P. Credit Act,** the act of Congress (16 *U. S. Stat.* 1; 1869) by which the faith of the United States was pledged to make payment of United States notes (greenbacks) and other obligations in coin or its equivalent and to make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of such notes in coin. — **p. debt,** the debt owed by a state or government, esp. that represented by formal instruments of indebtedness. — **p. domain,** public lands. *U. S.* — **p. economy.** See ECONOMICS. — **p. funds,** the public funded debt of the British government, or, by extension, of any other government. See FUND, *n.,* 5. *British.* — **p. highway,** *Law,* a highway (in the legal sense of the word). — **p. holiday,** a legal holiday. — **p. house,** in a general sense, any inn or hotel; esp., in British usage, any house where intoxicating liquors are sold by retail to be consumed on the premises, whether affording lodging and meals or not. — **p. international law.** See INTERNATIONAL LAW. — **p. law. a** A public act or statute. **b** That branch of the law that regulates the mutual rights of the state and those within its jurisdiction. Cf. PRIVATE LAW. — **p. nuisance.** *Law.* See NUISANCE, *n.,* 2. — **p. orator.** *Eng. Universities.* See ORATOR, 6. — **p. person,** *Law,* the sovereign state or any person or body of persons representing its sovereignty by virtue of delegated authority. — **p. policy,** *Law,* the policy observed by the state in determining what acts are unlawful as being injurious to the public or contrary to public good. — **p. rights,** *Law,* the rights of the state over the subject, and of the subject against the state. — **p. school. a** In Great Britain, any of various schools maintained by the community, wholly or partly under public control, or maintained largely by endowment and not carried on chiefly for profit; specif., and commonly, any of various select and usually expensive endowed schools which give a liberal modern education or prepare pupils for the universities. Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester are of this class. **b** In the United States, a free primary, grammar, or high school maintained by the local government. — **p.-service corporation.** See CORPORATION, 3. — **p. spirit,** a spirit of interest in the public welfare of the community combined with an effort to serve it. — **public stores. a** Military and naval stores, equipments, etc. **b** Warehouses where dutiable goods are appraised or held under bond. *U. S.* — **p. vehicle,** *Law,* a vehicle seeking employment from the general public. — **p. war,** a war between independent sovereign states. — **p. waters,** *Law,* any waters open of right to the use of the general public; usually, specif., navigable waters. — **p. way,** *Law,* a (legal) highway. — **p. works,** all fixed works constructed or built for public use or enjoyment, as railways, docks, canals, etc., or constructed with public funds and owned by the public; often, specif., such works as constitute public improvements, as parks, museums, etc., as distinguished from those involved in the ordinary administration of the affairs of a community, as grading of roads, lighting of streets, etc.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *n.* **1.** The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely; as, the American *public;* also, a particular body or aggregation of people; as, an author's *public.*

2. A public house; an inn. *Colloq., Brit. Scott.*

in public, openly; before an audience or people at large; not in private or secrecy. *Shak.*

pub'li-can (pŭb'lĭ-kăn), *n.* [L. *publicanus:* cf. F. *publicain.* See PUBLIC.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A farmer of the taxes and public revenues; hence, a collector of toll or tribute. The inferior officers of this class were often oppressive in their exactions, and were greatly detested.

> As Jesus sat at meat . . . many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Matt.* ix. 10.
>
> How like a fawning *publican* he looks! *Shak.*

2. The keeper of a public house, or inn. *British.*

pub'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; cf. L. *publicatio* confiscation. See PUBLISH.] **1.** Act of publishing, or state of being published; notification to the people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; promulgation; as, the *publication* of the law at Mount Sinai; the *publication* of the gospel; the *publication* of statutes.

2. Act of offering a book, pamphlet, engraving, or the like to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. *Swift.*

3. That which is published; esp., any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice.

4. An act or appearance in public. *Obs. & R.*

> The *publications* and retirements of every man. *Jer. Taylor.*

pub'li-cist (pŭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *publiciste.*] A writer on, or one versed in, the public (international) law, or law of nations; hence, loosely, any writer, as a journalist, on matters of public policy or political interest.

pub-lic'i-ty (pŭb-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *publicité.*] Quality or state of being public, or open to the knowledge or observation of a community; notoriety; publicness; as, the *publicity* of a scandal; to avoid *publicity.*

pub'lic-ly (pŭb'lĭk-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With exposure to general notice or knowledge; openly; as, property *publicly* sold.

2. In the name of the community. *Addison.*

pub'lic-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 87, 151), *a.* Public-spirited. — **pub'lic-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

pub'lic-ness, *n.* **1.** Publicity.

2. Quality or state of belonging to the community; as, the *publicness* of property or an opinion. *Emerson.*

pub'lic-spir'it-ed (-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd; 87), *a.* Having, or exercising, or showing, a disposition to advance the interest of the community or public; as, *public-spirited* men. — **pub'lic-spir'it-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **pub'lic-spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

pub'lish (pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.;* PUB'LISHED (-lĭsht); PUB'LISH-ING. [ME. *publisshen,* F. *publier,* L. *publicare, publicatum.* See PUBLIC; cf. 2d -ISH.] **1.** To make public; to make known to people in general; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or an edict; specif., to make public in a newspaper, book, circular, or the like.

2. *Law.* Specif.: **a** In the law of libel, to intentionally exhibit (libelous matter) to one or more persons capable of understanding it other than the person libeled or, as to criminal liability, to the person libeled. By statute in some States of the United States exhibition of libelous matter to the person libeled is publication with respect to civil liability. **b** In the law of wills, to acknowledge (an instrument) by some act that shows it to be the testator's intention that it shall operate as his last will and testament.

3. To bring before the public, as for sale or distribution; esp.: **a** To print, or cause to be printed, and to issue from the press, either for sale or general distribution, as a book, newspaper, piece of music, engraving, etc. **b** To utter, or put into circulation; as, to *publish* counterfeit paper. *U. S.*

Syn. — PRINT, PUBLISH are often confused. A book may be *printed* without being *published;* it is *published* only when it is offered for sale, or put into general circulation; as, "Moxon told me . . . that he was about to *print,* but (I think) not to *publish,* those elegiacs on Hallam" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Sir William Drummond's late book about the Bible — *printed,* but not *published*" (*Byron*).

pub'lish-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who publishes; esp., one who issues, or causes to be issued, from the press and offers for sale or circulation matter printed, engraved, or the like.

publishers' binding, cloth binding. *Cant.*

pub'lish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Publication.

2. A public notice of intended marriage, required by the laws of some States. *U. S.*

pu'bo- (pū'bō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the pubic bones* or *the pubes.*

Puc'ci-a-nite' (pōōt'chĭ-ä-nīt'), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Francesco Pucci (d. 1600), an Italian, who became an eclectic, embracing various tenets of Protestantism, but in 1586 turned to the Roman Church. He wrote in favor of universal atonement (1592), retracting in 1595.

Puc-cin'i-a (pŭk-sĭn'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after T. *Puccini,* an Italian anatomist.] *Bot.* A large genus of heterœcious

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p'tĕr'Ĭ-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερυγώδης winglike; πτέρυξ, -υγος, wing + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* The teguliæ of an insect.

pter'y-go-man-dib'u-lar, *a.* See PTERYGO-. [*n.* An actinost.]

pter'y-go-phore' (-gō-fōr'; 201), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The clasper of an elasmobranch.

pter'y-go-quad'rate (-k w ŏ d'-rāt), *a. Zoöl.* See PTERYGO-.

Pter'y-go'tus (tĕr'Ĭ-gō'tŭs; p'tĕr'Ĭ-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* See EURYPTERIDA.

pter'y-lol'o-gy (-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pteryla* + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The study of pterylosis. — **pter'y-lo-log'i-cal** (-lō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pthi'sis. † PHTHISIS.

Ptil'o-no-rhyn'chi-dæ (tĭl'ō-nō-rĭŋ'kĭ-dē; p'tĭl'-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πτίλον feather + ῥύγχος beak.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the bower birds, often ranked as a subfamily of Paradiseidæ, and called **Ptil'o-no-rhyn-chi'næ** (-rĭŋ-kī'nē).

ptil'o-pæ'des (-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πτίλον feather + παῖς, παιδός, offspring.] *Zoöl.* = PASSERES. — **ptil'o-pæ'dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

pti-lo'sis (tĭ-lō'sĭs; p'tĭ-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτίλον a feather.] *Zoöl.* 1. Plumage, irrespective of pterylosis.

2. *Med.* Loss of hair, esp. of the eyelashes; madarosis.

ptis'i-cal, ptis'ick, ptis'icke. † PHTHISICAL, etc.

P. T. O., *or* **p. t. o.** *Abbr.* Please turn over (a page or leaf).

Ptol'e-mæ'an (tŏl'ē-mē'ăn), **Ptol'e-ma'i-cal** (-mā'ĭ-kăl), **Ptol'e-me'an** (-mē'ăn), *a.* = PTOLEMAIC. *Rare.* [*Bib.*]

Ptol'e-me'ans (-ănz), *n. pl. D.*

Ptol'e-mee (tŏl'ē-mē). *Bib.*

Ptol'e-me'us (-mē'ŭs). *Bib.*

Ptol'e-my (tŏl'ē-mĭ), *n.* [F. *Ptolémée,* L. *Ptolemæus,* fr. Gr. Πτολεμαῖος; cf. πτόλεμος, πόλεμος, war.] Lit., mighty in war; — masc. prop. name.

Ptolemy's projection. Stereographic projection.

pto'ma-tine (tō'mä-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** = PTOMAINE.

pty-al'o-gogue (tĭ-ăl'ō-gŏg; p'tĭ-; 218), *n.* [Gr. πτύαλον spittle + *-agogue.*] *Med.* A ptysmagogue. — **pty'a-la-gog'ic** (tĭ'ä-lō-gŏj'ĭk; p'tĭ'-), *a.*

pty'a-lose (tĭ'ä-lōs; p'tĭ'-; 218), *n.* [*ptyalin* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The maltose formed from starch by the ptyalin of saliva.

ptyx'is (tĭk'sĭs; p'tĭk'sĭs; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτυξίς a folding.] *Bot.* The disposition of a single leaf in the bud. *Rare.* Cf. VERNATION, ÆSTIVATION.

pu' (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PULL. [URE.]

pu, *n.* [Chin. *pu*4.] See MEAS-

Pu'a, *or* **Pu'ah** (pū'ä). *Bib.*

puach, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Eskimo *puäok* a sea monster.] The narwhal. *Obs.*

pu'ant, *a.* [F.] Stinking. *Obs.*

pu'bal (pū'băl), *a* Pubic. *R.*

pu'ble (*dial.* pōōb'l), *a.* Plump; fat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pu'bes (pū'bēz), *n., pl.* of PUBES. [Pubescence.]

pu bes'cen-cy (pū-bĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

pu-big'er-ous (pū-bĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See PUBES; -GEROUS.] Hairy.

puble. † PEBBLE.

publese. † PUBLISH.

pub'li-cate, *v. t.* [L. *publicatus,* p. p. of *publicare.*] Publish. *Obs.*

‖ **pu'bli-ce** (pŭb'lĭ-sē), *adv.* [L.] Publicly; openly.

‖ **pu'bli-ci ju'ris** (pŭ b'l ĭ-sĭ). [L.] *Law.* Of public right; that is, subject to a right of the public to enjoy.

publike. † PUBLIC.

pub'lish-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* See [-ABLE.]

pub'lisht. Published. *Ref. Sp.*

Puc'li-us (pŭb'lĭ-ŭs), *n.* Masc. proper name; specif., the pseudonym used by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, in the "Federalist."

publy, *v. t.* [F. *publier.*] To publish. *Obs.* [SO-.]

pu'bo-coc-cyg'e-al, *a.* See PU

pu'bo-fem'o-ral. *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the pubis and femur.

pu'bo-il'i-ac. *a.,* **pu'bo-is'chi-ac,** **pu'bo-is'chi-al,** *a* See PUBO-.

pu'bo-pro-stat'ic, *a. Anat.* Designating the anterior true ligaments of the bladder

pu'bo-tib'i-al, *a.,* **pu'bo-u-re'thral,** *a.* See PUBO-.

pu'bo-ves'i-cal, *a* Pert. to the pubis and bladder.

puc'ca Var. of PUCKA.

parasitic fungi, typifying the family Pucciniaceæ. They have 2-celled teliospores, and æcia with a pseudoperidium. There are about 300 North American species, many destructive to various crops. *P. graminis* is the grain rust.

Puc-cin'i-a'ce-æ (pŭk-sĭn'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* The largest and most important family of rust fungi, of the order Uredinales, characterized by stalked teliospores, either separate or united in sori. Most are heteræcious, exhibiting, in the complete forms, three distinct life stages, usually upon two or more distinct hosts. *Puccinia* and *Uromyces* contain numerous species injurious to crops. See UREDINALES. — **puc-cin'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

puc-coon' (pŭ-kōōn'), *n.* [From the American Indian name.] *Bot.* Any of several American plants yielding a red pigment; also, the pigment itself. Specif.: **a** The bloodroot. **b** Any of several boraginaceous plants of the genus *Lithospermum*, as *L. hirtum* or *L. canescens*.

puce (pūs), *a.* [F., fr. *puce* a flea, L. *pulex, pulicis*.] Of a dark brown or brownish purple color.

pu-celle' (pū-sĕl'), *n.* [F., OF. also *pulcele*, fr. LL. *pulicella;* orig. uncert.] Maid; damsel; virgin. *Obs.*

Pu-celle', La (lä pü-sĕl'; *F.* pü'sĕl'). [F., the Maid.] Joan of Arc; — so called by the French. See MAID OF ORLEANS.

puck (pŭk), *n.* [Cf. ME. *pouke* goblin, AS. *pūca, pūcel;* cf. OSw. *puke*, Icel. *pūki* an evil demon, W. *pwca* a hobgoblin. Cf. POKER a bugbear, 3d PUG.] **1.** A sprite; fairy; elf; specif. [*cap.*], in old folklore, a celebrated sportive or mischievous fairy. In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" he is a tricksy household fairy, "that merry wanderer of the night," in the service of King Oberon. Called also *Robin Goodfellow, Hobgoblin*, etc.
2. An evil spirit; a demon. *Obs.*
3. The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*
4. A disk of vulcanized rubber used in the game of hockey as the object to be driven through the goals.

puck'a (pŭk'ä), *a.* Also *pukka*. [Hind. *pakkā* cooked, ripe, solid.] Good or thoroughgoing of its kind; — variously used of things substantial, real, fixed, sure, etc., and specif. of buildings made of brick and mortar. *India.* "It's *pukka* famine." *Kipling.*

puck'er (pŭk'ĕr), *v. t. & i.;* PUCK'ERED (-ĕrd); PUCK'ER-ING. [Perh. fr. the folds at the top of a bag when drawn together, and connected with OF. *poque*, dial. form of *poche* a bag, pocket. Cf. POUCH, POKE a pocket, bag.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate; — often with *up;* as, to *pucker* cloth; to *pucker* up the mouth; a *puckered* skin.

puck'er, *n.* **1.** A fold; a wrinkle; a collection of folds.
2. Perplexity; anxiety; agitation. *Dial. & Colloq.*

puck'er-mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* The summer flounder.

Puck'ish, *a.* [From PUCK.] Resembling, or characteristic of, Puck; merry; mischievous; as, *Puckish* freaks.

pud'den-ing (pŏŏd'ĕn-ĭng), *n.* [Probably fr. *pudden*, for *pudding*, in allusion to its softness.] *Naut.* **a** A thick fender with tapering ends, of rope yarn, or the like, often canvas-covered, around the bow of a boat. **b** A bunch of soft material to prevent chafing, as between spars.

pud'ding (pŏŏd'ĭng), *n.* [ME. *pudding, poding;* cf. G. & Sw. *pudding* pudding, Dan. *budding*, D. *podding, pudding*, LG. *puddig* thick, stumpy, W. *poten* a paunch, a pudding, also F. *boudin* black pudding, sausage.] **1.** A piece of intestine stuffed with seasoned chopped meat or the like and boiled.
2. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but often a compound of flour or meal, with milk and eggs, etc. It is commonly sweetened and flavored and served as a dessert.
3. Anything resembling, or of the softness and consistency of, pudding; hence, *Slang*, something very easy.
4. *Naut.* = PUDDENING.

pudding pipe. The long cylindrical pod of the East Indian tree *Cassia fistula*, hence called *pudding-pipe tree* or *drumstick tree*. See CAÑAFISTULA.

pudding time. **a** The time of eating pudding, or dinner. *Obs. Johnson.* **b** The nick of time; critical time. *Obs.*

pudding wife. [Prob. corrupted fr. the Sp. name in Cuba, *pudiano verde.*] A large, handsomely colored, blue-and-bronze labroid fish (*Halichæres radiatus*) of Florida, Bermuda, and the West Indies.

pud'dle (pŭd'l), *n.* [ME. *podel;* cf. LG. *pudel*, and also AS. *pudd* a ditch, a furrow. Cf. POODLE.] **1.** A small quantity of dirty standing water; a small pool.
2. Clay, or a mixture of clay and sand, kneaded or worked, when wet, to render it impervious to water.
3. *Forestry.* Soil or mold with water, in which roots of young trees to be transplanted are dipped to retard drying.
4. A kind of tamping pick sometimes used for tamping gravel, cinders, sand, and other fine stuff, as in ballasting.

pud'dle, *v. t.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt with (water).

Some unhatched practice . . .
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit. *Shak.*

2. **a** To make dense or close, as clay or loam, by tempering or working when wet, usually with the admixture of a certain proportion of gravel, sand, or chalk, so as to render impervious to water. **b** To make impervious to liquids by means of puddle; to apply puddle to.
3. To subject (iron) to the process of puddling (which see) so as to convert it from cast iron to wrought iron.
4. *Forestry.* To dip in puddle. See PUDDLE, *n.*, 3.

pud'dle-ball' (pŭd'l-bôl'), *n.* The lump of pasty wrought iron taken from the puddling furnace to be hammered or rolled.

pud'dle-bar', *n.* An iron bar made at a single heat from a puddle-ball by hammering and rolling.

pud'dler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One that puddles; specif.: **a** One who converts cast iron into wrought iron by puddling. **b** A rabble used in puddling. **c** A puddling furnace.
2. A system of small pipes admitting compressed air to a tank of water and zinc chloride, to effect a thorough solution for use as a timber preservative.

pud'dler's mine (pŭd'lĕrz). A soft compact hematite sometimes used for the bottoms of puddling furnaces.

pud'dling (pŭd'lĭng), *n.* **1.** *Hydraul. Engin.* **a** The process of working clay, loam, pulverized ore, etc., with water, to render it compact, or impervious to liquids; also, the rendering of anything impervious to liquids by means of puddled material. **b** Puddle. See PUDDLE, *n.*, 2.
2. *Metal.* The art or process of converting cast iron into wrought iron or, now rarely, steel by subjecting it to intense heat and frequent stirring in a reverberatory furnace in the presence of oxidizing substances, by which it is freed from a portion of its carbon and other impurities. When the oxidation is effected principally by the oxygen of the air, the process is called **dry puddling**, or simply **puddling**; when oxides are largely used for this purpose it is called **wet puddling, boiling**, or **pig boiling**. Puddled steel is produced by arresting the oxidation.

pud'dly (-lĭ), *a.* Full of, or resembling, puddles.

pu'den-cy (pū'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *pudens*, p. pr. of *pudere* to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shak.*

pu-den'dum (pū-dĕn'dŭm), *n.* [NL., neut. of *pudendus* that of which one ought to be ashamed, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed.] *Anat.* The external organs of generation, now only of the female; the vulva. — **pu-den'dal** (-dăl), *a.*

pudge (pŭj), *n.* A short and fat or stocky person. *Colloq.*

pudg'y (pŭj'ĭ), *a.* Short and fat or thick; dumpy; as, a *pudgy* little man. *Thackeray.* — **pudg'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pu'dic (pū'dĭk), *a.* [L. *pudicus* modest, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed: cf. F. *pudique.*] **1.** Modest; chaste. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* Of or pert. to the external organs of generation. The *internal pudic artery* and (if present) the *accessory pudic artery* are branches of the internal iliac; the two *external pudic arteries* (*deep* and *superficial*) are branches of the femoral. The *pudic nerve* is a branch of the sacral plexus, its fibers coming chiefly from the third and fourth sacral nerves. The *external pudic veins* are tributaries of the internal saphenous veins. Two *internal pudic veins* accompany the corresponding artery, discharging into the internal iliac.

pu-dic'i-ty (pū-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pudicité.*] Modesty; chastity. *Howell.*

pu'du (pōō'dōō), *n.* [Araucanian *pudu, puudu.*] A small reddish deer (*Pudu humilis*), of the Chilean Andes, having simple spikelike antlers. It constitutes a genus, **Pu'du.**

pueb'lo (pwĕb'lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp., a village, L. *populus* people. See PEOPLE.] **1.** One of the Indian villages of Arizona, New Mexico, and adjacent parts of Mexico and Texas, built of stone or adobe in the form of communal houses, sometimes of several stories or terraces. Formerly, as still in the case of the Hopi, they were placed upon the mesas, as an additional protection from assaults. The houses are flat-roofed, and access to the interior is often had only by a trapdoor in the roof and a ladder. The subterranean kiva is an essential feature.
2. [*cap.*] An Indian of one of the pueblos. The Pueblo Indians are shorter and darker than the plains tribes; they are gifted with strength and endurance. They are industrious agriculturists, skilled and artistic in weaving, pottery, and basketry. They are noted for their elaborate ritualistic dances and festivals. Several linguistic stocks are represented, — the Shoshonean, Tanoan, Keresan, and Zuñian. The cliff dwellings of Colorado and Utah mark their earlier northern limits.
3. Any Indian village of the southwestern United States.
4. A territory or district, generally comprising several towns and hamlets and nearly equivalent to the American township or county. *Phil. I.*

pu'er (pū'ĕr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *purin* liquid manure, OF. *purel.*] *Tanning.* To treat or cleanse with puer, or bate.

pu'er, *n.* [Cf. PUER, *v. t.*] The dung of dogs, pigeons, etc., used as an alkaline steep in tanning.

pu'er-ile (pū'ĕr-ĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer* a child, a boy: cf. F. *puéril.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a child; juvenile. *Now Rare.* "*Puerile* amusements." *Pope.*
2. Childish, as contrasted with mature; foolish; unthinking; unworthy of an adult; as, a *puerile* remark, reason.
Syn. — Boyish, childish, weak. See YOUTHFUL.
— **pu'er-ile-ly,** *adv.* — **pu'er-ile-ness,** *n.*

pu'er-il'i-ty (-ĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *puerilitas:* cf. F. *puérilité.*] **1.** The quality of being puerile; specif., *Civil Law*, the status of a child between infancy and puberty.
2. That which is puerile, or childish; esp., an expression or act which is unthinking or silly.

pu-er'per-al (pū-ûr'pĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *puerpera* a lying-in woman; *puer* child + *parere* to bear: cf. F. *puerpéral.*] Of or pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

pu'er-pe'ri-um (pū'ĕr-pē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., childbirth.] *Med.* The state of a woman after childbirth.

puff (pŭf), *n.* [ME. *puf*, akin to G. & Sw. *puff* a blow, Dan. *puf*, D. *poof;* of imitative origin.] **1.** A sudden and single emission of breath; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind; a slight gust; whiff, as of air, smoke, or steam.
2. Any of various objects inflated, or appearing as if inflated: **a** A kind of light pastry usually containing a sweet filling. **b** A ball of swansdown, feathers, or the like, or a soft pad, for applying powder to the skin or hair. **c** A soft, loose roll of hair; a pad or cushion over which to roll the hair. **d** In dressmaking, a fold of material gathered at the edges and left loose in the center. **e** A bed covering filled with cotton or wool, and quilted or tufted.
3. *Bot.* A puffball.
4. An exaggerated or empty expression of praise, not disinterested, esp. one in a public journal. *Colloq.*
5. One who is puffed up with conceit.

puff (pŭf), *v. i.;* PUFFED (pŭft); PUFF'ING. [ME. *puffen*, akin to AS. *puffan*, G. *puffen* to pop, buffet, puff, D. *poffen* to pop, *puffen* to blow, Sw. *puffa* to push, to cuff, Dan. *puffe* to pop, thump. See PUFF, *n.*] **1.** To blow in puffs or whiffs; to emit a puff or puffs; as, to *puff* at a pipe.
2. To blow as an expression of scorn; — with *at.*

It is really to defy Heaven to *puff* at damnation. *South.*

3. To breathe quick and hard, or with puffs, as a runner.
4. To swell with air; to be dilated or inflated; as, the blistered skin *puffed;* — usually with *up.*
5. To breathe in a swelling, inflated, or pompous manner; hence, to assume importance.

Then came brave Glory *puffing* by. *Herbert.*

puff, *v. t.* **1.** To blow, emit, or drive with or as with a puff or puffs; also, to puff at; as, to *puff* one's pipe.

The clearing north will *puff* the clouds away. *Dryden.*

2. To swell, dilate, or inflate with or as if with puffing; hence, to swell in one's own opinion, as with pride; — often with *up;* as, a bladder *puffed* with air

Puffed up with military success. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

3. To praise exaggeratedly or not disinterestedly; to call public attention to by praises. *Macaulay.*
4. To arrange in puffs, as the coiffure, trimmings, etc.

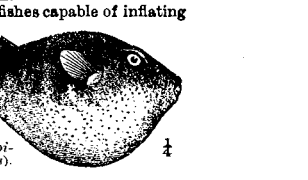
puff adder. A thick-bodied, exceedingly venomous South African viper (*Bitis arietans* or related species) which has the power of greatly distending its body when irritated. It becomes four or five feet long. Cf. HOGNOSE SNAKE.

puff'ball' (pŭf'bôl'), *n.* **1.** Any of various basidiomycetous fungi of the family Lycoperdaceæ, in allusion to their globose shape and their property of discharging the ripe spores in a smokelike cloud when pressed or struck. Many of them are edible. See LYCOPERDON, GIANT PUFFBALL.
2. The feathery head of achenes in the dandelion. *Colloq.*

puff bird. Any of numerous zygodactyl South and Central American birds of the order Coraciiformes and family Bucconidæ, allied to the jacamars and often called *barbets.* They often sit with the feathers of the head fluffed out.

puffed (pŭft), *p. a.* **1.** Gathered in puffs, as a sleeve.
2. Caused to puff by exertion or shortness of breath. *Rare.*

puff'er (pŭf'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who puffs; one who praises with undue or extravagant commendation.
2. *Law.* A by-bidder at an auction.
3. Any of numerous plectognath fishes capable of inflating the body; a globefish or swellfish (see GLOBEFISH). *Spheroides maculatus* is a common species on the American Atlantic coast.
4. A porpoise.
5. *Bleaching.* A kier.



Puffer (*Spheroides maculatus*). ¼

puff'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act of puffing, or bestowing extravagant commendation; undue praise.

puf'fin (pŭf'ĭn), *n.* [From PUFF.]
1. Any of several sea birds of the auk family, of the genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda*. The common puffin (*F. arctica*) of the North Atlantic is about a foot long and has a short neck and a deep, grooved, party-colored, laterally compressed bill. The cheeks are white, the upper parts and foreneck blackish, and the under parts white. The horned puffin (*F. corniculata*) of the North Pacific is similar, but has a small fleshy hornlike appendage on the eyelid. The tufted puffin (*L. cirrhata*) of the Pacific is chiefly blackish brown above and below, with white cheeks and a large yellow plume over the eye. All the species nest in burrows or crevices, laying a single white or nearly white egg.

Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). (⅛)

2. *Bot.* A puffball.
3. A sort of apple. *Obs.* *Rider's Dict.* (1640).

puff'ing (pŭf'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUFF. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of praising unduly, or not disinterestedly. **b** A puffed part or ornament of a garment or the like. **c** *Law.* The action of a puffer in bidding up the price at an auction, or the employment of a person to do this.

puff'-leg', *n.* Any of many humming birds of the genus *Eriocnemis* having tufts of downy feathers on the legs.

puff paste. A short, rich dough for light, flaky pastry.

pu'cel-age (pū'sĕl-ăj), *n.* [F.] Virginity. *R.* [PROCELLAS.]

pu-cel'las (pū-sĕl'ăs), *n.* = **pu-che'ro** (pōō-chā'rō), *n.* [Sp., pottage.] **1** A tropical American portulacaceous herb (*Talinum patens*), used as a pot herb.
2. A kind of stew of vegetables and meat. *Southwestern U. S.*

puck (pŏŏk), *n.* A blow; butt. — *v. t.* To strike; butt. *Both Dial.*

puck'ball' (pŭk'-), *n.* A puffball. [*U. S.*]

puck'er-bush', *n.* Wax myrtle.

puck'erd. *Puckered. Ref. Sp.*

puck'er-er, *n.* One that puckers.

puck'er-some, *a.* Pucklike; devilish. *Obs.*

puck'er-y. † PUGGAREE.

puck'fist' (-fĭst'), *n.* [Cf. PUCK; BULLFIST.] **1.** A puffball.
2. A worthless person. *Obs.*

puck'foist' (-foist'; -fĭst'; pŏŏk'-). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PUCKFIST. [var. of PUCKLE, a grain.]

puck'le (pŭk''l; pŏŏk''l). Scot.

puck'le, *n.* [Cf. AS. *pūcel*, E. PUCK.] = PUCK, a sprite. *Obs.*

puck'nee'dle, *n.* **a** The shepherd's-needle (*Scandix pecten*). **b** The corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*).

puck'rel, *n.* [Dim. of PUCK.] A little puck; an imp. *Obs.*

puc'ras. Var. of PUKRAS.

pud (pŏŏd). Var. of POOD.

pud (pŭd), *n.* A hand; fist; paw. *Colloq.*

pud'dee (pŭd'ē), *n.* [Bengali *pudī* tonnage.] See MEASURE.

pud'der (*dial.* pŏŏd'ĕr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of POTHER.

pudding berry. The dwarf cornel or its fruit. [sausages. *Obs.*]

pud'ding-er, *n.* A maker of

pudding fish. The pudding wife.

pudding grass. Pennyroyal, formerly used to flavor stuffing for roast meat.

pud'ding-head', *n.* A stupid, slow-witted person. — **pud'ding-head'ed,** *a. Both Slang.*

pud'ding-house', *n.* The stomach. *Obs.*

pud'ding-prick', *n.* A skewer used to fasten a pudding bag; — applied to a spendthrift *Obs.*

pudding sleeve. A full sleeve, as of the English clerical gown.

pudding stone. = CONGLOMERATE, *n.*, 2.

pud'ding-wife', *n.* A woman who cooks pork entrails or sausages. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pud'ding-y (pŏŏd'ĭng-ĭ), *a.* Like a pudding.

pud'dle (pŭd''l; *dial.* pŏŏd'-), *n.* A pudgy person. *Colloq. or Dial.*

pud'dle, *v. i.* To make a stir, esp. an unpleasant stir. *Obs.*

puddle rolls *or* **train.** = ROUGHING ROLLS.

pud'dock (pŭd'ŭk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PADDOCK, toad.

pud'dock (pŏŏd'ŭk), *n.* A kite or buzzard. *Local, Brit.*

pud'dock, *n.* [For *paddock*, or *parrock*, a park.] A small inclosure. *Dial. Eng.* [*Rare.*]

pud'dy (pŭd'ĭ), *a.* Pudgy.

pu-den'da (pū-dĕn'dä), *n., pl.* of PUDENDUM.

pu-den'dous (-dŭs), *a.* [L. *pudendus*, gerundive of *pudere* to shame.] Shameful. *Rare.*

Pu'dens (pū'dĕnz). *Lib.*

puder. † POWDER.

pu-dia'no (*Sp.* pōō-thyä'nō; 146), *n.* [Amer. Sp. Cf. PUDDING WIFE.] **a** The ladyfish **b.** **b** The pudding wife.

pu'di-bund, pu'di-bun'dous, *a.* [L. *pudibundus.*] Ashamed; bashful; modest; also, shameful. *Obs.*

pu'di-cal (pū'dĭ-kăl), *a.* Pudic.

pu'di-ci'ti-a (pū'dĭ-sĭsh'ĭ-ä), *n.* [L.] Modesty; — deified as a goddess by the Romans.

‖ **pu-dien'te** (pōō-thyĕn'tā; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A man of power.

pu'di-fy, *v. t.* [L. *pudere* to shame + *-fy.*] To cause to blush or be ashamed. *Obs.*

pud'l, pud'ld, pud'ling. Puddle; puddled; puddling. *R. Sp.*

pu'dor, *n.* [L.] Bashfulness; modesty; chastity. *Obs.*

‖ **pu-do'ris cau'sa.** [L.] For shame's, or modesty's, sake.

pu'dre. † POWDER.

pud'sey, *a.* = PUDGY. *Obs.*

Pu'du-a (pū'dŭ-ä), *n.* *Zoöl.* Emended var. of PUDU.

pue (pū). Var. of PEW.

pue, *v. i.* To make a chirp or low whistle, as birds. *Obs. or R.*

pueb-li'to (pwĕb-lē'tō), *n.* [Amer Sp.] A small pueblo.

Pueblo Indian. = PUEBLO, *n.*, 2.

pue'fel'low. † PEWFELLOW.

pu'el-lar'i-ty, *n.* [L. *puellaris* girlish.] Girlishness. *Obs.*

pu'er-il. Puerile. *Ref. Sp.*

pu-er'per-a (pū-ûr'pĕr-ä), *n.; pl.* -Æ (-ē). [L. See PUERPERAL.] A woman in childbirth.

pu-er'per-al-ism (-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Any diseased condition associated with childbirth.

pu-er'per-ous (pū-ûr'pĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing children. *R.* [RUM.]

pu-er'per-y (-ĭ), *n.* = PUERPERPUERSENCE. † PUISSANCE.

pu'et, pu'ett (pū'ĕt; -ĭt). Obs. or rare var. of PEWIT.

puf. Puff. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

puff, *interj.* = POUF. *Rare.*

puff, *a.* Puffed up; vain. *Rare.*

Puff, *n.* A character in Sheridan's farce of "The Critic;" a bold, impudent literary quack.

puff box. A box for holding toilet powder and a puff.

puffer pipe. The vertical axial pipe of a bucking kier.

puff fish. A puffer. See PUFFER, 3.

puff'i-ly (pŭf'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

puff'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See NESS.

puf'fin-et, *n.* [Cf. PUFFIN.] The black guillemot. *Local, Brit.*

puffing adder. See HOGNOSE SNAKE.

puff'ing-ly, *adv.* of *puffing*, p.pr.

puffing pig. A porpoise.

Puf'i-nus (pŭf'ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *puffin.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the shearwaters.

puff'wig', *n.* A kind of puffy wig. *Obs.*

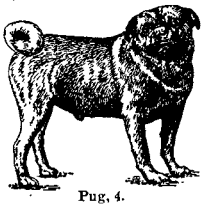
puff'y (pŭf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Swollen with air, or any soft matter. **2.** Hence, inflated; bombastic; as, a *puffy* style. **3.** Blowing in puffs; gusty; as, a *puffy* breeze.

pug (pŭg), *v. t.;* PUGGED (pŭgd); PUG'GING (pŭg'ĭng). [Orig. uncert.; perh. akin to *poke* to thrust.] **1.** To mix and stir when wet, as clay for bricks, pottery, etc. **2.** To fill or stop with clay by tamping; to fill in or spread with mortar for deadening sound.

pug, *n.* **1.** Tempered or pugged clay. **2.** *Mining.* = GOUGE, *n.*, 4. *Australia.* **3.** A pug mill.

pug, *n.* **1.** Anything short, thick, and rounded. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Hairdressing.* A close knot or coil of hair.

pug, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *puck.* See PUCK.] **1.** An elf; sprite; hobgoblin; puck. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.* **2.** Any of various small alert animals, as a monkey, fox, or hare; — used as if a proper name. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* **3.** One well liked or loved; — a term of friendly familiarity or endearment. *Obs.* *Lyly.* **4.** One of a breed of small, stout, smooth-haired pet dogs somewhat resembling a dwarf bulldog, having a short broad nose, wrinkled face, and tightly curled tail. The common or English pug is buffy fawn with black ears and nose. A pure black variety also is bred. **5.** A pug nose. *Colloq.* **6.** A short cloak worn by ladies in the 18th century.


Pug, 4.

pug'ging (pŭg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUG. Hence: *n.* **a** The working and tempering of clay to make it plastic and of uniform consistency. **b** *Arch.* Mortar or the like used to deaden sound; deadening.

pug'gree (pŭg'rē), **pug'gry** (pŭg'rĭ), *n.* [Hind. *pagri* turban.] A light scarf wound around a hat or helmet to protect the head from the sun. *India.*

pugh (pōō; pōōh), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — a word used in contempt, disgust, or disdain.

pu'gil-ism (pū'jĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pugil* a pugilist, boxer, akin to *pugnus* the fist. Cf. PUGNACIOUS, FIST.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fists.

pu'gil-ist (-lĭst), *n.* [L. *pugil.*] One who fights with his fists; esp., a professional prize fighter; a boxer.

pu'gil-is'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pugilism. — **pu'gil-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pug mill, *or* **pug'mill',** *n.* A kind of mill for grinding and mixing clay, for incorporating the materials for making coal-dust briquettes, for washing auriferous earth, etc. It consists essentially of an upright shaft armed with knives which revolve in a hollow cylinder, tub, or vat.

pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pugnax, -acis,* fr. *pugnare* to fight. Cf. PUGILISM, FIST.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting.
Syn. — See BELLIGERENT.
— **pug-na'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **pug-na'cious-ness,** *n.*

pug-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pugnacitas.*] Inclination or readiness to fight. "A national *pugnacity.*" *Motley.*

pug nose. A nose turning upward at the tip and usually short and thick; a snub nose.

pug'-nosed' (pŭg'nōzd'), *a.* Having a pug nose.
pug-nosed eel, a deep-sea eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*) having a shorter and stouter body than the common eel and a short, blunt nose. It burrows into the body of other fishes.

puis'ne (pū'nĭ), *a.* [See PUNY.] **1.** Later; subsequent. *Obs.* **2.** Puny; petty; feeble; unskilled. *Obs.* **3.** *Law.* Younger or inferior in rank; junior; associate; as, a *puisne* judge or justice.

puis'ne, *n.* A junior; esp., a puisne judge.

puis'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.* Puisne; puny; unskilled. *Rare.*
A *puisny* tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side. *Shak.*

pu'is-sance (pū'ĭ-săns; pū-ĭs'-; 277; *formerly usually dissyllabic as in Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton*), *n.* [F., fr. *puissant.* See PUISSANT; cf. POTENCY, POTENCE.] **1.** Power; strength; might; force; also, formerly, a military force. "Draw our *puissance* together." *Shak.* **2.** Power; control. *Obs.*

pu'is-sant (-sănt), *a.* [F., originally, a p. pr. formed fr. L. *posse* to be able: cf. L. *potens* powerful. See POTENT.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as, a *puissant* prince or empire. "*Puissant* deeds." *Milton.*
Syn. — See POWERFUL.
— **pu'is-sant-ly,** *adv.* — **pu'is-sant-ness,** *n.*

pu'ka (pōō'kä), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A rare New Zealand araliaceous tree (*Meryta sinclairii*). **b** Either of two species of New Zealand cornaceous trees (*Griselinia lucida* and *G. littoralis*) remarkable for their occasional epiphytic habit.

pu'ka-te'a (pōō'kä-tā'ä), *n.* [Maori.] A lofty monimiaceous forest tree of New Zealand (*Atherosperma novæzealandiæ*) with light-colored, soft but strong wood, used for many purposes. Its bark is powerfully astringent.

puke (pūk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A color supposed to be between black and russet. *Shak.* — *a.* Of this color.

puke (pūk), *v. i.;* PUKED (pūkt); PUK'ING (pūk'ĭng). [Cf. G. *spucken* to spit, E. *spew.*] To eject the contents of the stomach; to vomit; spew. *Obs. or Vulgar.* *Shak.*

puke (pūk), *v. t. Obs. or Vulgar.* **1.** To vomit up. **2.** To cause to vomit. *Rare.*

puke, *n. Obs. or Vulgar.* **1.** Act of puking, or vomiting; also, that which is vomited. **2.** A medicine that causes vomiting; an emetic.

puk'er (pūk'ẽr), *n. Obs. or Vulgar.* **1.** One who pukes. **2.** That which causes vomiting.

puk'ras (pŭk'räs), *n., or* **pukras pheasant.** [Nepalese *pokras.*] Any of several pheasants of northern India and the Himalayas constituting the genus *Pucrasia.* The males are mostly crested and have long black ear tufts.

pu'la-han' (pōō'lä-hän'), *n.; pl.* -HANES (-hä'näs). Also **pu'la-jan'** (-hän'). [Native name.] One of a band of religious fanatics of the Visayan Islands, chiefly Samar and Leyte, often committing acts of violence as ladrones or outlaws. *Phil. I.* — **pu'la-han'ism** (-hän'ĭz'm), *n.*

pu-las'kite (pū-läs'kīt), *n.* [From *Pulaski* County, Arkansas.] An alkalic variety of syenite; nordmarkite.

pul'chri-tude (pŭl'krĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo,* fr. *pulcher* beautiful.] Beauty; comeliness; loveliness.
By the *pulchritude* of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

Pul'ci-nel'la (pōōl'chĕ-nĕl'lä), *n.* In Italian comedy, a character corresponding to the French Polichinelle (which see). Also *Pullicinella* (see MASKED COMEDY). The Neapolitan Pulcinella is a swaggering, erect personage, with a hooked nose, who wears a black half mask, white pantaloons, etc. Cf. PUNCH, PUNCHINELLO, 1.

pule (pūl), *v. i.;* PULED (pūld); PUL'ING (pūl'ĭng). [Cf. F. *piauler;* of imitative origin.] **1.** To make a sound like that made by a chicken; to peep. *Obs.* *Bacon.* **2.** To whimper; to whine, as a complaining child.
It becometh not such a gallant to whine and *pule.* *Barrow.*

pu'le-gone (pū'lĕ-gōn), *n.* [*pulegium* + *-one.*] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, the principal constituent of European oil of pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*). It is isomeric with camphor and is a derivative of menthane.

pul'er (pūl'ẽr), *n.* One who pules; one who whines or complains; a querulous weakling.

Pu'lex (pū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a flea.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of fleas. It is the type of a family, **Pu-lic'i-dæ** (pū-lĭs'ĭ-dē), including most of the fleas. See FLEA. — **pu'li-cine** (pū'lĭ-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.* — **pu'li-coid** (-koid), *a.*

pul'ing (pūl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A bird's peep or plaintive cry. *Obs.* **2.** A whining or whimpering.
Leave this faint *puling* and lament as I do. *Shak.*

pul'ing, *p. a.* Whimpering; childish. — **pul'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pull (pōōl), *v. t.;* PULLED (pōōld); PULL'ING. [AS. *pullian;* cf. LG. *pulen.*] **1.** To exert force upon so as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force; to draw; as, to *pull* off a ring; to *pull* forward a table; to *pull* up an anchor.
He put forth his hand . . . and *pulled* her in. *Gen.* viii. 9.
2. To draw apart; to tear; to rend; — usually with a word or phrase of separation.
He hath . . . *pulled* me in pieces. *Lam.* iii. 11.
3. To gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one; to pluck; as, to *pull* fruit or flowers; to *pull* flax; hence, to extract; to draw out; as, to *pull* a tooth. **4.** To move or operate by drawing something towards one; as, to *pull* an oar; hence, to transport by rowing; as, to *pull* a person across a stretch of water. **5.** *Print.* To take or make, as a proof, — orig. on a hand press worked by pulling a lever, now in any way. **6.** To pull down; to reduce. *Obs. & R.* **7.** To pluck, as a fowl; hence, fig. and now rarely, to pluck, cheat, swindle, or rob. **8.** To remove the wool or hair from (hides or skins), usually by means of a blunt knife or scraper. **9.** In various games, to hit (a ball) in an oblique direction; specif.: **a** *Cricket.* To play (a ball) from off to on in the direction toward square leg. **b** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so as to cause it to curve to the left. **10.** *Shoemaking.* To take the stretch out of (a boot or shoe upper), conform (it) to the shape of the last, and fix (it) to the insole; — with *over.* **11.** *Horse Racing.* To hold back, and so prevent from winning; as, the favorite was *pulled.* **12.** To make a police raid upon; as, to *pull* a disorderly house or a cock fight; also, to arrest. *Cant or Slang.* **13.** To retake, as a book, into the possession of the seller from a purchaser on the installment plan, because of failure to pay installments. *Cant or Slang.* **14.** To draw out; as, to *pull* a knife or gun. *Slang, U. S.* — **to pull a finch,** to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person. *Obs.* — **to p. a long, wry,** *or the like,* **face,** to assume an expression of seriousness, gloom, disgust, or the like. — **to p. and haul,** to draw hither and thither, either lit. or fig. — **to p. down,** to demolish; to destroy; to degrade; to reduce, as in rank, grade, health, welfare, or the like. — **to p. foot,** to run away. *Dial. or Slang.* — **to p.,** *or* **draw, in one's horns,** to restrain one's activities; to withdraw from some action or line of conduct; — alluding to the snail's drawing in his horns when disturbed. *Colloq.* — **to p. off,** to conduct to completion or performance; to carry out; — said esp. of some action forbidden by law or requiring energy; as, *to pull off* a prize fight. — **to pull one's freight,** to leave; depart. *Slang, U. S.* — **to p. one's leg,** to hoax or deceive one; esp., to obtain a favor, money, or the like by hoodwinking or cheating one. *Slang.* — **to p. one's self together,** to regain one's self-possession; to collect one's faculties. — **to p. (one) through,** to help (one) through a danger or difficulty. — **to p. up,** to bring (as a horse) to a stop by pulling on the reins; hence, to stop; check; arrest the course of. *Colloq.* — **to p. up stakes,** to arrange one's affairs for removal. *Colloq., U. S.*

pull (pōōl), *v. i.* To exert one's self in an act or motion of drawing or hauling; to tug; as, to *pull* at a rope.
to pull apart, to become separated by pulling; as, a rope will *pull apart.* — **to p. through,** to come successfully to the end of a difficulty, illness, or the like. — **to p. up,** to stop a horse or other ridden or driven animal by pulling on the reins; to stop; to halt; to check one's course.

pull, *n.* **1.** Act of pulling; act of drawing, or an effort to draw, something; also, the force or effort exerted in pulling; a tug; as, a *pull* of a ton. **2.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** A turn; a trick. **b** A contest; struggle; bout, as in wrestling. **c** A short space of time; a spell. **d** A twinge; throe. "Two *pulls* at once." *Shak.* **3.** Act or exercise of rowing; as, a short *pull.* *Colloq.* **4.** A knob, cord, wire, handle, or other device for pulling something, or for opening, closing, lifting, or otherwise operating something by pulling; as, a bell *pull.* **5.** Act of drinking; a drink; as, a *pull* at the mug. *Slang.* **6.** Something in one's favor in a comparison or a contest; advantage; as, he had a great *pull* over all rivals. *Slang.* **7.** Influence; special favor; as, he secured office through his *pull* with the governor. *Colloq. or Slang.*

pull'back' (pōōl'băk'), *n.* **1.** That which holds back, or restrains; a drawback; hindrance. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Arch.* The iron hook fixed to a casement to pull it shut, or to hold it partly open at a fixed point. **3.** *Logging.* = HAULBACK.

pull'dev'il (-dĕv'ĭl), *n.* A number of fishhooks rigidly fastened back to back to be pulled through the water to catch fish.

pull'down' (pōōl'doun'), *n. Music.* A pallet wire for opening an organ valve when its digital is pressed down. See ORGAN (action). *Illust*

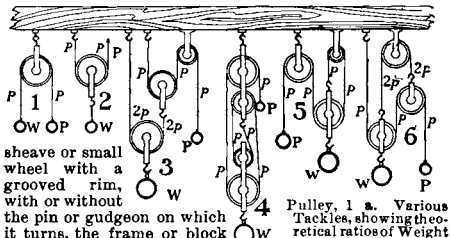
pulled (pōōld), *p. p.* of PULL, *v. t.* — **pulled bread,** the inside of stale bread torn into pieces and browned lightly. — **p. figs,** figs manipulated by pulling until the eye is in the center, and packed flat. — **p. wool,** an inferior wool separated from the skin with the aid of chemicals.

pull'er (pōōl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that pulls.
Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shak.*
2. Specif.: **a** An instrument or device for pulling or extracting something; as, a cork, nail, spike, staple, or tack *puller.* **b** A man who takes the wool of sheepskins in fellmongering. **c** A horse that habitually thrusts its head forward against the bit and so maintains a pull on the reins.

pull'er-in', *n.* A man who stands in front of a cheap shop, place of entertainment, or the like, and urges passers-by to enter, sometimes laying hold of them. *Colloq.*

pul'let (pōōl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *polete,* OF. *polete,* F. *poulette,* dim. of *poule* a hen, fr. L. *pullus* a young animal, a young fowl. See FOAL; cf. POULT, POULTRY, POOL stake.] **1.** A young hen, specif. one less than a year old. **2.** Either of two edible bivalve mollusks (*Mya truncata* and *Tapes pullastra*) of European coasts. *Local, Eng.*

pul'ley (pōōl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-Iz). [F. *poulie,* OF. also *polée;* cf. It. *puleggia,* Sp. *polea,* LL. *poledia, polegia;* prob. orig. a pl. fr. (assumed) Gr. πολίδιον, dim. of πόλος a pivot, an axis. Cf. POLE the end of an axis.] **1. a** A sheave or small wheel with a grooved rim, with or without the pin or gudgeon on which it turns, the frame or block in which it runs, and the flexible rope, cord, or chain passing through the groove. It is used singly to change the direction and point of application of a pulling force applied at one end of the rope, cord, or chain, and singly (when movable, as in fig. 2) or in any of various definite combinations to increase the applied force, esp. for lifting weights. See TACKLE, WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK, etc. **b** *Mech.* A single pulley (as above), or a combination of pulleys with the necessary ropes to form a tackle, regarded as one of the simple machines or



Pulley, 1 **a.** Various Tackles, showing theoretical ratios of Weight Lifted (W) to Pulling Power (P). (1) $W = P$; (2) $W = 2P$; (3, 4, 6) $W = 4P$; (5) $W = 3P$. The small p's indicate tensions in the various cords.

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puft. Puffed. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

pug (*dial.* pŭg, pōōg), *n.* [ME. *pugge.*] Refuse of grain; chaff. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [& *Slang.*]

pug (pŭg), *n.* A pugilist. *Cant.*

pug (pŭg), *n.* [Hind. *pag* foot.] Footprint; track. *India.* [*India.*]

pug, *v. t.* To trace by the pugs.

Pug, *n.* In Ben Jonson's "The Devil is an Ass," a fiend in human shape who is befooled. Cf. PUCK, 1. [PUGGREE.

pug'a-ree (pŭg'ä-rē). Var. of

pug dog. = PUG, 4.

pugenello. ✝ PUNCHINELLO.

pug'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Monkey-faced. *Obs. or R.* [PUGGREE.

pug'ga-ree (pŭg'ä-rē). Var. of

pugge. ✝ PUG, chaff.

pug'ger. ✝ PUCKER.

pug'gered (pŭg'ẽrd), *a.* Puckered. *Obs.*

pug'ger-ee (-ẽr-ē). Var. of PUGGREE.

pug'gi (pŭg'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *pagī,* fr. *pag* a foot.] A tracker; esp., one of a native caste trained to track criminals by their pugs, or footprints. *India.*

pug'ging, *a.* Thieving. *Obs.*

pug'gy (pŭg'ĭ), *n.* A monkey. *Scot. & Dial. Eng* [prong.

pugh (pū). Var. of PEW, fish;

pu'gil (pū'jĭl), *n.* [L., a pugilist.] Champion; pugilist *Obs.*

pu'gil (pū'jĭl), *n.* [L. *pugillus, pugillum,* a handful, akin to *pugnus* the fist.] A pinch such as can be held between the thumb and first two fingers. *Obs.*

pu'gil-la'tion (pū'jĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pugil(lari)* to fight with the fists.] Pugilism. *Obs.*

pug knife. A knife on the central shaft of a pug mill.

pug moth. Any of certain small geometrid moths constituting the genus *Eupithecia.*

pug'na-to-ry, *a.* [L. *pugnatorius.*] Of or pert. to a fighter. *Obs.*

pugnaunt ✝ POIGNANT.

‖ pug'nis et cal'ci-bus [L.] With fists and heels.

pug piles. *Engin.* Piles dovetailed together. — **pug piling.**

pug'ree. Var. of PUGGREE.

puh. ✝ POOH.

Pu'hites (pū'hĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*

puinde. ✝ PIND.

puir (pūr). Obs. or Scot. var. of

puire. ✝ PURE.

puir'tith (pūr'tĭth). Var. of POORTITH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

puis dar'rein con-tin'u-ance (pwĭs dăr'ăn *or* dä-răn'). [AF.] *Law.* Lit., since the last continuance; — said of a certain plea used to introduce new matter.

puist (pūst), *a.* Also **puist'ie** (pū'st'ĭ). In comfortable circumstances. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

puisun ✝ POISON.

pu'it. Var. of PEWIT.

puit (pūt), *n.* [F. *puits,* fr. L. *puteus* well.] Well; small stream; fountain; spring. *Obs.*

puite, puitte. ✝ PUT.

pu'ja (pōō'jä), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *pūjā* honor, worship.] A ceremony of Hindu idol worship; hence, any religious rite.

puke Dial. Eng. var. of POOK, heap. [PUCK.

puke. Obs. or Scot. var. of

pu-ke'ka (pōō-kā'kä), *n.* [Maori *pukeko.*] A handsome blue, black, and white gallinule (*Porphyrio melanonotus*) of Australia, New Zealand, etc.

puke'-stock'ing, *n.* Wearer of puke-colored stockings; — contemptuous. *Shak.*

puke'weed', *n.* Indian tobacco.

Pukh-tun' (pōōk-tōōn'), *or* **Pukh-tu'** (-tōō'), *n.* See AFGHAN, *n.*

puk'ish (pŭk'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of the color of puke. See PUKE, the color. *Obs.* **2.** Nauseating. *Rare or Dial.*

puk'ish-ness, *n.* Nausea. *Obs.*

puk'ka (pŭk'ä). Var. of PUCKA.

pukke. ✝ POKE, to push

pu'ku. Var. of POOKOO.

pul. ✝ PULL.

pul. Pull. *Ref. Sp.* [COIN.

pul (pōōl), *n.* [Per. *pūl.*] See

pulaile. ✝ PULLAILE

pulane. ✝ POLAYN.

pu-las' (pū-läs'). Var. of PALAS.

pu-las'kase' (pū-läs'käz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pulce. ✝ PULSE.

puiche. ✝ POLISH.

pul'chri-ous (pŭl'krĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See PULCHROUS.] Fair; beautiful. *Obs.* [tude. *Obs.*

pul'chri-tude-ness, *n.* Pulchri-

pul'chrous (pŭl'krŭs), *a.* [L. *pulcher.*] Beautiful. *Obs.*

Pul'ci-nel'lo. ✝ PUNCHINELLO.

puld. Pulled. *Ref. Sp.*

pul'der, pul'dir. ✝ POWDER.

pule. ✝ PILLOW, POOL.

pulecat. ✝ PULICAT.

pulegy, *n.* [L. *pulegium.*] Pennyroyal. *Obs.*

puleyne, *n.* [F. *poulain* a slide or contrivance for lowering casks into a cellar, prop., a colt. In ME apparently confused with a pulley.] A pulley. *Obs.*

pul-ga'da (pōōl-gä'thä; 146), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *pollex* thumb.] See MEASURE.

pulgain. ✝ PLYGAIN. [tain. *Obs.*

pullail mountain. Pellamoun-

pu'li-ca-ry, *a.* [L. *pulicarius.*] Flea-bearing. *Obs.*

pul'i-cat (pŭl'ĭ-kăt), *n.* [From *Pulicat,* town on the Madras coast.] A bandanna. *India.*

pu'li-cate. Var. of PULLICATE.

pu'li-cene (pū'lĭ-sēn), *a.* [L. *pulex, pulicis,* flea.] Pulicose.

pu'li-cose (-kōs), **pu'li-cous** (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *pulicosus,* fr. *pulex* a flea.] Abounding with, or pert. to, fleas — **pu'li-cos'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pu'li-jan'. Var. of PULAHAN.

puliol, *n.* Also **puliol-royal.** [OF. *puliol, poliol, poulieul,* F. *pouliot,* fr. L *pulegium.*] Pennyroyal. *Obs*

pullische. ✝ POLISH.

pu'lish (pū'lĭsh), *n.* An African ant thrush (*Pitta angolensis*).

pulk (*dial.* pōōlk), *n.* Pool; puddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pul'ka (pŭl'kä), *n.* Also **pulk.** [Lapp *pulkke.*] A Laplander's traveling sledge.

pulk hole. = PULK, a pool.

pull. Obs. or dial. Eng. of POOL.

pullaile. *n.* [F. *poulaille.*] Poultry. *Obs.*

pul'lain (*dial.* pōōl'ĕn). Var. of PULLEN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pul'la-lue (pōōl'ä-lōō), *n.* Outcry. *Ir.* — *v. i.* To lament. *Ir.*

pullane ✝ POLAYN.

pullao ✝ PILAU.

pul-la'tion (pōō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pullatio* hatching.] Hatching or rearing chickens. *Obs.*

pullayly, *n.* [F. *poulaille.*] Poultry. *Obs.*

pull'doo (pōōl'dōō), *n.* [F. *poule d'eau,* lit., water hen.] The American coot. *Local, U.S.*

pul'len (*dial.* pōōl'ĕn), *n.* [Dim. fr. F. *poule* hen; cf. L. *pullinus* of a young animal.] Poultry. *Obs. or Dial.* [out.

pull'er-out', *n.* One that pulls

pul'ler-y. ✝ PILLORY.

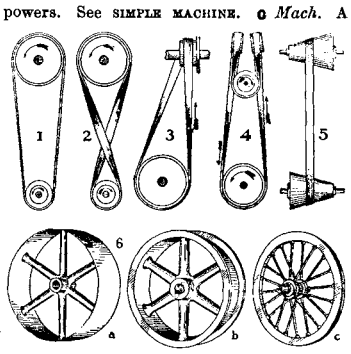
pul'ler-y (pōōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *poulerie* place where hens are raised.] Poultry. *Obs.*

pulletrie. ✝ POULTRY. [*Obs.*

pullet sperm. Treadle of an egg.

pul'ley, *v. t.* To raise or lift by means of a pulley. *Rare.*

mechanical powers. See SIMPLE MACHINE. **c** *Mach.* A wheel of any size, with a flat, curved, or grooved rim, often of considerable width, revolvable on its axle, pin, or gudgeon and supported by a bearing or bearings, used to transmit power in practically any quantity by means of a band, belt, or the like, passing over its rim, or a cord, rope, or chain, or several of them, running in its groove or grooves. See also CLIP PULLEY, CONE PULLEY, MULE PULLEY, SPLIT PULLEY, etc. Cf. 2d DRUM, 4 1, SPROCKET WHEEL.



Pairs of Pulleys (1 c) connected by Endless Belts. 1, 2 Ordinary Pulleys in same plane, 1 with Open Belt, 2 with Crossed Belt; 3 Pulleys at right angles; 4 Pulleys in parallel planes, with Guide Pulleys; 5 Cone Pulleys; 6, *a* and *b* Cast Iron Belt Pulleys, *c* Grooved Rope Pulley.

2. *Anat.* A structure over or through which a tendon passes to change the direction of its motion.

pulley stile. *Arch.* The upright of the window frame into which a pulley is fixed and along which the sash slides.

pull'ing (pŏŏl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PULL. — **pulling jack,** *Mach.*, a hydraulic device that pulls instead of pushing.

pull'ing-out', *n.; pl.* PULLINGS-OUT. A lining meant to be pulled through the slashes in an outer garment.

Pull'man car (pŏŏl'mănˊ). [After George M. *Pullman* (1831–97), who introduced them.] A kind of sleeping car; also, a palace car; — often shortened to **Pullman.**

pul'lu-late (pŭl'ū-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *pullulare* to sprout, from *pullulus* a young animal, a sprout, dim. of *pullus.* See PULLET.] To germinate; to bud; to multiply abundantly.

pul'mo- (pŭl'mō-). Combining form fr. L. *pulmo, lung.*

pul'mo-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*pulmo-* + *gastric.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

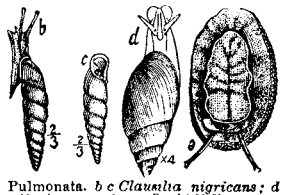
pul-mom'e-try (pŭl-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*pulmo-* + *-metry.*] The determination of the capacity of the lungs.

Pul'mo-na'ri-a (pŭl'mō-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of PULMONATA **a.** **b** The pulmonate arachnids, as the scorpions and spiders. — **pul'mo-na'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pul'mo-na'ri-a (pŭl'mō-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See PULMONARY, *a.*] *Bot.* A genus of European boraginaceous herbs, the lungworts, with large basal leaves and cymose blue flowers, with a 5-lobed funnel-shaped corolla without scales, an accrescent calyx, and large nutlets.

pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mō-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius,* from *pulmo, -onis,* a lung; of uncertain origin, perh. akin to Gr. πλεύμων, πνεύμων (influenced by πνεῖν to breathe), lung: cf. F. *pulmonaire.* Cf. PNEUMONIA.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to the lungs. **b** Having lungs; pulmonate. **pulmonary artery,** an artery which conveys (venous) blood from the heart to the lungs. In man the pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle, runs upward and backward, and divides into the *right* and *left pulmonary arteries,* which go to the right and left lungs (the former passing under the arch of the aorta), where they divide into branches which accompany the bronchial tubes. — **p. cavity** *or* **sac,** *Zoöl.*, the respiratory cavity or lung of a pulmonate mollusk or of an arachnid. See LUNG, 2. — **p. circulation.** See CIRCULATION, 4 **a.** — **p. emphysema.** See EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS. — **p. vein,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a vein which returns (arterial) blood from the lungs to the heart. In man there are commonly two from each lung. They are valveless.

Pul'mo-na'ta (pŭl'mō-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pulmo, -onis,* a lung.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the primary divisions or orders of gastropod mollusks distinguished by lacking ctenidia and usually having a lung or respiratory sac (formed by the modification of the mantle cavity, and communicating with the exterior by a contractile orifice capable of being entirely closed) whose walls are lined with blood vessels. There is almost never an operculum; the nervous system is euthyneurous and concentrated, and they are all hermaphroditic. The group is an immense one, comprising a large proportion of the land snails and the slugs, and many fresh-water snails. It is divided into the suborders Basommatophora and Stylommatophora. **b** Syn. of 1st PULMONARIA **b.** **c** A group of terrestrial rhipidoglossate gastropods having the ctenidium replaced by a pulmonary sac.



Pulmonata. *b c Clausilia nigricans; d Alexia myosotis; e Onchidiella granulosa,* seen from below.

pul'mo-nate (pŭl'mō-nāt), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having lungs or lunglike organs. **b** Pertaining to the Pulmonata. — *n.* One of the Pulmonata.

pul-mon'ic (pŭl-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pulmo, -onis,* a lung: cf. F. *pulmonique.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs. **2.** Of or pertaining to pneumonia; pneumonic.

pul-mon'ic, *n.* **1.** A pulmonic medicine. **2.** A person affected with disease of the lungs.

pulp (pŭlp), *n.* [L. *pulpa* flesh, pith, pulp of fruit: cf. F. *pulpe.*] **1.** A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter Specif.: **a** *Anat.* A tissue or part resembling pulp; esp., the soft, highly vascular and sensitive tissue which fills the central cavity, called the *pulp cavity,* of teeth (see TOOTH). **b** *Anat* The characteristic tissue of the spleen (which see). **c** Any soft mass of vegetable matter, as of beets, from which most of the water has been extracted by pressure. **d** The material of which paper is made when ground up and suspended in water. **2.** The soft, succulent part of any fruit; as, the *pulp* of a grape, orange, etc. **3.** *Mining.* Pulverized ore mixed with water so as to resemble mud; also, dry crushed ore.

pulp, *v. t.;* PULPED (pŭlpt); PULP'ING. **1.** To reduce to pulp. **2.** To deprive of the pulp, or integument.

pulp, *v. i.* To be or become pulpy or pulplike.

pulp'board' (pŭlp'bōrd'; 201), *n.* Paper board made directly from pulp. Cf. PASTEBOARD, 1.

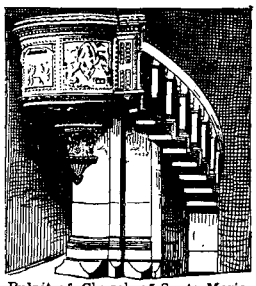
pulp engine. *Paper Making.* A machine with revolving knives or cutters for converting paper stock into pulp.

pulp'er (pŭl'pĕr), *n.* One that pulps something.

pulp'i-fy (pŭl'pĭ-fī), *v. t.;* PULP'I-FIED (-fĭd); PULP'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*pulp* + *-fy.*] To make pulp of; to pulp; as, to *pulpify* wood fiber. — **pulp'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

pulp'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being pulpy.

pul'pit (pŏŏl'pĭt), *n.* [L. *pulpitum:* cf. OF. *pulpite,* F. *pupitre.*] **1.** An elevated place, or inclosed stage, in a church, in which the clergyman stands while preaching and from which in churches of many denominations he conducts the services. **2.** The body of the clergy; preachers as a class; also, preaching; as, the power of *pulpit.* **3.** A desk, or platform, for a public speaker, a reader, or the like. *Rare.* **4.** *Naut.* A support for a harpooner on the end of the bowsprit in a whaling vessel or the like.


Pulpit of Church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence.

pul'pit-eer' (pŏŏl'pĭ-tēr'), *n.* One who speaks in, or delivers sermons from, a pulpit; a preacher; — so called in contempt.

pulp-i'tis (pŭl-pī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PULP, *n.;* -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pulp of the teeth.

pulp'ous (pŭl'pŭs), *a.* [L. *pulposus:* cf. F. *pulpeux.* See PULP.] Pulpy. — **pulp'ous-ness,** *n.*

pulp'y (pŭl'pĭ), *a.;* PULP'I-ER (-pĭ-ĕr); PULP'I-EST. Like pulp; consisting of pulp; fleshy; as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach.

pul'que (pōōl'kā), *n.* [Sp., in Mexico, fr. *pulquería,* a Mexican alteration of *pulpería* a tavern, place for the sale of liquors, drugs, fruit extracts, etc., fr. Sp. *pulpa* flesh of animals without bones, flesh or pulp of fruits, fr. L. *pulpa.* See PULP.] A fermented drink made in Mexico from the juice of various species of *Agave.* Cf. MESCAL, 2.

pul'sate (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.;* PUL'SAT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); PUL'SAT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). [L. *pulsatus,* p. p. of *pulsare* to beat, strike, v. intens. fr. *pellere* to beat, drive. See PULSE a beating; cf. PULSE, *v.*] To throb, as a pulse; to beat, as the heart.

pul'sa-tile (pŭl'sȧ-tĭl), *a.* [Cf. It. *pulsatile,* Sp. *pulsátil.*] **1.** Capable of being struck or beaten; played by beating or percussion; as, a drum is a *pulsatile* instrument. **2.** Pulsating; throbbing, as a tumor.

pul'sa-tile, *n. Music.* An instrument played by beating.

Pul'sa-til'la (-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the pasque flowers, allied to *Anemone,* with basal, palmately divided leaves and large purple or white apetalous flowers, the sepals petaloid, the styles long and plumose. They are native of temperate regions.

pul'sat-ing (pŭl'sāt-ĭng), *p. pr.* of PULSATE. — **pulsating current,** a current flowing in one direction and periodically varying in value. — **p. vacuole,** a contractile vacuole.

pul-sa'tion (pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulsatio* a beating or striking: cf. F. *pulsation.*] **1.** *Physiol.* A beating or throbbing, esp. of the heart or of an artery; a beat of the pulse. **2.** A single beat or throb of a series. **3.** A stroke or impulse by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sounds. **4.** *Roman Law.* Any touching of another's body willfully or in anger. This constitutes *battery. Obs. or R.* **5.** The ratio of the difference between the maximum and minimum velocities of a machine in a revolution or cycle to the average velocity. Cf. VARIATION.

pul'sa-tive (pŭl'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pulsatif.*] Beating; throbbing; pulsatile.

pul-sa'tor (pŭl-sā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A beater; a striker. **2.** *Mach.* That which beats or throbs in working; as: **a** A pulsometer pump. **b** A jigger or shaking machine used in diamond mining. **c** A device that sends puffs of compressed air into either end alternately of a kind of valveless pneumatic rock drill.

pul'sa-to-ry (pŭl'sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing. — **pulsatory current,** *Elec.*, a pulsating current.

pulse (pŭls), *n.* [ME. *puls,* L. *puls, pultis,* a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, etc.; but perh. really fr. OF. *pous, pouls,* a case form of *pout,* fr. L. *puls, pultis.* See POULTICE; cf. POUSSE.] **1.** The edible seeds of various leguminous crops, as peas, beans, etc. **2.** Any plant yielding pulse (in sense 1).

pulse, *n.* [ME. *pous,* OF. *pous,* F. *pouls,* fr. L. *pulsus* (sc. *venarum*), the beating of the pulse, the pulse, from *pellere, pulsum,* to beat, strike; cf. Gr. πάλλειν to swing, shake, πελεμίζειν to shake. Cf. COMPEL, IMPEL, PUSH.] **1.** A regular beating or throbbing caused in the arteries by the contractions of the ventricles of the heart. The arteries being already filled with blood under pressure, the additional quantity of blood forced into them by each ventricular contraction causes a distention of the arterial walls. These, contracting again through their own elasticity, force the blood along, distending in turn the part of the artery next beyond. A series of such distentions thus travels along the arteries, moving from the heart. The pulse is lost in the capillaries, and hence is not observable in the veins. In the jugular veins, however, a so-called *venous pulse,* communicated indirectly from the contraction of the right ventricle, may sometimes be noted. The human pulse is usually observed in the radial artery of the wrist. Its normal frequency (variable with age, emotions, muscular exertion, etc.) is from 70 to 75 per minute, but is much higher in infants and lower in old people. In the horse it is from 28 to 38 per minute. **2.** Fig.: Public or private opinion or sentiment; esp., the general tendency of thought or feeling at a given time or period; as, the *pulse* of an audience; the *pulse* of patriotism.

And a lost *pulse* of feeling stirs again. *M. Arnold.*

3. A beat or stroke; esp., any measured or regular beat; any short, quick motion, regularly repeated, as of a medium in the transmission of light, sound, etc.; vibration; pulsation; impulse. "A *pulse* of the breeze." *G. W. Cable.*

The measured *pulse* of racing oars *Tennyson.*

pulse, *v. i.;* PULSED (pŭlst); PULS'ING. To beat, as the arteries; to move in pulses or beats; to pulsate; throb. *Ray.*

pulse glass. A glass tube with bulbs, holding ether or alcohol, which the heat of the hand causes to boil and pulsate.

pulse wave. *Physiol.* The wave of increased pressure started by the ventricular systole, radiating, at the rate of about 29.5 feet in a second, from the semilunar valves over the arterial system.

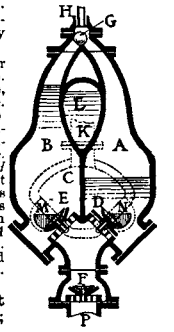
pul-sif'ic (pŭl-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*pulse* + *-fic.*] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.

pul-sim'e-ter (-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* A sphygmograph.

pul'sion (pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulsio,* fr. *pellere, pulsum,* to drive.] The act of driving forward; propulsion; — opposed to *suction* or *traction.*

pul-som'e-ter (pŭl-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter.*] **1.** A kind of pump, with valves, for raising water by steam, partly by atmospheric pressure, and partly by the direct action of the steam on the water, without intervention of a piston; — also called *vacuum pump.* It is thermodynamically very inefficient, but from its extreme simplicity is very useful in certain cases.

Description of Illustration. A, B Water Chambers. *C* Delivery Chamber (at back). *D* Suction Valve, closed. *E* Delivery Valve, open. *F* Foot Valve, open. *G* Ball Valve. *H* Steam Pipe. *K* Delivery Pipe (at back) *L* Intermediate Water Vessel and Air Chamber, to fill *A, B* on starting. *M, N* Ports connecting *A* and *B* with *C P* Suction Pipe. The action is as follows: Steam from *H* displaces water in *A* through a valve (not shown) into *C* until water level reaches *N*, when the rush of steam into *C* causes nearly instantaneous condensation; then *G* shuts off steam, *D* opens and causes *A* to fill again through *P* and *F* by suction. The steam now acts on *B*, shuts *E*, and causes the same action as on the other side.



Pulsometer.

2. A sphygmograph, or pulsimeter.

pul-ta'ceous (pŭl-tā'shŭs), *a.* [See 1st PULSE.] Macerated; softened; pulpy; nearly fluid.

pul'ver-a-ble (pŭl'vĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pulverized. — *n.* Anything pulverable. *Obs.*

pul'ver-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *pulveratus,* p. p. of *pulverare* to pulverize. See PULVERIZE.] To pulverize. *R.* — **pul'ver-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. R.*

pul-ve're-ous (pŭl-vē'rē-ŭs), *a.* [See PULVEROUS.] Covered with dust; powdery; pulverulent.

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pulley block = BLOCK, *n.*, 7.

pulley frame. = HEADFRAME.

pul'li-cat (pŭl'ĭ-kăt), **pul'li-cate** (-kāt). Vars. of PULICAT, **Pul'li-cei-nel'la** (pŏŏl'ē-chē-nĕl'-lȧ). Var. of PULCINELLA. See MASKED COMEDY.

pull'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PULL.

pul'lish † POLISH.

pul'lock. Var. of PELLOCK, porpoise.

pull'-off', *n. Gun.* The power which must be applied to the trigger to discharge a gun.

pullow. † PILAU.

pul'lu-la'tion (pŭl'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pullulation.*] **1.** Act of pullulating. *Obs. or R* **2** *Bot.* Gemmation.

pul'lus (pŭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* PULLI (-ī). [L.] *Zoöl.* **a** A young bird in the downy stage. **b** A young animal of some other kind. *R.*

pul'ment, *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *polment, poulment,* L. *pulmentum* anything eaten with bread, a relish.] A kind of pottage. *Obs.*

pul'mo-bran'chi-a (pŭl'mō-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL. See PULMO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* **a** A gill or gill-like organ so modified as to breathe air. **b** A book lung, as of a spider. — **pul'mo-bran'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Pul'mo-bran'chi-a. **Pul'mo-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of PULMONATA. — **pul'mo-branch** (pŭl'mō-brăŋk), **pul'mo-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

pul'mo-car'di-ac, **pul'mo-cu-ta'ne-ous,** *a.* See PULMO-.

pul-mom'e-ter (pŭl-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*pulmo-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* A spirometer.

pul'mo-na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [See PULMONARY, *a.*] *Zoöl.* Having lungs or lunglike organs.

pul'mo-na'ri-ous (-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius.*] Diseased in the lungs. *Obs. or R.*

pul'mo-na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pulmonaire.*] Lungwort.

pul'mo-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* = PULMONATE **a.**

Pul-mo'ne-a (pŭl-mō'nē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of PULMONATA **a.** — **pul-mo'ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *n.*

pul-mon'i-cal, *a.* Pulmonic. *Obs.*

Pul'mo-nif'er-a (pŭl'mō-nĭf'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PULMONIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* a Syn. of PULMONATA **a.** **b** A group of terrestrial tænioglossate gastropods having the ctenidium replaced by a respiratory sac. — **pul-mon'i-fer** (pŭl-mŏn'ĭ-fĕr), *n.*

pul'mo-nif'er-ous (-ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*pulmo-* + *-ferous.*] Pulmonate.

pul-mo-ni'tis (pŭl'mō-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *pulmo, -onis,* lung + *-itis.*] *Med.* Pneumonia.

Pul'mo-tra'che-a'ri-a (-tr ā'k ē-ā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See PULMO-; TRACHEA.] Syn. of 1st PULMONARIA **b.** — **pul'mo-tra'che-al** (-trā'kē-ăl), *a.* — **pul'mo-tra'che-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a. & n.* — **pul'mo-tra'che-ate** (-āt), *a.*

pu'lo (pōō'lō), *n.* [Tag. *pulô.*] An island. *Phil. I.*

pul'pal (pŭl'pȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to pulp.

pul'pa-men'ta, *n. pl.* [L. *pulpamenta* tidbits.] Delicacies. *Obs.*

pul'pa-tone' (pŭl'pȧ-tōn'), **pul'pa-toon'** (-tōōn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *poulpeton, pompeton,* a sort of ragout.] A kind of French ragout. *Obs.*

pulpe. † POULP.

pul'pe-fac'tion (pŭl'pē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulpa* pulp + *-faction.*] *Med.* Conversion into pulpy matter.

pul'pit, *v. t.* To supply with a pulpit. *Rare*

pul'pit-a'ri-an (pŏŏl'pĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A preacher. *Obs.*

pul'pit-er. *n.* A preacher. *Obs*

pul-pit'i-cal (pŏŏl-pĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the pulpit. — **pul-pit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

pul'pit-ish. *a.* See -ISH.

pul'pit-ize. *v.* See -IZE. *Rare.*

pul'pit-man, *n.* Preacher. *Obs.*

pulpit rock. = CHIMNEY ROCK, 1.

pul'pit-ry. *n.* The teaching of the pulpit; preaching. *Obs.*

pulp'less. *a.* See -LESS.

pulp machine. = PULP ENGINE.

pul's. † PULSE.

pul'sa-til. Pulsatile. *Ref. Sp.*

pulsation pump. = MOMENTUM PUMP.

pul'sa-tiv. Pulsative. *Ref. Sp.*

pulse. *v. t.* [See PULSE a beating.] 1. To drive; impel. *Obs.* 2. To drive by a pulsation; to cause to pulsate. *Rare.*

pulse'less. *a.* See -LESS.

pu-sel'lum (pŭ-sĕl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *pulsus* a beating.] *Biol.* A posterior flagellum of a unicellular organism.

pulshede. Obs. p. p. of POLISH.

pul'sidge (pŭl'sĭj), *n.* Humorous blunder for 2d PULSE. *Shak.*

pul'sive (pŭl'sĭv), *a.* Tending to compel; compulsory. *Rare.*

pulst. Pulsed. *Ref. Sp.*

pult, pulte † PILT, POULT.

pul'ter. † POULTER, poulterer.

pul'ter, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *paltor* rags.] Rags. *Obs.*

pul'tere. † PILTER.

pultese, pultess. † POULTICE.

pul-tif'i-cal, *a.* [L. *pultificus.*] Of which pottage or gruel is made. *Obs.*

pultise. † POULTICE.

pul'ton, -tun (pŭl'tŭn), *n.* [Hind. *paltan,* fr. E. *battalion.*] A native infantry regiment. *India.*

pul'tre, pultrie. † POULTRY.

pultron. † POLTROON.

pul'ture. Var. of PUTURE.

pultz. † PULSE.

pu'lu (pōō'lōō), *n.* [Hawaiian lit., soft.] The soft, elastic, yellowish brown chaff obtained in the Hawaiian Islands from the young fronds of tree ferns of the genus *Cibotium,* chiefly *C. menziesii.*

puluere. † PILLOW.

puly. *Abbr.* Pulvis (L., powder).

pul'ver-a-bl. Pulverable. *R. Sp.*

pul'ver-a'ceous (pŭl'vĕr-ā'shŭs), *a.* Pulverulent.

pulverain, *n.* [F. *pulvérin,* It. *polverino.*] A kind of powder horn. *Obs. & R.*

pul'ver-al (pŭl'vĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *pulvis, pulveris,* dust, powder.] Of the nature of powder. *Obs.*

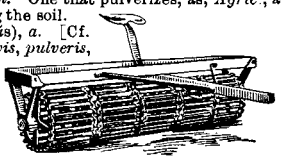
pul'ver-day', *n.* Ash Wednesday. *Obs.*

pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vĕr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *pulvériser*, or L. *pulverizare*, fr. *pulvis* dust, powder. See POWDER.] To reduce, or be reduced, to fine powder or dust, as by beating, grinding, or the like. — **pul'ver-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pulverized sugar, the standard powdered sugar derived from granulated sugar by grinding, not so fine as confectioners' sugar. — **p. water**, water reduced to a mistlike spray.

pul'ver-iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One that pulverizes, as, *Agric.*, a device for pulverizing the soil.

pul'ver-ous (pŭl'vĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *pulvereus*, fr. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Powdery.



Pulverizer, *Agric.*

pul-ver'u-lence (pŭl-vĕr'ōō-lĕns), *n.* State of being pulverulent; dustiness.

pul-ver'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *pulverulentus*, fr. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; covered, or looking as if covered, with dust or powder; dusty.

pul'vil-lar (pŭl'vĭ-lär), *a.* [See PULVILLUS.] **a** Cushionlike; pulvinar. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a pulvillus.

pul-vil'lus (pŭl-vĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a little cushion.] *Zoöl.* A pad, often covered with short hairs or a cushionlike or suckerlike organ or process, on an insect's foot, esp. one between the claws of the last segment. It is variously developed and modified in different groups, often forming an adhesive organ, and many different names, as *empodium*, *palmula*, *plantula*, *onychium*, etc., have been applied to it or to its modifications, or to structures supposed to represent it. In many Diptera there are two on each foot, and between them a third appendage, which is specifically termed *empodium*.

pul-vi'nar (pŭl-vī'när), *a.* [L. *pulvinaris*.] **1.** Resembling a cushion or pillow.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to the pulvinus.

pul-vi'nar, *n.* [L., a cushion.] **1.** A cushion. *Obs.*

2. *Anat.* A prominence on the back of the optic thalamus.

Pul'vi-na'ri-a (pŭl'vĭ-nā'rĭ-ä; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pulvinus* cushion; — from the appearance of the egg case.] *Zoöl.* A genus of scale insects in which the females are large, flat, and nearly circular, and secrete a cottony egg case. *P. innumerabilis* and *P. acericola* often damage maple trees in the United States. Also [*l. c.*], an insect of this genus.

pul'vi-nate (pŭl'vĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *pulvinatus*, fr. *pulvinus* a
pul'vi-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } cushion, an elevation.] **1.** *Arch.* Curved convexly or swelled; as, a *pulvinated* frieze.

2. a *Bot. & Zoöl.* Cushion-shaped. **b** *Bot.* Having a pulvinus; pulvinar.

— **pul'vi-nate-ly**, *adv.*

pul'vi-na'tion (pŭl'vĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Arch.* A convex curve or swelling.

pul-vi'nus (pŭl-vī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., cushion.] *Bot.* The cushionlike enlargement of a petiole at the point of insertion on the stem, or of a secondary petiole at its insertion on the rachis. In many cases the pulvinus forms a definite articulation, and is the seat of irritability in leaves.

pul'vi-plume (pŭl'vĭ-plōōm; 243), *n.* [L. *pulvis* dust, powder + *pluma* feather.] *Zoöl* A powder-down feather.

pu'ma (pū'mä), *n.* [Peruv. *puma*.] The cougar.

pu'mi-cate (pū'mĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *pumicatus*, p. p. of *pumicare* to pumicate, fr. *pumex*. See PUMICE.] To make smooth with pumice. *R.*

pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs; 277), *n.* [ME. *pomice*, *pumys*, *pumysche* (cf. OF. *pumice*, *pomis*), fr. L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, prob. akin to *spuma* foam: cf. AS. *pumic*-stān. Cf. POUNCE a powder, SPUME.] A highly vesicular volcanic glass, produced by the extravasation of water vapor at a high temperature as lava comes to the surface; hardened volcanic glass froth. Its color is white, gray, yellowish, or brownish, rarely red. It is much used, esp. in the form of powder, for smoothing and polishing. Called also **pumice stone**.

pum'ice, *v. t.* To clean, smooth, etc., with pumice.

pum'iced (-ĭst), *a.* Rendered like pumice.

pumiced sole *or* **foot**, *Veter.*, a horse's hoof in which the horn of the sole about the toe has become spongy and crumbled away, leaving the sensitive tissues exposed.

pu-mi'ceous (pū-mĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pumiceus*.] Of or pertaining to pumice; resembling pumice in structure.

pumice soap. Any hard soap charged with a gritty powder, as silica, alumina, powdered pumice, etc.

pu-mic'i-form (pū-mĭs'ĭ-fôrm; pŭm'ĭ-sĭ-), *a.* [*pumice* + *-form.*] Having the structure of pumice; pumiceous.

pum'i-cose (pŭm'ĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *pumicosus*.] Pumiceous.

pump (pŭmp), *n.* [Prob. so called as being worn for *pomp* or ornament. See POMP.] A low shoe with a perfectly plain surface, a thin sole, and, in those for men, a low heel.

pump, *n.* [Akin to D. *pomp*, G. *pumpe*, F. *pompe*; orig. uncert.; perh. imitative of the sound (cf. PLUMP, *adv.*).] **1.** Any of numerous devices or machines for raising, transferring, or compressing liquids or gases, or for attenuating gases, esp. by suction, or pressure, or both. See AIR PUMP, CHAIN PUMP, FORCE PUMP, GEISSLER PUMP, LIFT PUMP, MERCURY PUMP, PULSOMETER, SAND PUMP, SHELL PUMP, SPRENGEL PUMP, SUCTION PUMP, VACUUM PUMP, etc.

2. *Arch.* A large timber set vertically under the wall or pier of a building to be lifted or altered.

3. Act of pumping one for information or the like. *Rare.*

pump, *v. t.*; PUMPED (pŭmpt); PUMP'ING. **1.** To raise with a pump, as water or other liquid.

2. To draw water, air, or the like from; to free from water, etc., by means of a pump; as, to *pump* a ship.

3. Fig.: To draw out or obtain, as information, secrets, or, now rarely, money, by persistent questioning or plying; to question or ply persistently in order to elicit something.

But *pump* not me for politics *Otway*

4. To operate, by a handle or lever, as if by a pump handle. **to pump by heads**, *Oil Wells*, to pump (a slow-flowing well) intermittently by allowing the contents to accumulate to a certain depth and then emptying the well.

pump (pŭmp), *v. i.* **1.** To work, or raise water, etc., with a pump.

2. *Mech.* To hunt, as a pair of synchronous electric motors.

3. To move up and down like a pump handle, as a man in operating a hand car. See PUMPING OF THE BAROMETER.

pump'age (pŭm'pĕj), *n.* That which is raised by pumping, or the work done by pumping.

pump brake. **1.** The lever of a hand pump.

2. *Mach.* A hydraulic brake, as for controlling the recoil of a gun, operating on the principle of the cataract.

pump center *or* **centre.** A conical center for a pair of dividers or machinist's compasses.

pump cylinder. **1.** The cylinder of a pump.

2. A kind of sliding telescopic gauge used by chronometer makers.

pump dale. *Naut.* The discharge spout of a bilge pump.

pump'er (pŭm'pĕr), *n.* **a** One who pumps. **b** The instrument or machine used in pumping. **c** An oil well which has to be pumped. *U. S.*

pump'er-nick'el (pŭm'pĕr-nĭk'l; *G.* pōōm'pĕr-), *n.* [G.] A sort of bread, made of unbolted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants and is now common elsewhere. It is acid, but nourishing.

pum'pet (pŭm'pĕt), *n.* Also **pum'pet-ball'**. [OF. *pompette*.] *Print.* A kind of elastic inking ball. *Obs.*

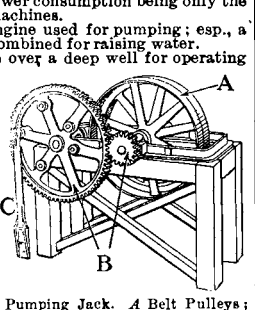
pump'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUMP. — **pumping of the barometer**, a rather rapid rise and fall of the column of the mercurial barometer; also, a corresponding oscillation of the index of the aneroid barometer or of the recording pen of the barograph. Pumping is due to various causes, as change of pressure or, in the mercurial barometer, inertia attending changes in the rate of vertical motion, etc.

pump'ing-back' meth'od. *Elec.* A method of testing two similar electric machines, one taking and the other returning power, the net power consumption being only the power losses in the two machines.

pumping engine. An engine used for pumping; esp., a steam engine and pump combined for raising water.

pumping jack. A device over a deep well for operating the pump by belt power.

pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn; *colloq. and commonly* pŭn'kĭn), *n.* [For older *pompion*, *pompon*, OF. *pompon*, *poupon*, *popon* (cf. It. *popone*), fr. L. *pepo*, *peponis*, Gr. πέπων, properly, cooked by the sun, ripe, mellow; — so called because not eaten till ripe. Cf. COOK, *n.*]



Pumping Jack. *A* Belt Pulleys; *B* Reducing Gear; *C* Rod to connect with Pump Rod. To vary the stroke attach *C* to different bosses on the large gear wheel

1. a The well-known gourdlike fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucurbita pepo*) widely cultivated as food for stock, as a vegetable, and for making pumpkin pies. There are numerous varieties; the majority are nearly round in shape and deep yellow in color. **b** The coarse, prickly-hairy pumpkin vine. It has large slightly lobed leaves and yellow flowers with erect corolla lobes.

2. In England, any large variety of squash. See *Citation.*

In Europe the large varieties of *Cucurbita maxima* are known as *pumpkins*, but in this country the fruits of this species are known usually as squashes. In America the words *pumpkin* and squash are used almost indiscriminately. . . The field or common pie *pumpkins* are *C. pepo*; so are vegetable marrows; also the summer squashes. *L. H. Bailey.*

pumpkin seed. **1.** The seed of a pumpkin.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** Any of various small fresh-water sunfishes, esp. the common sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). **b** The butterfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*).

pump rod. The rod to which the bucket of a pump is fastened, attached to the brake or handle; the piston rod.

pun (pŭn), *v. t.*; PUNNED (pŭnd); PUN'NING. [See POUND to beat.] **1.** To pound; beat; crush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist. *Shak.*

2. To ram, or consolidate by beating or ramming. *Eng.*

pun, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. PUN to pound, POUND to beat.] A play on words of the same sound but different meanings or on different applications of a word, producing an odd or ludicrous effect; a kind of verbal quibble.

A better *pun* on this word was made on the Beggar's Opera, which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. *Walpole.*

Syn. — PUN, PARONOMASIA, ASSONANCE. A PUN is a play on words of the same sound but different meaning, or on different meanings of the same word, always for the sake of ludicrous effect; PARONOMASIA in rhetoric is a playing on words of similar but not the same sound, commonly for antithesis; the word, however, is often synonymous with *pun*; ASSONANCE, as here compared, denotes mere resemblance of sound without relation to significance; thus, "Ye be *burly*, my Lord of *Burleigh*, but ye shall make *less stir* . . . than my Lord of *Leicester*" is a *pun*; "Per *aspera* ad *astra*" is *paronomasia*; "*teach each*" is an *assonance*.

pun, *v. i.* To make puns, or a pun.

‖ **pu'na** (pōō'nä), *n.* [Sp., of Peruv. origin.] A cold arid table-land, as in the Andes of Peru.

pu'na-lu'an (pōō'nä-lōō'ăn), *a.* [Hawaiian *punalua*, orig. to make an equal of one, to have wives or husbands in common.] Designating, or pert. to, a type of marriage or family formerly prevalent among the natives of Hawaii. The marriage consists in the marriage of a group of brothers to a group of sisters, each woman being the wife of all the men and each man the husband of all the women. Some consider this type a survival of communal marriage.

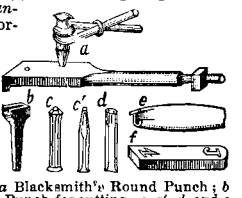
pu'na-mu (pōō'nä-mōō), *n.* [Maori *pounamu*.] A kind of jade; nephrite. *New Zealand.*

punch (pŭnch; 140), *n.* [Prob. shortened from *puncheon* a cask for liquor.] A beverage varying greatly in composition, but now usually composed of wine or distilled liquor, water, milk, tea, or the like, with sugar, lemon juice, and, often, spice or mint; — usually called claret, milk, or rum *punch*, or the like, from a principal ingredient.

punch (pŭnch), *n.* Anything short and thick, as a person or a draft horse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Punch, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *punchinello*.] The principal character in **Punch and Judy**, a puppet show in which a little hunchback Punch, with a large hooked nose, quarrels with his wife, Judy, and does various disorderly and tragical things in a ludicrous way. — **Punch, Mr.**, the famous English humorous and satirical weekly, established 1841, personified.

punch, *v. t.*; PUNCHED (pŭncht); PUNCH'ING. [ME. *punchen*, perh. the same word as E. *punish*.] To strike or thrust forcibly against, esp. with the fist; as, to *punch* one's head; to *punch* the fire.



a Blacksmith's Round Punch; *b* Punch for cutting; *c*, *c'*, *d*, and *e* Punches for stamping; *f* Matrix stamped by Punch *e*.

punch, *n.* A quick thrust or a blow, as with the fist.

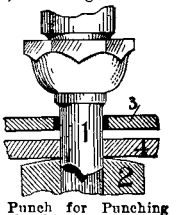
punch, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *puncheon*.] **1.** A tool, usually of steel, variously shaped at one end for different uses, and either solid or hollow and sharp-edged; a die. See BELT PUNCH.

2. Specif.: A short tapering steel rod, for driving the heads of nails or brads below the surface.

3. An extension cap or dolly for a pile driver.

4. A prop, as for the roof of a mine.

punch, *v. t.* [From PUNCH, *n.*, a tool: cf. F. *poinçonner*.] To perforate, stamp, or make with an instrument by pressure or by a blow; as, to *punch* a hole, a ticket.



Punch for Punching Machine. 1 Shearing Punch; 2 Bolster; 3 Stripper; 4 Work.

punch'eon (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* [OF. *ponchon*, dial. form of OF. & F. *poinçon* awl, bodkin, puncheon; cf. modern Pr. dial. *pounçoun*, *pounchoun*; fr. L. *punctio* a pricking, fr. *pungere* to prick. See PUNGENT; cf. PUNCH a tool, PUNCTION, POUNCE a talon, a stamp.] **1.** A dagger. Cf. BODKIN, 1. *Obs.* *Barbour.*

2. A figured stamp, die, or punch, used by goldsmiths, cutlers, etc.

3. a *Stonecutting.* A pointed steel tool, used esp. in marble work. **b** *Carp.* A short, upright piece of timber in framing; a short post; an intermediate stud.

4. A split log or heavy slab with the face smoothed.

5. [OF. *ponchon*; prob. the same as OF. *ponchon* an awl; the cask was perh. stamped with a puncheon.] A large cask of varying capacity; also, its volume as a measure. The legal value in England of the wine puncheon was formerly 84 wine gallons (70 imperial gals.). In the old beer measure a puncheon was equal to two barrels or 72 gallons.

punch'er (pŭn'chĕr), *n.* One that punches; specif.: **a** *Mining, etc.* = PUNCHING MACHINE. **b** A cow-puncher; a cowboy. *Colloq.* **c** *Telog.* A perforator.

pun'chi-nel'lo (pŭn'chĭ-nĕl'ō), *n.* [It. *pulcinella*, prob. orig. a term of endearment, dim. of *pulcina*, *pulcino*, a chicken, fr. L. *pullicenus*, *pullus*. Cf. PULLET.] **1.** A Punch; a buffoon; orig. [*cap.*], in Italian puppet shows, a fat, short, and humpbacked character. See POLICHINELLE.

2. Any similar grotesque or absurd personage.

punch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUNCH. Hence: *n.* A piece or burr removed, as from a steel plate, by a punch.

punching bag. A stuffed or inflated bag suspended to be punched for exercise or for training in boxing. — **p. machine.** **a** *Mach.* A machine tool used for punching holes in metal or in other material. **b** *Coal Mining.* A mechanical cutter which operates by successive blows of a chisel-pointed bar forming the continuation of the piston rod of the machine.

punc'tate (pŭnk'tāt) } *a.* [From L. *punctum* point. See
punc'tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd) } POINT.] **1.** Ending in a point. *Rare.*

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Dotted with minute spots or depressions.

punctate parabola, a parabola with an acnode.

punc-ta'tion (pŭnk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See PUNCTATE.] **1.** The condition or quality of being punctate.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A minute spot or depression.

3. [Cf. LL. *punctuatio* contract.] *Civil Law.* A preliminary statement in writing presenting matters proposed to be put into a contemplated contract.

4. Act of perforating. *Rare.*

Punctation of Ems, a document in twenty-three articles, prepared at Ems, Germany, Aug. 25, 1786, by the Roman Catholic archbishops of Cologne, Treves, Mainz, and Salzburg, asserting episcopal rights against the Pope. The Pope in his answer (1789) denied the justness of any of the articles, and the archbishops had to acquiesce.

punc-ta'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who marks with points. Specif., one who furnished Hebrew texts with vowel points, as in punctuating the Masora. Cf. PUNCTUATION, *n.*, 2.

punc'ti-form (pŭnk'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *punctum* point + *-form.*] Having the form or character of a point or dot.

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pul'ver-in, pul'ver-ine (pŭl'vĕr-ĭn), *n.* [L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Ashes of barilla.

pul'ver-iz'a-ble (-īz'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

pul'ver-i-zate (pŭl'vĕr-ĭ-zāt), *a.* [L. *pulverizatus*, p. p.] Pulverized. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

pulverizatous, *a.* Pulverized.

pul-ver'u-len'te-ous, *a.* Pulverulent; dusty. *Obs.*

Pul'ver Wednes'day. Ash Wednesday. *Obs.*

pul'vil, *n.* [It. *polvaglio*; cf. L. *pulvillus* a little cushion, OF. *pulville* pledget. Cf. PULVILLUS.] A sachet powder. — *v. t.* To powder with pulvil. *Both Obs.*

pulvilio, *n.* A pulvil. *Obs.*

pul-vil'li-form (pŭl-vĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pulvillus* little cushion + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Cushionlike.

pul-vil'li-o (-ĭ-ō), **pul-vil'lo** (-ō), *n.* = PULVIL.

pul-vin'i-form (pŭl-vĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pulvinus* cushion + *-form.*] Pulvinar.

pul-vin'u-lus (-vĭn'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little mound.] *Zoöl.* A pulvillus.

pul-war' (pŭl-wär'), *n.* [Hind. *palwār*.] A kind of light, keelless, river boat. *India.*

pulwere. + PILLOW.

pul'za oil (pŭl'zä). [*pulza* is prob. corrupt. of Pg. *pinhoẽs de purga* purgative seeds.] See OIL, *Table I.*

pum'ble. + PUMMEL.

pum'e-lo (pŭm'ē-lō). Var. of POMELO. [Pumice. *Rare.*]

pu'mex (pū'mĕks), *n.* [L.]

pu'mey. + PUMY

pumice stone. = PUMICE.

pumishe. + PUMICE

pummace. Var. of POMACE.

pum'mel (pŭ'mĕ'l). Var. of POMMEL. [POMELO.]

pum'me-lo (pŭm'ē-lō). Var. of

pum'mice, pum'mis (*dial* pŭm'ĭs; pōōm'-). Obs. or dial. vars. of POMACE.

pum'my (*dial.* pŭm'ĭ, pōōm'ĭ). Var. of POMACE. *Obs. or Dial.*

pump'-back' meth'od. = PUMPING-BACK METHOD.

pump bob. A bell crank or similar device for converting rotary into reciprocating motion.

pumped (pŭmpt), *a.* Out of breath; winded. *Colloq.*

pumpelmoos. + POMPELMOOSE.

pum'pi on. Var. of POMPION.

pump'kin-seed' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pumpkin tree. The alpine fir.

pum'ple (pŭm'p'l). Dial. Eng. var. of PIMPLE. [PUMP ROD.]

pump spear, pump staff. =

pumpt. Pumped. *R. Sp.* [*Obs.*]

pu'my (pū'mĭ), *n.* A pebble.

pumys, pumysche. + PUMICE.

pun. *Abbr.* Puncheon.

pun, *v. t.* To persuade or affect by a pun.

pu'na (pōō'nä). Var. of POON.

punaise. Var. of PUNESE.

pun'a-too (pŭn'ä-tōō), *n.* [Malayalam *panatu*, fr. *pana* palmyra palm.] The preserved fruit of the palmyra palm. *India.*

punce. + PUNCH, a beverage.

punch. + PUNISH.

punch (pōōnsh; pŭnsh), *a.* Short; stout; thickset. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [CHAYAT.]

pun-cha'yet. Var. of PAN-

punch bowl. A large bowl for punch.

punchement. + PUNISHMENT.

punch house. An inn, tavern, or boarding house, esp. for seamen; — chiefly a native term. *India.*

pun'chin + PUNCHEON, timber.

Punch'i-ness (pŭn'chĭ-nĕs), *n.* Likeness to the puppet Punch.

punching bear. = BEAR, *n.*, 6 **a**

punchion. + PUNCHEON.

punch pliers. Pliers for perforating leather, paper, etc.

puncht Punched. *Ref. Sp.*

punch'y (pŭn'chĭ; *dial.* pŭn'shĭ, pōōn'-), *a.* [See 2d PUNCH.] Short and thick, or fat. *Colloq.*

punct (pŭnkt), *n.* [L. *punctum*.] A point. *Obs. or R.*

punct, *v. t.* [L. *punctus*, p. p. of *pungere*.] To puncture *Obs.*

punc'ta. + PUNTA.

punc'ta, *n.*, *L. pl.* of PUNCTUM.

‖ **punc-ta'tim** (pŭnk-tā'tĭm), *adv.* [L., briefly.] Point for point.

punc-tic'u-lar (pŭnk-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* Comprised in, or like, a point; exact. *Obs.*

punc-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *punctulare*.] Punctulate.

punc-tic'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Punctulate.

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punc·til'i·o (pŭnk·tĭl'ĭ·ō; -yō; 7), *n.; pl.* -IOS (-I·ōz; -yōz). [It. *puntiglio*, or Sp. *puntillo*, dim. fr. L. *punctum*, point. See POINT, *n.*] **1.** A small point or particle. *Obs.* **2.** A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms.

They will not part with the least *punctilio* in their opinions and practices. *Fuller.*

punc·til'i·ous (-I·ŭs; -yŭs; 7), *a.* [Cf. It. *puntiglioso*, Sp. *puntilloso.*] Attentive to punctilio; very nice or exact in the forms of conduct, etiquette, or duty. "A *punctilious* observance of divine laws." *Rogers.*

Syn. — See SCRUPULOUS.

— **punc·til'i·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **punc·til'i·ous·ness**, *n.*

punc'tu·al (pŭnk'tŭ·ăl), *a.* [F. *ponctuel* (cf. Sp. *puntual*, It. *puntuale*), fr. L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] **1.** Consisting in a point; limited to a point; unextended. *Milton.*

The theory of the *punctual* existence of the soul. *Krauth.*

2. Present; belonging to this point of time. *Obs.*

3. Observant of nice points; punctilious; precise.

So much on *punctual* niceties they stand. *C. Pitt.*

4. Appearing or done at, or adhering exactly to, a regular or an appointed time; prompt; as, a *punctual* man.

Syn. — See PROMPT.

punc'tu·al'i·ty (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *ponctualité.*] Quality or state of being punctual; specif.: **a** Quality of consisting in, or being limited to, a point. **b** Exactness; punctiliousness. *Rare.* **c** Quality or habit of keeping one's engagements at the exact time; promptness.

punc'tu·al·ly (pŭnk'tŭ·ăl·ĭ), *adv.* In a punctual manner; specif.: **a** Exactly; precisely. *Now R.* **b** Promptly.

punc'tu·ate (pŭnk'tŭ·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *ponctuer*, LL. *punctuare* to define, fix. See PUNCTUAL.] To separate (written matter) into sentences, clauses, etc., by points or stops; to separate with or as if with marks of punctuation.

punc'tu·ate, *v. i.* To use punctuation marks.

punc'tu·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ponctuation.*] **1.** *Gram.* Act or art of punctuating a writing or discourse; division of literary composition into sentences, and members of a sentence, by means of points, so as to make clear the author's meaning by indicating their structure to the eye. Punctuation is chiefly done with four points: the *period* [.], the *colon* [:], the *semicolon* [;], and the *comma* [,]. Other points used, partly rhetorical and partly grammatical, are the *note of interrogation* [?], the *note of exclamation* [!], the *parentheses* [( )], the *dash* [—], and *brackets* [[ ]]. Punctuation is *close* when the points, esp. commas, are used profusely, and wherever clearness and precision are the first requisite, as in this dictionary; it is *open*, as in prevalent English literary usage, when points are omitted wherever possible without ambiguity.

2. The system of vowel signs and accents, invented about the 7th century A.D., used in the Masora. See MASORA.

Two systems of *punctuation* are completely known to us: (*a*) that employed in most MSS. and in all printed editions, the so-called Tiberian, named from the city of Tiberias, where the study of the Ma(s)sora flourished for centuries. This system has special accents for . . . Psalms, Proverbs, and Job. (*b*) The supralinear *punctuation*, so named because all the vowel signs are placed over the consonants; it was in use, alongside of the Tiberian system, among a portion of the Jews of Babylonia (hence its usual designation, "Babylonian *punctuation*") and Yemen (in Yemen till the 18th century). *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

punc'tu·a·tive (pŭnk'tŭ·ā·tĭv), *a.* Of or belonging to points of division; pertaining to punctuation.

punc'tu·late (-tŭ·lāt) } *a.* [L. *punctulum*, dim. of *punc-*
punc'tu·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } *tum* point.] Marked with small spots; specif., *Zoöl.*, minutely punctate.

punc'tu·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being punctulate; also, a pore of the solar surface.

punc'tule (pŭnk'tūl), *n.* [L. *punctulum*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A minute puncture, pit, or spot.

punc'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tă). [L., a point.] **1.** *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Illust.*

2. *Anat., Zoöl., etc.* A point; a dot; a puncture; a small area marked off in any way from the surrounding surface. ‖ **punc'ta la'chry·ma'li·a** *or* **la'cri·ma'li·a** (pŭnk'tă lăk'rĭ·mā'lĭ·ă) [NL.], *Anat.*, the openings of the lachrymal canals on the eyelids. — ‖ **punc'tum cæ'cum** (sē'kŭm) [L., blind point], *Anat.*, the blind spot of the eye. — ‖ **p. prox'i·mum.** [L.] = NEAR POINT. — ‖ **p. re·mo'tum.** [L.] = FAR POINT. — ‖ **p. sa'li·ens** (sā'lĭ·ĕnz) [L.], salient point. — ‖ **p. ve'ge·ta'ti·o'nis** (vĕj'ĭ·tā'shĭ·ō'nĭs) [NL.], *Bot.*, the growing point.

punc'tu·ra'tion (pŭnk'tŭ·rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of puncturing, or state of being punctured. See ACUPUNCTURE.

punc'ture (pŭnk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *punctura*, fr. *pungere, punctum*, to prick. See PUNGENT.] **1.** Act of puncturing; perforation with something pointed.

2. A small hole made by a point; a slight wound, bite, or sting; as, the *puncture* of a nail, needle, or pin.

3. *Zoöl.* A minute depression like one made by a point.

punc'ture, *v. t.;* PUNC'TURED (-tŭrd); PUNC'TUR·ING (-tŭr·ĭng). To pierce with a pointed instrument, or the like; to prick; to make a puncture in; as, to *puncture* the skin.

punc'tured (-tŭrd), *a.* **1.** Having the surface covered with minute indentations or dots.

2. *Med.* Produced by puncture; having the characteristics of a puncture; as, a *punctured* wound.

pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* [Hind. *paṇḍit*, Skr. *paṇḍita* a learned man.] A learned man; teacher; esp., a Brahman versed in Sanskrit, and in the science, laws, and religion of the Hindus; in Kashmir, any clerk or native official. *India.*

pu·ne'ca (pōō·nyā'kä), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *puñeca.*] A gobioid fish (*Dormitator maculatus*) of the coasts of the warmer parts of America and the West Indies. It reaches a length of two feet; it is an important food fish.

pung (pŭng), *n.* [Earlier *tom pung*, a corrupt. of *toboggan* or its source. See TOBOGGAN.] A kind of box sleigh; orig., a rude oblong box on runners. *U. S.*

pun'gence (pŭn'jĕns), *n.* [See PUNGENT.] Pungency.

pun'gen·cy (-jĕn·sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pungent; keenness; sharpness; as, the *pungency* of menaces.

pun'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *pungens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pungere, punctum*, to prick. Cf. COMPUNCTION, EXPUNGE, POIGNANT, POINT, *n.*, PUNCHEON, PUNCTILIO, PUNT, *v. i.*] **1.** Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feelings; pricking; biting; acrid; as, a *pungent* spice.

Pungent radish biting infant's tongue. *Shenstone.*

2. Sharply painful; penetrating; poignant.

With *pungent* pains on every side. *Swift.*

3. Caustic; stinging; biting; — said of speech, etc. "His *pungent* pen played its part." *J. R. Green.*

4. *Bot.* Prickly-pointed; hard and sharp.

Syn. — Acrid, biting, stinging, sharp, caustic, tart, keen, piercing, penetrating. — PUNGENT, PIQUANT, POIGNANT. That is PUNGENT which is biting or acrid (lit. with reference to taste or smell; otherwise fig.); that is PIQUANT (lit. with reference to taste) which is tart or pleasantly pungent, or which (fig.) gives zest or whets interest or curiosity; as, "The root . . . is remarkably warm and *pungent*" (*Gilbert White*); "the air . . . brisk and clean and *pungent* of the sea" (*Stevenson*); "the *pungent* elegance of Pope" (*Leigh Hunt*); "The acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure *pungency* of raillery" (*Johnson*); a *piquant* sauce; "A pretty little round word, all composed of soft letters, with a hiss at the beginning, just to make it *piquant*, as it were" (*Thackeray*); "the slightly *piquant* nose" (*Hawthorne*); "a little volume of verse . . . neat, lively, *piquant*" (*Macaulay*). POIGNANT, a doublet of *pungent*, is now chiefly fig., and applies esp. to keen or piercing feelings or emotions; as, "*poignant* scorn" (*Wordsworth*); "*poignant* solitude" (*Lowell*); "*poignant* doubt" (*J. A. Symonds*); "*poignant* griefs" (*W. Pater*); "pity and terror blend together into a *poignant* beauty" (*M. Hewlett*). See RACY, SOUR, SHARP, ACRIMONY.

pung'ey, pung'y (pŭng'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -EYS, -IES (-Iz). [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* A Chesapeake canoe, esp. of large size.

pun'gled (pŭn'g'ld), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Shriveled or shrunken, as grain robbed of its juices by insects.

Pu'nic (pū'nĭk), *a.* [L. *Punicus* pertaining to Carthage or its inhabitants, fr. *Poeni* the Carthaginians.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Carthaginians; hence, from the Roman view of their character, faithless; treacherous; as, *Punic* faith [L. *Punica fides*].

Punic apple [L. *Punicum malum*], the pomegranate. *Obs.* — **P. Wars**, three wars between Rome and Carthage, B. C. 264 to 241, B. C. 218 to 201, and B. C. 149 to 146, when Carthage was destroyed.

Pu'nic, *n.* The language of ancient Carthage, a Phœnician dialect. Its alphabet was a development of the Sidonian and was once widely spread, but degenerated from about 50 B. C. into an illegible script. See SEMITIC; cf. TUAREG.

Pu'ni·ca (pū'nĭ·kä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Punicum* (sc. *malum* apple) pomegranate, lit., Punic apple. See PUNIC.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs constituting the family Punicaceæ (order Myrtales). They have handsome solitary flowers with numerous stamens, and an ovary with the cells in two circles. There are two species, *P. granatum*, the pomegranate, and *P. protopunica*, found only on the island of Sokotra.

pu·ni'ceous (pū·nĭsh'ŭs), **pu·ni'cial** (pū·nĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *puniceus*, fr. *Punicus* Punic.] Bright red or purple.

pu'ni·cin (pū'nĭ·sĭn), *n.* [L. *puniceus* red, purple.] *Chem.* **a** A purple coloring matter obtained from various gastropod mollusks of *Purpura*, *Murex*, etc., and supposed to be identical with the Tyrian purple. **b** = GRANATIN.

pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.;* PUN'ISHED (-ĭsht); PUN'ISH·ING. [ME. *punischen*, F. *punir*, fr. L. *punire, punitum*, akin to *poena* punishment, penalty. See PAIN; 2d -ISH.] **1.** To impose punishment upon; to afflict with pain, loss, or suffering for a crime or fault; to chasten; as, to *punish* traitors; to *punish* a child for disobedience.

2. To inflict a penalty for (an offense) upon the offender; to visit, as a fault, crime, etc., with pain or loss; as, to *punish* murder or treason with death.

3. To inflict as punishment. *Rare.* *Milton.*

4. To deal with roughly or harshly; — chiefly used with regard to a contest; as, our troops *punished* the enemy. *Colloq. or Slang.*

Syn. — Correct, discipline, castigate. — PUNISH, CHASTISE, CHASTEN. To PUNISH is to inflict penalty for violation of law, disobedience of authority, or intentional wrongdoing; to CHASTISE is to inflict (esp. corporal) punishment, sometimes in anger, often with a view to reformation or amendment; to CHASTEN is to subject to affliction or trouble, not so much in view of a specific offense as in order to discipline, or to work a change for the better in life or character; as, "If ye will not . . . hearken unto me, then will I *punish* you" (*Lev.* xxvi. 18); "My father hath *chastised* you with whips, but I will *chastise* you with scorpions" (*1 Kings* xii. 11); "Whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*" (*Heb.* xii. 6); "The still, sad music of humanity . . . of ample power to *chasten* and subdue" (*Wordsworth*).

pun'ish·a·bil'i·ty (-ă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being punishable.

pun'ish·a·ble (pŭn'ĭsh·ă·b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *punissable.*] **1.** Deserving of, or liable to, punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; — said of persons or offenses.

2. Punitive; punitory. *Obs.*

pun'ish·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *punyschement*, OF. *punissement.*] **1.** Act of punishing.

2. Any pain, suffering, or loss inflicted on or suffered by a person because of a crime or evil-doing.

The rewards and *punishments* of another life *Locke.*

3. *Law.* A penalty inflicted by a court of justice on a convicted offender as a just retribution, and incidentally for reformation and prevention; less exactly, any damage or pain inflicted on an offender through judicial procedure aiming at either prevention, retribution, or reformation.

4. Severe, rough, or disastrous treatment. *Colloq. or Slang.*

pu·ni'tion (pū·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *punitio*: cf. F. *punition.* See PUNISH.] Punishment. *Obs. or R.* *Mir. for Mag.*

pu'ni·tive (pū'nĭ·tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *punitif.*] Of or pertaining to punishment; involving, awarding, or inflicting punishment; as, *punitive* law or justice.

We shall dread a blow from the *punitive* hand. *Bagehot.*

punitive damages. See EXEMPLARY DAMAGES. — **p. sanction.** See SANCTION.

pu'ni·to·ry (-tō·rĭ), *a.* Punishing; punitive.

Pun·ja'bi (pŭn·jä'bē), *n.* [Hind. *panjābī*, fr. *Panjāb* Punjab; *panj* five + *āb* waters.] **1.** A native of the Punjab, India, peopled largely by Indo-Aryans, mostly in villages of farmers and herdsmen.

2. The language of the Punjab; Panjabi.

punk (punk), *n.* [Cf. SPUNK.] **1.** Wood so decayed as to be dry, crumbly, and useful for tinder; touchwood.

2. = AMADOU.

3. An artificial tinder. See AMADOU, SPUNK.

4. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Obsoles.* *Shak.*

pun'kah (pŭn'kä), *n.* Also **pun'ka.** [Hind. *pankhā* a fan.] A machine for fanning a room, usually a frame covered with canvas, suspended from the ceiling. *India.*

punk'ie (pŭn'kĭ), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A minute biting fly of the genus *Ceratopogon* or allied genus of the family Chironomidæ, found in swarms in various densely wooded or mountainous regions. *U. S.*

pun'ner (pŭn'ẽr), *n.* One that puns, or rams, or packs or consolidates by ramming; a rammer or ramming tool.

Pu'no (pōō'nō), *n.* *Meteor.* On the Pacific slope of South America, the southeast trade wind which has become cold and dry in its passage over the Andes; — so called because blowing especially over the district of Puno, in Peru.

pun'ster (pŭn'stẽr), *n.* One who puns; esp., one who is skilled in, or addicted to, punning.

punt (pŭnt), *v. i.;* PUNT'ED; PUNT'ING. [F. *ponter*, or It. *puntare*, fr. L. *punctum* point; cf. Sp. *punto* point, ace. See POINT.] To gamble, esp., orig., at basset; now, esp., to play at a gambling game against the banker.

punt, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *ponto* punt, pontoon. See PONTOON.] **1.** A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat with square ends, usually propelled with a pole, — chiefly used in England.

2. Any flat-bottomed boat, esp. one of broad beam. *Eng*

3. *Football.* Act of punting the ball, or an instance of it.

4. A style of wagon body somewhat resembling a punt.

punt, *v. t.* **1.** To propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole against the bottom; also, to convey in a punt.

2. *Football.* To kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands.

to punt out, *Amer. Football*, to kick to make a punt-out.

punt, *v. i.* **1.** To boat or hunt in a punt.

2. To punt a football.

pun'ta (pŭn'tä: *It.* pōōn'tä), *n.* [It.] *Fencing.* A point; a pass. *Obs.* The chief varieties were: *punta dritta*, one delivered from the right; *punta riversa*, or *rovescia*, one delivered from the left; and *punta sopramano*, a kind of lunge aiming downward from above. *Egerton Castle.*

‖ **pun·tel'lo** (pōōn·tĕl'lō), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lē). [It., dim. of *punto* point.] *Sculpture.* One of the points sometimes drilled as guides for cutting away superfluous stone.

punt'er (pŭn'tẽr), *n.* [See PUNT, *v. i.*] One who punts, or gambles; specif.: **a** One who plays against the banker or dealer, as in baccarat and faro, or who bets against a bookmaker. **b** *London Stock Exchange.* A scalper.

pun'to (pŭn'tō; *It.* pōōn'tō), *n.* [It. *punto*, L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] **1.** A point; specif.: **a** *Fencing.* A point or hit. See PUNTA. **b** A point or punctilio. *Obs.*

2. [It.] Point; stitch; — used esp. to designate different kinds of lace; as: ‖ **pun'to a grop'po** (pōōn'tō ä grōp'pō), knotted lace; ‖ **pun'to in a'ria** (ēn är'yä) [point in air], Venetian flat point; ‖ **pun'to ta·glia'to** (tä·lyä'tō), cut work; ‖ **pun'to ti·ra'to** (tē·rä'tō), drawn work.

‖ **pun'to di·rit'to** (dē·rēt'tō) [It.], a direct stroke. — ‖ **p. re·ver'so** (rā·vär'sō) [It. *riverso* reverse], a backhanded stroke.

punt'·out', *n.* *American Football.* A punt made from the goal line by a player of the side which has made a touchdown to one of his own side for a fair catch, from which an attempt to kick a goal may be made.

pun'ty (pŭn'tĭ), *n.* Also **pon'tee** (pŏn'tē; pŏn·tē'). [F. *pontis* or *pontil.*] *Glass Making.* An iron rod used for manipulating the hot glass; — called also *pontil.*

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.;* PU'NI·ER (-nĭ·ẽr); PU'NI·EST. [F. *puîné* younger, later born, OF. *puisné; puis* afterwards (fr. a deriv. of L. *post;* see POST-) + *né* born, L. *natus.* See NATAL; cf. PUISNE.] **1.** Puisne; junior. *Obs.*

punc·til'i·os'i·ty (-tĭl'ĭ·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Punctiliousness. *Rare.*

punc'tion (pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *punctio*, fr. *pungere, punctum*, to prick; cf. F. *ponction.* Cf. PUNCHEON.] A puncture. *R.*

punc'tist (-tĭst), *n.* A punctator.

punc'to (pŭnk'tō), *n.* [See PUNTO.] **1.** A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio. *Obs.*

2. [It. *punto*; cf. Sp. *punta*.] *Fencing.* The point.

punc'tu·al·ist, *n.* A strict observer of forms and ceremonies. *Obs.* [exactness.]

punc'tu·al·ness, *n.* Punctuality;

punc'tu·ate (pŭnk'tŭ·āt), *a.* Punctate; dotted.

punc'tu·a'tion·al (-ā'shŭn·ăl), *a.* Pert. to punctuation. *Rare.*

punc'tu·a'tor (pŭnk'tŭ·ā'tẽr), *n.* One who punctuates, as in writing; specif., a punctator.

punc'tu·ist, *n.* A punctator.

punc'tu·lum (pŭnk'tŭ·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lä). [L., a slight prick.] *Zoöl.* A puncture.

punc'ture·less, *a.* **1.** Being without, or free from, punctures.

2. That cannot be punctured, or damaged or deflated by puncture.

punc'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [LL.] *Medieval Music.* **a** A note. **b** A dot.

pund † POIND.

pund (*dial.* pōōnd, pōōn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of POUND.

pund. Punned. *Ref. Sp.*

pund (pōōn; pōōnd), *n.* [Dan. & Sw.] See WEIGHT.

pundar. † POINDER.

punde. † POUND. [*Obs. Scot.*]

p u n d e l a n, *n.* Warrior; hero.

pund'er. † POUNDER, auncel.

pund'fald'. † PINFOLD.

pun'di·ta (p ŭ n'd ĭ·tä), *n.* A learned woman. *India.*

pundland. † POUNDLAND.

pun'dle, *n.* An ungainly or ill-dressed woman. *Obs.*

pun'do·nor' (pōōn'dō·nôr'), *n.* [Sp., contracted fr. *punto de honor.*] A point of honor.

pundull. † PANDAL.

pun'dum (pŭn'dŭm), *n.* [Malay *pundum* the piney varnish tree.] Piney varnish. *India.*

puneis. punesch. † PUNISH.

pu·nese' (pū·nēz'), *n.* [F. *puanse*, fr. *puneis* stinking.] A bedbug. *Obs. or R.*

pung (pŭng). Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of PING, push. [*Obs.*]

pung. *n.* [Cf. PUNK.] Punk.

pun'gar (pŭn'gẽr), **-ger** (pŭn'jẽr), *n.* A crab. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pungative. † PUNGITIVE.

punge. † PING. [*Obs.*]

punge. *n.* [AS. *pung.*] A purse.

pun'gent·ly, *adv.* of PUNGENT.

pungetive. † PUNGITIVE.

pun'gi (pŭng'gē), *n.* [Hind. *pungī.*] A kind of droning pipe or nose flute commonly used by Hindu snake charmers.

pun'gi·tive, *a.* [OF. *pungitif, pongitif*, LL. *pungitivus.*] Pungent; piercing. *Obs.*

pung'y. Var. of PUNGEY.

pun'gyi. Var. of POONGHIE.

puniard. † PONIARD.

Pu'ni·ca'ce·æ (pū'nĭ·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PUNICA. — **pu'ni·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

‖ **Pu'ni·ca fi'des** (pū'nĭ·kä fī'dēz). [L.] Punic faith; perfidy.

Pu'ni·cal (pū'nĭ·kăl), *a.* Punic. *R.* — **Punical pome.** pomegranate. *Obs.*

pu'nice (pū'nĭs). Var of PU [NESE. *Obs. or R.*]

pu'nice. † PUNISH.

punie. † PUISNE. [PUNY.]

pu'ni·i·ly (pū'nĭ·ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of

pu'ni·ness (-nĭs), *n.* See -NESS.

punirite. † PENURITY.

pun'ish·a·bl. Punishable. *R. Sp.*

pun'ish·a·ble·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pun'ish·er, *n.* [Cf. F. *punisseur.*] One who inflicts punishment.

pun'isht. Punished. *Ref. Sp.*

Pu'nites (pū'nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

pu'ni·tiv. Punitive. *Ref. Sp.*

Pun·ja'bee. Var. of PUNJABI.

pun'jum, *n.* [Telugu *punjamu*, or Tamil *puñjam*, lit., a collection (of threads).] A kind of madras piece goods.

punk'er, *n.* A libertine. *Obs.*

pun'kin (pŭn'kĭn). Dial Amer. var. of PUMPKIN.

punk'ish, *a.* Meretricious. *Obs.*

punk'ling, *n.* A young strumpet. *Obs.*

punk oak The water oak. *U. S.*

p u n k'y (p ŭ ŋ'k ĭ). Var. of PUNKIE. [*Rare.*]

pun'nage (pŭn'ĕj), *n.* Punning.

punne. † PUN, to pound.

pun'ner (pŭn'ẽr), *n.* A punster.

p u n'n e t (-ĕt; Yt: lĭl), *n.* A broad, shallow basket, for displaying fruit or flowers.

pun·nol'o·gy (p ŭ n·ŏ l'ō·j ĭ), *n.* [*pun* + *-logy.*] The art or practice of punning. *Rare.*

Pu'non (pū'pŏn). *Bib.*

pun·quet'to. *n.* [Dim. of *punk*, with It. ending.] A punk. *Obs.*

punse (*dial.* pōōns). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POUNCE, to spring; dial. Eng. var. of POUNCE, to bruise, etc. [dagger]

punsoune. † PUNCHEON, a

punt, *n.* **1.** A point in some games of chance, as basset.

2. Act of gaming. *Rare.*

p u n t'a·b o u t', *n.* Practice in punting the football; also, the football used. *Eng.*

pun'tee. Var. of PUNTY.

pun'tel, *n.* = PUNTY.

punt'er, *n.* **a** One who punts a football. **b** One who uses a punt for hoating or shooting.

pun'tey. Var. of PUNTY.

p u n t gun. A large-calibered shotgun fixed on a swivel in a punt, used in killing waterfowl.

pun'til (pŭn'tĭl), *n* = PUNTY.

puntilio. † PUNCTILIO

‖ **pun·til'la** (pōōn·tēl'yä; 195), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *punto* point.] Lacework or lacelike decoration.

punt shooter. One who hunts wild fowl from a punt, using a punt gun.

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *n.* A puisne; a junior; novice. *Obs.*

puny, *n.* [From *punese* mistaken as a pl.] = PUNESE. *Obs.*

punye. † POYNYE.

punyete, *a.* Pungent. *Obs.*

punyoun. † OPINION.

punyace. punysshe. † PUNISH.

punyship, *n.* Youth; nonage. *Obs* [pole. *Dial. Eng.*]

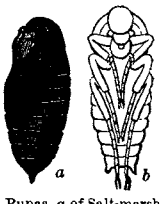
pu'oy (pōō'ĭ). Var. of POY, a

2. Imperfectly developed in size or vigor; small and feeble; insignificant; petty. "Our *puny* speed." *Keble.*
A *puny* subject strikes at thy great glory. *Shak.*
Syn. — See PETTY.

pup (pŭp), *n.* [See PUPPY.] **1.** A young dog; a puppy.
2. A young seal.

pup, *v. i.;* PUPPED (pŭpt); PUP'PING. To bring forth whelps or young, as a bitch.

pu'pa (pū'pȧ), *n.; L. pl.* PUPÆ (-pē). [NL., fr. L. *pupa* girl, doll, puppet, fem. of *pupus.* Cf. PUPPET.] *Zoöl.* **1. a** The intermediate, usually quiescent, form assumed by metabolic insects after the larval stage or stages, and maintained without evident change in size or external structure until the beginning of the adult or imaginal stage. In typical cases, the body has a compact, more or less oval form, being often covered with hard cuticle or inclosed in a cocoon or case made by the larva. Many of the internal organs undergo extensive destructive changes, or *histolysis,* and are reproduced in the adult by the growth of certain groups of cells (as the *imaginal disks*) which remain intact throughout the destructive process. The typical pupa, as the chrysalis of most Lepidoptera, in which the appendages are closely bound to the body, is called a ‖**pu'pa ob-tec'ta** (ŏb-tĕk'tȧ), or *true pupa;* when the limbs are free it is called a ‖ **pu'pa li'be-ra** (lī'bē-rȧ), or *incomplete pupa;* when the larval skin is retained as a pupal covering it is called a ‖ **pu'pa co'arc-ta'ta** (kō'ärk-tā'tȧ), or *coarctate pupa.* **b** Hence, sometimes, the stage preceding the imago in other insects or an intermediate stage in the development of some other invertebrates.



Pupas, *a* of Salt-marsh Moth, nat. size; *b* of Ground Beetle, enlarged.

2. [*cap.*] See PUPIDÆ.

pu'pal (pū'pȧl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a pupa.

pu-pa'ri-um (pū-pȧ'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PUPA.] *Zoöl.* A coarctate pupa. — **pu-pa'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pu'pate (pū'pāt), *v. i.* To become a pupa. — **pu-pa'tion** (pū-pā'shŭn), *n.*

Pu'pi-dæ (pū'pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of pulmonate land snails mostly of small (often minute) size having a long, spiral, often somewhat cylindrical shell, generally with a narrowed and more or less toothed aperture. The typical genus is *Pupa.*

One of the Pupidæ (*Pupa incana*), nat. size.

pu'pi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*pupa* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a pupa; pupal.

pu-pig'er-ous (pū-pĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*pupa* + *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing, or containing, a pupa; — said of dipterous larvæ which do not molt when the pupa is formed within them.

pu'pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* [F. *pupille,* n. fem., L. *pupilla* the pupil of the eye, originally dim. of *pupa* a girl. See PUPPET; cf. PUPIL a scholar.] **1.** The contractile aperture in the iris; the apple of the eye. The pupil is round in most vertebrates whether it is enlarged or contracted. In foxes and cats it becomes elliptical or slitlike when it is contracted.
2. *Zoöl.* The central dark spot of an ocellus.

pu'pil, *n.* [F. *pupille,* n. masc. & fem., L. *pupillus, pupilla,* dim. of *pupus* boy, *pupa* girl. See PUPPET; cf. PUPIL of the eye.] **1.** A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor.
2. *Roman & Civil Law.* A boy or a girl under the age of puberty (under fourteen if a male, under twelve if a female) and placed in charge of a tutor or guardian.
Syn. — Learner, scholar, tyro. See DISCIPLE.

pu'pil-age (-ăj), *n.* The state or period of being a pupil.

pu'pil-lar'i-ty, pu'pi-lar'i-ty (pū'pĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pupillarité.*] The period before puberty. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

pu'pil-la-ry (pū'pĭ-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pupillaris:* cf. F. *pupillaire.* See PUPIL.] **1.** Of or pert. to a pupil or ward.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.
pupillary substitution. See SUBSTITUTION.

pu'pil-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *pupilla* pupil + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye.

Pu-pin' sys'tem (pū-pēn'). [After M. I. *Pupin,* of Columbia University, New York city.] *Telephony.* A system in which the clearness is increased by introducing inductance coils (**Pupin coils**) in the line.

Pu-pip'a-ra (pū-pĭp'ȧ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PUPIPAROUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of Diptera in which the young are born ready to become pupæ, as in the sheep tick, horse tick, etc.

pu-pip'a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [*pupa* + *-parous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Bearing, or containing, a pupa, as the matured larvæ, or larval skins, of certain Diptera. **b** Of or pert. to the Pupipara.

pup'pet (pŭp'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *popet,* OF. *poupette;* akin to F. *poupée* a doll, prob. fr. L. *puppa, pupa,* a girl, doll, puppet. Cf. PUPA, PUPIL, PUPPY.] **1.** A little child; a poppet; pet. *Obs.*
2. A small image in the human form; a doll.
3. A similar figure, often with jointed limbs, moved by the hand or by strings or wires, as in a puppet show or a mock drama; a marionette.
4. One acting as another wills; a tool. *Scott.*
5. *Mach.* A lathe poppet.
6. = POPPET, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

pup'pet-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Appearance, action, or trivial finery resembling that of a puppet or puppet show; hence, mere form or show; affectation.

puppet show. A dramatic performance, usually grotesque or burlesque, carried on by means of puppets, often with dialogue spoken by those moving the puppets.

Pup'pis (pŭp'ĭs), *n.; gen.* PUPPIS. [L., stern, poop of a ship.] *Astron.* That part of the constellation Argo between Malus and Canis Major. See ARGO, 2.

pup'py (pŭp'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PUPPIES (-ĭz). [F. *poupée* doll, puppet. See PUPPET; cf. PUP, *n.*] **1.** The young of a canine animal, esp. of the common dog; a whelp.
2. A puppet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A conceited and impertinent person; a silly fop; — used in contempt.
I found my place taken by an ill-bred, awkward *puppy* with a money bag under each arm. *Addison.*

pup'py, *v. i.;* -PIED (-ĭd); -PY-ING. To bear whelps; to pup.

puppy fish. The angel fish (*Squalina squatina*).

pur, purr (pûr), *v. i.;* PURRED (pûrd); PUR'RING. [Of imitative origin.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat does when pleased.

pur, purr, *v. t.* To signify or express by purring. *Gray.*

pur, purr, *n.* The sound made by a purring cat.

Pu-ra'na (pōō-rä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *purāṇa,* prop., ancient, fr. *purā* formerly.] One of a class of sacred Hindu poetical works in Sanskrit treating of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy and deeds of gods and heroes, the reigns of the Manus, and the deeds of their descendants. There are 18 principal Puranas, and 18 supplementary books, **Upa Puranas.** — **Pu-ran'ic** (-răn'ĭk), *a.*

Pur-beck'i-an (pŭr-bĕk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the Isle of *Purbeck,* Eng.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the uppermost subdivision of the European Jurassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

pur'blind' (-blind'), *a.* [Prob. for *pure-blind,* i. e., wholly blind. See PURE; cf. POREBLIND.] **1.** Wholly blind.
Purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight. *Shak.*
2. Almost blind; dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.
O *purblind* race of miserable men. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — PUREBLIND, BLIND. PURBLIND, in modern usage, commonly suggests spiritual shortsightedness or obtuseness; BLIND implies entire absence of vision; as, "the intolerable narrowness and the *purblind* conscience of the society" (*G. Eliot*); "My rage was *blind*" (*Shak.*).
— **pur'blind'ly,** *adv.* — **pur'blind'ness,** *n.*

pur'chas-a-ble (pûr'chăs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being purchased; hence, venal; corrupt.

pur'chase (pûr'chăs), *v. t.;* PUR'CHASED (-chăst); PUR'CHAS-ING (-chăs-ĭng). [ME. *purchasen, porchacen,* OF. *porchacier, purchacier,* to pursue, to seek eagerly, F. *pourchasser;* OF. *pour, por, pur,* for (L. *pro*) + *chacier* to pursue, to chase. See CHASE.] **1.** To pursue and obtain; to acquire by seeking; to gain, obtain, or acquire.
Your accent is something finer than you could *purchase* in so removed a dwelling. *Shak.*
2. *Law.* Technically, to acquire (real estate) by any means whatever other than by descent or inheritance.
3. To obtain (anything) by paying money or its equivalent; to buy for a price; as, to *purchase* land or a house.
4. To obtain by any outlay, as of labor, danger, sacrifice, etc.; as, to *purchase* favor with flattery.
5. To expiate by a fine or forfeit, as abuses. *Obs. Shak.*
6. To apply to (anything) a device for obtaining a mechanical advantage; to get a purchase upon, or apply a purchase to; also, to move by a purchase, as a cannon.
Syn. — See BUY.

pur'chase, *v. i.* **1.** To strive; to exert one's self. *Obs.*
2. To accomplish a thing by one's efforts; to maneuver.
3. To acquire wealth or property. *Obs. J. Webster.*

pur'chase, *n.* [ME. *purchas,* F. *pourchas,* OF. also *porchaz,* eager pursuit. See PURCHASE, *v. t.*] **1.** A seeking or getting anything; hence, endeavor; attempt. *Obs.*
I'll . . . get meat to save thee,
Or lose my life in the *purchase.* *Beau. & Fl.*
2. *Law.* Technically, the acquisition of lands or tenements by any means other than descent or inheritance.
3. The acquisition of title to, or property in, anything for a price; buying for money or its equivalent; as, abolition of the *purchase* of commissions in the British army.
4. That which is obtained, got, or acquired, in any manner, honestly or dishonestly; gain; booty; acquisitions; now, specif., that obtained for a price in money or its equivalent.
We met with little *purchase* upon this coast. *De Foe.*
Complete evidence of his right in the *purchase.* *Wheaton.*
5. Means of acquiring property; resource; gainful occupation; — chiefly in phrases such as *to live on,* or *to be left to, one's purchase. Obs. or Scot.*
6. Value or worth (in yield or return); — now used chiefly in phrases; as, a year's *purchase* (see YEAR'S PURCHASE).
7. Course; departure. *Obs.*
8. Any mechanical hold or advantage applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies, as by a lever, tackle, or capstan; also, the apparatus or device by which the advantage is gained, esp. a pulley tackle; hence, fig., an advantage used in applying one's power in any effort. The **differential purchase** is one in which the differential principle is used to secure a large mechanical advantage, etc., as a Chinese windlass. See TACKLE; also, see COLLIER'S PURCHASE, DUPLEX PURCHASE.
9. In New Hampshire, an unorganized minor territorial division consisting of land which was originally laid off and sold by the State to an individual or individuals.
worth, *or* **at,** [so many] **years' purchase,** worth, or at, a value or cost of a thing as expressed in the length of time required for its income to amount to the purchasing price; as, to buy an estate *at a year's,* or *at ten years', purchase.* **To** say one's life is **not worth a day's purchase** amounts to **saying** one will not live a day, or is in imminent peril.

pur'chas-er (pûr'chăs-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who purchases; specif.: **a** *Law.* One who acquires an estate in lands by his own act or agreement, or who takes or obtains an estate by any means other than by descent or inheritance. **b** One who acquires property for a consideration, generally of money; a buyer; a vendee. **c** A mercenary. *Obs.*

pur'dah (pûr'dȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *parda.*] A curtain or screen; esp., in India one used to screen women from public observation; also, the material for making such curtains.

pure (pūr), *a.;* PUR'ER (pūr'ēr); PUR'EST (-ĕst). [ME. *pure, pur,* F. *pur,* fr. L. *purus;* akin to *putus* pure, clear, *putare* to clean, set in order, settle, reckon, consider, think (perh. also L. *putare* to prune), Skr. *pū* to clean. Cf. PUTATIVE.] **1.** Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; free from mixture or combination; clear; mere; simple; unmixed; sheer; as, *pure* water; *pure* air; *pure* compassion. "*Pure* need." *Shak.*
A guinea is *pure* gold if it has in it no alloy. *I. Watts.*
2. Complete; whole; well; fine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. Free from moral defilement or guilt; hence, innocent; guileless; chaste; — applied to persons, actions, motives, etc. "Keep thyself *pure.*" 1 *Tim.* v. 22.
4. Free from what harms, vitiates, weakens, or pollutes; genuine; real; perfect; — applied to things, actions, etc.; as, he spoke *pure* French. "*Pure* religion." *Tickell.*
Such was the origin of a friendship as warm and *pure* as any that ancient or modern history records. *Macaulay.*
5. *Bib.* Ritually clean; fitted for holy services.
6. Of a single, simple sound; — said of vowel sounds which begin and end with the same sound, and of unaspirated consonant sounds.
7. Taken in its essential character and apart from applications; abstract; theoretic; as, *pure* science; *pure* mathematics; — distinguished from *applied.*
8. *Kantianism.* Free from empirical elements; a priori; as, *pure* intuition; *pure* reason.
9. *Music.* Perfect mathematically, as of intervals, intonation, or harmony; — opposed to *tempered.* See SCALE.
Syn. — Utter, downright, unqualified. — PURE, SHEER, ABSOLUTE. PURE, as here compared, is often equivalent to *mere;* SHEER is stronger, and is tantamount to *utter* or *downright;* that is ABSOLUTE, as here compared, which is regarded as strictly or unqualifiedly what it is declared to be; as, *pure* folly; a *sheer* impossibility; "the *sheer,* inimitable Celtic note" (*M. Arnold*); "beasts, *absolute,* unmitigated beasts" (*Coleridge*). See MERE, RANK.
pure act. = ACTUS PURUS. — **p. capital.** See 2d CAPITAL, 3. — **p. color** *or* **colour,** a color, as a spectral color, free from admixture with any other color or with white light. — **p. culture,** *Bacteriol.,* a nutrient culture medium containing a growth of a single bacterial species, free from other organisms. — **p. equation,** *Math.,* an equation involving only one power of the symbol considered. — **p. forest,** *Forestry,* a forest in which at least eighty per cent of the trees are of the same species. — **p. from,** free from any admixture of. — **p. gait.** = OPEN GAIT. — **p. irritant,** *Toxicology,* a poison that produces inflammation without corrosive action. — **p. of.** = PURE FROM. — **p. political economy.** See ECONOMICS. — **p. premium.** See PREMIUM, 3. — **p. proposition,** See PROPOSITION, 5. — **p. scarlet,** a pigment. See MERCURIC IODIDE. — **p. spectrum.** *Physics.* See SPECTRUM. — **p. syllogism,** *Logic,* a syllogism whose premises are pure propositions.

pure (pūr), *n.* **1.** Purity. *Rare. Tennyson.*
2. *Tanning.* A mixture, as of dogs' or pigeons' dung in water, for bating kips and skins after liming.

pure, *v. t.* **1.** To purify; to refine. *Rare.*
2. *Tanning.* To bate with pure.

Pure, Simon. A Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." Being about to visit London, he carries a letter of introduction to an English Quaker, Obadiah Prim, guardian of a young heiress. Colonel Feignwell gets Pure's credentials and impersonates him at Prim's house, where the real Simon Pure, on presenting himself, is treated as an impostor and has to establish his identity. Hence: [*often l. c.*] **Si'mon-pure',** *a.*

‖ **pu'rée'** (pü'rā'), *n.* [F.] A dish made by boiling food to a pulp and rubbing it through a sieve; as, a *purée* of fish or chestnuts; esp., a soup with thickening so treated.

pure'ly (pūr'lĭ), *adv.* In a pure manner; as: **a** Without admixture of anything injurious, inharmonious, or the like. **b** Completely; wholly; perfectly; entirely; also, *Obs. or R. or Dial.,* exceedingly; as, he is *purely* angry. **c** Merely; simply; solely. **d** Chastely; innocently.

pure'ness, *n.* State or quality of being pure.

pur'fle (pûr'f'l), *v. t.* [ME. *purfilen,* OF. *pourfiler; pour* for + *fil* a thread, L. *filum.* See PROFILE; cf. PURL a border.] **1.** To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider; to ornament with metallic threads.
A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*
2. To edge or line with fur.
3. *Arch., Cabinetwork, etc.* To ornament with tracery, inlay, or the like, esp. around the edges, as a violin body.

pur'fle, *v. i.* To make, hem, or embroider a border.

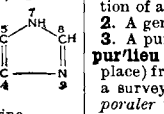
pur'fle, *n.* [See PURFLE, *v.*; cf. PURFILE.] **1.** A hem, border, or trimming, as of embroidered work.
2. *Her.* A border of any heraldic fur.

pur'fled (-f'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of PURFLE. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Trimmed or garnished, as armor; also, bordered.
purfled work, *Arch.,* delicate tracery, esp. Gothic.

pur'fling (-flĭng), *n.* Ornamentation on a border; specif., an inlaid border of a musical instrument, as a violin.

pupa shell. A land snail of the genus *Pupa* or family Pupidæ.
pupe. † POOP.
pu-pe'lo (pū-pē'lō), *n.* Cider brandy. *Local, U. S.*
papette. † PUPPET.
pu-pig'e-nous (pū-pĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*pupa* + *-genous.*] Pupiparous.
pu'pil-a-bil'i-ty (pū'pĭl-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality characteristic of a pupil. *Nonce Word.*
pu'pil-ar, pu'pil-lar (pū'pĭ-lăr), *a.* Pupillary. [LARITY.]
pu'pi-lar'i-ty. Var. of PUPIL-
pu'pi-la-ry. VAR. of PUPILLARY.
pu'pil-ate, pu'pil-late (pū'pĭ-lāt), *a.* [See PUPIL of the eye.] Ocellate, as a color spot.
puplie, pupill. † PEOPLE.
pu'pled, pu'pilled (pū'pĭld), *a.* Pupilate.
pu'pil-ize, pu'pil-lize (-pĭ-līz), *v. t.* To teach pupils: tutor.
pu'pil-lage. Var. of PUPILAGE.
pu'pil-lar. Var. of PUPILAR.
pu'pil-late, *v. i.* [L. *pupillare.*] To cry like a peacock. *Obs.*
pu'pil-lo'ni-an (pū'pĭ-lō'nĭ-ȧn), *n.* [See PUPILLATE, *v.*] Prob., one who cries like a peacock. *Obs.*
pu'pil-los'co-py (-lŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [See PUPIL; -SCOPE.] *Med.* = SKIASCOPY. [tutor. *Obs.*]
pu'pil-mon'ger, *n.* A teacher;
Pupin coil. See PUPIN SYSTEM.
Pu-piv'o-ra (pū-pĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pupa* + L. *vorare* to devour.] *Zoöl.* Group including the ichneumon flies and their allies. — **pu-piv'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*
puple. † PEOPLE.
puplican. † PUBLICAN.
puplisch. † PUBLISH.
pupl'oid (pū'poid), *a.* [*pupa* + *-oid.*] Pupiform.
puppe. † POOP, the stern.
pup'pet, *v. t.* To dress, play with, treat, etc., like a doll. *Obs.*
puppet head. = POPPET HEAD.
pup'pet-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pup'pet-ly, *a.* Puppetlike. *Obs.*
pup'pet-man (-mȧn), **-mas'ter,** *n.* A master of a puppet show.
puppet play. A puppet show.
puppet player. One who manages puppets in a puppet show.
puppet valve. = POPPET VALVE.
pup'pi-fy (pŭp'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*puppy* + *-fy.*] To make a puppy of; stultify. *Obs.* [a puppy. *R.*]
pup'pi-ly (-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Like
pupplicane. † PUBLICAN.
pupplisch. † PUBLISH.
pup'py-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pup'py-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pup'py-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Conceited impudence; silly affectation. [*Obs. Slang.*]
pup'py-snatch', *n.* A snare.
pupule, pupull. † PEOPLE.
Pu-qui'na (pōō-kē'nä), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of low culture about Lake Titicaca, forming a distinct linguistic stock. — **Pu-qui'nan** (-nȧn), *a.*
pur. † POOR, PURE.
pur. † PAR, *prep.,* for.
pur (*dial.* pûr, pû). Var. of POOR. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Pur (pûr). *Bib.*
P U R. *Abbr.* Purchasing receipt: — used on the tape of stock tickers. [PAIR. *Obs.*]
pur, post. pare. = POST AND
puraill, purale, purail. † PORAIL [TURE.]
puraventure. † PERADVEN-
purcatorie. † PURGATORY.
purce. † PURSE.
purce'lane. † PURSLANE.
purcevante. † PURSUIVANT.
pur'chas. † PURCHASE. [*Sp.*]
pur'chas-a-bl. Purchasable. *R.*
pur'chase-a-ble, *a.* Purchasable.
purchase money. Money paid, or contracted to be paid, for a thing bought. — **purchase-money mortgage.** a mortgage on property to secure the price of sale.
purchase shears. Very powerful shears with removable steel cutters of rectangular section.
purche. † PURGE.
purcinct, *n.* [OF. *porceinte, pourceinte;* cf. LL. *porcinta, porcinctus, procincta, procinctus.* Cf. PRECINCT.] Precinct. *Obs.* [CULLIS.]
purcoloys, purculeise. † PORT-
purd. Purred. *Ref. Sp.*
pure. † POUR; PORE, *v.*
pure (pûr). Obs. or Scot. var. of POOR.
pure, *adv.* Purely; quite; entirely. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
puresyn, *a.* Violet. *Obs. Scot.*
pureblinde. † PUREBLIND.
pured, *a.* Furred. *Obs.*
pured, *a.* Purified; clarified; refined; as, *pured* butter. *Obs.*
puren. † PORE.
puresche. † PERISH.
purete. † PURITY.
‖**pur' et sim'ple** (pür' ā săn' plĭ). [F.] Pure and simple: absolute.
pur'file (pûr'fĭl), *n.* [OF. *pourfil, porfil.* See PURFLE.] A sort of trimming of tinsel and thread for women's gowns. *Obs.*
pur'fire. † PORPHYRY.
purflew. † PURFLE, *n.*
pur'fly (pûr'flĭ), *a.* [*purfle* + 3d *-y.*] Wrinkled, *as in obesity. Rare.*
pur'ga (pōōr'gȧ), *n.* [Russ.] In Siberia and Alaska, a very violent snowstorm, or blizzard.
pur'ga-ment (pûr'gȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *purgamentum* offscouring, expiatory sacrifice. See PURGE.] **pure.** **a** An excretion. **b** *Med.* A purgative.

pur·ga'tion (pûr·gā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *purgation*, L. *purgatio.* See PURGE.] **1.** Act of purging; specif., evacuation of the bowels.
2. *Law.* The clearing of one's self from alleged guilt. Purgation by means of oath helpers (see COMPURGATION), from its use in the ecclesiastical courts, was called **canonical purgation**; that by ordeal or combat (see these words), from its not having originally been sanctioned by the church, was called **vulgar purgation.**
Let him put me to my *purgation.* *Shak.*
pur'ga·tive (pûr'gȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *purgativus:* cf. F. *purgatif.*] **1.** Purging or tending to purge; cathartic.
2. Freeing from fault or blame; clearing from guilt; purging; as, a *purgative* answer; *purgative* evidence.
pur'ga·tive, *n. Med.* A purging medicine; a cathartic. The *purgatives*, or *cathartics*, are more energetic and certain in action than the *laxatives*, which simply increase the tendency to alvine evacuation; and are less powerful and irritant than the *drastic* purges, which cause profuse, repeated, and watery evacuations.
pur'ga·to'ri·al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
pur'ga·to'ri·an (-tō'rĭ-ăn) } purgatory; expiatory.
pur'ga·to'ri·an, *n.* A believer in the existence of a purgatory.
pur'ga·to·ry (pûr'gȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *purgatorium:* cf. F. *purgatoire.* See PURGE.] **1.** [*often cap.*] A state or place of purification after death; in the belief of Roman Catholics and some others, a place in which the souls of persons who die in the grace and love of God expiate such offenses as do not merit eternal damnation, or in which they satisfy the justice of God for sins that have been forgiven. After this purgation from impurities, the souls are believed to be received into heaven. In the belief of the Roman Catholic Church, the sufferings in purgatory may be mitigated, relieved, or shortened, by the prayers of the faithful and by the saying of masses.
2. Any place of purification; a place or state of temporary or temporal torment.
3. A chasm or cleft in a cliff or wall of rock differing from a flume in not having a stream. *Local, U. S.*
pur'ga·to·ry, *a.* [L. *purgatorius.*] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.
purgatory hammer. *Folklore.* A prehistoric stone hammer,—formerly supposed to have been buried with the dead for use in knocking at the gates of purgatory.
purge (pûrj), *v. t.;* PURGED (pûrjd); PURG'ING (pûr'jĭng). [ME. *purgen*, OF. *purgier*, F. *purger*, L. *purgare; purus* pure + the root of *agere* to make, to do. See PURE; AGENT.] **1.** To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. "Till fire *purge* all things new." *Milton.*
2. To clear of guilt, or moral or ceremonial defilement.
Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean. *Ps.* li. 7.
3. *Law.* To clear from guilt or liability; to free from a charge by purgation.
4. To remove in cleansing; to deterge; to wash away.
Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. *Ps.* lxxix. 9.
5. *Med.* To operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine, or in a similar manner.
6. To clarify; to defecate, as liquors.
7. To clear of sediment, as a boiler, or of air, as a steam pipe, by driving off or permitting escape.
8. To void. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
9. To prune or trim, as a tree. *Obs.*
purge, *v. i.* **1.** To become pure, as by clarification.
2. To have or produce frequent evacuations from the intestines, as by means of a cathartic.
3. To clear one's self of guilt or liability.
purge, *n.* [Cf. F. *purge.* See PURGE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of purging; purgation.
The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdom of Northumberland. *Fuller.*
2. That which purges; esp., a purgative.
purg'er (pûr'jêr), *n.* One that purges; a purge.
pur'ger·y (pûr'jêr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *purgerie.*] The part of a sugarhouse where molasses is drained from the sugar.
purg'ing (pûr'jĭng), *n.* Act or process of cleansing or purifying; specif., excessive evacuations; esp., diarrhea.
purg'ing, *p. a.* That purges; cleansing. — **purging agaric,** a common white polyporaceous fungus (*Polyporus officinalis*) of Europe. — **p. cassia,** the pudding-pipe tree, or cañafistula. — **p. flax,** an annual European species of flax (*Linum catharticum*), used as a cathartic and diuretic. — **p. nut,** the physic nut.
pu'ri·fi·ca'tion (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *purificatio:* cf. F. *purification.* See PURIFY.] **1.** Act of purifying; act or operation of removing impure, noxious, or foreign matter.
2. Act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement; hence, a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; extinction of sinful desires.
3. *R. C. Ch.* The pouring of wine into the chalice after the priest's communion, to purify the chalice.
Purification (of the Virgin Mary). *Eccl.* See *Feast of the Purification (of the Virgin Mary)*, under FEAST.
pu'ri·fi·ca·tive (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv; pū-rĭf'ĭ-kȧ-), *a.* [Cf. F. *purificatif.*] Tending to purify; purifying.
pu'ri·fi·ca'tor (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* One that purifies; a purifier; specif., *Eccl.*, a linen cloth used to wipe the chalice after celebration of the Eucharist; a mundatory.
pu·rif'i·ca·to·ry (pū-rĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *purificatorius.*] Serving or tending to purify; purificative.
pu'ri·fi'er (pū'rĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One that purifies or cleanses, as an apparatus for purifying coal gas or a machine for cleansing flour middlings; a cleanser; a refiner.
pu'ri·fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *purifier*, L. *purificare; purus* pure + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See PURE; -FY.] To make pure; specif.: **a** To clear from material defilement or imperfection; to free from extraneous or noxious matter; as, to *purify* liquors or air. **b** To free from guilt or moral defilement; as, to *purify* the heart. **c** To free from ceremonial or legal defilement.
And Moses . . . *purified* the altar. *Lev.* viii. 15.
d To free from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language. **e** *Scots Law.* To free (a condition) from defect or imperfection by performance or fulfillment.
pu'ri·fy (pū'rĭ-fī), *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear.
Pu'rim (pū'rĭm), *n.* [Heb. *pūr*, pl. *pūrīm*, a lot.] A Jewish festival, called also the **Feast of Lots,** instituted according to tradition to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the machinations of Haman, but in fact of Babylonian or Persian origin. *Esther* ix. 26.
pu'rine (pū'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **pu'rin** (-rĭn). [Abbr. fr. L. *purum* pure + NL. *uricum* uric + *-in.*] *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, $C_5H_4N_4$, prepared from uric acid, regarded as the parent substance of compounds of the uric acid group. These may be named with reference to it, numbers being used to indicate the positions of substituting groups (see *Illust.*). Thus, adenine is 6-amino-purine, uric acid is 2, 6, 8-trioxypurine, etc. See ALLOXURIC.



Purine.

pu'ri·ri (pōō'rē-rē; *colloq.* poō-rē'rē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand verbenaceous timber tree (*Vitex littoralis*).
pur'ism (pūr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *purisme.*] Rigid adherence to, or insistence upon, purity or nicety, esp. in literary style, use of words, etc.; also, a form of expression exhibiting such adherence. "Political *purism.*" *De Quincey.*
pur'ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *puriste.*] **1.** One solicitous, esp. oversolicitous, about purity or nicety, esp. in language.
2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *Rare.*
pu·ris'tic (pū-rĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or character-
pu·ris'ti·cal (-tĭ-kăl) } istic of, purists or purism.
pu'ri·tan (pū'rĭ-tăn), *n.* [From PURITY.] **1.** One who is scrupulous and strict in his religious life; one who practices or affects great purity of life; — sometimes used derogatorily; originally self-applied to certain Anabaptists.
She would make a *puritan* of the Devil. *Shak.*
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law; — orig. a term of reproach. As a political party the Puritans were in the ascendant during the Commonwealth period (1649–59). Many before that time had emigrated to New England, forming the bulk of the early population.
Pu'ri·tan, *a.* Of or pert. to the Puritans; characteristic of the Puritans. — **Puritan City,** Boston, Mass.; — alluding to the character of its founders and early inhabitants.
pu'ri·tan'ic (-tăn'ĭk) } *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the
pu'ri·tan'i·cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Puritans, or their doctrines and practice.
2. Precise and very scrupulous in observance of religious requirements and in the manner of living; strict; rigid.
Puritanical circles, from which plays and novels were strictly excluded. *Macaulay.*
— **pu'ri·tan'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pu'ri·tan'i·cal·ness,** *n.*
Pu'ri·tan·ism (pū'rĭ-tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines, ideas, or practice of, or characteristic of, Puritans; strictness or austerity, esp. in matters of religion or conduct.
Pu'ri·tan·ize (-īz), *v. i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To agree with, or teach, the doctrines or notions of Puritans; to conform to the practice of Puritans.
Pu'ri·tan·ize, *v. t.* To bring into harmony with, or cause to conform to, the doctrines, ideas, or practices of Puritans.
pu'ri·ta'no (pōō'rē-tä'nō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A medium-sized cigar pointed at both ends, resembling a perfecto.
pu'ri·ty (pū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *purete, purte*, OF. *purté*, F. *pureté*, fr. L. *puritas*, fr. *purus* pure. See PURE.] The condition or quality of being pure. Specif.: **a** Freedom from foreign admixture or deleterious matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of drugs, of metals. **b** Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. **c** Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; chastity; as, *purity* of life. **d** Freedom from any sinister or improper motives or views; as, *purity* of purpose. **e** Freedom from foreign words and idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style. **f** Of a color: freedom from admixture of white or any other color.
Pur'kin·je'an (pûr'kĭn-jē'ăn), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to, or named after, the Bohemian physiologist J. E. Purkinje; as, the *Purkinjean* vesicle.
Pur'kin·je phe·nom'e·non (pōōr'kĭn-yĕ). The change in relative brightness of the different colors of the spectrum when darkened, the long-wave end becoming darker, the short-wave end brighter. The change involves time for adaptation in the eye, and the phenomenon has been explained as due to visual purple, as in twilight vision.
Pur'kin·je's images (-yĕz). *Physiol. & Optics.* **a** The intraretinal images produced by the retinal blood vessels. The images may be seen in one's own eye by moving a light in front of it. **b** = SANSON'S IMAGES.
purl (pûrl), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *perler*, v., prop. to shape in the form of pearls, to take the form of pearls; cf. *perlé*, p. p. pearled, pearly, beady, *sucre perlé* sugar boiled twice. Cf. PEARL.] Malt liquor, medicated or spiced; formerly, ale or beer bittered with herbs, as wormwood, for a tonic; now, hot beer with gin, sugar, and spices.
purl, *v. t. & i.;* PURLED (pûrld); PURL'ING. [Contr. fr. *purfle.* See PURFLE.] **1.** To decorate with a border, fringe, or embroidery; to purfle.
Cloth . . poudered with redde roses *purled* with fine gold. *Hall.*
2. To invert the stitches in knitting; to seam.
purl, *n.* [Cf. PURFILE.] **1.** In the 15th–17th centuries, a border of embroidery, gold lace, or galloon. Cf. PEARL, *n.*, 2 **e**.
2. A spiral of gold or silver wire for use in lace making.
3. *Knitting.* Inversion of stitches, which produces a ribbed appearance; seaming or ribbing; backstitch.
4. A plait or fold in an article of dress.
5. A sort of lace (16th cent.) sometimes of great value; also, a certain quantity of it; as, so many shillings the *purl.*
purl, *v. i.* [Perh. imitative; cf. Sw. *porla;* also E. dial. *pirl* to spin (a top), to whirl.] **1.** To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions; to eddy, swirl; also, to make a murmuring sound, as water running over stones.
2. To move in circles, ripples, or undulations; to curl.
Thin winding breath which *purled* up to the sky. *Shak.*
3. To upset; capsize. *Slang. Now Rare.*
purl (pûrl), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to purl; to whirl about.
2. To upset; capsize; unhorse. *Slang. Now Rare.*
3. To wind; twine. *Obs. or Scot.*
purl, *n.* [See PURL, *v. i.*] **1.** A circle made by the motion of a fluid; an eddy; a ripple. *Drayton.*
2. A gentle murmur, as of purling water.
3. A purling stream. *Obs.*
pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* [Corrupted (by influence of *lieu* place) fr. OF. *puralée, poralée* (equiv. to LL. *perambulatio* a survey of boundaries, originally, a going through), fr. *poraler* to go through; *por* (L. *pro*, confused, however, with L. *per* through) + *aler* to go, F. *aller.* Cf. PRO-; ALLEY.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* Afforested land, severed from the royal forest by perambulation, and disafforested so as to remit to the former owners their rights; — used esp. of land afforested by the early Norman kings and later disafforested as having been taken in violation of individual or common rights, as that so separated in 1218.
2. Hence, the outer portion of any place; an adjacent district; environs; outskirts; neighborhood. "The *purlieus* of St. James." *Swift.*
pur'lin } (pûr'lĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Arch.* In roofs,
pur'line } a horizontal member supported on the principals and supporting the common rafters. See ROOF, *Illust.*
purl'ing (pûr'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PURL. Hence: *n.* The motion or murmur of a small stream running among obstructions.
pur·loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t.;* PUR·LOINED' (-loind'); PUR·LOIN'ING. [OF. *purloignier, porloignier*, to retard, delay; *pur, por, pour*, for (L. *pro*) + *loin* far, far off (L. *longe*). Cf. PROLONG; ELOIGN.] **1.** To set aside; prolong; delay. *Obs.*
2. To take away for one's self; hence, to steal; filch.
Had from his wakeful custody *purloined*
The guarded gold *Milton.*
Syn. — See STEAL.
pur·loin', *v. i.* To practice theft; to steal. *Titus* ii. 10.
pur'par'ty (pûr'pär'tĭ), *n.* [OF. *porpartie; por* for + *partie* a part. Cf. PRO-; PARTY.] *Law.* A share or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener.
pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.* [ME. *purpre, pourpre*, OF. *purpre, porpre, pourpre*, F. *pourpre*, L. *purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. πορφύρα the purple fish, a shell from which the purple dye was obtained, purple dye; cf. πορφύρεος dark (said of the sea), purple, πορφύρειν to grow dark (said of the sea), to be troubled; perh. akin to L. *furere* to rage, E. *fury:* cf. AS. *purpure.* Cf. PORPHYRY, PURPURE.] **1.** A color formed by, or resembling that formed by, a combination of the primary colors red and blue. Purple may be held to include all shades produced by this combination, as lilac, violet, mauve, etc. Purple was the most esteemed color among the ancients, but the words of classical Hebrew and Greek literature commonly translated by *purple* probably were used for the color we call crimson.
2. Cloth dyed purple, or a garment of such color; esp., a purple robe, worn as an emblem of rank or authority, specif. that worn by Roman emperors.
Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twined linen, and blue, and *purple*, and scarlet. *Ex.* xxvi. 1.
3. Imperial or regal rank or power; also, colloq., exalted station; great wealth. "Born in the *purple.*" *Gibbon.*
4. A cardinalate. See CARDINAL, *n.*, 1.
5. A purple shell of the genus *Purpura.*
6. *pl. Med.* Purpura, esp. purpura hemorrhagica.
7. *pl.* = EARCOCKLE.
8. *pl.* The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.*
9. Any pigment or dye which colors purple.
purple of Cas'sius (kăsh'ŭs) [after the discoverer, A. *Cassius*, German physician of the 17th century], a purple pigment containing gold, used in painting and staining porcelain and glass. — **p. of mollusca,** punicin.
pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *v. t.;* PUR'PLED (-p'ld); PUR'PLING (-plĭng). To make purple; to dye of a purple or deep red color.
pur'ple, *v. i.* To become or turn purple.
Waters blushing and gilding and *purpling.* *G. W. Cable.*
pur'ple, *a.* **1.** Showing or having the color purple; of a color formed by the combination, in any proportions, of red and blue or, formerly, of a color approaching crimson.
I view a field of blood,
And Tiber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*
2. Imperial; regal; — from the color having been an emblem of such authority. "Thy *purple* pride." *Shelley.*
3. Brilliant; shining; beautiful; as, *purple* patches or passages in a literary work.
purple avens. See AVENS. — **p. beech.** = COPPER BEECH. — **p. bells,** a Mexican scrophulariaceous vine (*Rhodochiton volubile*), with purple, bell-shaped flowers. — **p. bent.** **a** A grass (*Agrostis alba vulgaris*) resembling redtop or florin. **b** A valueless American grass (*Calamovilfa brevipilis*). — **p. berry,** a Tasmanian pittosporaceous climbing shrub (*Billardiera longiflora*) with purple berries. — **p. birthroot.** = PURPLE TRILLIUM. — **p. broom,** an Australian polygalaceous plant (*Comesperma retusa*). — **p. carmine,** murexide. — **p. cinquefoil.** See COMARUM. — **p. clover.** **a** The red clover. **b** A western American clover (*Trifolium involucratum*) with purple-flowered heads. **c** An Australian fabaceous plant (*Glycine tabacina*) used for forage. — **p. coneflower.** See BRAUNERIA. — **p. copper ore,** *Min.*, bornite. — **p. dogwood,** an American dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*), so called in allusion to the color of its twigs. — **p. emperor.** See EMPEROR BUTTERFLY. — **p. fig,** the rough-leaved or white fig of Australia (*Ficus aspera*). — **p. finch,** a common American finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) the male of which has the head and breast rosy red. — **p. fish,** a purple shell. *Obs. or R.* — **p. fringe,** the smoke tree. — **p. gallinule.** See GALLINULE. — **p. goatsbeard,** salsify. — **p. grackle.** See CROW BLACKBIRD. — **p. grass,** any of various plants having purple flowers or purplish spotted foliage, as red clover, spotted medic, swamp loosestrife, etc. — **p. hardback,** the common hardhack. — **p. haw.** **a** The bluewood. *U. S.* **b** The West Indian rhamnaceous tree *Condalia obovata.* — **p. heath,** any of several tremandraceous heathlike plants of the genus

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pur'ga·tiv Purgative. *Ref. Sp.*
pur'ga·tive·ly, *adv.* of PURGATIVE.
Pur'ga·to'rio, **Il** (ēl pōōr'gȧ-tō'rĭ-yō). [It.] See DIVINA COMMEDIA.
pur'ga·to'ri·ous (pûr'gȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *purgatorius.*] Purgatorial. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]
purge'a·ble (pûr'jȧ-b'l), *a.* See
pur'ging·ness, *n.* Purgation *Obs.*
pur·gun'nah. † PERGUNNAH.
pur'i (pūr'ē). Var. of PUREE. See INDIAN YELLOW **a**.
pu·rif'i·cant (pū-rĭf'ĭ-kănt), *n.* A purifying agent.
purification flower. The snowdrop. It blossoms at the time of the feast of the Purification.
pu·rif'i·ca·to·ry (pū-rĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *purificatorius* purifying.] *Eccl.* = PURIFICATOR, *n.*, 2. *Rare.*
pu'ri·form (pū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pus, puris*, pus + *-form.*] *Med.* In the form of, or like, pus.
pur'ist (pūr'ĭst), *a.* Puristic. *R.*
Pu'ri·tan·iz'er (pū'rĭ-tăn-ĭz'ēr), *n.* One who Puritanizes.
Pu'ri·tant, *n.* A Puritan. *Obs.*
Pur'kin·je-San'son's' images. = SANSON'S IMAGES.
Purkinje's cells. *Anat.* = CELLS OF PURKINJE.
Purkinje's figures. = PURKINJE'S IMAGES **a**.
purl (*dial.* pûrl, pūl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIRL, *v.*
purl (pûrl), *n.* A tern; esp., the common tern. *Local, Eng.*
purld. Purled. *Ref. Sp.*
purl'house', *n.* A drinking place where purl was sold. *Obs. or Hist.*
pur'li·cue, pur'li·que (pŭr'lĭ-kū), *n.* [Cf. F. *par la queue* by the tail; perh. applied to an addition at the end.] Recapitulation; résumé; also, a flourish in writing. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To recapitulate. *Scot.*
purl'man, *n.* A vender of purl, or beer. *Slang, Eng.*
pur-loind', Purloined. *Ref. Sp.*
pur-loin'er, *n.* One who purloins; a thief.
purl stitch. = 3d PURL, 3.
purlue, pur'ly. † PURLIEU.
purnele. † PARNEL.
purpaisse. † PORPOISE.
pur'part (pûr'pärt), *n.* *Law.* = PURPARTY.
purpayne. † PORT-PAIN.
purpense, *v. t.* [OF. *porpenser.*] To premeditate. *Obs.*
pur'pen·tine. † PORCUPINE.
pur'per. † PURPLE.
purpes. † PURPOSE.
purpete, *n.* Especial care. *Obs.*
pur'pl. Purple. *Ref. Sp.*
pur'pld. Purpled. *Ref. Sp.*

Tetratheca. Tasmania. — **purple heron,** an Old World heron (*Ardea,* or *Pyrrherodias, purpurea*) chiefly grayish with a black crown and maroon breast. — **p. jacobæa,** purple ragwort. — **p. laurel,** the mountain rhododendron (*Rhododendron calawbiense*). *U. S.* — **p. lily.** **a** = MARTAGON. **b** Any Australian iridaceous plant of the genus *Patersonia.* — **p. loosestrife,** a lythraceous plant of Europe and the eastern U. S. (*Lythrum salicaria*) having a long spike of purple flowers. — **p. martin,** a large swallow (*Progne subis*) widely distributed in North America, formerly abundant in towns and villages. It is disappearing from localities where the house sparrow has become abundant. — **p. medic.** lucern or alfalfa. — **p. melick grass,** the European grass *Molinia cœrulea.* See MOLINIA. — **p. mullein,** a species of mullein (*Verbascum phœniceum*) having handsome purple or pink flowers. — **p. oat,** a wild oat (*Avena striata*) with reddish purple spikelets. — **p. orchis,** the showy orchis. *U. S.* — **p. ore.** = BLUE BILLY. — **p. osier,** the purple willow. — **p. ragwort,** a South African asteraceous plant (*Senecio elegans*) with purple-rayed flowers. — **p. sandpiper,** a sandpiper (*Arquatella maritima*) of the coasts of northern Europe and northeastern America, having the upper parts in winter purplish black and the under parts white. — **p. scale,** the orange scale *Mytilaspis citricola.* — **p. shell,** a shell of the genus *Ianthina* or of *Purpura* or other genus yielding purple dye. — **p. spurge,** the hyssop spurge. — **p. sweet sultan,** an asteraceous garden herb (*Centaurea suaveolens*). — **p. trillium,** one of the birthroots (*Trillium erectum*) of the eastern United States, having pink or purple ill-scented flowers. — **p. wake-robin,** the purple trillium. — **p. willow,** an osier willow (*Salix purpurea*) of Europe and Asia, having bark rich in tannin and salicin. — **p. willow-herb,** the purple loosestrife.

Purple Loosestrife.

pur'ple-heart' (pûr'p'l-härt'), *n.* A strong, durable, and elastic purplish wood, from several tropical American cæsalpiniaceous trees of the genus *Copaiva.*

pur'port (pûr'pōrt; pûr-pōrt'; 201), *v. t.;* PUR'PORT-ED; PUR'PORT-ING. [AF. *purporter,* fr. OF. *porporter, pourporter,* to carry about, reflex. to stretch, extend; *por* (L. *pro*) + *porter* to carry. See PORT to carry.] To have the appearance or convey the impression of being, meaning, or signifying (some particular thing); to import; to mean or seem to mean or intend; — often with an object clause or infinitive; as, the letter *purports* to be from the president; the law *purports* to be in the interest of morality.

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter which little *purported.* *Rowe.*

pur'port (pûr'pōrt; 201: *formerly* pur-port', *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *porporter, pourporter,* to carry about, extend, in AF. to contain. See PURPORT, *v.*] **1.** Meaning; import; tenor; tendency.

The whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*
A look so piteous in *purport.* *Shak.*

2. Disguise; covering. *Obs.*

For she her sex under that strange *purport*
Did use to hide. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See MEANING.

pur'pose (pûr'pŭs), *v. t.;* PUR'POSED (-pŭst); PUR'POS-ING (-Ing). [ME. *purposen,* fr. OF. *purposer, pourposer; pur, por, pour* (L. *pro*), for + *poser* to place. The pronunciation with *s* (not *z*) and the accent on the first syllable are due to the influence of the noun. See POSE; cf. PROPOSE.] **1.** To set forth; to propose; propound. *Obs.* **2.** To propose as an aim to one's self; to determine upon; to intend; to design; to resolve; — often followed by an infinitive or dependent clause. *Chaucer.*

Did nothing *purpose* against the state. *Shak.*
I *purpose* to write the history of England. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See PROPOSE.

pur'pose, *v. i.* **1.** To have a purpose; to intend. **2.** To discourse. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

pur'pose, *n.* [ME. *purpos,* fr. OF. *pourpos,* F. *propos,* fr. the v. See PURPOSE, *v.*] **1.** That which one sets before himself as an object to be attained; the end or aim to be kept in view in any plan, measure, exertion, or operation; design; intention. "Infirm of *purpose.*" *Shak.*

He will his firste *purpos* modify. *Chaucer.*
A habit of willing is commonly called a *purpose.* *J. S. Mill.*

2. The object, effect, or result aimed at, intended, or attained; as, energy applied to little *purpose.*

This realm again to full good *purpose* brought.
Henry the Minstrel.
He was wont to speak plain and to the *purpose.* *Shak.*

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Proposal; proposition. "Written *purposes.*" *Shak.* **b** Instance; example. *L'Estrange.* **c** Purport; intent; meaning. **d** Discourse; talk; conversation. **e** *pl.* A game, prob. like conundrums or riddles. **f** A figure in a dance, in which the couples were supposed to exchange confidences.

Syn. — Design, end, aim, plan. See INTENTION.

in purpose, of p., *or, now usually,* on p., with previous design; intentionally; as, he did it *on purpose.*

pur'pose-ful (-pŭs-fŏŏl), *a.* **1.** Full of purpose or determination; having an aim in view; as, a *purposeful* man. **2.** Serving, or characterized by, a purpose or object; not aimless; as, *purposeful* activities; hence, important; material; significant. "*Purposeful* accounts." *Tylor.*
— **pur'pose-ful-ly.** *adv.* — **pur'pose-ful-ness,** *n.*

pur'pose-less, *a.* Having no purpose; specif., not having, not arising from, or not intended to give effect to, definite purpose, object, design, or intent; aimless. — **pur'pose-less-ly,** *adv.* — **pur'pose-less-ness,** *n.*

pur'pose-ly, *adv.* With purpose or design; intentionally; with predetermination; designedly.

pur'po-sive (pûr'pō-sĭv), *a.* Having, or indicating, purpose or design. "*Purposive* characters." *Bastian.*

Purposive modification of structure in a bone. *Owen.*
It is impossible that the frog should perform actions more *purposive* than these. *Huxley.*

— **pur'po-sive-ly,** *adv.* — **pur'po-sive-ness,** *n.*

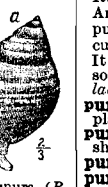
pur-pres'ture (pûr-prĕs'tŭr), *n.* [AF.; cf. OF. *porpresure, pourprissure,* extent, inclosure. Cf. PURPRISE.] *Law.* Wrongful appropriation of another's land; esp., any encroachment upon, or inclosure of, land subject to common or public rights, as highways, rivers, harbors, forts, etc.; or, in England, of land belonging to the king, as, esp., the royal forests; also, the property so inclosed or seized.

pur-prise' (pûr-prīz'; pûr'prĭz), *n.* [OF. & F. *pourpris,* or OF. *po(u)rprise;* fr. OF. *po(u)rprendre* to seize, to occupy, *pour* (L. *pro*) + *prendre* to take.] **1.** A close or inclosure; the compass of a manor. *Bacon.*

2. Goods; chattels; belongings. *Obs.*

pur'pu-ra (pûr'pū-rȧ), *n.* [L., purple, purple fish. See PURPLE.] **1.** *Med.* A disease characterized by livid spots on the skin or mucous membranes due to extravasated blood. There are three chief varieties: ‖ **pur'pu-ra sim'plex,** in which subjective symptoms are absent or slight; ‖ **pur'pu-ra rheu-ma'ti-ca** (rōō-măt'ĭ-kȧ), which is attended with fever and severe rheumatoid pains; ‖ **pur'pu-ra he'mor-rha'gi-ca** (hĕm'ō-răj'ĭ-kȧ), a severe form attended with copious hemorrhages. The term *peliosis* is applied to the disease, or by some specif. to the last two forms.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods, usually having a rough, thick shell and secreting a purple fluid.



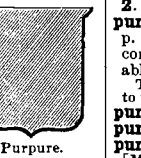
Purpura (*P. lapillus*).

pur'pu-ra'ceous (-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-aceous.*] Having a purple color.

pur'pu-rate (pûr'pū-rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of purpuric acid.

pur'pu-rate (-rāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to purpura.

pur'pure (-pūr), *n.* [L. *purpura* purple: cf. OF. *purpure.* See PURPLE.] *Her.* Purple, — represented by lines from sinister chief to dexter base.



Purpure.

pur-pu're-o- (pûr-pū'rē-ō-). Combining form signifying *of a purple* or *purple-red color;* — used specif. in *Chem.* in naming the purpureocobaltic compounds.

pur-pu're-o-co-bal'tic (-kō-bôl'tĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating certain purple or purple-red compounds of cobalt, containing ammonia, and having the general formula $Co_2(NH_3)_{10}X_6$, where X is a univalent acid radical.

pur'pu-res'cent (pûr'pū-rĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-escent.*] Purplish or tinged with purple.

pur-pu'ric (pûr-pū'rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *purpurique.*] **1.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to purpura.

2. *Org. Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a nitrogenous acid, $C_5H_6O_6N_5$, related to uric acid, and known only in purple-red compounds (as murexide). **b** Designating uramil. *Obs.*

pur'pu-rin (pûr'pū-rĭn), *n. Chem.* An orange or red crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_5(CO)_2(OH)_3$, obtained from madder root with alizarin, or prepared artificially. It is a hydroxy derivative of anthraquinone, used in dyeing.

pur'pu-rip'a-rous (-rĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-parous.*] Producing purple, as a gland of some mollusks.

pur'pu-rite (pûr'pū-rīt), *n.* [L. *purpura* purple.] *Min* A hydrated ferric-manganic phosphate, $(Fe,Mn)_2O_3 \cdot P_2O_5 + H_2O$. It has a dark reddish or purple color.

pur'pu-ro-xan'thin (-rō-zăn'thĭn), *n.* [See PURPURA; XANTHINE.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_6(CO)_2(OH)_2$, got from madder root, by reduction of purpurin, etc. It is a dihydroxy derivative of anthraquinone.

purr (pûr), *v. i. & t.* To murmur as a cat. See PUR.

purr, *n.* The murmur made by a cat. See PUR.

purr, *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A bivalve shell (*Tapes decussata*) of the family Veneridæ, used as food in Europe.

purse (pûrs), *n.* [ME. *purs, pors,* AS. *purs,* fr. LL. *bursa,* fr. Gr. βύρσα hide, skin, leather: cf. F. *bourse.* The initial *p* may be due to confusion with AS. *pusa, posa,* a bag, scrip. Cf. BOURSE, BURSCH, BURSAR.] **1.** A small bag or pouch, the opening of which is made to draw together closely, used esp. to carry money in; by extension, any receptacle for money carried on the person; a pocketbook; a portemonnaie. "Who steals my *purse* steals trash." *Shak.*

2. Hence, a treasury; finances; means; money; as, the public *purse;* to live within one's *purse.*

3. A sum of money, usually one to which contestants or their owners do not contribute, offered as a prize, or a sum collected as a present; as, to win the *purse* in a race; to make up a *purse* for a shipwrecked crew.

4. A specific sum of money. See COIN.

5. *pl. Bot.* Badderlocks.

6. Any bag, pouch, or the like resembling in form a money purse; as, the *purse* of some fishing nets.

purse, *v. t.;* PURSED (pûrst); PURS'ING (pûr'sĭng). **1.** To put into a purse. "I will . . . *purse* the ducats." *Shak.*

2. To draw up or contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse; to pucker; knit.

Thou . . didst contract and *purse* thy brow. *Shak.*

3. Specif., to draw closed the mouth of a purse net.

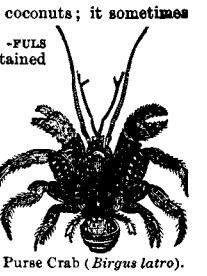
purse crab. A large land crab (*Birgus latro*) of Ceylon, Mauritius, and other tropical islands of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. It is related to the hermit crabs, but has a broad symmetrical abdomen. It lives in the ground, and feeds on fruit, esp. coconuts; it sometimes weighs twenty pounds.

purse'ful (pûrs'fŏŏl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). All that is, or can be, contained in a purse.

purse net. A fishing net with a mouth closing like a purse.

purse'-proud', *a.* Proud because of one's wealth.

purs'er (pûr'sĕr), *n.* [See PURSE; cf. BURSAR.] *Nav.* A paymaster. *Obs.* Hence: **a** A clerk on a passenger vessel who keeps the accounts, as of freight, tickets, etc. **b** Any paymaster or cashier. *Colloq.* **c** A manager of a cost-book company. *Eng.*



Purse Crab (*Birgus latro*).

purse seine. A kind of large purse net.

purse spider. A spider (*Atypus niger*) which forms a purse-shaped web at the base of tree trunks. *Southern U. S.*

purse strings. Strings closing a purse; as, *to tighten,* or *loosen, one's purse strings,* to be less or more liberal.

purs'lane (pûrs'lăn), *n.* [OF. *porcelaine, pourcelaine* (cf. It. *porcellana*), corrupt. fr. L. *porcilaca* for *portulaca.*] Any plant of the family Portulacaceæ. The common purslane is *Portulaca oleracea,* an annual with fleshy, succulent, obovate leaves, used as a pot herb, for salads, etc. It is widely distributed in both hemispheres, and in sandy soils is a troublesome weed. The garden purslane is *Portulaca grandiflora.* See PORTULACACEÆ, PORTULACA.

purslane speedwell. An American scrophulariaceous plant (*Veronica peregrina*) with small white flowers.

purslane tree. A South African fleshy portulacaceous shrub (*Portulacaria afra*).

pur-su'al (pŭr-sū'ăl), *n.* Act of pursuing; pursuit.

pur-su'ance (-ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *porsivance.* See PURSUANT.] **1.** Act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out or after; as, he acted in *pursuance* of his own wishes.

Sermons are not like curious inquiries after new nothings, but *pursuances* of old truths. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The state of being pursuant; consequence.

pur-su'ant (-sū'ănt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *poursuiant, porsivant,* p. pr. See PURSUE; cf. PURSUIVANT.] Acting or done in consequence or in prosecution (of anything); hence, agreeable; conformable; following; according; — with *to* or *of.*

The conclusion which I draw from these premises, *pursuant* to the query laid down. *Waterland.*

pur-su'ant } *adv.* Agreeably; conformably; according;
pur-su'ant-ly } as, *pursuant* to our contract.

pur-sue' (pŭr-sū'), *v. t.;* PUR-SUED' (-sūd'); PUR-SU'ING. [ME. *pursuen, porsuen, porsewen,* OF. *porsivre, poursuir,* F. *poursuivre,* fr. (assumed) LL. *prosequere,* for L. *prosequi; pro* forward + *sequi* to follow. See SUE; cf. PROSECUTE, PURSUIVANT.] **1.** To follow with a view to overtake; to follow eagerly, or with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare. "We happiness *pursue;* we fly from pain." *Prior.*

2. To seek; to use or adopt measures to obtain; specif., *Law,* to follow or seek by judicial proceedings; to prosecute; as, he *pursued* his legal remedies.

3. To proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow; as, the administration *pursued* a wise course.

4. To prosecute; to be engaged in; as, to *pursue* an occupation, one's inquiries. "To *pursue* vain war." *Milton.*

5. To follow as an example; to imitate. *Rare.*

6. To follow with enmity; to persecute.

Syn. — Chase, seek. See FOLLOW.

pur-sue', *v. i.* **1.** To go in pursuit; to follow.

The wicked flee when no man *pursueth* *Prov.* xxviii 1.

2. To continue; proceed, esp. as in a discourse. *A Gallicism.*

3. *Scots Law.* To bring suit; prosecute; — often with *for.*

4. To endeavor; try. *Obs.*

pur-su'er (-sū'ĕr), *n.* One who pursues; specif.: **a** One who chases. **b** A persecutor. *Obs.* **c** A plaintiff; a prosecutor. *Obs., exc. Eccl. & Scots Law.*

pur-suit' (-sūt'), *n.* [ME. *pourseut,* F. *poursuite,* OF. also *poursieute,* fr. *poursuivre.* See PURSUE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of pursuing, or following to overtake, esp. a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; chase; prosecution; as, the *pursuit* of game; the *pursuit* of an enemy. *Clarendon.*

2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to, gain, or achieve; as, the *pursuit* of knowledge, happiness, pleasure, a plan.

3. That which one pursues, or engages in, as a course of business or occupation; continued employment; as, mercantile *pursuits;* a literary *pursuit.*

4. *Law.* Prosecution. *Obs., exc. Eccl. & Scots Law.*

5. Persecution. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

Syn. — See OCCUPATION.

pur'sui-vant (pûr'swĭ-vănt), *n.* [F. *poursuivant,* prop. p. pr. of *poursuivre.* See PURSUE; cf. PURSUANT.] **1.** *Heralds' College.* A functionary ranking below a herald, but having similar duties; — called also *pursuivant at arms;* an attendant on the heralds. Also used figuratively. In early times noblemen had special pursuivants, who generally took their titles from the armorial insignia of their lords. Among such are the *Antelope, Blanch Lion,* and *Falcon.* Those of the Heralds' College are **Rouge Croix,** named from St. George's cross; **Blue Mantle**; **Rouge Dragon,** named from Henry VII.'s dexter supporter; and **Portcullis.** They were organized about 1475. Those of the Lyon King-of-Arms are **Bute, Carrick,** and **Unicorn,** instituted under James III. of Scotland. There were also formerly **Dingwall, Kintyre,** and **Ormond.** The pursuivants of the Ulster King-of-Arms are **Athlone** and three others named **St. Patrick.**

The herald Hope, forerunning Fear,
And Fear, the *pursuivant* of Hope. *Longfellow.*

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pur'ple-lip', *n.* A West Indian orchid (*Vanilla claviculata*).

pur'ple-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* = PURPLEHEART. [ple grass.]

pur'ple-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Pur-

pur'plish (pûr'plĭsh), *a.* Somewhat purple.

pur'ply (pûr'plĭ), *a.* Purplish.

pur'point (pûr'point) Var. of POURPOINT. *Hist.* — **pur'point-wise',** *adv. Hist.*

pur'port-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pur'pos. † PURPOSE.

pur'pose. † PORPOISE.

pur'posed-ly (pûr'pŭst-lĭ), *adv.* In a purposed manner; according to purpose or design; purposely. [purposive. *Rare.*]

pur'pose-like', *a.* Appearing

pur'pos-er (-pŭs-ĕr), *n.* One who purposes.

purpour, -pur, -pre. † PURPLE.

pur'prin, *a.* [OF. *porprin, pourprin.*] Purple. *Obs.*

purprise † POURPRISE.

purprise, *n.* [Cf OF. *porprison.*] Combat; mêlée. *Obs.*

purprision, *n* [Cf. OF. *porprison* combat, *porprendre* to seize, occupy.] *Law.* Encroachment on, or appropriation of, another's property. *Obs*

purprite. † PURPORT.

pur'pull, pur'pur. † PURPLE

pur'pu-rate (pûr'pū-rāt), *a.* [L. *purpuratus,* p. p.] Purple *Obs. or R.*

pur-pu're-al (pûr-pū'rē-ȧl), **pur-pu're-ous.** *a.* [L. *purpureus.*] Purple. — **pur-pu're-ous-ly,** *adv. All Obs. or R.*

pur'pur-ess, *n.* A female maker or seller of purple. *Obs.*

pur'pu-rif'er-ous (pûr'pū-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Purpuriparous

pur-pu'ri-form (pûr-pū'rĭ-fôrm; pûr'pū-), *a.* [*purpura* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Purpuroid.

pur'pu-rig'e-nous (pûr'pū-rĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-genous.*] Producing purple; specif., *Zoöl.,* purpuriparous.

purpurisse, *n.* [Cf OF. *po(u)rpre* purple, F. *pourpre.*] A kind of purple dye. *Obs*

pur'pu-roid (pûr'pū-roid), *a.* [*Purpura* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like the genus *Purpura.*

purr (pûr). Var. of PORR. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

purraille. † PORAILLE.

purre. † PORRAY.

purre (pûr), *n.* A dunlin in winter plumage. *Local, Eng.*

pur'ree (pûr'ē), *n* [Hind. *pēōrī, piyūri, pēvrī.*] Indian yellow **a.**

pur-re'ic (pŭ-rē'ĭk), *a.* [From PURREE.] *Chem.* Euxanthic.

pur'rel (pûr'rĕl), *n.* A list prescribed by old English statutes to be made at ends of lengths of kersey cloth, to prevent fraudulent shortening. *Obs. or Hist*

purre maw (pûr). The roseate tern. *Local, Eng.*

pur'rer, *n.* A clog or boot for kicking. *Dial. Eng.*

pur'rer. *n.* One that purs.

pur'rhee Var. of PURREE.

pur'ring, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUR, PURR. — **pur'ring-ly,** *adv.*

pur'ry. † PORRAY.

purs. † PURSE

‖ **pur' sang'** (pür' säN'). [F.] Pure-blooded; per se.

purse, *v. t.* To steal purses. *Obs.*

purse cutter. A cutpurse *Obs.*

purseew. † PURSUE.

purseline. † PURSLANE

purse line *or* **rope.** The rope by which a purse net or seine is pursed

pursephant. † PURSUIVANT.

purse'pick', *n.* Pickpocket. *Obs.*

purse pride Pride of money.

purse rat. A pocket gopher.

purse ring. One of the rings on a purse net for the purse line.

purse rope. = PURSE LINE.

purs'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

purs'et. *n.* Purse: pouch. *Obs.*

pursevant. † PURSUIVANT.

pursew. † PURSUE

pursewand. † PURSUANT.

purse'ward. *adv.* As regards the purse *Obs.*

purse weight. The weight, or sinker, of a purse net.

purseyf. † PURSY.

purseynt. † PURCINCT.

pur'sl-ness (pûr'sĭ-nĕs; *dial.* pûs'l-), *n.* State of being pursy.

pursitrium, *n.* [Prob. erron. for *purphirium,* L. *porphyrio* a kind of waterfowl, Gr. πορφυρίων water hen.] A cormorant. *Obs.*

pursivaunt. † PURSUIVANT.

pur'sive, *a.* Pursy. *Obs.* — **pur'sive-ness,** *n. Obs.*

pursiwant. † PURSUIVANT.

purs'lain. Var. of PURSLANE.

purslaine, -lane. † PORCELAIN.

purs'ley (pûrs'lĭ; *colloq. or dial.* pûs'lĭ), *n.* Purslane.

purst. Pursed. *Ref. Sp.*

pur-su'a-ble (pŭr-sū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [*Obs.*]

pur-su'ant. *n.* A pursuivant.

pursue. † PERSUE.

pursuement, *n.* Pursuit. *Obs.*

2. The king's messenger; a state messenger.
3. A squire; follower; attendant. *Obs.*

pur'sui-vant (pûr'swĭ-vănt), *v. t.* To pursue; follow; attend. *Obs.*

pur'sy (pûr'sĭ), *a.* [Prob. for an older *pulsyf* (assumed), ME. *pursy, purseyf*, fr. F. *poussif*, orig. prob. *polseïf*, fr. *pousser* to push, thrust, heave, L. *pulsare:* cf. F. *pousse* the heaves, asthma. Cf. PUSH.] Short-breathed or asthmatic and, usually, fat; hence, fat and, often, short; swelled with pampering; as, *pursy* insolence. *Shak.*
Pursy and important he sat him down *Scott*

pur'te-nance (pûr'tē-năns), *n.* [ME. *purtenaunce.* Cf. APPURTENANCE, PERTINENCE.] That which pertains to something; esp., the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. *Obs*
Roast [it] with fire, his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* [*Rev. Ver.*, inwards] thereof. *Ex.* xii. 9

pu'ru-lence (pū'rōō-lĕns) } *n.* [L. *purulentia:* cf. F. *puru-*
pu'ru-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } *lence.*] *Med.* Quality or state of being purulent; the generation of pus; also, the pus.

pu'ru-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *purulentus*, fr. *pus, puris*, pus, matter: cf. F. *purulent.* See PUS.] *Med.* Consisting of pus, or matter; of the nature of pus; attended with suppuration; as, *purulent* inflammation.—**pu'ru-lent-ly**, *adv.*

pu'ru-loid (-loid), *a.* [See PURULENT; -OID.] *Med.* Resembling pus; pyoid.

pur-vey' (pŭr-vā'), *v. t.;* -VEYED' (-vād'); -VEY'ING. [ME. *purveien, porveien*, OF. *porveeir* (pres. 3d pl. *porveient*), *porveoir*, F. *pourvoir*, fr. L. *providere.* See PROVIDE; cf. PURVIEW.] **1.** To foresee; to provide for in advance. *Obs.*
2. To furnish or equip, as with a convenience, provisions, or the like; to furnish, provide, or supply (something).
I mean to *purvey* me a wife *Scott.*

pur-vey', *v. i.* **1.** To provide; to make provision; esp., to purchase and supply provisions. *Chaucer. Milton.*
2. To pander; — with *to. Obs. or R. Burke.*

pur-vey'ance (-vā'ăns), *n.* [ME. *purveaunce, purveiaunce*, OF. *porveance* foresight, prudence, provision. See PURVEY, cf. PROVIDENCE.] **1.** Act of providing for in advance; providence; preparation; foresight. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of providing or procuring, esp. provisions; as, the *purveyance* of supplies for an army. *Chaucer.*
3. That which is provided; provisions; supplies.
4. *Eng. Law.* A providing of supplies or services for the crown or sovereign by preëmption or impressment at a valuation fixed by appraisers appointed by the purveyors or by the purveyors themselves. This was formerly a royal prerogative generally in Europe. The prices fixed were often much below the market value, and the owners, who had no choice as to sale, were commonly paid in treasury tallies The right was abolished in England by 12 Car. II. c. 24 (1660).

pur-vey'or (-ēr), *n.* [ME. *purveour*, OF. *po(u)rveor*, F. *pourvoyeur.* See PURVEY; cf. PROVEDITOR.] **1.** One who purveys; esp., one who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer; a caterer.
2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision, under the right of purveyance. *Eng.*
3. A procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Addison.*

pur'view (pûr'vū), *n.* [OF. *porveü, pourveü*, provided, resolved, F. *pourvu* provided, p. p. of OF. *porveoir*, F. *pourvoir.* See PURVEY, VIEW; cf. PROVISO.] **1. a** *Law.* The body of a statute, or the part that begins with "*Be it enacted*," and ends before the enacting clause, as distinguished from *preamble*, saving clause, or proviso. **b** Hence: The limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. *Marshall.*
2. Limit or sphere of authority; scope; extent; field, as, a matter not within the *purview* of my observation.

pus (pŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. πυος, πύον, and to E. *foul.* See FOUL, *a.*] *Med.* The yellowish white opaque creamy matter produced by the process of suppuration. It consists of a serous exudate densely filled with rounded cells (**pus cells**), which are chiefly polymorphonuclear leucocytes, these being attracted to the suppurating tissues in vast numbers. The pus-forming bacteria are found in the pus cells and plasma as well as in the affected tissues.

Pusch-kin'i-a (pōōsh-kĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Count Apollon Mussin-*Pushkin* of Russia.] *Bot.* A genus of small liliaceous bulbous plants containing two Asiatic species often cultivated for their blue-veined white flowers, which have a 6-parted perianth and a crown on which the stamens are borne. They blossom in early spring. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Pu'sey-ism (pū'zĭ-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* Tractarianism (which see); — so called from E. B. Pusey, D. D. (1800–82), one of the leaders of the movement.—**Pu'sey-ite** (-it), *n.*

push (pōōsh), *v. t.;* PUSHED (pōōsht); PUSH'ING. [ME. *pussen* (cf. also *posshen, possen*, perh. not the same word), F. *pousser*, fr. L. *pulsare*, v. intens. fr. *pellere, pulsum*, to beat, knock, push. See PULSE a beating; cf. PURSY.] **1.** To press against with force in order to drive or impel; to move or endeavor to move by steady pressure, without striking; — opposed to *draw;* as, to *push* a wheelbarrow; to *push* up a window; to *push* one out of the way.
2. To thrust against, as with horns; to gore.
If the ox shall *push* a manservant or maidservant, . . . the ox shall be stoned. *Ex* xxi. 32.
3. To press or urge forward; to drive; hence, to prosecute; to extend; as, to *push* the war into the enemy's country; to *push* an objection too far.
Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor. *Spectator.*
4. To bear hard upon, so as to involve in difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, or the like; as, to be *pushed* for funds. "We are *pushed* for an answer." *Swift.*
Syn. — PUSH, SHOVE, THRUST. PUSH implies the application of force by a body already in contact with the object to be impelled; to SHOVE is esp. to push continuously, or along the surface of another body; to THRUST is to push or shove violently or forcibly, sometimes by means of a body which is already in motion before it reaches the object to be impelled; as, to *push* an object over a precipice; to *shove* a table across the floor; "They . . . *thrust* him out of the city" (*Luke* iv. 29); "*Thrust* in thy sickle, and reap" (*Rev.* xiv. 15).

push (pōōsh), *v. i.* **1.** To make a thrust, as with the horns or with a sword. *Obs. or R. Shak.*
2. To make an attack or hostile advance. *Obs.*
At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him; and the king of the north shall come against him. *Dan.* xi. 40.
3. To press against something with steady force in order to drive or impel; as, while some *push*, others pull.
4. To press forward, esp. with energy or haste; to advance persistently; as, the crowd *pushed* forward against the ropes. "The rider *pushed* on at a rapid pace." *Scott.*

push, *n.* **1.** A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing. *Obs. or R.*
2. Any thrust, pressure, impulse, or force steadily applied without striking; a shove; as, the *push* of a crowd.
3. An assault or attack; an effort; an attempt; hence, a time or occasion for action; an emergency.
Exact reformation is not perfected at the first *push* *Milton.*
4. Aggressive energy, vigorous enterprise. *Colloq.*
5. [Orig. uncert.; perh. a different word.] A pustule; a pimple; a boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Holland.*
6. A part to be pushed, as the button of an electric bell.
7. A company or set of associates; specif.: **a** An influential, limited, or exclusive set; as, the social *push;* the political *push;* he is not in the *push. Slang.* **b** A gang of larrikins, or street rowdies. *Cant or Slang, Australia.*
8. In a lumber camp, the foreman. *Cant.*

push button. A small knob or button pushed to ring a bell, to light or put out an incandescent lamp, etc.

push car. Any of various four-wheeled handcarts or hand cars, used esp. on railroad platforms and by track repairers; also, an intermediate car connecting a locomotive and a train to be pushed on to a ferryboat.

push'cart' (pōōsh'kärt'), *n.* A cart or barrow pushed by hand, used chiefly by street peddlers or venders.

push'er (-ēr), *n.* One that pushes; as: **a** A pusher locomotive. **b** *Mach.* A machine part for pushing something. **c** A utensil, usually in the form of a small metal hoe, used by a child at meals to push food on to a fork.

pusher grade. *Railroads.* A grade heavier than the ruling grade (which see), and requiring a pusher locomotive to be used with a (freight) train of normal weight.

push'ing, *p. a.* Enterprising; driving; energetic; also, forward; officious; intrusive.—**push'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty (pū'sĭ-lȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pusillanimitas:* cf. F. *pusillanimité.*] Quality or state of being pusillanimous; weakness of spirit; cowardliness.
It is obvious to distinguish between an act of . . *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*
Syn. — Cowardliness, cowardice, fear, timidity.

pu'sil-lan'i-mous (-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *pusillanimis; pusillus* very little (akin to *pusus* a little boy; cf. *puer* a boy, E. *puerile*) + *animus* the mind: cf. F. *pusillanime.* See ANIMOSITY.] **1.** Destitute of manly strength and firmness of mind; of weak or mean spirit; cowardly.
2. Evincing, arising from, or characterized by, weakness of spirit and want of courage; as, *pusillanimous* counsels. "A low and *pusillanimous* spirit." *Burke.*
Syn. — Faint-hearted, timid, mean-spirited, dastardly, weak, feeble. See COWARDLY.
—**pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*—**pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ness**, *n.*

puss (pōōs), *n.* [Prob. imitative, perh. of a cat's spitting; cf. D. *poes*, Ir. & Gael. *pus.*] **1.** A cat; — a pet name.
2. A hare. *Hunter's Cant, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. A young woman or a child; — a pet name.
Puss in Boots, the subject and title of a well-known nursery tale derived from a fairy story in the "Nights" of the Italian author Straparola and Charles Perrault's "Tales" (1697). The wonderful cat secures a princess and a fortune for his master, a poor young miller, whom he passes off as the rich Marquis of Carabas. — **p. in the corner**, a children's game in which all the players but one occupy corners of a room, or certain goals, and exchange places at a signal, the one without a corner endeavoring to get a vacant corner.

pus'sy (pŭs'ĭ), *a. Med.* Full of, or like, pus.

puss'y (pōōs'ĭ), *n.* [Dim. of *puss.*] **1.** A pet name for a cat; also, an endearing name for a girl.
2. A catkin of the pussy willow. *Colloq.*
3. The game of tipcat or the cat used in it.
4. A hare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

puss'y wil'low (pōōs'ĭ). Any willow having large cylindrical silky aments, esp. the American *Salix discolor.*

pus'tu-lant (pŭs'tū-lănt), *a.* [L. *pustulans*, p. pr. See PUSTULATE, *v. t.*] *Med.* Producing pustules.—*n.* A medicine that produces pustules, as croton oil.

pus'tu-lar (-lär), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, pustules; as, *pustular* prominences; *pustular* eruptions.
2. Covered with pustulelike prominences; pustulate.

pus'tu-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.;* LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *pustulatus*, p. p. of *pustulare* to blister, fr. *pustula.* See PUSTULE.] To form into pustules, or blisters.

pus'tu-late (-lāt), **pus'tu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Covered with pustulelike prominences

pus'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pustulatio.*] Act of producing pustules, or state of being pustulated; also, a pustule.

pus'tule (pŭs'tūl), *n.* [L. *pustula*, and *pusula:* cf. F. *pustule.*] **1.** *Med.* A small circumscribed elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base, containing pus.
2 *Bot.* Any small pimplelike elevation, or spot resembling a blister, esp. a mark on a leaf due to a parasitic fungus.

pus'tu-lous (-tū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pustulosus*, fr. *pustula* a pustule: cf. F. *pustuleux.*] Resembling, or covered with, pustules; pustulate; pustular.

put (pŭt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. W. *pwt* any short thing, *pwt o ddyn* a squab of a person, *pwtog* a short, thick woman.] A rustic; a clown; an awkward or uncouth person.
Queer country *puts* extol Queen Bess's reign. *Bramston.*

put (pōōt; *the pron.* pŭt *also is common in dial., esp. in parts of Scotland; cf* PUTT), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* PUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUT'TING. [ME. *putten* to thrust, push, fr. AS. (assumed) *putian*, akin to *potian;* cf. AS. *putung* instigation, Dan. *putte* to put, to put into, Fries. *putje*, and D. *poten* to plant, set.] **1.** To move in any direction; to impel; to thrust; to push; — now chiefly with adverbs, as *by* or *forth.*
2. To throw or cast, esp., as in athletics, with a pushing motion "overhand," the hand being raised from the shoulder; as, to *put* the shot.
3. To drive or force, lit. or fig.; hence, to incite; entice; urge; constrain; oblige.
These wretches *put* us upon all mischief *Swift.*
Thank him who *puts* me, loath, to this revenge. *Milton.*
4. To bring to a (stated or implied) position or place; to place; lay; set; fig., to cause to be or exist in a specified relation, condition, or the like; to bring to a stated mental or moral condition; to cause to experience (in connection with or by something mentioned); — usually with a preposition, as *in, to, on*, etc.; as, to *put* one in fear or to flight; to *put* an army to rout; he was *put* to shame; to *put* to the gallows, the sword, etc.; to *put* a theory in practice; to *put* a ship about.
This present dignity,
In which that I have *put* you. *Chaucer.*
I will *put* enmity between thee and the woman. *Gen.* iii 15.
He *put* no trust in his servants. *Job* iv. 18.
5. To attach or attribute; to assign; as, to *put* a wrong construction on an act or expression.
6. To lay down; to give up; to surrender. *Obs.*
7. To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to bring to the attention; to offer; state; express; fig., to assume; suppose; — formerly sometimes, now rarely, followed by *that;* as, to *put* a question; to *put* a case.
Let us now *put* that ye have leave. *Chaucer.*
8. To get ready; to prepare. *Obs.*
9. *Mining.* To convey (coal) in the mine, as from the working to the tramway. *Dial. Eng.*
10. *Teleg.* To connect. *Cant.*
Syn. — Place, set, lay; propose, state.
put case, *put* or suppose the case to be. *Obs.* — **to p. about.** **a** To disturb; annoy; disconcert.
Tom was rather *put about* by this speech. *T. Hughes.*
b To give (one's self) trouble. **c** To publish; to circulate — **to p. again**, to drive back; to repulse. *Obs.* — **to p. a good face on**, to give a fair or pleasing appearance to.
But she *put a good face on* the matter *T Hughes.*
— **to p. an end to**, to end; terminate; stop. — **to p. a spoke in one's wheel**, to thwart or obstruct one in the execution of some design. — **to p. away.** **a** To renounce; discard. **b** To drive away; to expel. *Obs.* **c** To divorce by repudiation. **d** To part with; to dispose of. *Obs.* — **to p. back.** **a** To push or thrust backwards; hence, to hinder; to delay. **b** To refuse; deny. "I could not *put* him *back.*" *Shak.* **c** To replace. — **to p. behind**, to put into the rear or background, or into a subordinate place. — **to p. by.** **a** To turn, set, push, or thrust, aside; to divert. **b** To lay aside; to store up; as, to *put by* money. **c** To cause to miss or omit; to disappoint, deprive, or cheat of. *Archaic or Dial.* — **to p. down.** **a** To lay down; to deposit; to set down; to leave. **b** To lower; diminish; as, *to put down* prices. **c** To degrade; to put a stop to; to suppress; crush; abolish; silence; overcome.
Mark, now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down.* *Shak.*
Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey. *Bacon.*
d To set down in writing; specif., to subscribe. **e** To give up; to part with. *Eng.* **f** *Print.* To lower-case. — **to p. forth.** **a** To thrust out; to extend, as the hand; to cause to come or push out; as, a tree *puts forth* leaves. **b** To make manifest; to develop; also, to bring into action; to exert; as, *to put forth* strength. **c** To propose, as a question, a riddle, and the like; to offer. **d** To publish, as a book; to issue. — **to p. forward.** **a** To advance to a position of prominence or responsibility; to promote. **b** To cause to make progress; to aid. — **to p. in.** **a** To introduce among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, *to put in* a word. **b** *Naut.* To conduct into a harbor. **c** To hand in; to present. **d** To appoint to office. **e** *Med.* To restore, as a dislocated part, to its place. **f** *Logging.* To deliver (logs) at a landing. *U. S.* — **to p.** (one) **in a hole**, to put (a person) in a difficult or embarrassing position. *Colloq.* — **to p. in an appearance**, to be present; to appear in person; *Law*, to enter an appearance; to appear. — **to p. in mind**, to remind. — **to p. in, or into, one's head**, to suggest to a person; also, formerly, to remind a person of. — **to p. in one's oar**, to give aid or advice; — commonly used of one who obtrudes aid or counsel uninvited. — **to p. in possession**, to invest with ownership or occupancy; to provide or furnish with. — **to p. in, or into, practice.** **a** To put in action; practice; exercise. **b** To begin to practice; to set about. *Obs.* **c** To attempt; plot. *Obs.* **d** To put or bring into use. *Obs.* — **to p.** (one) **in the head** of (a thing), to suggest to (one) the idea of (a thing); to remind of; — for *to put in the head. Obs.* — **to p. into market**, to make merchandise of; to trade in. — **to p. no doubt**, to make no doubt. *Obs.* — **to p. off.** **a** To lay aside; to discard; as, *to put off* mortality. **b** To turn aside; to elude; to frustrate; to baffle.
We might *put* him *off* with this answer *Bentley.*
c To delay; defer; postpone; as, *to put off* repentance. See DEFER, *Syn.* **d** To get rid of; to dispose of; esp., to pass fraudulently; as, *to put off* a counterfeit note. *Obs. or R.* **e** To push from land, as a boat. — **to p. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To invest one's self with or cause one's self to wear; to take upon one's self; to assume. **b** To impute or ascribe to; to charge upon or with. **c** To advance; to promote. *Obs.* **d** To impose upon; to inflict upon. "That which thou *puttest on* me, will I bear." 2 *Kings* xviii. 14. **e** To set to work or put into action; to turn or let on; as, *to put on* workmen; *to put on* steam. **f** To deceive; to impose upon; to trick. "The stork found he was *put upon.*" *L'Estrange.* **g** To cause to depend, subsist, rely, etc., upon; as, he *put* him *upon* bread and water. "This caution will *put* them *upon* considering." *Locke.* **h** To rouse; to incite; to instigate; also, to incite or instigate to. **i** To palm off on. — **to p. one's back up.** See

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pursute. † PURSUIT. [*Obs.*]
purs'y, **n.** Shortwindedness.]
purte. † POVERTY, PURITY.
purtest. † PROTEST.
purteth. † POORTITH.
purtraict. † PORTRAIT.
purtralen, -tray, -treye. † PORTRAY.
pur-turb'. † PERTURB.
pur'ty (pûr'tĭ; pût'ĭ). Dial. var. of PRETTY.
Pur'u-sha (pōōr'ōō-shȧ), **n.** [Skr., man.] See PRAKRITI.
Pur'u-shot'ta-ma (-shōt'tȧ-mȧ), **n.** [Skr. *purushôttama* best of men, highest spirit.] *Theos.* The supreme spirit.
Pur'va Mī-mam'sa (pōōr'wȧ). [Skr.] See MIMAMSA.
purveance, -veiaunce † PURVEYANCE.
Purves flue *or* **tube.** [After the inventor, *Purves*, of Lloyd's registry.] *Steam Boilers.* A flue or tube with thickened transverse ribs or corrugations rather widely spaced.
purveyant, *a.* [OF *porveant*, p. pr. See PURVEY.] Prudent; provident. *Obs.*
pur-veyd'. Purveyed. *Ref. Sp.*
pur-voe' (pŭr-vō'), **n.** [Marathi *parbhū* a chief.] The writer caste. *India.*
pur-wan'nah (pŭr-wän'ȧ), **n.** [Hind. & Per. *parwāna.*] An order; a written pass or permit; a royal grant. *Anglo-Ind*
purway, purweien. † PURVEY
P. U. S. *Abbr* Pharmacopœia of the United States.
Pus (pōōs), **n.** [Hind *pūs.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.
pusance, pusaunce. † PUISSANCE.
pusaue. † PISANE
pusaunt, pusaunt. † PUISSANT.
puscull, *n.* [Cf. LL. *pusculla*, E PUSTULE.] Pustule. *Obs.*
pusen. † PISANE.
Pu'sey-is'tic (pū'zĭ-ĭs'tĭk), **Pu'sey-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Puseyism
Pu'shan (pōō'shȧn), **n.** [Skr. *Pūshan.*] *Vedic Myth.* A celestial deity, god of wealth and fertility and conductor of the souls of the dead to the Pitris. He is sometimes called toothless.
push'ful, *a.* Full of push, or aggressive energy; enterprising. — **push'ful-ness.** *n Both Colloq.*
push'ion (*Scot.* pōōsh'ŭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POISON.
pushm (pŭsh'm), **push'mi-na** (pŭsh'mē-nȧ). Vars. of PASHM, PASHMINA.
push'pin', *n.* A child's game played with pins.
pusht. Pushed. *Ref Sp*
Push'tu (pŭsh'tū). Var. of PASHTO.
push'um (-ŭm). Var. of PASHM.
pu'sil (pū'sĭl), *a.* [L. *pusillus* very little.] Very little *Obs.*
pusill. † PUZZEL.
pusk, *n.* [L. *posca, p u s c a.*] Wine and vinegar. *Obs.*
puskylde. *a.* [Cf. PUSCULL.] Having pustules. *Obs.*
pusle † PUZZEL. [*Colloq., U.S.*]
pus'ley (pŭs'lĭ), *n.* Purslane.
puson, pusoun. † POISON.
pussance. † PUISSANCE.
puss clover (pōōs). The harefoot clover.
pussen. † PUSH.
puss'ie Var. of PUSSY.
pussle. † PUZZLE.
puss moth. A light-colored, stout-bodied European notodontid moth (*Cerura vinula*) whose larva feeds on poplar and willow leaves. [Pursy. *Dial.*]
pus'sy (pŭs'ĭ; pōōs'ĭ), *a.*
puss'y-cat', *n.* = PUSSY.
puss'y's-paws' (pōōs'ĭz-pōz'), *n* A California portulacaceous plant (*Calyptridium umbellatum*). [*a.* Pustulate.]
pus'tu-la-tous (pŭs'tū-lȧ-tŭs),
pus'tuled (pŭs'tūld), *a.* Having pustules.
pus'tu-li-form' (-tū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Having the form of a pustule.
pus'tu-lose (-lōs), *a.* [L. *pustulosus.*] *Bot.* Pustular.
pusuance. † PUISSANCE.

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under 2d BACK. — **to put one's best foot foremost.** See under FOOT. — **to p. one's foot down,** to be very decided or determined. *Colloq.* — **to p. one's monkey up.** See *one's monkey's up,* under MONKEY. — **to p. one's nose out of joint.** See under NOSE, *n.* — **to p. one's self out of the way,** to give one's self trouble. — **to p. one's self upon the country,** *Law,* to demand a trial by jury. See COUNTRY, *n.,* 4. — **to p. one's shoulder to the wheel.** See under SHOULDER. — **to p. on one's thinking cap,** to give one's self to thinking over a matter. — **to p. out.** **a** To thrust out; to eject; expel; dismiss. **b** To destroy the sight of (the eyes). **c** To put forth; to shoot, as a sprout. **d** To extinguish; as, *to put out* a fire. **e** To place at interest; to loan; as, *to put out* funds. **f** To provoke, displease, or offend; as, he was *put out* by my reply. *Colloq.* **g** To protrude; to stretch forth; to extend; as, *to put out* the hand. **h** To publish; as, *to put out* a pamphlet. **i** To confuse; disconcert; interrupt; as, *to put* one *out* in speaking. **j** To spend; expend, as money. **k** To use; exert. **l** *Med.* To place out of joint; to dislocate; as, *to put out* the ankle. **m** *Law.* To open; as, *to put out* lights, that is, to open or cut windows. *Rare or Eng.* **n** *Baseball & Cricket.* To cause to be "out." — **to p. out of face,** to embarrass; shame. — **to p.** (a thing) **out of one's head,** to cause to be forgotten. — **to p. out of the way.** **a** To kill; destroy. **b** To give (one) trouble. — **to p. over.** **a** To place in authority over. **b** To refer. *Shak.* **c** To defer; postpone; as, a cause in court. **d** To transfer or transport across; as, *to put* one *over* the river. **e** To make over; assign. *Obs.* **f** To defeat; beat; win from. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.* **g** To knock over; to kill. *Australia.* — **to p. salt on the tail of.** See under SALT, *n.* — **to p. the cart before the horse.** See under CART, *n.* — **to p. the case,** to suppose the case to be; to suppose. — **to p. the change on** *or* **upon,** to deceive by misrepresentation; to mislead. *Obs.* — **to p. the comether on.** See COMETHER. — **to p. the hand to** *or* **unto.** **a** To take hold of; as, *to put the hand to* the plow; hence, to engage in; begin; undertake. **b** To take or seize, as in theft. — **to p. the kibosh on.** See under KIBOSH. — **to p. the last,** *or* **finishing, hand,** *or* **touch, to,** to make the last corrections in; to complete; perfect. — **to p. the screw,** *or* **screws, on,** to use pressure upon, as for extortion; to coerce. — **to p. this and that** (*or* **two and two**) **together,** to draw the proper inference from given premises or related circumstances. — **to p. through,** to cause to go through to completion; as, he *put through* a measure of legislation. *U. S.* — **to p. through a course of sprouts,** to subject to hard work or discipline; to give a thorough test or training. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.* — **to p. to.** **a** To add; unite. **b** To apply; use; exercise. *Obs.* **c** To add to; to join with. **d** To force; impel; drive. **e** To send; consign. **f** To refer to; to expose to. "That dares not *put* it *to* the touch." *Montrose.* **g** To attach (something) to; to harness to. **h** To limit or confine to. **i** *Fox Hunting.* To block up (earths, etc.) during the morning. — **to p. to a stand,** to stop; to arrest. — **to p. to bed.** **a** To undress and place in bed, as a child. **b** To deliver in, or to make ready for, childbirth. — **to p. to death,** to kill. — **to p. together,** to attach; to aggregate; to unite in one. — **to p. to it,** to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to. "O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to 't.*" *Shak.* — **to p. to one's trumps,** *or* **to p. on one's trumps,** to force to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion.

But when kings come so low as to fawn upon philosophy . . . they are then *put to their* last *trump.* *Milton.*

— **to p. to the horn,** *Old Scots Law,* to outlaw by horning. — **to p. to trial** *or* **on trial,** to bring to a test; to try. — **to p. to use,** to make use of; to use. — **to p. two and two together.** See TO PUT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER. — **to p. under the screw** *or* **screws,** to subject to pressure; to force. — **to p. unto.** = TO PUT TO (in some senses). — **to p. up.** **a** To put up with. *Obs.* "Such national injuries are not *to be put up.*" *Addison.* **b** To send forth or upward; as, *to put up* a prayer. **c** To expose; to offer publicly; as, *to put up* goods for sale. **d** To start from a cover, as game. **e** To hoard. "Himself never *put up* any of the rent." *Spelman.* **f** To do up or preserve; to pickle; as, *to put up* pork, beef, or fish. **g** To place out of sight, or away; as, *put up* that letter. *Shak.* **h** To raise; erect; build; as, *to put up* a tent. **i** To lodge; entertain; as, *to put up* travelers. **j** To post for election; to nominate. **k** To cause to shoot up, as plants. *Obs.* **l** *Print.* To capitalize; to change from lower to upper case. **m** To pay; as, *to put up* one's share. *Slang.* — **to p. up a job,** to arrange a plot. *Slang.* — **to p. upon.** See TO PUT ON. — **to p. up to.** **a** To incite; instigate; as, he *put* the lad *up* to mischief. **b** To post or inform concerning; to make acquainted with. *Slang.*

A neighboring clergyman, who . . . *put* me *up to* several matters of local interest. *Eclectic Mag.*

☞ For other phrases, see under the respective nouns.

put (pŏŏt; *cf.* PUT, *v. t.*), *v. i.* **1.** To go or take one's course; betake one's self; — esp. hastily or in some manner or direction indicated by *for, about, back, in, to,* or the like.

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land. *Dryden.*

2. To sprout; shoot; grow forth; — of plants.

3. To play a card or a hand in the game called *put.*

to put about, *Naut.,* to change direction by tacking, wearing, or jibing, as a ship; to go on another tack; fig., to change or reverse one's course; to turn back or around. — **to p. away for,** *Naut.,* to make a start for. — **to p. back,** *Chiefly Naut.,* to turn back; to return. "The French . . . had *put back* to Toulon." *Southey.* — **to p. fair,** to bid fair. *Obs.* — **to p. for,** to set out vigorously for; to go as rapidly as possible towards. — **to p. forth.** **a** To shoot, bud, or germinate. *Bacon.* **b** To leave a port or haven, as a ship; to set out. *Shak.* — **to p. in.** **a** *Naut.* To enter a harbor or place of shelter. **b** To call at or enter a place, as of refreshment. *Obs.* **c** To interpose; intervene. **d** To go into covert; — said of a bird escaping from a hawk. — **to p. in for.** **a** To make a request or claim for; as, *to put in for* a share of profits. **b** To offer one's self for; to stand as a candidate for. *Locke.* — **to p. off.** **a** To take off the hat; to uncover. *Obs.* **b** To ward off. *Obs. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.).* **c** To go away; to depart; esp., to leave land, as a ship; to move from the shore. — **to p. on,** to hasten motion; to hurry on or forward; to drive on. — **to put out.** **a** *Naut.* To start; sail. **b** To depart suddenly; to get out. **c** *Leather Manuf.* In tanning morocco, to remove small pieces of flesh still adhering to the skins and stretch and smooth the skins. — **to p. over.** **a** *Naut.* To sail over or across. **b** *Falconry.* To remove meat from the gorge into the stomach; — said of a hawk. — **to p. to sea,** *Naut.,* to set sail; to begin a voyage; to move away from the land. — **to p. up.** **a** To take lodgings; to lodge. **b** To offer one's self as a candidate. *L'Estrange.* **c** To sheath the sword; to refrain from further fighting. **d** To pay down or stake money. *Slang, U. S.* — **to p. up to,** to advance to. *Obs.* "With this he *put up to* my lord." *Swift.* — **to p. up with,** to bear or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; to take without opposition or expressed dissatisfaction; to endure; to tolerate; as, *to put up with* an injury or affront; *to put up with* bad fare.

put (pŏŏt; *cf.* PUT, *v. t.*), *n.* **1.** Act of putting; a thrust; a push.

2. A throw; a cast; esp., a throw or cast made with an overhand pushing motion, or upward and forward movement of the arm, as an athletic action.

3. An attempt or endeavor, as to escape. *Obs. L'Estrange.*

4. (*pron.* pŭt) A certain game at cards.

5. A privilege which one party buys of another to "put" (deliver) to him a certain amount of stock, grain, etc., at a certain price and at or within a certain time (cf. CALL, *n.,* 13; STRADDLE). *Brokers' Cant.*

put of more, *London Stock Exchange,* an option annexed to a put giving the holder the option to double the amount.

pu-ta'men (pū-tā'mĕn), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Bot.* The stone, or hard indurated endocarp, of a drupaceous fruit, as of the peach.

2. *Anat.* The outer layer of gray matter in the lenticular nucleus (which see). **b** *Zoöl.* The tough membrane which lines the shell of a bird's egg.

pu'ta-nism (pū'tȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* [F. *putanisme,* fr. *putain* harlot.] Habitual lewdness or prostitution of a woman.

pu'ta-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *putativus,* fr. *putare, putatum,* to reckon, suppose, adjust, cleanse (in the sense to prune perh. a different word). See PURE; cf. COMPUTE, DISPUTE, IMPUTE.] Commonly thought or deemed; supposed; reputed. "His other *putative* (I dare not say feigned) friends." *E. Hall.*

putative father, one presumed to be the father of an illegitimate child. — **p. marriage,** *Canon Law,* a marriage in due form of parties between whom existed any of certain impediments, as consanguinity, either or both acting in good faith. It was invalid, but the children born prior to a divorce were legitimate at canonical law; and if continued in good faith until the death of the husband, the wife if surviving was entitled to dower. Some modern Civil-law systems, as the French, adopted this view, and it was recognized in the English common law in the 13th century, but is not now recognized in Great Britain or the United States.

pu'te-al (pū'tē-ăl), *n.* [L., fr. *puteus* well.] *Arch.* **A** well curb.

Pu'teaux' gun (pü'tō'). [From *Puteaux,* France.] *Ordnance.* A modern French rapid-fire field gun of 75 mm. (3-inch) caliber, equipped with a hydro-pneumatic recoil brake and steel shields for the protection of the gunners.

put'log' (pŏŏt'lŏg'; pŭt'-), *n. Arch.* One of the short pieces of timber on which the flooring of a scaffold is laid, one end resting on the ledger of the scaffold, the other in a hole left in the wall temporarily for the purpose.

put'-off' (pŏŏt'ôf'; 205), *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; an evasion; an excuse *L'Estrange.*

Pu-to'ri-us (pū-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *putor* a stench.] *Zoöl.* A genus of musteline mammals including the weasels, ermines, minks, and true polecats.

put'-out' (pŏŏt'out'), *n. Sports.* Act of putting a player out.

pu'tre-fa'cient (pū'trē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *putrefaciens, -entis,* p. pr. of *putrefacere* to make rotten; *putrere* to be rotten + *facere* to make.] Putrefactive. — *n.* A putrefactive agent or substance.

pu'tre-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *putrefactio:* cf. F. *putréfaction.* See PUTREFY.] **1.** Act or process of putrefying; the fermentative decomposition, by the agency of bacteria, of organic matter, esp. proteins and allied substances, with the formation of ill-smelling products. See PTOMAINE.

2. Condition of being putrefied; also, that which is putrefied. "*Putrefaction's* breath." *Shelley.*

pu'tre-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *putréfactif.* See PUTREFY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to putrefaction; as, the *putrefactive* smell or process. *Wiseman.*

2. Causing, or tending to promote, putrefaction.

putrefactive alkaloids, the ptomaines.

pu'tre-fy (pū'trē-fī), *v. t.;* PU'TRE-FIED (-fĭd); PU'TRE-FY'-ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *putréfier;* L. *putrere* to be rotten + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *putrefacere.* See PUTRID; -FY.] **1.** To render putrid; to cause to decay offensively; to cause to be decomposed; to cause to rot.

2. To corrupt; to make foul. *Rare.*

Private suits do *putrefy* the public good. *Bacon.*

3. To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous, as an ulcer.

pu'tre-fy, *v. i.* To become putrid; to rot. *Is.* i. 6.

Syn. — See DECAY.

pu-tresce' (pū-trĕs'), *v. i.* [See PUTRESCENT.] To become putrescent or putrid; to putrefy.

pu-tres'cence (pū-trĕs'ĕns), *n.* State of being putrescent; putrescent matter.

pu-tres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *putrescens,* p. pr. of *putrescere* to grow rotten, v. incho. fr. *putrere* to be rotten. See PUTRID.] **1.** Becoming putrid, or offensively rotten.

Externally powerful, although *putrescent* at the core. *Motley.*

2. Of or pert. to putrefaction; as, a *putrescent* smell.

pu-tres'ci-ble (pū-trĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of putrefaction; liable to become putrid; as, *putrescible* substances; *putrescible* food products.

pu-tres'ci-ble, *n.* A substance, usually nitrogenous, which is liable to undergo decomposition when in contact with air and moisture at ordinary temperatures.

pu-tres'cine (-In -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin** [L. *putrescere* to grow rotten + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A ptomaine found in putrid fish or flesh, certain abnormal urine, etc., and also prepared synthetically. It is a diamine, $NH_2(CH_2)_4NH_2$, and is a crystalline solid of strong basic properties. It is slightly poisonous.

pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* [L. *putridus,* fr. *putrere* to be rotten, fr. *puter,* or *putris,* rotten, *putere* to stink, to be rotten: cf. F. *putride.* See PUS, FOUL, *a.*] **1.** Tending to decomposition or decay; decomposed; offensively or stinkingly rotten; — said of animal or vegetable matter; as, *putrid* flesh. See PUTREFACTION.

2. Indicating, or proceeding from, a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter; as, a *putrid* smell.

putrid fever, *Med.,* typhus fever. — **p. sore throat,** *Med.,* a malignant form of sore throat, in which there is ulceration or gangrenous inflammations of the fauces and pharynx; malignant cynanche. It often accompanies scarlet fever.

pu-trid'i-ty (pū-trĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *putridité.*] Quality or state of being putrid; putrefaction; also, putrid matter.

pu'tri-lage (pū'trĭ-lăj), *n.* [F. *putrilage,* L. *putrilago* putrefaction.] That which is undergoing putrefaction; the products of putrefaction.

putt (pŭt), *n.* [Cf. PUT, *v. t.*] *Golf.* A stroke made on a putting green to play the ball into the hole.

putt, *v. i. Golf.* To make a putt.

put'ter (pŏŏt'ĕr; cf. PUT, *v. t.*), *n.* One who puts something.

putt'er (pŭt'ĕr), *n. Golf.* **a** A club with a short shaft and either a wooden or metal head, used in putting. See GOLF, *Illust.* **b** One who putts.

put'ter-on' (pŏŏt'ĕr-ŏn'), *n.* **a** An instigator. *Shak.* **b** One who deposits a thing on something else.

put'ter-out' (-out'), *n. Obs.* **a** A supplanter. **b** One who deposited money on going abroad on the chance of receiving it with great interest if he returned or of the deposit being forfeited if he did not return. In the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I. this was a common form of gambling.

‖ **put'ti** (pŏŏt'tē), *n. pl.; sing.* PUTTO (-tō). [It., pl. of *putto,* fr. L. *putus* boy.] *Art.* Figures of nude Cupidlike children much used in decorative painting and sculpture.

put'ti-er (pŭt'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who putties, as a glazier.

putt'ing green (pŭt'ĭng). *Golf.* The green, or plot of smooth turf, surrounding a hole. "The term *putting green* shall mean the ground within twenty yards of the hole, excepting hazards." *Golf Rules.*

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PUTTIES (-ĭz). Also **put'tee, put'tie.** [Hind. *paṭṭī* ribbon, bandage, tie.] A kind of gaiter wrapped around the leg, used by soldiers, riders, walkers, etc.

Putty.

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.* [F. *potée* putty, potful, fr. *pot* pot; cf. *potée d'étain* putty powder. See POT.] **1.** A kind of cement usually of whiting and boiled linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistency of dough, and used in fastening glass in sashes, stopping crevices, and for similar purposes.

2. Any of various other substances resembling putty (def. 1) in appearance, consistency, use, etc.; as: **a** A mixture of ferric oxide and boiled linseed oil (**iron putty**), or of red and white lead and boiled linseed oil (**red-lead putty**), used by mechanics in making pipe joints, etc. **b** *Plastering.* A cement consisting of lump lime slacked with water to the consistency of cream, and left to harden by evaporation till it becomes like soft putty. It is used, mixed with plaster of Paris or sand, for the third, or finishing, coat (**putty coat**). **c** The sticky mud at the bottom of shallow navigable water.

3. Short for PUTTY POWDER.

4. *Golf.* A ball made of composition. *Colloq.*

put'ty, *v. t.;* PUT'TIED (-ĭd); PUT'TY-ING (-tĭ-ĭng). To cement, or stop, with putty.

putty eye. *Zoöl.* An eye surrounded by thick fleshy tissues, as those of certain pigeons.

putty knife. A knife with a broad flexible steel blade, used for laying on putty. See KNIFE, *Illust.*

putty powder. An oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in various proportions, much used in polishing glass, metal, etc.

put'ty-root' (pŭt'ĭ-rōōt'), *n.* An American orchid (*Aplectrum spicatum*) having a slender naked rootstock producing each year a solid corm, two or three of which remain strung together. It sends up in late summer a single plaited leaf, and in spring a scape of brown flowers.

put'-up' (pŏŏt'ŭp'), *a.* Planned or got up, esp. with the coöperation of insiders; prearranged; plotted; — in a bad sense; as, a *put-up* job. *Colloq.*

Pu'ya (pū'yȧ; pōō'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Araucanian *puùya.*] *Bot.* A small genus of bromeliaceous plants, natives of Peru and Chile. They have basal spinal leaves and a terminal raceme with showy bracteate flowers.

puz'zle (pŭz''l), *n.* [For *opposal,* in the sense of problem. See OPPOSE, POSE to question.] **1.** Something which perplexes or embarrasses; a difficult problem or question; esp., a toy, contrivance, question, or problem designed for testing ingenuity.

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put. ✝ PIT, PITH.

put (pŭt), *n.* [OF. *pute.*] **A** prostitute. *Obs. or Slang.*

Put (pŭt). *Bib.*

putacho. ✝ PATEQUE.

pu'tage (pū'tăj), *n.* [OF. *putage.*] Prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.

pu-tain', *n.* [F.] Whore. *Obs.*

pu-tam'i-nous (pū-tăm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to a putamen.

pu-ta'na, *n.* [LL., or It. *puttana.*] Putain. *Obs.*

pu-ta'tion (pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *putatio.*] A pruning. *Obs.*

pu-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *putatio.*] Act of considering, supposing, or estimating; supposition.

pu'ta-tiv. Putative. *Ref. Sp.*

pu'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of PUTATIVE.

pu'ta-to-ry, *a.* [L. *putatorius.*] Pertaining to putation. *Obs.*

put'-by', *n.* Evasion; shift. *Obs.*

putchamin. ✝ PERSIMMON.

pu-tchock', **pu-tchuck',** **pu-tchuck',** **pu-tchuk'** (pŭ-chŭk'). Vars. of PACHAK.

pute. ✝ PIT. [*Obs.*]

pute, *a.* [L. *putus.*] Pure; clear.

pu'te-al (pū'tē-ăl), *a.* [L. *putealis.*] Of or pertaining to a pit or well. *Obs. or R.*

put'e-lee, **put'e-li** (pŭt'ē-lē), *n.* [Hind. *paṭelā.*] A bulky, flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges, India.

puter. ✝ PEWTER.

pu'ter-y (pū'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *puterie.*] Whoredom. *Obs.*

puteyne. ✝ PUTAIN.

putfalle. ✝ PITFALL.

puth'er (*dial.* pŏŏth'ĕr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POTHER.

puth'er (pŏŏth'ĕr), *n.* & *v. i.* [Cf. POTHER.] Steam; reek. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

puth'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Sultry; close.

pu'tid (pū'tĭd), *a.* [L. *putidus.* Cf. PUTRID.] Rotten; fetid; worthless. *Obs.* — **pu-tid'i-ty** (pū-tĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **pu'tid-ness,** *n. Obs.*

Pu'ti-el (pū'tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Pu'ti-phar (pū'tĭ-fär). *D. Bib.*

Pu-tiph'a-re (pū-tĭf'ȧ-rē). *D. Bib.*

put'lock. Var. of PUTLOG.

put'nee-dar'. Var. of PATNIDAR.

put'-off', *n.* Evasion.

pu'tois' (pū'twä'), *n.* [F., polecat.] A brush supposedly made of polecat's hair for use in decorating ceramic ware.

pu'tor, *n.* [L.] A stench. *Obs.*

putour, *n.* [See PUT a prostitute.] Brothel keeper or procurer. *Obs.*

pu-tred'i-nous (pū-trĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *putredo* rottenness, fr. *putrere* to rot.] Proceeding from putrefaction; stinking; rotten.

pu'tre-fac'tions (pū'trē-făk'shŭs), *a.* Putrefying. *Obs.*

pu'tre-fac'tiv Putrefactive. *Ref. Sp.* [-NESS.]

pu'tre-fac'tive-ness, *n.* See

pu'tre-fi'a-ble (pū'trē-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [facient.]

pu'tre-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* A putre-

pu'tre-lage, *n.* [L. *putrilago:* cf. F. *putrilage.*] Rottenness. *Obs.*

pu'tre-tude, *n.* [L. *puter, putris,* rotten.] Putridness. *Obs.*

pu'trid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

putrie. ✝ PUTERY.

pu'tri-fac'ted (pū'trĭ-făk'tĕd), *a.* [See PUTREFY.] Putrefied. *Obs.*

pu tri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Putrefaction.

pu'tri-fy (pū'trĭ-fī). Var. of PUTREFY.

pu'try, *a.* Putrid. *Obs.*

putt (pŭt), *n.* A heavy farm cart. *Dial Eng.*

put-tar'go. ✝ BOTAROO.

puttato. ✝ POTATO.

putte. ✝ PIT, POT, PUT.

put'ted (*dial.* pŏŏt'ĭd; pŭt'ĭd). Obs. or Scot & dial. pret. of PUT.

put'tee (pŭt'ē). Var. of PUTTY, a gaiter. [& dial. p. p. of PUT.]

put'ten (pŏŏt'n; pŭt'n). Scot.

put'ter (pŭt'ĕr; pŏŏt'ĕr). U. S. & dial. Eng. var. of POTTER, *v.*

— **put'ter-er.** *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

put'terd. Puttered. *Ref. Sp.*

put'tie. Var. of PUTTY, gaiter.

put'ties (pŭt'ĭz), *n., pl.* of PUTTY.

put'ting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PUT.

putt'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PUTT.

put'to. ✝ PITTO.

put'tock (pŭt'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *puttok, potok;* orig. uncert.] **a** The European kite. **b** The buzzard. **c** The marsh harrier. *Eng.*

puttok. ✝ PUTTOCK.

put'too (pŭt'ōō), **put'to** (-ō), *n.* [Kashmir *paṭṭū.*] A thick coarse fabric made from the refuse wool and long hair of the Cashmere, or shawl, goat.

putty coat. See 2d PUTTY, 2 b.

put'ty-er. Var. of PUTTIER.

putty gloss. A high polish imparted to stonework by a final polishing with putty powder.

putty work. Decoration by the use of a composition which is modeled while soft.

pu'ture (pū'tūr), *n.* [OF. *puture, pouture, pulture,* food, F. *pouture* stall food, fr. LL. *pultura,* L. *puls.* See 1st PULSE.] *O. Eng. Law.* A customary right of keepers of forests, and some bailiffs of hundreds, to take food for man, horse, and dog from land (called **terra putura**) of certain tenants within the forest or hundred.

putusly. ✝ PITEOUSLY.

putwari. Var. of PATWARI.

puwe. ✝ PEW.

pu'wit. ✝ PEWIT.

‖ **puy** (pwē), *n.* [F., a hill.] *Geol.* One of the hills of volcanic origin common in the Auvergne district, France.

puy. Var. of POY.

puysschaunce. ✝ PUISSANCE.

puz'l. Puzzle. *Ref. Sp.*

puz'la-to-ry, *a.* Puzzling. *Obs.*

puz'ld. Puzzled. *Ref. Sp.*

puz'zel, *n.* [Cf. F. *pucelle* a virgin.] Harlot; drab; wench. *Obs.*

2. State of being puzzled or perplexed; perplexity; embarrassment; as, to be in a *puzzle*.

3. = PUZZLE PEG.

puz'zle (pŭz'l), *v. t.;* -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). **1.** To perplex; confuse; embarrass; to put to a stand; nonplus.

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others. *Dr. H More.*

2. To make intricate, to entangle. *Rare.*

They disentangle from the *puzzled* skein. *Cowper*

3. To solve, discover, or make out, by mental labor or ingenuity; — followed by *out;* as, to *puzzle* out a mystery.

Syn. — Nonplus, stagger, pose, disconcert. — PUZZLE, PERPLEX, MYSTIFY, CONFUSE, BEWILDER, DISTRACT express various mental reactions upon what is intricate, complicated, or involved (see EMBARRASS). PUZZLE implies such complication or intricacy as baffles or nonpluses the understanding; PERPLEX adds to *puzzle* the implication of disturbing uncertainty how to decide or act, as, "I have *puzzled* my head about a list of the College" (*Gray*); "I liked Grant, and was struck by the pathos of his face; a *puzzled* pathos, as of a man with a problem before him of which he does not understand the terms" (*Lowell*); "Poor intricated soul! Riddling, *perplexed*, labyrinthical soul!" (*Donne*); "Yet, intricate and homeless . . . as the prospect was, there was no *perplexity;* we had still a guide to lead us forward" (*D. Wordsworth*). To MYSTIFY is to puzzle or perplex, esp. by playing upon one's credulity; as, "When she was weary of *mystifying* foreign statesmen, she turned to find fresh sport in *mystifying* her own ministers" (*J. R. Green*); "[He] has the passion one might imagine a fairy to have for delicate *mystification*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). CONFUSE suggests more or less complete obliteration of distinctions, with consequent mixing or jumbling together of objects in the mind; as, a *confusing* similarity of names. BEWILDER expresses utter perplexity and dull confusion, as of one who is lost in a pathless maze; DISTRACT implies strong agitation arising from divergent or conflicting considerations or interests; as, "Like one *bewildered* in a country where mist or snow has disguised those features of the landscape which are best known to him" (*Scott*); "so *perplexed* and *bewildered*, that she hardly knew where she was" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "the swift, aimless, *bewildered* mind" (*Dr. J. Brown*); "*distracted* between love and duty" (*Byron*).

puz'zle, *v. i.* **1.** To be bewildered or perplexed.

A *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estrange.*

2. To work in the way the solution of a puzzle requires; as, to *puzzle* over a problem.

puz'zle–head'ed, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions; given to getting perplexed over simple matters; also, characteristic of persons that are so. *Johnson.*

A kind of *puzzle-headed* conservatism. *The Spectator (London)*

— **puz'zle–head'ed-ness,** *n.*

puz'zle-ment (pŭz''l-mĕnt), *n.* State of being puzzled; perplexity. *Miss Mitford.*

puzzle peg. *Hunting.* A peg or stick fastened to a dog's lower jaw to compel him to carry his head high.

py-æ'mi-a, py-e'mi-a (pī-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A form of blood poisoning produced by the absorption of pyogenic microörganisms into the blood, usually from a wound or local inflammation. It is characterized by multiple abscesses throughout the body, and is attended with irregularly recurring chills, fever, profuse sweating, and exhaustion. — **py-æ'mic, py-e'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

Py'a-nep'si-a (pī'ȧ-nĕp'sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. πυανεψια.] *Gr. Relig.* An Attic festival, held on the 7th of Pyanepsion, claimed as a festival of Apollo, but doubtless orig. a "harvest home" feast. See EIRESIONE; cf. OSCHOPHORIA.

py'ar-thro'sis (pī'ăr-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *arthrosis.*] *Med.* Suppuration within a joint.

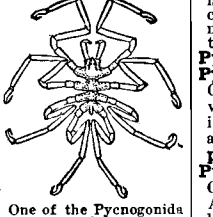
pyc'ni-um (pĭk'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πυκνός crowded.] *Bot.* In certain ascomycetous fungi, a special cavity or receptacle of varying form, bearing conidia (*pycnoconidia* or *stylospores*) on its inner walls.

pyc'no-, pycn-. Combining form from Greek πυκνός, *thick, crowded, dense.*

Pyc-noc'o-ma (pĭk-nŏk'ō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. κόμη hair.] *Bot.* A small genus of euphorbiaceous trees, of tropical Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They have monœcious flowers, the numerous stamens with hairlike elongated filaments. *P. macrophylla* yields the bomah nut.

pyc'no-co-nid'i-um (pĭk'nō-kō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *pycno-* + *conidium.*] *Bot.* One of the conidia produced within a pycnium; a stylospore.

Pyc'no-don'ti (-dŏn'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYCNO-; -ODONT.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct ganoid fishes of the Mesozoic and Tertiary, having a deep compressed body, usually covered with rhomboidal scales, a homocercal tail, and strong blunt teeth. There are many species, constituting a single family, **Pyc'no-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē), of which **Pyc'no-dus** (-dŭs), occurring both in Europe and America, is the type. — **pyc'no-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.* — **pyc'no-don'toid** (-dŏn'toid), *a. & n.*



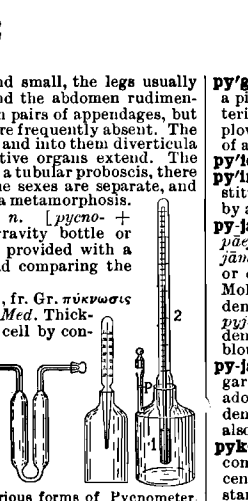
One of the Pycnogonida (*Phoxichilidium maxillare*), female. × 2.

pyc-nog'o-nid (pĭk-nŏg'ō-nĭd), *n.* One of the Pycnogonida.

Pyc'no-gon'i-da (pĭk'nŏ-gŏn'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. γόνυ knee.] *Zoöl.* A class of marine spiderlike arthropods having the body relatively very thin and small, the legs usually excessively long and slender, and the abdomen rudimentary. They have typically seven pairs of appendages, but the anterior two or three pairs are frequently absent. The posterior four pairs are the legs, and into them diverticula of the intestine and reproductive organs extend. The triangular mouth is at the end of a tubular proboscis, there are no organs of respiration, the sexes are separate, and the young usually pass through a metamorphosis.

pyc-nom'e-ter (pĭk-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*pycno-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A specific-gravity bottle or tube; a standard vessel, often provided with a thermometer, for measuring and comparing the densities of liquids or solids.

pyc-no'sis (pĭk-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πύκνωσις condensation, fr. πυκνος thick.] *Med.* Thickening, as the degeneration of a cell by contraction of the nucleus with condensation; inspissation. — **pyc-not'ic** (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.*



Various forms of Pycnometer. 1 Bottle, with Neck marked at *P;* 2 Thermometer stopper

pyc'no-spore (pĭk'nō-spōr; 201), *n.* [*pycno-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A pycnoconidium or stylospore.

py'e-lī'tis (pī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πυελος basin + *-itis*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. — **py-e-lit'ic** (-ĭlĭt'ĭk), *a.*

py'e-lo-ne-phri'tis (-lō-nē-frī'tĭs; -nĕt-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πυελος basin + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Pyelitis affecting the substance of the kidney. — **py'e-lo-ne-phrit'ic** (-frĭt'ĭk), *a.*

py'e-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n* [Gr. πυελος basin + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the pelvis of the kidney.

py'gal (pī'găl), *a.* [Gr. πυγη the rump.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the region of the rump, or posterior end of the back; specif., designating the posterior median plate or plates in the carapace of chelonians. — *n.* A pygal plate.

py'garg (pī'gärg) } *n.* [L. *pygargus,* Gr. πυγαργος,
py-gar'gus (pī-gär'gŭs) } lit., white rump; πυγή the rump + ἀργός white.] **1.** A quadruped, probably the addax, an antelope having a white rump. *Deut.* xiv. 5. **2.** a The female hen harrier. *Obs.* **b** The sea eagle. *Obs.*

py-gid'i-um (pĭ-jĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πυγίδιον, dim. of πυγή rump.] *Zoöl.* A caudal structure, or the terminal body region, of various invertebrates; as: **a** The caudal plate of a trilobite. See TRILOBITE, *Illust.* **b** The terminal segment of a beetle's abdomen when exposed beyond the closed elytra. — **py-gid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Pyg-ma'li-on (pĭg-mā'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πυγμαλιων.] *Class. Myth.* **a** A king and sculptor of Cyprus. See GALATEA **b.** **b** A king of Tyre, brother of Dido and murderer of her husband, Sichæus.

Pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). Also **Pig'my.** [L. *pygmaeus,* Gr. πυγμαῖος, fr. πυγμή the fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles. Cf. PUGNACIOUS.] **1.** One of a fabled race of dwarfs described by Greek authors. Homer places them on the southern shores of Ocean, and describes their battles with cranes.

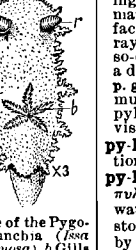
2. One of a race of Central African Negritos found chiefly in the great forests of the equatorial belt. They are the shortest of known races, the adults ranging from less than four to about five feet in stature. They are timid and shy, dwelling in the recesses of the forests, though often on good terms with neighboring Negroes. See NEGRITO.

3. [*l. c.*] Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf; also, a thing very small for its kind.

Syn. — See DWARF.

pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ) } *a.* [L. *pygmaeus.* See PYGMY.]
pyg-me'an (pĭg-mē'ăn) } Of or pertaining to a pygmy; resembling a pygmy, or dwarf; dwarfish; very small.

pygmy antelope, the royal antelope. — **p. falcon.** = FALCONET, **2 a.** — **p. goose,** any of certain very small geese constituting the genus *Nettopus,* native of Africa, India, and Australia. — **p. lemur,** a dwarf lemur, esp. *Microcebus smithii.* — **p. marigold,** a dwarf variety of the French marigold. — **p. musk deer,** a chevrotain. — **p. owl,** any of various owls of the genus *Glaucidium* (which see). The common European species is *G. passerinum;* that of North America is *G. gnoma.* — **p. parrot,** any of certain small parrots of the genus *Nasiterna* of New Guinea and adjacent islands. The bill is thick and cered, the claws very long, and the colors in the male brilliant. Some species are no larger than sparrows.



One of the Pygobranchia (*Issa ramosa*). *b* Gills surrounding the Anus; *r* Rhinophore.

Py'go-bran'chi-a (pī'gō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.*
Py'go-bran'chi-a'ta (-kĭ-ā'tȧ) } [NL.; Gr. πυγή rump + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* A division of opisthobranchiate mollusks having the branchiæ in a group around the anal opening, as in the genus *Doris.* — **py'go-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

Py-gop'o-des (pī-gŏp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πυγή rump + πους, ποδος, foot.] *Zoöl.* An order of diving birds consisting of the loons, grebes, and auks. — **py-gop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.* — **py'go-pod** (pī'gō-pŏd), *a. & n.*

py'go-style (pī'gō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. πυγή the rump + στῦλος a pillar.] *Zoöl.* The plate of bone which forms the posterior end of the vertebral column in most birds; the plowshare bone; the vomer. It is formed by the union of a number of vertebræ.

py'ic (pī'ĭk), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-ic.*] *Med.* Purulent.

py'in (pī'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. πύον pus.] *Physiol. Chem.* A constituent of pus, apparently a nucleoprotein precipitated by acetic acid.

py-ja'ma (pī-jä'mȧ; pĭ-), **pa-ja'ma** (pȧ-), *n.* [Hind. *pāejāma, pā-jāma,* lit., leg clothing, fr. Per. *pāi* foot + *jāmah* garment.] In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers such as those worn, tied about the waist, by Mohammedan men and women; also, *Rare,* among Occidentals, a pair or suit of pyjamas The singular form *pyjama* or *pajama* is used by Europeans and other Occidentals chiefly attributively; as in *pyjama* suit, *pyjama* blouse. See PYJAMAS.

py-ja'mas, *or, chiefly U. S.,* **pa-ja'mas** (-mȧz), *n. pl.* A garment, similar to the Oriental pyjama (which see), adopted among Europeans, Americans, and other Occidentals, for wear in the dressing room and during sleep; also, a suit of drawers and blouse for such wear.

pyk'na-tom' (pĭk'nȧ-tōm'), *n.* [G.; Gr. πυκνός close, compact + *atom.*] In the philosophy of E. Haeckel, a center of condensation of the protyle, or primitive substance, which precedes the formation of physical masses.

He (Haeckel) supposes that æsthesis and tropesis, as rudimentary sensation and will, are the very causes of condensation: that they belong to *pyknatoms,* to ponderables and imponderables, to chemical atoms and molecules. *Thos Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

pyk-not'ic the'o-ry (pĭk-nŏt'ĭk). A speculative theory of the nature of matter.

Vogt's *pyknotic theory* of substance is that minute parts of the universal substance, the centers of condensation which might be called pyknatoms, correspond in general to the ultimate separate atoms of the kinetic theory. *Sir Oliver J. Lodge.*

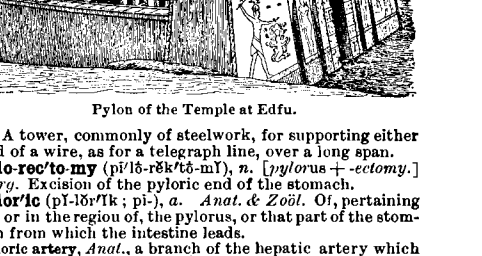
Pyl'a-des (pĭl'ȧ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πυλάδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of the king of Phocis, and a nephew of Agamemnon He assists Orestes in his plot against Clytemnestra and Ægisthus and eventually marries Electra.

pyl'a-gore (pĭl'ȧ-gōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. πυλαγόρας; Πυλαι Pylæ, or Thermopylæ, where the amphictyonic council met + ἀγειρειν to assemble: cf. F. *pylagore.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A deputy of a state at the amphictyonic council.

py-leph'le-bi'tis (pī-lĕf'lē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πύλη entrance + *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of the portal vein.

py'le-throm-bo'sis (pī'lē-thrŏm-bō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πύλη an entrance + *thrombosis.*] *Med.* Thrombosis of the portal vein.

py'lon (pī'lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πυλών a gateway.] **1.** *Archæol.* **a** A gateway. See PROPYLON. **b** *Egypt. Arch.* (1) A gateway building having a truncated pyramidal form. (2) More typically, two such truncated pyramids, with the gateway between.



Pylon of the Temple at Edfu.

2. A tower, commonly of steelwork, for supporting either end of a wire, as for a telegraph line, over a long span.

py'lo-rec'to-my (pī'lō-rĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*pylorus* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the pyloric end of the stomach.

py-lor'ic (pĭ-lŏr'ĭk; pī-), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pylorus, or that part of the stomach from which the intestine leads.

pyloric artery, *Anat.,* a branch of the hepatic artery which supplies the pyloric end and lesser curvature of the stomach. — **p. cæca.** *Zoöl.* **a** In most fishes, tubular cæca opening into the alimentary canal in the pyloric region. **b** In many insects, tubular cæca opening into the true, or chylifactive, stomach. **c** In starfishes, the tubes (two in each ray), with lateral glandular diverticula, constituting the so-called *liver,* or *hepatic gland.* They open, by means of a duct (**pyloric duct**) for each pair, into the pyloric sac. — **p. glands,** *Anat.,* short more or less tortuous glands of the mucous coat of the stomach occurring chiefly near the pyloric end. — **p. sac,** *Zoöl.,* in starfishes, an aboral division of the stomach. — **p. valve.** *Anat.* See PYLORUS, **1.**

py-lor'o-plas'ty (-lŏr'ō-plăs'tĭ), *n. Surg.* Plastic operation on the pylorus.

py-lo'rus (pĭ-lō'rŭs; pī-; 201), *n.; pl.* -RI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. πυλωρός pylorus, gate keeper; πύλη a gate + οὖρος watcher, guardian.] **1.** *Anat.* The opening from the stomach into the intestine. It is capable of being closed by a circular fold of mucous membrane containing a ring of circularly disposed muscle fibers (the pyloric valve).

2. *Zoöl.* A posterior division of the stomach in some invertebrates.

puz'zle-a'tion (pŭz''l-ā'shŭn), *n.* Perplexity. *Rare.*

puz'zle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

puz'zle-head', *n.* A puzzle-headed person.

puzzle lock. A combination lock.

puz'zle-mon'key, *n.* The monkey-puzzle.

puz'zler (pŭz'lĕr), *n.* One that puzzles or perplexes

puz'zling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUZZLE. — **puz'zling-ly,** *adv.*

puz'zo-lan, -la'na, puz'zuo-la'na. Vars. of POZZUOLANA. — **puz'zuo-lan'ic,** *a.*

p. v. *Abbr.* Post village; priest vicar. [Department.]

P. W. D. *Abbr.* Public Works

Pwel. † PAUL. [Patriarch.]

P. W. P. *Abbr.* Past Worthy

pwsoune. † POISON.

pwt. *Abbr.* Pennyweight.

Pwyll (pwĭl; pwĭhl), *n. Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god of the dead, in legend represented as a king of Dyfed (about the same as Pembrokeshire) who exchanged thrones for a year with Arawn (which see). His wife was Rhiannon, and his son, Pryderi.

pxt *Abbr.* Pinxit (L., he (or she) painted it).

py † PIE, PYE.

Py. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Pyl*]. Pyridyl.

py- (pĭ-). See PYO-.

Py'a-nep'si-on (pĭ'ȧ-nĕp'sĭ-ŏn; pē'ȧ-nĕp'sĭ-ŏn'), *n.* [Gr. Πυανεψιων.] The fourth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

py'at. Var. of PIET, magpie

pyche, *n.* Basket; fish trap. *Obs.*

pycke. † PITCH.

Pyc-nan'the-mum (pĭk-năn'thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. ἄνθεμον flower.] Syn. of KOELLIA.

pyc'nid, pyc'nide (pĭk'nĭd), *n.* *Bot.* A pycnium.

pyc-nid'i-a (pĭk-nĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of PYCNIDIUM.

pyc-nid'i-o-phore' (-ō-fōr'; 201), *n.* [*pycnidium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A conidiophore bearing pycnia.

pyc-nid'i-o-spore' (-spōr'; 201), *n. Bot.* = PYCNOSPORE

pyc-nid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ) [NL.] *Bot.* A pycnium. — **pyc-nid'i-al** (-ăl), *a*

pyc'nis (pĭk'nĭs), *n.; pl* -NIDES (-nĭ-dēz). [NL.] A pycnium.

pyc'nite (pĭk'nīt), *n.* [Gr. πυκνός thick.] *Min.* A massive columnar variety of topaz.

pyc'no-go-o-nid'i-um. Var. of PYCNOCONIDIUM.

pyc-nog'o-noid (pĭk-nŏg'ō-noid), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Pycnogonida. — *n.* One of the Pycnogonida.

pyc'no-me-to'chi-a (pĭk'nō-mē-tō'kĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. μετοχή participle.] *Philol.* The use of participles in close succession. Cf. OLIGOMETOCHIA. — **pyc'no-me-to'chic** (-kĭk), *a.*

Pyc'no-not'i-dæ (-nŏt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. νῶτον the back.] *Zoöl.* A family of Old World passerine birds consisting of the bulbuls, often ranked as a subfamily of Timaliidæ, and called **Pyc'no-no-ti'næ** (-nō-tī'nē). The typical genus is **Pyc'no-no'tus** (-nō'tŭs) — **pyc'no-no'tine** (-nō'tĭn; -tīn; 184), *a.* See BULBUL, **b.**

pyc'no-style (pĭk'nō-stīl), *a.* [Gr. πυκνόστυλος with the pillars close together; πυκνος close + στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION **b.** — *n.* A pycnostyle colonnade

pycoyse. † PICKAX.

pydenesse. † PIEDNESS.

pye. Obs. or dial. Eng. of PIE.

pye'bald'. Var. of PIEBALD.

pye'ball. † PIEBALD.

pyece. † PECE.

pye'-dog', pie'-dog' (pī'-), *n.* A pariah dog. *Colloq., India.*

pyelarge, *n.* [Through OF. fr. LL. *pelargus* a kind of bird, Gr. πελαργός stork. The first syllable shows confusion with F. & E. *pie* magpie.] A stork. *Obs.*

pyement. † PIMENT.

py-e'mi-a, py-e'mic, etc. Vars of PYÆMIA, etc.

pyen'ga-du' (pyĕn'gȧ-dōō'), *n.* [Burmese *pyeng-kado.*] = ACLE.

pyere. † PEER.

py'et Var. of PIET, magpie.

pyg'ma-chy (pĭg'mȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. πυγμαχία boxing.] A contest with clubs. *Obs*

pyg-mæ'an (pĭg-mē'ăn), *n.* [L. *pygmaeus.*] A pygmy *Obs.*

pyg'my, pig'my, *v. t.* To make a pygmy of; dwarf. *Rare.*

pyg'my-weed', *n* *Bot.* A small crassulaceous annual (*Tillæa aquatica*), of the Atlantic coast of North America and Europe.

Py'go-pus (pĭ'gō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr πυγή rump + πους foot.] *Zool.* A genus of pleurodont, snake-shaped lizards without fore limbs, and with rudimentary hind limbs, occurring in Australia, Tasmania, and perhaps New Guinea.

pygrall, *a.* Poor; paltry. *Obs*

pygsnie. † PIGSNEY.

pyin'ga-do' (pyĭn'gȧ-dō'). Var. of PYENGADU.

pyk † PIKE, PITCH.

pyke Obs. or Scot. var of PICK.

pyke (pīk), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pāik* foot soldier, inferior police officer.] A civilian at whose expense a soldier is treated or entertained. *Mil. Slang, Eng.*

pykeaxe. † PICKAX

pykeherneys, pykharnes † PIKEHARNESS.

pykeporse. † PICKPURSE.

pyk-nom'e-ter Var. of PYCNOMETER.

pyk-no'sis, pyk-not'ic Vars. of PYCNOSIS, PYCNOTIC

pykoys † PICKAX

pylary. † PILLORY.

pyle. Obs. or Scot var. of PILE.

pyleer, pyler. † PILLAR.

pyll. † PILL, PILE.

pyl'ler. † PILLAR.

pylote. † PELLET.

pylour † PILLER.

pylwere † PILLIVER.

pyme. *n.* Plaint; wail. *Obs.*

pymentarye. † PIGMENTARY.

pym'per. † PAMPER.

pynacle. † PINNACLE

Pyn'cheon (pĭn'chŭn), *n.* The name of an ancient but decadent family in Hawthorne's romance "The House of the Seven Gables," consisting of the self-

py/o- (pī′ō-), **py-** (pī-). Combining form fr. Gr. πύον, *pus.*

py-oc/ta-nin (pī-ŏk′tȧ-nĭn) } *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. κτείνειν,
py-oc/ta-nine (-nĭn ; -nēn ; 184) } κτανεῖν, to kill.] *Med.* Methyl violet (*blue pyoctanin*) or auramine (*yellow pyoctanin*), both of which arrest suppuration.

py/o-cy/a-nase (pī′ō-sī′ȧ-nās ; -nāz), *n.* [From NL. *pyocyaneus* + *-ase.* See PYOCYANIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific bacteriolytic enzyme of the bacillus of green pus (*Bacillus pyocyaneus*). It is a soluble yellowish green, alkaline, amorphous substance capable of digesting certain other bacteria, as those of typhoid fever, diphtheria, and cholera.

py/o-cy/a-nin (-nĭn), *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. κυανος dark blue.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline blue pigment found in green pus, and believed to be formed through the agency of a specific bacterium (*Bacillus pyocyaneus*).

py/o-cyte (pī′ō-sīt), *n.* [*pyo-* + *-cyte.*] *Med.* A pus corpuscle.

py/o-der′mi-a (-dûr′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Med.* Any suppurative disease of the skin.

py/o-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pyo-* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* The formation of pus ; the methods and conditions of pus formation. — **py/o-ge-net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

py/o-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Generating pus ; pyogenetic. — **pyogenic membrane,** *Med.*, the pyophylactic membrane, formerly supposed to secrete the pus.

py-og′e-nous (pī-ŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Caused by pus.

py/o-hæ′mo-tho′rax, *or* **-he′mo-tho′rax** (pī′ō-hē′mō-thō′-răks ; -hē′mō-thō′răks), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *hæmothorax.*] *Med.* Accumulation of pus and blood in the pleural cavity.

py′oid (pī′oid), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to pus ; of the nature of, or like, pus. — **pyoid corpuscles,** *Med.*, cells, containing two or more pus corpuscles.

py/o-lymph (pī′ō-lĭmf), *n.* [*pyo-* + *lymph.*] *Med.* Lymph containing corpuscles of pus.

py/o-me′tra (pī′ō-mē′trȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + Gr. μήτρα womb.] *Med.* Accumulation of pus in the womb.

py/o-ne-phri′tis (-nĕ-frī′tĭs ; -nĕf-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidney attended with suppuration.

py/o-ne-phro′sis (-nĕ-frō′sĭs ; -nĕf-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *nephro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Accumulation of pus in the renal pelvis. — **py/o-ne-phrot′ic** (-nĕ-frŏt′ĭk ; -nĕf-rŏt′ĭk), *a.*

py/o-phy-lac′tic (-fĭ-lăk′tĭk), *a.* [*pyo-* + Gr. φυλάσσειν to guard.] Protecting against pus.—**pyophylactic membrane,** a thin, yellowish, flaky layer lining a cold abscess ; — formerly called *pyogenic membrane.*

py/op-neu′mo-tho′rax (pī′ŏp-nū′mō-thō′răks), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *pneumothorax.*] *Med.* Accumulation of air, or other gas, and of pus, in the pleural cavity.

py/or-rhe′a } (pī′ō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.*
py/or-rhœ′a } A discharge of pus.

‖ **py/or-rhe′a al-ve/o-la′ris** (ăl-vē′ō-lā′rĭs ; 115), *Med.*, disease marked by loosening of the teeth, usually attended by a flow of pus from the alveoli ; Rigg's disease.

py/o-sal′pinx (pī′ō-săl′pĭŋks), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *salpinx.*] *Med.* Accumulation of pus in the Fallopian tube.

py-o′sis (pī-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πύωσις.] *Med.* Suppuration.

py/o-tho′rax (pī′ō-thō′răks), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *thorax.*] *Med.* Empyema.

pyr (pīr ; pĭr), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ fire.] *Photom.* A unit of light intensity, being one twentieth of Violle's standard, or 1.06 Hefner units, and equal to the bougie décimale.

pyr′a-canth (pĭr′ȧ-kănth), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ἄκανθα a thorn, a prickly plant.] The evergreen fire thorn (*Cratægus pyracantha*), of southern Europe.

pyr′al (pīr′ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pyre.

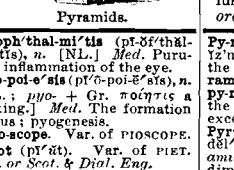
pyr′a-lid (pĭr′ȧ-lĭd), *a.* [L. *pyralis, -idis,* a kind of winged insect, Gr. πυραλίς, an unknown bird.] Pertaining to the family Pyralidæ. — *n.* Any moth of the family Pyralidæ.

One of the Pyralidæ (*Aphomia sociella*). Nat. size.

Py-ral′i-dæ (pī-răl′-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of moths variously defined. In most classifications it comprises a vast and heterogeneous assemblage of small, or medium-sized, plainly colored, slender-bodied and long-legged species, in which the costal vein of the hind wing approaches close to, or unites with, the subcostal vein near the middle of the wing. By some this group is regarded as a superfamily, **Py-ral′i-da′na** (-dī′nȧ), and *Pyralidæ* is restricted to certain typical genera. — **py-ral′i-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.* — **pyr′a-lid′i-form** (pĭr′ȧ-lĭd′ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

pyr′a-mid (pĭr′ȧ-mĭd), *n.* [L. *pyramis, -idis,* fr. Gr. πυραμίς, -ίδος, prob. of Egyptian origin : cf. F. *pyramide.*]

1. In geometry, a figure having for its base a plane triangle, rectangle, or other polygon and for its sides several triangles with a common vertex and with their bases forming the sides of the base. Pyramids are named from their bases as *triangular, rectangular, hexagonal,* etc. In general, any solid body of such a shape.



Pyramids.

2. Anything, esp. an edifice, of the shape of a pyramid (in sense 1).

3. *Arch.* A massive structure, typically of square ground plan, with four triangular faces meeting at a point, and used for tombs, as in ancient Egypt or, rarely, elsewhere.

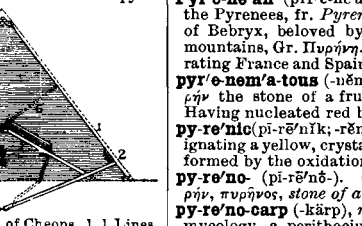
4. *Hort.* A tree grown or pruned in pyramidal shape.

5. *Cryst.* A form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and two lateral axes ; also, in the tetragonal system, a form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and one lateral axis. Pyramids occur in every system except the isometric. The *pyramid of the first order,* or *unit pyramid, pyramid of the second order, pyramid of the third order, macropyramid, brachypyramid, orthopyramid,* and *clinopyramid,* correspond exactly to the analogous varieties of the prism, the only difference being that the pyramid intersects the vertical axis and the prism does not. See PRISM. A complete or holohedral pyramid (sometimes called a *bipyramid*) consists of two equal geometrical pyramids united base to base.

6. *Anat.* A structure likened to a pyramid (see phrases).

7. *pl.* (*sing.* in attrib. uses). A game played on an English billiard table with fifteen red balls and a white cue ball, differing chiefly from the ordinary American game of pool in that scratches do not count and that the cue ball after being holed may be played back in balk. *Eng.*

8. *Speculation.* The series of operations involved in pyramiding. See PYRAMID, *v. i.*



Section of Pyramid of Cheops. 1, 1 Lines showing Original Casing of Limestone ; 2 Entrance ; 3 King's Chamber ; 4 Queen's Chamber ; 5 Underground Chamber ; 6, 6 Air Passages.

Pyramid of Cheops, the largest of the three great pyramids at Gizeh. Its original height was about 482 ft., and its base covers nearly 13 acres. It is built of huge limestone blocks, and has inner sepulchral chambers, approached by sloping passages. The date of its builder, Cheops or Khufu, has been conjecturally fixed at B. C. 3733-3700. — **p. of the cerebellum,** *Anat.*, a conspicuous conical eminence of the inferior vermiform process, or worm, of the cerebellum behind the uvula. — **pyramids of Fer′rein′** (fĕ′răN′) [after A. *Ferrein* (1693-1769), French anatomist], *Anat.*, the tapering bundles of straight uriniferous tubules (collecting tubules) which extend (several from each Malpighian pyramid) outward into the cortex of the kidney ; — called also *medullary rays.* — **pyramid of Mal-pi′ghi** (măl-pē′gē). *Anat.* = MALPIGHIAN PYRAMID. — **pyramids of the medulla,** *Anat.*, bundles of fibers which reach the medulla through the crura cerebri and pons Varolii and are continuous below with the pyramidal tracts.

pyr′a-mid (pĭr′ȧ-mĭd), *v. i. Speculation.* To enlarge one's holding or interest in a series of operations on a continued rise or decline by using the profits to buy or sell additional amounts on a margin, as where one buys on a 10% margin 100 shares of stock quoted at 100, holds it till it rises to 105, and then uses the paper profit to buy 50 shares more, etc. The series of operations constitutes a *pyramid.*

pyr′a-mid, *v. t. Speculation.* To use, or to deal in, in a pyramiding transaction. See PYRAMID, *v. i.*

py-ram′i-dal (pĭ-răm′ĭ-dăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pyramidal.*] Of or pert. to, or in the form of, a pyramid ; pyramidical.

pyramidal bone, *Anat.*, the cuneiform bone of the carpus. — **p. numbers,** *Math.*, figurate numbers, of the third order, expressing the number of balls or points that may be arranged in the form of pyramids. Thus 1, 4, 10, 20, 35, etc., are *triangular pyramidal numbers ;* and 1, 5, 14, 30, 55, etc., are *square pyramidal numbers.* — **p. system,** *Cryst.*, the tetragonal system. — **p. tracts,** *Anat.*, the columns of motor fibers in the spinal cord which are continuations of the pyramids of the medulla.

py-ram′i-da′lis (-dā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* **a** A small triangular muscle of the lower front part of the abdomen, placed in front of, and in the same sheath with, the rectus. It is often wanting. **b** A small muscle (more fully termed **py-ram′i-da′lis na′si**) placed over the nasal bone.

pyr′a-mid′ic (pĭr′ȧ-mĭd′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. πυραμιδικός.] Of
pyr′a-mid′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or pert. to, or having the form of, a pyramid ; pyramidal. — **pyr′a-mid′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pyr′a-mid′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

pyr′a-mid′i-on (-ĭ-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. πυραμίς. See PYRAMID.] A small pyramid, esp. one which crowns or completes a larger form, as an obelisk.

py-ram′i-don (pĭ-răm′ĭ-dŏn), *n.* [*pyramid* + *-on* in *diapason* or *accordion.*] *Organ Building.* A stop having wooden pipes shaped like an inverted pyramid, giving very deep tones somewhat like those of a stopped diapason.

Pyr′a-mus and This′be (pĭr′ȧ-mŭs ; thĭz′bē). [L., fr. Gr. Πύραμος ; L., fr. Gr. Θίσβη.] Legendary lovers of ancient Babylon. Ovid relates that, because of parental opposition, they made love through a chink in a wall, and chose the tomb of Ninus as a trysting place. Thisbe came first, but, seeing a lioness, which had just killed an ox, fled, losing her garment, which the beast smeared with blood. Pyramus, supposing her dead, killed himself. Later Thisbe, finding him dead, killed herself. Shakespeare has burlesqued the story in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

py-rar′gy-rite (pĭ-rär′jĭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ fire + ἄργυρος silver.] *Min.* A sulphide of antimony and silver, Ag_3SbS_3, occurring in rhombohedral crystals or massive, and having a dark red or black color with a metallic adamantine luster. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 5.85. Called also *ruby silver ore, dark red silver ore.* Cf. PROUSTITE.

pyr′a-zine (pĭr′ȧ-zĭn ; -zēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*pyridine* + *azine.*] *Org. Chem.* A feebly basic solid, $C_4H_4N_2$, the simplest paradiazine (see DIAZINE), obtained by distilling piperazine with zinc dust, and in other ways. Also, by extension, any of various derivatives of the same.

pyr′a-zole (-zōl), *n.* [G. *pyrazol,* formed to indicate that it bears the same relation to *pyrrol* that *pyridin* bears to *benzol.*] *Org. Chem.* A feebly basic solid, $C_3H_4N_2$, which may be regarded as pyrrol in which a CH group adjacent to the NH group is replaced by nitrogen. Also, any of various derivatives of the same.

pyre (pīr), *n.* [L. *pyra,* Gr. πυρά, fr. πῦρ fire. See FIRE.] A funeral pile ; a combustible heap on which the dead are burned ; hence, any pile to be burnt

py′rene (pī′rēn), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ fire.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{10}$, occurring in coal tar and in a solid product obtained in Idria by distilling an ore of mercury. Its molecule contains four benzene rings, two of its carbon atoms being each common to three rings. M. P., 148-149° C.

py′rene, *n.* [Gr. πυρήν stone of a fruit.] *Bot.* The stone or endocarp of a drupelet, as in the fruit of the huckleberry ; hence, loosely, any small hard nutlet.

Pyr′e-ne′an (pĭr′ē-nē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Pyrenæi* (sc. *montes*) the Pyrenees, fr. *Pyrene* the Pyrenees, also, a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon these mountains, Gr. Πυρήνη.] Of or pert. to the Pyrenees, separating France and Spain. — *n.* The Pyrenees. *Obs. Shak.*

pyr′e-nem′a-tous (-nĕm′ȧ-tŭs ; -nē′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. πυρήν the stone of a fruit + αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] *Med.* Having nucleated red blood corpuscles.

py-re′nic (pī-rē′nĭk ; -rĕn′ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_{13}H_6O(CO_2H)_2$, formed by the oxidation of pyrene.

py-re′no- (pī-rē′nō-). Combining form from Greek πυρήν, πυρῆνος, *stone of a fruit.*

py-re′no-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*pyreno-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a In** mycology, a perithecium. **b** A drupe. — **py-re′no-car′pic** (-kär′pĭk), **py-re′no-car′pous** (-pŭs), *a.*

py-re′noid (pī-rē′noid), *n.* [Gr. πυρηνοειδής like a kernel. See 2d PYRENE ; -OID.] *Biol.* One of the colorless, highly refractive proteid bodies found within the chromatophores of certain low organisms, notably the conjugate algæ. They serve as centers for the deposition of starch.

py-re′noid, *a. Bot.* Resembling a drupe stone ; wartlike.

py-re′nous (-nŭs), *a. Bot.* Having (so many) pyrenes. *R.*

py-ret′ic (pī-rĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πυρετός burning heat, fever, fr. πῦρ fire.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to fever ; febrile.

pyr′e-to- (pĭr′ē-tō-; pī′rē-tō-), **pyret-.** Combining form from Greek πυρετός, *fever.*

pyr′e-to-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pyreto-* + *-genesis.*] *Med.* The production or origin of fever. — **pyr′e-to-gen′ic** (-ĭk), **pyr′e-tog′e-nous** (-tŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.*

pyr′e-tol′o-gy (-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pyreto-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* That branch of medicine treating of fevers.

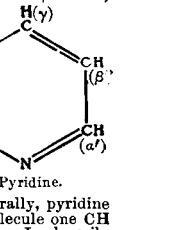
py-rex′i-a (pī-rĕk′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πυρέσσειν to be feverish, πυρετός fever.] *Med.* The febrile condition.

py-rex′i-al (-sĭ-ăl) } *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to fever ;
py-rex′i-cal (-sĭ-kăl) } feverish.

pyr-he′li-om′e-ter (pīr-hē′lĭ-ŏm′ē-tēr ; pĭr-), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ fire + ἥλιος sun + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the direct heating effect of the sun's rays. — **pyr-he′li-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

py-rid′ic (pī-rĭd′ĭk), *a. Chem.* Related to, or formed from, pyridine or its homologues ; as, the *pyridic* bases.

pyr′i-dine (pĭr′ĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* [*pyrol* + *-idine,* as in *toluidine.*] *Org. Chem.* A nitrogenous base, C_5H_5N, obtained from the distillation of bone oil or coal tar, and by the decomposition of certain alkaloids, as a colorless liquid with a peculiar pungent odor. B. P., 116° C. It is the nucleus of a large number of organic substances, among which are several plant alkaloids, as nicotine, and certain of the ptomaines. It is used in denaturing alcohol, and as an antiseptic, germicide, and remedy for asthma. Structurally, pyridine may be considered as benzene in whose molecule one CH group has been replaced by a nitrogen atom. In describing its derivatives, it is customary to designate the five carbon atoms of the ring as α, β, γ, β′, α′, or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, commencing with one of those adjacent to nitrogen. Thus, there are three monocarboxylic derivatives, $C_5H_4N{\cdot}CO_2H$: *picolinic acid* (α), *nicotinic acid* (β), and *isonicotinic acid* (γ). There are six dicarboxylic derivatives, $C_5H_3N(CO_2H)_2$: *quinolinic acid* (αβ), *lutidinic acid* (αγ), *dipicolinic acid* (αα′), *isocinchomeronic acid* (αβ′), *dinicotinic acid* (ββ′), and *cinchomeronic acid* (βγ). Among the tricarboxyl derivatives are: *carbocinchomeronic acid* (βγβ′), *berberonic acid* (αβ′γ), and *carbodinicotinic acid* (αββ′).



Pyridine.

pyr′i-dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [*pyridine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical, C_5H_4N, the molecule of pyridine less a hydrogen atom. There are α, β, and γ varieties.

pyr′i-form (pĭr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pyrum, pirum,* a pear + *-form.*] Having the form of a pear ; pear-shaped.

pyr′i-for′mis (-fôr′mĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the front of the sacrum. It passes out of the pelvis through the great sacrosciatic foramen and is inserted into the upper border of the great trochanter of the femur.

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ish, worldly Judge ; his cousin Clifford, almost childish from long suffering ; Hepzibah, Clifford's unmarried sister, who devotes herself to his care ; and Phœbe, another cousin, bright and cheerful, who banishes the curse over the family.

pyne. † PINE.

pynnege. † PINNACE.

py′not (pĭ′nŭt). Dial. Eng. var. of PLANNET.

pynoun. † PENNON.

pynour. † PINER, laborer.

pynsell. † PENCIL.

pynsours † PINCERS.

pyn′stal, *n.* [*pine* pain + *stall.*] Place of punishment. *Obs.*

py/o-hæ′mi-a, *or* **-he′mi-a** (pĭ′ō-hē′mĭ-ȧ). Var. of PYÆMIA.

py-ok′ta-nin, py-ok′ta-nine. Vars. of PYOCTANIN.

pyon. † PEONY.

py/o-per′i-car-di′tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Suppurative pericarditis.

py-oph′thal-mi′tis (pĭ-ŏf′thăl-mĭ′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Purulent inflammation of the eye.

py/o-poi-e′sis (pĭ′ō-poi-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + Gr. ποίησις a making.] *Med.* The formation of pus ; pyogenesis.

py′o-scope. Var. of PIOSCOPE.

py′ot (pĭ′ŭt). Var. of PIET. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

py/o-xan′those (pĭ′ō-zăn′thōs), *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Chem.* A greenish yellow crystalline coloring matter in pus.

pypowder. † PIEPOWDER.

pyr-. See PYRO-.

Py-ra′ce-æ (pĭ-rā′sē-ē). *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pyrus* pear tree.] *Bot.* Syn. of MALACEÆ. — **py-ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* [AN.

Pyr′æ-nee′an. Var. of PYRENE-.

py-ram′i-dal (pĭ-răm′ĭ-dăl), **py-ram′i-da′le** (-dā′lē), *n. Anat.* The pyramidal bone.

Py-ram′i-dal-ism (pĭ-răm′ĭ-dăl-ĭz′m), *n.* Lore concerned with the Egyptian pyramids. — **Py-ram′i-dal-ist,** *n.*

py-ram′i-dal-ly, *adv.* Like or in the form of a pyramid ; loosely, exceedingly ; very.

Pyr′a-mi-del′li-dæ (pĭr′ȧ-mĭ-dĕl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pyramidella* a genus of mollusks, dim. fr. L. *pyramis* pyramid.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of gymnoglossate gastropods having a conical or turreted dextrally coiled shell (but with the apical whorls or embryonic shell sinistrally coiled) and a long, retractile proboscis. The type genus is **Pyr′a-mi-del′la** (-ȧ). — **pyr′a-mi-del′lid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

py-ram′i-des (pĭ-răm′ĭ-dēz), *n., pl.* of PYRAMIS.

pyr′a-mid′i-a (pĭr′ȧ-mĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of PYRAMIDION.

Pyr′a-mid-ist, *n.* A Pyramidalist (which see).

py-ram′i-dol′dal (pĭ-răm′ĭ-doi′-dăl), *a.* Like a pyramid.

pyramid shell. A shell of the family Pyramidellidæ.

pyr′a-mis (pĭr′ȧ-mĭs), *n. ; pl.* -DES (pĭ-răm′ĭ-dēz). [L]. Pyramid.

pyr′a-moi′dal (pĭr′ȧ-moi′dăl), [*a.* Pyramidoidal.]

py-raus′ta (pĭ-rôs′tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πυραύστης.] A fabulous insect, living in fire. *Obs.*

py-raz′o-lone (-răz′ō-lōn), *n. Chem.* A ketone, $C_3H_4N_2O$, derived from pyrazole ; also, any of various derivatives of the same.

py-re′na (pĭ-rē′nȧ), *n. ; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL.] *Bot.* A pyrene.

py-re′ni-are′ (pĭ-rē′nĭ-ăr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

py-re′nin (pĭ-rē′nĭn), *n.* [Gr πυρήν, -ῆνος, stone of a fruit.] *Biol.* A constituent of the nucleoli of cells, supposed to be a nuclein poor in nucleic acid.

py′re-no′de-an (pĭ′rē-nō′dē-ăn), **py′re-no′de-ine** (-ĭn), **py′re-no′de-ous** (-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Pyrenoid.

py-re′no-my-cete′ (pĭ-rē′nō-mī-sēt′ ; -mĭ′sēt), *n. ; pl.* -MYCETES (-mī-sēte′ ; -mĭ′sēts). *Bot.* A fungus of the group Pyrenomycetes.

Py-re′no-my-ce′tes (-mĭ-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *pyreno-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* Syn. of SPHÆRIALES. — **py-re′no-my-ce′tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

pyr′eth-rin (pĭr′ĕth-rĭn ; pĭ-rē′thrĭn), *n.* [From *Pyrethrum,* feverfew.] *Chem.* Lævo camphor. See CAMPHOR.

pyr′eth-rine (-rĭn ; -rēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** An alkaloid from the root of the pellitory of Spain (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*).

Pyr′eth-rum (pĭ-rē′th-rŭm ; *commonly* pĭ-rē′thrăm), *n.* [L., feverfew, Gr. πύρεθρον, fr. πῦρ fire.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of CHRYSANTHEMUM, 1 [*cap.*]. [powder.]

2. [*Lc.*] *Pharm.* Persian insect

pyrethrum camphor. Lævo camphor. See CAMPHOR.

py-ret′ic (pĭ-rĕt′ĭk), *n.* A remedy for fever. *Obs. or R.*

pyr′e-tog′ra-phy (pĭr′ē-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ ; pĭ′rē-), *n.* [*pyreto-* + *-graphy.*] *Med.* Description of fevers.

pyrewinkes. See PILLIWINKS.

pyr′gom (pŭr′gŏm), *n.* [Gr. πύργωμα a place furnished with towers.] *Min.* Fassaite.

pyr-he′li-o-phor, *n.* = PYRHELIOMETER. [PETROGRAPHY.]

py′ric (pĭ′rĭk ; pĭr′ĭk), *a.* See

pyr′i-daz′ine (pĭr′ĭ-dăz′ĭn ; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *pyridazin.* See PYRIDINE, AZO-, -INE.] Orthodiazine. See DIAZINE.

py-rid′i-um, *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *pyrum* for L. *pirum* a pear.] *Bot.* A pome. *Obs.*

pyrie. † PERRY, pear tree.

pyr'i-ta'ceous (pĭr'ĭ-tā'shŭs), *a. Min.* Pyritic.

py'rite (pī'rīt ; pīr'ĭt ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyrite.* See PYRITES.] *Min.* A common mineral of a pale brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster, crystallizing in isometric forms (commonly the cube and pyritohedron) ; iron pyrites ; fool's gold. Chemically it is iron disulphide, FeS_2. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 4.95-5.10. It is burned in enormous quantities for making sulphuric acid.

py-ri'tes (pĭ-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πυριτης, a., πυριτης λιθος a mineral which strikes fire, fr. πῦρ fire. See PYRE.] *Min.* Any of a number of metallic-looking sulphides, of which iron pyrites, or pyrite, is the commonest ; as, copper *pyrites* (chalcopyrite), tin *pyrites* (stannite), etc.

py-rit'ic (pĭ-rĭt'ĭk) } *a. Min.* Of, pert. to, or resembling,
py-rit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pyrites. — **pyritic smelting,** *Metal.*, the process of smelting pyritic ores without previous roasting, utilizing the heat of their own combustion.

pyr'i-tif'er-ous (pĭr'ĭ-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs ; pī'rĭ-), *a.* [*pyrites* + *-ferous.*] *Min.* Containing or producing pyrites.

pyr'i-tize (pĭr'ĭ-tīz ; pī'rĭ-), *v. t.* To convert into pyrites. — **pyr'i-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pyr'i-to-he'dron (pĭr'ĭ-tō-hē'drŏn ; pĭ-rī'tō-), *n.* [*pyrite* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] *Cryst.* The pentagonal dodecahedron, a hemihedral form of the isometric system common to pyrite. — **pyr'i-to-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

Pyritohedron.

pyr'i-tol'o-gy (pĭr'ĭ-tŏl'ō-jĭ ; pī'rĭ-), *n.* [Gr. πυρίτης of fire, pyrites + *-logy.*] The science of blowpipe analysis.

py'ro- (pī'rō- ; pĭr'ō- ; *see note below*), **pyr-.** [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire.] Combining form designating *fire* or *heat* ; specif., *Chem.* (also used adjectively), used to imply an actual or theoretical *derivative by action of heat.* In inorganic chemistry *pyro-* is often used in naming an acid derived from the ordinary form by the loss of one molecule of water from two of the acid ; as, $2H_3PO_4$ (ordinary phosphoric acid) — H_2O = $H_4P_2O_7$ (pyrophosphoric acid). Cf. META- **c** (1).

☞ The etymological pron. is pĭr'ō- (the *y* being short in Greek), and words formed with this prefix were, until recently, given the short sound (ĭ) as in pronouncing dictionaries. The best present usage, however, decidedly prefers the long sound (ī) in most of these words. Cf. DYNA-, HYPO-.

py'ro-a-ce'tic (-ă-sē'tĭk ; -sēt'ĭk ; *see* PYRO-), *a. Chem.* Obtained by the action of heat on acetic acid or the acetates ; — in the phrases *pyroacetic ether* and *pyroacetic spirit*, both old names of acetone. See ACETONE.

py'ro-bi-tu'mi-nous (-bĭ-tū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Yielding bituminous products on heating, as coal.

py'ro-cat'e-chin (-kăt'ē-chĭn ; -kĭn), *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)_2(o)$, found in various plants, and variously formed, as by distillation of catechin, wood, etc. It is a dihydric phenol, isomeric with resorcin and hydroquinone, and is used as a photographic developer.

py'ro-chem'i-cal (-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to chemistry at high temperatures ; as, a *pyrochemical* agent.

py'ro-chlore (pī'rō-klōr ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. χλωρός pale green.] *Min.* A brown or dark reddish mineral, usually in octahedrons, of vitreous or resinous luster, becoming pale green when heated with the blowpipe. It is a niobate and titanate of calcium, cerium, and other metals, containing also fluorine. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 4.2-4.36.

py'ro-cin-chon'ic (pĭr'ō-sĭn-kŏn'ĭk; pīr'ō-), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unstable dibasic acid, $C_4H_3(CO_2H)_2$, whose anhydride, a white crystalline body, is obtained by the dry distillation of cinchonic acid and in other ways. The acid is the dimethyl derivative of maleic acid.

py'ro-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a. Geol.* Composed of fragments of volcanic rock, as trass, tuff, and agglomerate.

py'ro-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn ; -īn ; *see* PYRO-), *a. Geol.* Crystallized from a molten magma.

py'ro-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, pyroelectricity. — *n.* A pyroelectric substance.

py'ro-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Physics & Min.* A state of electric polarity produced on certain crystals by change of temperature ; also, that branch of science which treats of this phenomenon. Pyroelectricity was first noticed with tourmaline.

py'ro-gal'late (-găl'āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of pyrogallic acid ; an ether of pyrogallol.

py'ro-gal'lic (-găl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid called *pyrogallol.* See PYROGALLOL.

py'ro-gal'lol (-ŏl ; -ōl), *n.* [*pyrogallic* + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A poisonous white crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$[1.2.3], obtained chiefly by the action of heat on gallic acid. It is a trihydric phenol isomeric with phloroglucin, having weak acid properties and hence called also *pyrogallic acid.* In alkaline solution it absorbs oxygen readily, becoming dark in color. It is the developer most used in photography ; it is used in gas analysis, in making dyes, etc.

py'ro-gen (pī'rō-jĕn ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [See PYROGENOUS.] Electricity. *Rare.*

py'ro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-genesis.*] Production of heat. — **py'ro-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

py'ro-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Producing heat ; — said of substances, as septic poisons, that elevate the temperature of the body and cause fever.

py-rog'e-nous (pī-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*pyro-* + *-genous* : cf. Gr. πυρογενης fire-born.] **1.** Produced by fire ; igneous. **2.** *Med.* = PYLOGENIC.

py'rog-nom'ic (pī'rŏg-nŏm'ĭk ; pĭr'ŏg- ; *see* PYRO-), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. γνώμων index.] Readily becoming incandescent on heating ; — said of certain minerals, as gadolinite.

py'rog-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. γνωστικός knowing.] *Min.* Pertaining to, or developed by, the use of heat, esp. by means of the blowpipe ; as, the *pyrognostic* characters of galena.

py'rog-nos'tics (pī'rŏg-nŏs'tĭks), *n. pl. Min.* The characters of a mineral observed by the use of the blowpipe, as the degree of fusibility, flame coloration, etc.

py'ro-graph (pī'rō-grăf ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* A production of pyrography.

py-rog'ra-phy (pī-rŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-graphy.*] The art or process of producing designs or pictures, as on wood or leather, by burning or scorching with hot instruments ; also, a design or picture so made. — **py-rog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **py'ro-graph'ic** (pī'rō-grăf'ĭk ; pĭr'ō-), *a.*

py'ro-gra-vure' (pī'rō-grȧ-vūr' ; -grā'vŭr ; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + F. *gravure* engraving.] Pyrography ; a design or picture made by pyrography.

Pyr'o-la (pĭr'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See PYRUS.] *Bot.* A genus of short-stemmed herbs typifying the family Pyrolaceæ. They have basal persistent leaves and racemes of white, pink, or purple 5-merous flowers, the ten stamens straight or declined. The species are natives of temperate regions ; they are commonly called *wintergreen* in England and *false wintergreen* or *shinleaf* in the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pyr'o-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, mostly evergreen (order Ericales), consisting of 3 genera, *Pyrola, Chimaphila,* and *Moneses,* and comprising about 20 species, native of temperate regions. They have 5-merous regular flowers succeeded by loculicidal capsules. — **pyr'o-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

py-rol'e-ter (pī-rŏl'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ὀλετήρ destroyer, fr. ὀλλύναι to destroy.] A fire-extinguishing apparatus using carbon dioxide generated by the action of an acid on sodium bicarbonate.

py'ro-lig'ne-ous (pī'rō-lĭg'nē-ŭs ; pĭr'ō-) } *a.* [*pyro-* +
py'ro-lig'nic (pī'rō-lĭg'nĭk; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-) } L. *lignum* wood ; cf. *ligneus* of wood.] Obtained by destructive distillation of wood. — **pyroligneous acid,** an acid reddish brown liquid of empyreumatic odor, containing about 4 to 7 per cent of acetic acid. — **p. alcohol** *or* **spirit,** methyl alcohol.

py'ro-lig'nite (-lĭg'nit), *n.* A crude **acetate** produced by treating pyroligneous acid with a metal or basic compound ; as, *pyrolignite* of iron (iron liquor).

py'ro-lite (pī'ro-līt ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-lite.*] An explosive resembling gunpowder in composition.

py'ro-lu'site (-lū'sĭt), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. λουειν to wash ; — from being used as glass soap.] *Min.* Native manganese dioxide, MnO_2, a mineral of an iron-black or dark steel-gray color and metallic luster, usually soft. H., 2-2.5. Sp. gr., 4.73-4.86. It is used in glassmaking (see GLASS SOAP), in the manufacture of chlorine, oxygen, and spiegeleisen, as an oxidizing agent in varnish, etc.

py-rol'y-sis (pi-rŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pyro-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Act or process of chemical decomposition by the action of heat. — **py'ro-lyt'ic** (pī'rō-lĭt'ĭk ; pĭr'ō-), *a.*

py'ro-mag-net'ic (pī'rō-măg-nĕt'ĭk ; pĭr'ō-), *a.* [*pyro-* + *magnetic.*] *Physics.* Pertaining to, produced by, or acting by the combined agency of, heat and magnetism ; as, a *pyromagnetic* machine for producing electric currents by alternately heating and cooling magnetized iron.

py'ro-man'cy (pī'rō-măn'sĭ ; pĭr'ō- ; 277 : *see* PYRO-), *n.* [ME. *piromancie,* LL. *piromancia,* Gr. πυρομαντ α ; πῦρ fire + μαντεία divination : cf. F. *pyromancie,* OF. *piromanc(i)e.*] Divination by means of sacrificial fire. — **py'ro-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a. & n.*

py'ro-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* An insane disposition to incendiarism. — **py'ro-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* — **py'ro-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.*

py'ro-me-con'ic (-mē-kŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_5H_6O_3$, formed by heating meconic acid or comenic acid. It is a hydroxy derivative of γ-pyrone.

py'ro-mel-lit'ic (-mĕ-lĭt'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a tetrabasic acid, $C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$, formed by distilling mellitic acid.

py'ro-met'al-lur'gy (-mĕt'ăl-ûr'jĭ), *n.* Metallurgy depending on heat action, as disting. from electrometallurgy.

py'ro-met'a-mor'phism (-mĕt'ȧ-môr'fĭz'm), *n. Geol.* Alteration of rocks by heat or mainly by heat ; — contrasted with *dynamometamorphism* and *hydrometamorphism.*

py-rom'e-ter (pī-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument used for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat. **b** Any instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer. The older forms, utilizing the expansion or contraction of solids, have been superseded by more accurate instruments based on the change of electric resistance, as of a platinum wire, the production of a thermoelectric current, as by a platinum-iridium couple, the expansion of gases or vapors, or the specific heat of solids.

pyrometer cone. One of a series of small cones of different substances, forming a scale of fusing points, and used in finding approximately the temperature of kilns, etc.

py'ro-met'ric (pī'rō-mĕt'rĭk ; pĭr'ō-) } *a. Physics.* Of or
py'ro-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl; *see* PYRO-) } pert. to pyrometry; obtained by the pyrometer. — **py'ro-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

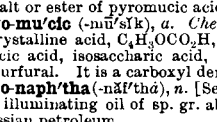
py-rom'e-try (pī-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art of measuring degrees of heat ; the art of using the pyrometer.

py'ro-mor'phite (pī'rō-môr'fīt ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [G. *pyromorphit ;* Gr. πῦρ fire + μορφή form.] *Min.* A native chloride and phosphate of lead, $(PbCl)Pb_4(PO_4)_3$, occurring in green, yellow, brown, gray, or white crystals or masses ; — called also *green lead ore.* H., 3.5-4. The crystals are hexagonal prisms found singly or in branching groups; the massive forms are globular, reniform, granular, etc. A fragment heated before the blowpipe fuses to a globule, which crystallizes on cooling, whence the name.

py'ro-mu'cate (pī'rō-mū'kăt ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of pyromucic acid.

py'ro-mu'cic (-mū'sĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_4H_3OCO_2H$, got by the distillation of mucic acid, isosaccharic acid, etc., or by the oxidation of furfural. It is a carboxyl derivative of furfurane.

py'ro-naph'tha (-năf'thȧ), *n.* [See PYRO-; NAPHTHA.] *Chem.* An illuminating oil of sp. gr. about 0.865, prepared from Russian petroleum.



α-Pyrone γ-Pyrone.

py'rone (pī'rōn), *a.* [G. *pyron,* an abbr. of *pyrokoman.*] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated cyclic compound, $C_5H_4O_2$, of which two varieties are known, α and γ. γ-pyrone is the parent substance of several natural yellow dyestuffs.

py'ro-nine (pī'rō-nēn ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [G. *pyronin,* a trade name, prob. fr. Gr. πῦρ fire.] A red dye obtained by condensing formaldehyde with a certain phenol derivative, and oxidizing the product.

py'ro-nome (-nōm), *n.* An explosive containing the ingredients of gunpowder, and also antimony, potassium chlorate and chromate, and flour.

py'rope (pī'rōp), *n.* [L. *pyropus* a kind of red bronze, fr. Gr. πυρωπός ; πῦρ fire + ὤψ the eye, face : cf. F. *pyrope.*] *Min.* A variety of garnet, deep red in color, frequently used as a gem. See GARNET, 1.

py'ro-pho'bi-a (pī'rō-fō'bĭ-ȧ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [NL. ; *pyro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of fire.

py'ro-phone (pī'rō-fōn ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-phone.*] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by flames of gas burning in tubes of different sizes and lengths ; — called also *chemical harmonicon.*

py'ro-pher'ic (-fŏr'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. πυροφόρος fire-bear-
py-roph'o-rous (pī-rŏf'ō-rŭs) } ing ; πῦρ fire + φέρειν to bear.] Light-producing ; igniting spontaneously ; of or pertaining to pyrophorus.

py-roph'o-rus (pī-rŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RI (-rī). [NL.] *Chem.* Any of several substances or mixtures which ignite spontaneously on exposure to air, as a carbonized mixture of alum and sugar, or finely divided lead or iron.

py'ro-phos'phate (pī'rō-fŏs'fāt ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n. Chem.* A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

py'ro-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or noting one of the phosphoric acids, $H_4P_2O_7$. See PHOSPHORIC, 2.

py'ro-pho-tom'e-ter (-fō-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physics.* An instrument for optical measurement of high temperatures. Light from an incandescent body, whose temperature is to be measured, is passed through ruby glass, and the red rays thus isolated are compared with those similarly received from a standard flame.

py'ro-phyl'lite (pī'rō-fĭl'ĭt ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminium, $HAl(SiO_3)_2$, usually white or greenish and like talc, in a foliated form or in compact masses ; — so called from the exfoliation of some varieties on heating. H., 1-2. Sp. gr., 2.8-2.9. The compact variety is used for making slate pencils, and is called *pencil stone.* Cf. AGALMATOLITE.

py'ro-punc'ture (-pŭn'k'tūr), *n.* [*pyro-* + *puncture.*] *Med* Puncture with hot needles.

py'ro-ra-ce'mic (-rȧ-sē'mĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + *racemic.*] *Chem* Pertaining to or designating a colorless, liquid, ketonic acid, $CH_3CO{\cdot}CO_2H$, having an odor like acetic acid. It is obtained by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid, and in other ways, and is called also *pyruvic acid.*

py'ro-sal' (pī'rō-săl'), *n.* [*antipyrine* + *salicylic.*] *Pharm* A colorless crystalline derivative of antipyrine and salicylic acid used as an antipyretic and analgesic.

py-ro'sis (pī-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πύρωσις a burning, an inflammation, fr. πυροῦν to burn.] *Med.* An affection of the stomach, characterized by a burning sensation with eructations of an acrid fluid ; heartburn ; water brash.

Py'ro-so'ma (pī'rō-sō'mȧ ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [NL. ; *pyro-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of free-swimming brilliantly phosphorescent pelagic compound ascidians whose colony forms a hollow cylinder closed at one end, often several feet long. They occur chiefly in tropical seas. The genus constitutes a family, **Py'ro-so-mat'i-dæ** (-sō-măt'ĭ-dē), or **Py'ro-som'i-dæ** (-sŏm'ĭ-dē). **b** Syn. of PIROPLASMA. — **py'ro-some** (pī'rō-sōm ; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* — **py'ro-so'moid** (-sō'moid), *a.*

py'ro-stat (pī'rō-stăt ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Physics.* A thermostat, esp. one for high temperatures.

py'ro-sul'phate (-sŭl'fāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of pyrosulphuric, or disulphuric, acid.

py'ro-sul-phu'ric (-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid known also as *disulphuric acid,* obtainable by dry distillation of certain sulphates. See DISULPHURIC.

py'ro-tar-tar'ic (-tär-tăr'ĭk), *a. Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_3H_6(CO_2H)_2$, first got by distillation of tartaric acid. It is a methyl derivative of succinic acid. **b** Any of four isomeric acids of which the above is one.

py'ro-tar'trate (-tär'trāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of pyrotartaric acid.

py'ro-tech'ni-an (-tĕk'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A pyrotechnist.

py'ro-tech'nic (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭk ; pĭr'ō-) } *a.* [*pyro-* + *tech-*
py'ro-tech'ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl ; *see* PYRO-) } *nic, technical* : cf. F. *pyrotechnique.*] Of or pertaining to pyrotechnics.

pyrotechnical sponge. = AMADOU.

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pyr'i-mi-dine (pĭr'ĭ-mĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din** [G. *pyrimidin ;* formed fr. *pyridin* pyridine.] *Org. Chem.* Metadiazine. See DIAZINE.

Pyr'i-phleg'e-thon, *n.* [Gr. πυριφλεγέθων.] = PHLEGETHON.

pyrites acid. Sulphuric acid made from pyrites.

pyr'i-toid (pĭr'ĭ-toid; pī'rĭ-), *n.* [*pyrite* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* Pyritohedron. *Rare.*

pyr'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Pyritic.

py'ro (pī'rō ; pĭr'ō), *n. Photog.* Short for *pyrogallic acid,* or *pyrogallol. Colloq.*

py'ro-ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *n. Chem.* An acid derived from another acid by the action of heat.

py'ro-a-n'ti-mon'ic (-ăn'tĭ-mŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* See ANTIMONIC ACID. — **py'ro-an'ti-mo-nate'** (-ăn'tĭ-mō-nāt'), *n.*

py'ro-ar'se-nate (-är'sē-nāt), *n.* A salt of pyroarsenic acid.

py'ro-ar-sen'ic (-är-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* See ARSENIC ACID.

py'ro-bal'lo-gy (pī'rō-băl'ō-jĭ ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. βάλλειν to throw + *logy.*] Art of throwing fire ; science of artillery. *Rare.*

py'ro-bo'rate (-bō'rāt), *n.* A [tetraborate.]

py'ro-bo'ric (-bō'rĭk ; 201), *a. Chem.* = TETRABORIC.

py'ro-cat'e-chin-ol (-kăt'ē-chĭn-ŏl ; -kĭn-ŏl ; ŏl), -**chol** (-chŏl ; -kōl), *n.* = PYROCATECHIN.

py'ro-cat'e-chu'ic (-chōō'rĭk ; -shōō'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a so-called acid better known as *pyrocatechin.*

py'ro-chro'mate, *n.* See DICHROMATE.

py'ro-chro'mic, *a.* = DICHROMIC.

py'ro-cit'ric, *a.* Designating any of three acids (*citraconic, itaconic,* and *mesaconic acid*) got by distillation of citric acid.

py'ro-dine (pī'rō-dĭn ; -dēn ; pĭr'ō- ; 184), *n.* [Gr. πυρώδης firelike ; πῦρ fire + εἶδος form.] See ACETYL PHENYLHYDRAZINE.

py'ro-ge-ne'si-a (-jē-nē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Pyrogenesis.

py'ro-he'li-om'e-ter (-hē'lĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr). Var. of PYRHELIOMETER.

py-rol'a-ter, py-rol'a-tor (pī-rŏl'ȧ-tĕr), *n.* A fire worshiper.

py-rol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-latry.*] Fire worship.

py-rol'ic (pī-rŏl'ĭk ; pĭ-rŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

py'ro-lig'nous (pī'rō-lĭg'nŭs ; pĭr'ō-), *a.* Pyroligneous.

py'ro-lith'ic, *a.* Cyanuric.

py-rol'o-gist (pī-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in pyrology.

py-rol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-logy.*] **a** Science of heat. **b** Mineralogy that treats of pyrognostics. — **py'ro-log'i-cal** (pī'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

py'ro-mor'phous, *a. Min.* Crystallizing from a molten state. Cf. PYROMORPHITE.

py'ro-mo'tor, *n.* A motor driven directly by heat or heat waves.

py'ro-nom'ics (pī'rō-nŏm'ĭks ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. νόμος law.] The science of heat. *Rare.*

py-roph'a-nous (pī-rŏf'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show. Rendered transparent by heat.

py'ro-pho-tog'ra-phy, *n.* A process combining the use of photography and heat, as in producing burnt-in pictures on porcelain.

py'ro-phys'a-lite, *n.* Physalite.

py'ro-pus, *n.* [L., a kind of bronze, Gr. πυρωπός ; πῦρ fire + ὤψ face, eye : cf. F. *pyrope.*] The pyrope. See GARNET, 1. *Obs.*

py'ro-rac'e-mate (pī'rō-răs'ē-māt ; -rȧ-sē'māt ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* Salt or ester of pyroracemic acid.

py'ro-schist (-shĭst), *n.* Bituminous shale or clay.

pyroscopan, *n.* [See PYROSCOPE.] Pyromancy. *Obs.*

py'ro-scope (pī'rō-skōp ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics* A differential thermometer, having one bulb coated with gold or silver leaf, used for measuring the intensity of radiant heat, or the cooling influence of bodies.

py ros'co-py (pī-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-scopy.*] Pyromancy.

py-ros'ma-lite (pī-rŏz'mȧ-līt ; pī-rōs'-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ὀσμή odor + *-lite.*] *Min* A pale brown, gray, or grayish green mineral, chiefly a hydrous silicate of iron and manganese ; — from the odor given off before the blowpipe. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 3.06-3.19.

py'ro-ster'e-o-type', *n.* A stereotype process in which the mold is made by pressing the heated metal against soft wood.

py'ro-sul'phite, *n.* [*pyro-* + *sulphite.*] *Chem.* A metabisulphite.

pyrote. † PIRATE.

py'ro-tech'nics (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭks; pĭr'ō-; 277; *see* PYRO-), *n.* **1.** Art of making, or the manufacture and use of, fireworks, esp. for display; pyrotechny. Also fig.
2. *pl.* A display of fireworks; fireworks. Also fig.

py'ro-tech'nist (-nĭst), *n.* One skilled in pyrotechnics; one who manufactures fireworks.

py'ro-tech'ny (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭ; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyrotechnie.*] **1.** The use and application of fire in science and the arts. *Obs. or Hist.* *Sir M. Hale.*
2. = PYROTECHNICS.

py'ro-ter-eb'ic (-tĕr-ĕb'ĭk; -ē'bĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unsaturated acid, $C_5H_9{\cdot}CO_2H$, obtained as a colorless liquid by the distillation of terebic acid.

py-rot'ic (pī-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πυρωτικός, fr. πυροῦν to burn, fr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire: cf. F. *pyrotique.*] Caustic. See CAUSTIC. — *n.* *Med.* A caustic medicine.

py'ro-tox'in (pī'rō-tŏk'sĭn; pĭr'ō-), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A bacterial poison present in many kinds of bacteria, both pathogenic and nonpathogenic, and capable of inducing the symptoms included under the term fever.

py'ro-tri-tar'ic (-trī-tăr'ĭk) } *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or des-
py'ro-tri'tar-tar'ic (-tär-tăr'ĭk) } ignating a crystalline monobasic acid, $C_7H_8O_3$, formed by heating tartaric acid, and in other ways It is a furfurane derivative.

py'rox-ene (pī'rŏk-sēn; pĭr'ŏk-), *n.* [F. *pyroxène*, fr. Gr. πῦρ fire + ξένος a stranger; — so called because wrongly supposed to be rare in igneous rocks.] *Min.* **a** A common monoclinic mineral, usually in short, thick, prismatic crystals of square cross section, or in massive forms, often laminated. It varies in color from white to dark green and black and even blue. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 3.2-3.6. Pyroxene is a metasilicate, chiefly of calcium and magnesium, and includes many varieties, some aluminous, as augite, and others containing little or no aluminium, as diopside, hedenbergite, and schefferite. Next to feldspar, it is the most frequent constituent of igneous (esp. basic igneous) rocks. **b** By extension, any member of the pyroxene group.

pyroxene group. *Min.* A group of minerals closely related in crystal form, including as its chief members the orthorhombic species enstatite and hypersthene, the monoclinic species pyroxene, acmite, spodumene, jadeite, wollastonite, and pectolite, and the triclinic species rhodonite and babingtonite. They resemble the amphiboles in composition.

py'rox-en'ic (-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *pyroxénique.*] Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, pyroxene.

py-rox'e-nite (pī-rŏk'sē-nīt), *n.* *Petrog.* **a** Any rock consisting essentially of pyroxene. **b** Igneous rock of granitoid texture, consisting mainly of pyroxene and allied to the peridotites.

py'rox-yl'ic (pī'rŏk-sĭl'ĭk; pĭr'ŏk-), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Old Chem.* Pyroligneous.

py-rox'y-lin (pī-rŏk'sĭ-lĭn) } *n.* Guncotton, or a substance
py-rox'y-line (-lĭn; -lēn) } of similar composition obtained by nitrating cellulose, as tissue paper; specif., as in pharmacy, soluble guncotton. See GUNCOTTON.

pyr'rhic (pĭr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pyrrhichius*, Gr. πυρρίχιος of the πυρρίχη (sc. ὄρχησις) a kind of war dance.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or designating, an ancient Greek martial dance.
2. *Pros.* Of or pertaining to a pyrrhic or pyrrhics; containing, or composed of, pyrrhics; as, a *pyrrhic* verse.

pyr'rhic, *n.* **1.** [Gr. πυρρίχη.] An ancient Greek martial dance in quick time, to the accompaniment of the flute.
2. [L. *pyrrhichius* (sc. *pes*), Gr. πυρρίχιος (sc. πούς).] *Pros.* A foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pyr'rhic, *a.* Of or pert. to Pyrrhus, esp. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. — **Pyrrhic victory,** a victory or success gained at too great cost; — so called in allusion to the exclamation of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, after his defeat of the Romans at Asculum (279 B. C.): "One more such victory over the Romans, and we are utterly undone."

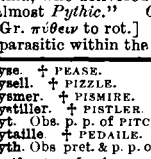
Pyr-rho'ne-an (pĭ-rō'nē-ăn) } *a.* [L. *Pyrrhonĕus.*] Of or
Pyr-rhon'ic (pĭ-rŏn'ĭk) } pertaining to Pyrrhonism.

Pyr'rho-nism (pĭr'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* **a** The doctrines of Pyrrho, the founder of a school of skeptics in Greece (about 365-275 B. C.). He taught that all perceptions are of doubtful validity, that the external circumstances of life are therefore uninportant to the wise man, who should always preserve tranquillity of mind. **b** Hence, any extreme skepticism. — **Pyr'rho-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

pyr'rho-tite (-tīt), **pyr'rho-tine** (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. πυρρός flame-colored, fr. πῦρ fire.] *Min.* A bronze-colored mineral of metallic luster, sometimes found in hexagonal crystals, but usually massive. It is a sulphide of iron, often containing nickel, and is attracted by the magnet. H., 3.5-4.5. Sp. gr., 4.58-4.64. Called also *magnetic pyrites.*

pyr'ro-di-az'ole (pĭr'ō-dī-ăz'ōl), *n.* [*pyrrol* + *di-* + *azo-* + *-ole.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of four isomeric compounds, $C_2H_3N_3$, regarded as derived from pyrrol by replacement of two CH groups by nitrogen atoms; also, any of various derivatives of these. Called also *triazole.*

pyr'rol (pĭr'ōl; -ŏl) } *n.* [G. *pyrrol*, fr. Gr. πυρρός fiery
pyr'role (pĭr'ōl) } + L. *oleum* oil.] *Org. Chem.* **A** colorless liquid, C_4H_5N, of chloroformlike odor, obtained in the dry distillation of coal, wood, bone, etc., by the action of ammonia on succinic aldehyde, $C_4H_6O_2$, and in other ways; — so called because when treated with certain acids, as hydrochloric, it polymerizes to a product of deep red color. Also, any of various derivatives of the same. Pyrrol, like furfurane and thiophene, contains four CH groups united with a fifth constituent (in this case NH) to form a ring. It is very weakly basic, and in many ways resembles phenol. It is the parent substance of a large number of derivatives of physiological importance, including nicotine and other alkaloids, chlorophyll, proteins, etc. The nomenclature of the substitution products is analogous to that for pyridine, derivatives formed by replacement of the imide hydrogen being specially designated by the prefix *N-*.



Pyrrol.

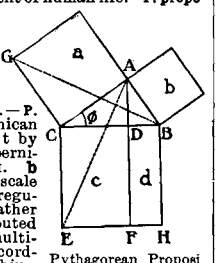
pyr-rol'i-dine (pĭ-rŏl'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Org. Chem.* A colorless, basic liquid, C_4H_9N, resembling piperidine, and obtained from pyrrol by reduction, as piperidine is from pyridine. It is also prepared synthetically.

pyr'ro-line (pĭr'ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Org. Chem.* A colorless basic liquid, C_4H_7N, intermediate between pyrrolidine and pyrrol, got by gentle reduction of the latter.

Py'rus (pī'rŭs), *n.* [L. *pyrus*, better *pirus*, pear tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of malaceous trees, the pears, natives of the Old World. It originally included the apples (*Malus*), the service trees (*Sorbus*), and the quince (*Cydonia*); and by some authors the apple and pear are still made congeneric. As here restricted, however, *Pyrus* may be distinguished by the grit cells in the fruit. See PEAR, 1.

py-ru'vil (pī-rōō'vĭl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic (pyroracemic) acid and urea.

Py-thag'o-re'an (pĭ-thăg'ō-rē'ăn; pĭth'ā-gō-), *a.* [L. *Pythagoreus*, Gr. Πυθαγόρειος.] Of or pertaining to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher of Samos, born about 582 B. C.), or his philosophy. See PYTHAGOREANISM.
Pythagorean bean, the Indian lotus or its seed. — **P. comma,** the comma ditonicum. See COMMA, *n.*, 5 **b.** — **P. letter,** the Greek letter Y, which was taken to represent the sacred triad, formed by the duad proceeding from the monad, and was also fancied to represent the dividing of the paths of vice and virtue in the development of human life. — **P. proposition,** *Geom.*, the theorem that, in right-angled triangles, the square on the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares on the other sides. (*Euclid* I. 47; — attributed to *Pythagoras.*) — **P. semitone.** *Music.* See LIMMA, 2. — **P. symbol.** = HEXAGRAM, 1. — **P. system.** *Astron.* **a** The Copernican system, probably first taught by Pythagoras, and revived by Copernicus. See COPERNICAN SYSTEM. **b** *Music.* A system of tuning the scale by which its intervals were regulated by mathematical ratios rather than by consonances; — attributed to Pythagoras. — **P. table,** the multiplication table; — so named according to a corrupt text of Boethius, who really refers to an abacus. — **P. triad,** *Math.*, any three integers representing the sides of a right triangle, as 3, 4, 5, or 5, 12, 13.



Pythagorean Proposition. Let *ABC* be a given Right-angled Triangle, *a*, *b* the Squares on its sides, and *CBHE* (or $c + d$) the square on its Hypotenuse *CB*, to which *ADF* is perpendicular. Then the Triangles *ACE* and *BCG* are equal, and since $BCG = \frac{1}{2}a$, and $ACE = \frac{1}{2}c$, $a = c$. So $b = d$; whence $a + b = CBHE$.

Py-thag'o-re'an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The school and system of philosophy founded by Pythagoras. Originally a political and social movement in the Greek cities of southern Italy, *Pythagoreanism* maintained its organization until the middle of the 4th century B. C. The Pythagoreans were organized into a secret society of a somewhat monastic character, their philosophy being held as an esoteric teaching, or mystery. No thoroughly reliable account of it is preserved, but it appears that number was the supreme concept and metaphysical principle of the system, and the Pythagoreans are known to have made considerable advances in mathematics and astronomy. They originated, among others, the doctrine of the harmony of the spheres. To Pythagoras himself are ascribed the doctrine of metempsychosis and the teaching that earthly life is only a purification of the soul. Cf COUNTEREARTH.

Pyth'i-a (pĭth'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* **a** [Gr. Πυθία.] A priestess of Apollo at Delphi. See DELPHIAN ORACLE. **b** *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ Πύθια.] The Pythian games. See PYTHIAN **b.**

Pyth'i-ad (-ăd), *n.* [See PYTHIAN.] *Gr. Antiq.* The period, four years, intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the next.

Pyth'i-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pythius*, Gr. Πύθιος belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, Apollo, as patron or god of Delphi (also known as *Pytho*). **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the games celebrated at Delphi every four years and forming one of the four great Panhellenic festivals (the others being the Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympian). The institution of the games was mythically ascribed to Apollo in celebration of his victory over the Python, but they were reckoned historically from 582 (or 586) B. C. They fell in the third year of the Olympiad, about the middle of August. They gave especial prominence to the musical contests, and also included a dramatic or mimetic representation of the struggle of the god with the Python. The prizes were palm branches and laurel crowns from the vale of Tempe.
Pythian verse, *Class. Pros.*, dactylic hexameter.

Pyth'ic (pĭth'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Pythicus*, Gr. Πυθικός.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Pythia, who delivered oracles while in an ecstasy. "Furor almost *Pythic.*" *Carlyle.*

Pyth'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πύθειν to rot.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous fungi parasitic within the tissues of the higher plants. *P. debaryanum* causes the destructive damping off of seedlings.

py'tho-gen'e-sis (pī'thō-jĕn'ē-sĭs; pĭth'ō-), *n.* [Gr. πύθειν to rot + *-genesis.*] Origination or production (as of disease) from decay or filth. — **py'tho-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

py'tho-gen'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πύθειν to rot + *-genic.*] Producing decomposition, as diseases which are supposed to be accompanied or caused by decomposition.

Py'thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Python* the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo, Gr. Πύθων.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A monstrous serpent which arose from the mud left after the subsidence of the deluge which Deucalion survived. The serpent dwelt in the caves of Mount Parnassus, where Apollo slew him.
2. a *Zoöl.* A genus of large nonvenomous snakes typical of the family Pythonidæ (which see). **b** [*l. c.*] In popular language, any snake of that family or, more loosely, any large snake, as a boa or anaconda.
3. [*l. c.*] [L. *Pytho* a familiar spirit, Gr. Πύθων.] In some versions of the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or demon; also, a diviner by spirits; esp., a ventriloquist (the spirit being believed to speak from the soothsayer's belly.

pyth'o-ness (pĭth'ō-nĕs), *n.* [ME. *Philonesse*, in sense 2, OF. *philonise*, F. *pythonisse*, LL. *philonissa*, fr. L. *pythonissa.* See PYTHIAN.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Antiq.* = PYTHIA.
2. Any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a sort of witch. *Bp. Hall.*

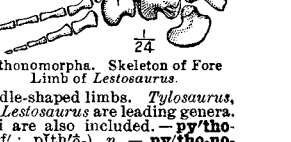
py-thon'ic (pĭ-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pythonicus*, Gr. πυθωνικός. See PYTHIAN.] Oracular; pretending to foretell events.

Py-thon'i-dæ (pī-thŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYTHON.] *Zoöl.* A family of nonvenomous snakes, sometimes of very large size, closely related to the boas, but usually having teeth on the premaxilla and the subcaudal scales mostly in two rows. They are almost wholly confined to the Old World. By some they are regarded as a subfamily, **Py-tho-ni'næ** (pī'thō-nī'nē; pĭth'ō-), of the Boidæ. The rock snake (*Python regia*) and diamond snake (*P. spilotes*) are examples. — **py'thon-i-form'** (pī'thŏn-ĭ-fôrm'; pĭ-thŏn'-), *a.* — **py'thon-ine** (pī'thŏn-ĭn), **py'thon-oid** (-oid), *a.*

pyth'o-nism (pĭth'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* The art of predicting events equivocally, like the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

pyth'o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A conjurer; a diviner.

Py'tho-no-mor'pha (pī'thō-nō-môr'fȧ; pĭth'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYTHON, the serpent; -MORPHOUS.] *Paleon.* An order or other division of large extinct marine reptiles of the Cretaceous of North America and Europe. They had a long, snakelike, scaly body, a lizardlike head, strong, recurved teeth, and two pairs of paddle-shaped limbs. *Tylosaurus*, *Clidastes*, *Mosasaurus*, and *Lestosaurus* are leading genera. By some the Dolichosauri are also included. — **py'tho-no-morph'** (pī'thō-nō-môrf'; pĭth'ō-), *n.* — **py'tho-no-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.* — **py'tho-no-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*


Pythonomorpha. Skeleton of Fore Limb of *Lestosaurus.*

py-u'ri-a (pī-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* A morbid condition in which pus is discharged in the urine.

pyx (pĭks), *n.* Also *pix.* [L. *pyxis* a box, Gr. πυξίς a box, especially of boxwood, fr. πύξος the box tree or boxwood. See BOX a receptacle.]
1. *R. C. Ch.* The box, case, vase, or tabernacle, in which the Host is reserved.
2. More fully **pyx chest.** A box used in the British mint as a place of deposit for certain sample coins reserved for a trial (**trial of the pyx**) of the weight and fineness.
3. *Naut.* The box in which the compass is suspended; the binnacle. *Obs. or R.*

Pyx, 1.

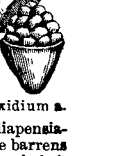
pyx, *v. t.* To test as to weight and fineness, as the coins deposited in the pyx. *Eng.*

pyx cloth. *R. C. Ch.* A canopy or veil of silk or lace used to cover the pyx.

Pyx'i-dan'ther-a (pĭk'sĭ-dăn'thĕr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PYX; ANTHER.] *Bot.* A genus of diapensiaceous herbs consisting of a single species, *P. barbulata*, the pyxie.

pyx'i-date (pĭk'sĭ-dāt), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling, or having the nature of, a pyxidium.

pyx-id'i-um (pĭk-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πυξίδιον, dim. of πυξίς a box. See PYX.] *Bot.* **a** A capsule which divides by circumscissile dehiscence, the upper portion falling off as a lid or cap, as in the plantain, purslane, etc. **b** The theca of a moss. *Rare.*


Pyxidium **a.**

pyx'ie (pĭk'sĭ), *n.* [From the botanical name, prob. confused with *pixy.*] A creeping diapensiaceous shrub (*Pyxidanthera barbulata*), of the pine barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina. It has narrow, imbricated leaves and white or pink star-shaped flowers.

pyx'is (pĭk'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PYXIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [L. See PYX.]
1. *Class. Archæol.* A boxlike vase, generally cylindrical and furnished with a cover, used as a toilet article, etc.
2. A box; a jewel case.
3. *Bot.* A pyxidium.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* See ARGO, 2.

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py-roth'o-nide (pĭ-rŏth'ō-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ὀθόνη linen.] *Med.* A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel.

py'ro-u'ric, *a.* [*pyro-* + *uric.*] *Old Chem.* Cyanuric.

py'ro-va-nad'ic (-vȧ-năd'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See VANADIC ACID. — **py'ro-van'a-date** (pĭ'rō-văn'ȧ-dāt; pĭr'ō-), *n.*

py'ro-xan'thin (pĭ'rō-zăn'thĭn; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] An orange-colored crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$, extracted from crude wood spirit.

py-rox'yle (pĭ-rŏk'sĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyroxyle.*] See PYROXYLIC; -YL.] Pyroxylin.

Pyr'rha, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πύρρα.] See DEUCALION AND PYRRHA.

pyr'rhi-cist (pĭr'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* *Gr Antiq.* One who danced the pyrrhic.

Pyr-rho'ni-an (pĭ-rō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A disciple of Pyrrho. See PYRRHONISM.

pyr'rhous (pĭr'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. πυρρός red.] Reddish

Pyr'rhus (pĭr'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πύρρος.] See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Pyr'u-la (pĭr'ōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pirum*, *pirum*, pear.] Syn. of PIRULA. — **pyr'u-line** (-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.* [PYROURIC.]

py-ru'vic (-vĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + L *uva* grape.] = PYROACEMIC.

pyrwykes. † PILLIWINKS.

pyry. † PIRRIE, PIRRY.

pyse. † PEASE.

pysell. † PIZZLE.

pysmer. † PISMIRE.

pystiller. † PISTLER.

pyt. Obs. p. p. of PITCH.

pytaille. † PEDAILE.

pyth. Obs pret. & p. p. of PITCH.

Py-thag'o-re'an-ize. = PYTHAGORIZE

Py-thag'o-re'an-ly, *adv.* As a Pythagorean. *Obs.*

Pyth'a-gor'ic (pĭth'ȧ-gŏr'ĭk), **Pyth'a-gor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a* [L. *Pythagoricus*, Gr. Πυθαγορικός.] = PYTHAGOREAN, *a.*

Py-thag'o-rism (pĭ-thăg'ō-rĭz'm) [Gr. Πυθαγορισμός.] Var. of PYTHAGOREANISM.

Py-thag'o-rite, *n.* An ordinary follower of Pythagoras, as distinguished from the Pythagoreans, his intimate disciples. *Obs.*

Py-thag'o-rize (-rĭz), *v. i.* [Gr. πυθαγορίζειν.] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras

Pyth'i-as (pĭth'ĭ-ȧs), *n.* See DAMON, 2.

Py-thoi'gi-a (pĭ-thoi'gĭ-ȧ), *n.pl.* See ANTHESTERIA.

py-thon'ic, *n.* [See PYTHONIC, *a.*] A prestidigitator. *Obs.*

py-thon'i-cal, *a.* Pythonic. *Rare.*

Pyth'o-nis'sa, *n* [L.] A Pythoness. *Obs.*

pytnes † PITEOUS.

pyty. † PETTY.

pyx'i-des (pĭk'sĭ-dēz), *n.*, *pl.* of PYXIS.

pyx'-ju'ry, *n.* The jury of goldsmiths which makes the trial of the pyx. *Eng.*

Q

Q (kū). **1.** The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. It has but one sound (that of *k*), and is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being sounded like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 219. Q is found but rarely in Anglo-Saxon, *cw* (in early use also *cu*) being commonly used instead of *qu*; as in *cwic*, quick; *cwen*, queen. The name (kū) is from the French *ku*, which is from the Latin name of the same letter; the form is from the Latin, which derived it, through a Greek alphabet, from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically, *q* or *qu* is most nearly related to *c* (*ch*, *tch*), *p*, *g*, and *wh*; as in *cud*, *quid*, L. *equus*, *ecus*, horse, Gr. ἵππος, whence E. *equine*, *hippic*; L. *quod* which, E. *what*; L. *aquila*, E. *eagle*; E. *kitchen*, ME. *kichene*, AS. *cycene*, L. *coquina*.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: The sixteenth or (cf. K, **2 a**) the seventeenth in a series; sixteenth (or seventeenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral sixteen (or seventeen).

3. As a *numeral*, Q stands for 90. This use was derived from the Hebrews, who used the cognate qoph (see KOPH) for 90. As a medieval Roman numeral, Q stands for 500.

4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **Q.**: Various proper names, as Quentin, Quintus, etc. **b** In the form **q.** or **Q.**; quadrans (L., farthing); quære (L., inquire); quart; a quarter of a hundredweight; quasi; queen; query; question; quintal; quire; in the log book, squalls or squally weather (*Naut.*).

Q, *or* **q**, *n.*; *pl.* Q's or Qs (kūz). **1.** The letter Q, q, or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter Q.

Q, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter Q.

Q and I detector. [Abbr. of *quantity and intensity detector.*] *Teleg.* A detector provided with two windings, one a large resistance, usually of 100 ohms (for intensities), and the other a low resistance, usually of 0.2 ohm (for quantities), used by linemen in testing the E. M. F. and internal resistance of cells, in tracing faults, etc.

qua (kwā; kwä), *conj.* [L., abl. fem. of *qui* who.] In so far as; in the capacity or character of; as.

> It is with Shelley's biographers *qua* biographers that we have to deal. *London Spectator.*

quack (kwăk), *v. i.*; QUACKED (kwăkt); QUACK'ING. [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *kwaken*, G. *quacken*, *quaken*, Icel. *kvaka* to twitter.] **1.** To utter a sharp harsh cry; — said esp. of a duck.

2. To utter a cry like or likened to that of the duck.

3. [Cf. QUACK a pretender.] To make vain and loud pretensions, esp. of medical ability; to boast; to vaunt aloud. "To *quack* of universal cures." *Hudibras.*

quack, *n.* The cry of the duck, or a sound in imitation of it; a hoarse quacking noise. *Chaucer.*

quack, *n.* [See QUACKSALVER.] **1.** A boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner.

2. Hence, one who professes skill or knowledge in any matter of which he knows little or nothing; a charlatan.

Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.

quack, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, boasting and unfounded pretension; used by quacks; pretending to cure diseases; as, a *quack* medicine; a *quack* doctor.

quack, *v. i.* [From QUACK a pretender.] To profess knowledge in subjects of which one knows little or nothing, esp. in medicine; to act the part of a quack.

quack, *v. t.* **1.** To make extravagant claims for, as a cure-all; to advertise with fraudulent boasts. *Now R.*

2. To invent (titles) for old books to make them sell. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. To treat, or to manage, as a quack or charlatan would.

quack'er-y (kwăk'ẽr-I), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). Acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack; charlatanry; empiricism.

quack'ish, *a.* Like a quack; boasting and fraudulent. — **quack'ish-ly,** *adv.*

quack'sal-ver (kwăk'săl-vẽr), *n.* [D. *kwakzalver*; cf. *kwakzalven* to quack or boast (prob. orig. to quack, as a duck, hence, to chatter) of one's salves. See QUACK (of a duck); SALVE, *n.*] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan; quack; mountebank. *Now Rare.* *Burton.*

quad (kwŏd), *n.* [From QUADRAT.] *Print.* A quadrat. — **quad line,** a line of quads; a blank line.

quad'ra (kwŏd'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* QUADRÆ (-rē). [L., a square, the socle, a fillet.] *Arch.* **a** The plinth, or lowest member, of a pedestal, podium, water table, etc. **b** A fillet, or listel. **c** A square frame or border, as about a bas-relief.

Quad'ra-ges'i-ma (-jĕs'I-mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *quadragesimus* the fortieth, fr. *quadraginta* forty; akin to *quattuor* four. See FOUR.] *Eccl.* **a** The forty days of Lent. *Obs.* **b** More fully **Quadragesima Sunday.** The first Sunday in Lent.

quad'ra-ges'i-mal (-mȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadragésimal.*] **1.** Consisting of forty; — said esp. of a fast, as the Lenten fast, consisting of, or lasting for, forty days.

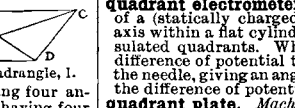
2. [*cap.*] Of, belonging to, or used in, Lent; Lenten.

quad'ra-ges'i-mal, *n.* **1.** A collection numbering forty; hence, a fast of forty days. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] A sermon delivered in Lent. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church of a diocese on Mid-Lent Sunday.

quad'ran'gle (kwŏd'răn'g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quadrangulum*; *quadr-* in comp., akin to *quattuor* four + *angulus* an angle. See FOUR; ANGLE a corner.] **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides; any figure having four angles; a plane figure of six lines determined by four points.



ACDB Quadrangle, 1.

2. A square or quadrangular inclosure or court, esp., as in some English schools, when surrounded by buildings; also, the building or buildings inclosing a quadrangle. Rarely, a building or mass of buildings quadrangular in form.

3. The tract of country represented by one of the atlas sheets published by the United States Geological Survey. In densely populated regions each quadrangle measures 15′ in latitude by 15′ in longitude and is mapped on the scale of 1/62,500. Elsewhere the size is 30′ × 30′ and the scale of mapping 1/125,000, except in a few sparsely settled regions where the size is 1° × 1° and the scale 1/250,000.

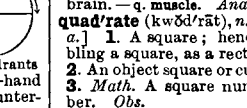
4. See PALMISTRY, 1.

in quadrangle, *Her.*, placed one in each quarter of the field; — said of four charges.

quad-ran'gu-lar (kwŏd-răn'gū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadrangulaire*, L. *quadrangularis.*] Having four angles, and consequently four sides; tetragonal. — **quad-ran'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **quad-ran'gu-lar-ness,** *n.*

quad'rant (kwŏd'rănt), *n.* [L. *quadrans*, *-antis*, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, akin to *quattuor* four: cf. F. *cadran*, OF. also *quadran(t)*. See FOUR; cf. CADRANS.] **1.** *Obs.* A fourth, or fourth part; a quarter; specif.: **a** A farthing. **b** A gill. **c** A fourth part of a day; six hours. **d** A quarter of a Roman as (which see).

2. *Geom.* The quarter of a circle, an arc of 90°, or one subtending a right angle at the center; also, the area bounded by a quadrant and two radii.

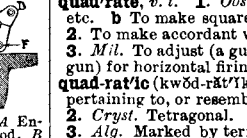


aa Quadrants

3. *Anal. Geom.* Any of the four parts into which a plane is divided by rectangular coordinate axes lying in that plane. The upper right-hand part is the *first quadrant*; the others successively counterclockwise are the *second*, *third*, and *fourth*.

4. An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, etc., consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, and usually having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction. See GUNNER'S QUADRANT, HADLEY'S QUADRANT.

5. *Mach.* Any piece shaped like, or suggestive of, the quadrant of a circle; specif.: *Mining.* A device resembling a bell crank, for converting the horizontal reciprocating motion of an engine piston rod into the vertical up-and-down movement of a pump rod.



Quadrant, 5. *A* Engine Piston Rod. *B* Connecting Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivots *E*, *F*, and move Pump Rods *G*, *H* up and down in opposite directions.

6. *Elec.* = HENRY. *Obs.*

7. A unit of length equal to 10,000 kilometers, very nearly the length of the quadrant extending from the pole to the earth's equator.

quadrant of altitude, a thin strip of brass used with the artificial globe to measure distance on its surface, determine the altitude of heavenly bodies, etc.

quad-ran'tal (kwŏd-răn'tăl; kwŏd'răn-), *a.* [L. *quadrantalis* containing the fourth part of a measure.] Of or pertaining to a quadrant; included in, or in the shape of, a quadrant, or fourth part of a circle.

quadrantal correctors, *Naut.*, two spheres of iron attached to the port and starboard sides of the binnacle to correct the quadrantal deviation. — **q. deviation,** *Naut.*, that part of the compass deviation due to the (transient) magnetism induced in the horizontal soft iron of a ship by the horizontal component of the earth's magnetism; — so called because it changes sign in each quadrant. — **q. points,** *Naut.*, the intercardinals. — **q. triangle,** a spherical triangle with one side equal to a quadrant. — **q. versor,** a versor that operates rotation through one right angle.

quad-ran'tal, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A cubical vessel containing a Roman cubic foot; — used as a measure.

2. A cube. *Rare.*

quadrant electrometer. **a** An electrometer consisting of a (statically charged) needle swinging upon a vertical axis within a flat cylindrical box of metal divided into insulated quadrants. When adjacent quadrants are given difference of potential they respectively attract and repel the needle, giving an angular displacement which indicates the difference of potential. **b** Henley's electrometer.

quadrant plate. *Mach.* A slotted plate for carrying the change wheels of a lathe in any desired position.

quad'rat (kwŏd'răt), *n.* [Cf. F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*, in sense 1. See QUADRATE, *n.* & *a.*] **1.** *Print.* A block of type metal lower than the letters, and half, one, two, or three ems in width, — used in spacing and in blank lines.

2. An old instrument used for taking altitudes.

quad'rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *quadratus* squared, p. p. of *quadrare* to make four-cornered, to make square, to square, to fit, suit, from *quadrus* square, akin to *quattuor* four. See QUADRANT; cf. QUADRAT, QUARREL an arrow, SQUARE.] **1.** Square or approximately square in form. *Now Rare.*

2. Square, as a number. *Obs.*

3. Squared; balanced; correspondent. *Obs.*

4. *Astrol.* Distant from each other 90°; — said of two heavenly bodies.

5. *Her.* Expanded into a square at the junction of the arms; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

6. *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bony or cartilaginous element of each side of the skull, to which the lower jaw is articulated in most vertebrates below mammals. It is especially conspicuous in birds and reptiles, but in one form or another is possessed by amphibians and fishes. In mammals, where the lower jaw articulates directly with the squamosal, it is thought by many to be represented by the whole or a part of the malleus.

quadrate lobe *or* **lobule,** *Anat.*, a convolution of squarish outline forming the mesial surface of the parietal lobe of the brain. — **q. muscle.** *Anat.* = QUADRATUS.

quad'rate (kwŏd'rāt), *n.* [L. *quadratum.* See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** A square; hence, anything more or less resembling a square, as a rectangular space or inclosure.

2. An object square or cubical in form, or approximately so.

3. *Math.* A square number; also, the square of a number. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

4. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE.

5. *Zoöl.* The quadrate bone.

quad'rate (-rāt), *v. i.*; QUAD'RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd); QUAD'RAT-ING (-rāt-Ing). [See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** To square; agree; suit; correspond; — followed by *with*.

> The objections of these speculatists of its forms do not *quadrate* with their theories. *Burke.*

2. *Mil.* Of a gun, to rest properly on its carriage. *Obs.*

quad'rate, *v. t.* **1.** *Obs. & R.* **a** To square, as a circle, etc. **b** To make square; to divide into squares or cubes.

2. To make accordant with; to conform to.

3. *Mil.* To adjust (a gun) on its carriage; also, to train (a gun) for horizontal firing. *Obs.*

quad-rat'ic (kwŏd-răt'Ik), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadratique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a quadrate or square; square.

2. *Cryst.* Tetragonal.

3. *Alg.* Marked by terms of second degree as the highest; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

quadratic group, *Math.*, a group consisting of the identical operation 1 and three rotations through a straight angle about three axes at right angles; — called also *axiol*, *cross-ratio*, or *four-group*. — **q. mean,** *Math.*, the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the quantities. — **q.**

Q

q. † CUE. [Bounty.]

Q. A. B. *Abbr.* Queen Anne's

Qa'i'sar-i-Hind' (kI'sȧr-ē-hĭnd'), *n.* [Hind.] The British monarch as ruler of India *India.* [KASIDA.]

qa-si'da (kȧ-sē'dȧ). Var. of

Q. B., q. b., *or* **qb.** *Abbr.* Quarterback (*Football*); Queen's Bench.

Q. C. *Abbr.* Queen's College; Queen's Council, or Counsel.

q. d. *Abbr.* Quasi dicat (L., as if he should say). [is).]

q. e. *Abbr.* Quod est (L., which

Qeb'snauf' (kĕb'snouf'), *n.* See AMENTI.

Q. E. D. *Abbr.* Quod erat demonstrandum (L., which was to be demonstrated).

Q. E. F. *Abbr.* Quod erat faciendum (L., which was to be done).

Q. E. I. *Abbr.* Quod erat inveniendum (L., which was to be found out).

Qe-ri' (kē-rē'). *Bib*

Q. F. *Abbr. Gun* Quick-firing.

qh. For obsolete words beginning *qh-*, see the forms in WH-.

ql. *Abbr.* Quintal.

q. l., *or* **q. lib.** *Abbr.* Quantum libet (L., as much as you please).

qlty. *Abbr.* Quality.

qm. *Abbr.* Quomodo (L., by what means).

Q. M. *Abbr.* Quartermaster.

Q. M. G. *Abbr.* Quartermaster-General.

Q. O. C. H. *Abbr.* Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Qo-hel'eth (kō-hĕl'ĕth), *n.* = KOHELETH

qoph. See KOPH.

Q. P., *or* **q. pl.** *Abbr.* Quantum placet (L., as much as you please).

qq. v. *Abbr.* Which see (referring to a series of words, etc.).

qr. *Abbr.* Quadrans (L., a farthing); quarter; quire.

Q. R. *Abbr.* Quarry Reserve (in the crown lands) *Australia.*

qrs. *Abbr.* Quadrantes (L., farthings); quarters; quires.

q. s. *Abbr.* Quantum sufficit (L., a sufficient quantity); quarter section.

Q. S. *Abbr.* Quarter Sessions.

qt. *Abbr.* Quantity; quart.

q. t. *Abbr.* Quiet. *Slang.*

qto. *Abbr.* Quarto.

qtr. *Abbr.* Quarter.

qts. *Abbr.* Quarts.

qu. † CUE.

qu., *or* **Qu.** *Abbr.* Quart; queen; query; question; Quintus; Quintius.

qu., quar., *or* **quart.** *Abbrs.* Quarterly.

qua. † WHO. [& *fr.*]

qua (kwā). Var. of QUAW. *Scot.*

qua (kwā, kwŏ), *n.* [Imitative.] The European night heron. *Local, Eng.* [thing).]

qua. *Abbr* Quadrans (L., far-

quaake. † QUACK, *interj.* & *v.*

quab (kwŏb), *n.* [Cf. D. *kwab* eelpout, Dan. *qvabbe*, *kvabbe*, G. *quabbe*, *quappe*, LG. *quabbe* a fat lump of flesh.] **1.** An unfledged bird; hence, something immature or unfinished. *Obs.*

2. Any of several small fishes, as an eelpout or gudgeon. *Obs.*

quab(kwŏb), *n* [Cf. QUAGMIRE.] A bog; quagmire. *Obs. or Dial.*

quab, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. QUAP, ME. *quappen.*] Throb; quiver. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

qua'-bird' (kwȧ'; kwŏ'-), *n.* [From its cry.] The black-crowned night heron.

quab'ling, *n.* [*quab* the fish + 1st *-ling.*] A gudgeon. *Obs.*

qua-chil' (kwȧ-chēl'), *n.* A large pocket gopher (*Heterogeomys torridus*) of Central America and Mexico. [QUAKE.]

quack. Obs. or Scot. var. of

quack, *n.* Hoarseness. *Obs.*

quack grass. Couch grass.

quack'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

quack'ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Quackery.

quack'le (kwăk'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To suffocate; choke. *Dial. Eng.*

quack'le, *v. i.* To quack; — said of ducks. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

quack'salve', *n.* A quacksalver.

quack'salv'ing, *a.* Quackish. *Obs.*

quack'ster, *n.* A quack. *Obs.*

quackt. Quacked. *Ref. Sp.*

quack'y, *a.* Quackish. [*Slang.*]

quad (kwŏd). Var. of QUOD.

quad (*Scot.* kwȧd). Obs. or Scot. var. of QUED. [QUOTH.]

quad. Obs. or Scot. var. of

quad (kwŏd), *n.* [From QUADRANGLE.] A quadrangle. *Colloq.*

quad, *n.* *t.* *Print.* To fill with quads, as a line.

quad, *v. t.* To put in quad, or prison; to quod. *Slang, Eng.*

quad, *n.* & *a.* Short for QUADRANT, QUADRICYCLE, QUADRUPED, QUADRUPLE (as **quad crown,** paper in sheets four times the size of crown sheets), QUADRUPLET, QUADRUPLEX, etc. *All Colloq.*

quad'dle (kwŏd'l; kwŏd'l), *v. t.* To grumble. *Dial Eng.* — *n.* Grumbler. *Dial. Eng.*

quad'dle (*dial.* kwŏd'l), *v. i.* To waddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quade, *v. t.* To destroy *Obs.*

qua'der, *v. t.* & *n.* [L. *quadrare.*] To square; quadrate; also, to conform or agree (with). *Obs.*

Qua'der (kwā'dẽr; *G.* k'vā'dẽr), *n.* [G., flagstone, shale, fr. L. *quadrus* (sc. *lapis*) square stone.] *Geol.* A portion of the German Upper Cretaceous.

Qua'di (kwā'dI), *n. pl.* [L.; cf Gr. Κουάδοι, Κουάδοι.] An ancient Germanic people living between the headwaters of the Oder and the Danube.

quadle. † CODDLE, to boil.

quad'ling. † CODLING, an apple.

quad'me'ter (kwŏd'mē'tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* = SECOHMMETER.

quad'mire', *n.* Quagmire. *Obs.*

quad'ra-ble (kwŏd'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [See QUADRATE.] *Math.* That may be squared.

Quad'ra Eu'cli-dis (kwŏd'rȧ lī'k l I-d I s). [L., Euclid's square.] *Astron.* = NORMA, 4.

quad'ra-ge-na'ri-an (kwŏd'rȧ-jē-nā'rI-ȧn; 115), *a.* [L. *quadragenarius*, fr *quadragені* forty each.] Forty years old. — *n.* A person forty years old.

quad'ra-gene (kwŏd'rȧ-jēn), *n.* [LL. *quadragena*, fr. L. *quadragені* forty each.] *R.C.Ch.* A forty days' indulgence corresponding to the ancient canonical penance of forty days. *Obs.* & *R.*

quad'ra-ges'i-ma'ri-an, *n.* One who keeps Lent. *Obs.*

Quad'ra-ges'ime, *n.* [F. *quadragésime.*] Quadragesima. *Obs*

quad'rain † QUADRAN, QUATRAIN

quad'ran, *n.* & *a.* [See QUADRANT a square.] Square. *Obs.*

quadrangle, *a.* Quadrangular; also, *Astron.*, quadrate. *Obs.*

quad'ran'gled (kwŏd'răn'g'ld; kwŏd'răn'g'ld), *a.* **a** Quadrangular. *Obs. or R* **b** Inclosing, or having, a quadrangle. *Rare.*

quad-ran'gu-late, *a.* Also **quadranguled.** Quadrangled. *Obs.*

quad'rans (kwŏd'rănz), *n.*; *pl.* QUADRANTES (-răn'tēz). [L., a fourth part.] **1.** A copper or bronze coin of imperial Rome, worth ¼ of an as. See AS, *n.*, 2.

2. A farthing See 3d CUE, 2.

3. Short for QUADRANS MURALIS.

4. *Her.* A canton.

‖ quad'rans mu-ra'lis (mū-rā'lis). [L.] *Astron.* **a** See MURAL QUADRANT. **b** [*caps.*] *Astron.* A northern constellation adjoining Hercules and Boötes; — not in use by modern astronomers.

quad'rant, *a.* [L. *quadrans*, p. pr. of *quadrare* to make or be square.] Square; quadrate; also, conformable (to or with). *Obs.*

quad'rant, *n.* [See QUADRANT, *a.*] **1.** A quadrangle.

2. A square, as of a chessboard, or anything square in form; also, *R.*, a side of a square. *Obs.*

3. = QUADRANS, 3. [PASS, *n.*, 8.]

quadrant compass. See COM-

Quadrant formation. [So named from its prominence in *Quadrant* Mountain in the Yellowstone Park.] *Geol.* A Mississippian quartzite of Montana and adjacent States.

Quad'ran-tid (kwŏd'răn-tĭd; kwŏd-răn'-), *n.* [*Quadrans* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the old constellation Quadrans Muralis.

quad-ran'tile (-tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Quadrantal. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

quad'rant-ly, *adv* Squarely.

quadrate, *n.* [Cf. QUADRANT a fourth part.] = QUADRANT. *Obs.*

quad'rat-ed (kwŏd'rāt-ĕd), *a* *Astron.* In quadrature.

quad'rate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

quad-rat'I-cal (kwŏd-rāt'I-kȧl), *a.* Quadratic. *Rare.* — **quad-rat'I-cal-ly,** *adv.*