

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, cu (in early use also cw) being commonly used instead of qu; as in *cuic*, quick; *cuen*, 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, *Illustr.* Etymologically, *qu* or *qu* is most nearly related to *c* (*ch, ich, p, g, and wh*); as in *cuad*, *quid*, *L. equus*, *ecus*, *horse*, *Gr. imos*, whence *E. equine*, *hippic*; *L. quod* which, *E. what*; *L. aquila*, *E. eagle*; *E. kitchen*, *M.E. 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, *squalis* or *squally weather* (*Naut.*).

Q, or q, n.; pl. Q's or Qs (kū). 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*.] *Telegr.* 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; kwā), 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 (kwāk), v. i.; QUACKED (kwākt); QUACKING. [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, n. i. 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.*

3. To treat, or to manage, as a quack or charlatan would.

quack-ery (kwāk'ēr-y), n.; pl. -ERIES (-iz). Acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack; charlatany; empiricism.

quack-ish, a. Like a quack; boasting and fraudulent. — QUACK-ISH-ly, adv.

quack-sal-ver (kwāk'sāl-vēr), 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 (kwōd), n. [From QUADRAT.] *Print.* A quadrat. — quad line, a line of quads; a blank line.

quad'ra (kwōd'rā), n.; pl. QUADRÆ (-rē). [*L.*, a square, the sole, 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-ge-si-ma (-jēs'ti-mā), n. [*L.*, fr. *quadragesimus* the fortieth, fr. *quadrāginta* forty; akin to *quattuor* four. See FOUR.] *Ecccl.* a The forty days of Lent. *Obs.* b More fully *Quadragesima Sunday*. The first Sunday in Lent.

quad-ra-ge-si-mal (-māl), a. [*Cf.* *F. quadragesimal*.] 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-ge-si-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 (kwōd'rāng'gl), n. [*F.*, fr. *L. quadrangulum*; *quadr-* in comp., akin to *quattuor* four — *angulus* an angle. See FOUR; and *ACDB* Quadrangle, 1. — *GLE* 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.

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' x 30' and the scale of mapping 1/125,000, except in a few sparsely settled regions where the size is 15' x 15' 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.

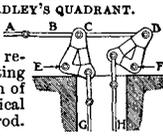
quad-ran-gu-lar (kwōd-rāng'gū-lār), a. [*Cf.* *F. quadrangulaire*, *L. quadrangularis*.] Having four angles, and consequently four sides; tetragonal. — quad-ran-gu-lar-ly, adv. — quad-ran-gu-lar-ness, n.

quad-rant (kwōd'rānt), n. [*L. quadrans*, -antis, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, akin to *quattuor* four: cf. *F. cadran*, *OF.* also *quadrant* (?). 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.

3. *Anal. Geom.* Any of the four parts into which a plane is divided by rectangular co-ax quadrants ordinate 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.

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.

quabbe, quappe, J.G. 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.*

quack (kwōb), n. [*Cf.* QUAGMIRE.] A bog; quagmire. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

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quad-ran'tal (kwōd-rānt'āl; kwōd'rān-), a. [*L. quadrantal* 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. An electrometer consisting of (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 (kwōd'rāt), 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, *Illustr.*

6. *Zool.* 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.

quadrato-lobe or lobula, *Anat.*, a convolution of squarish outline forming the mesial surface of the parietal lobe of the brain. — *q. muscle*. *Anat.* = QUADRATUS.

quad-rate (kwōd'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.*

4. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE.

5. *Zool.* The quadrato bone.

quad-rate (-rāt), v. i.; QUAD-RAT-ED (-rāt-ed); QUAD-RATING (-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. l. 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 (kwōd-rāt'ik), a. [*Cf.* *F. quadratique*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a quadrato 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 *axial, cross-ratio*, or *four, group*. — *q. mean*, *Math.*, the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the quantities. — *q.*

Q. O. C. H. Abbr. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Qo-hel'eth (kō'hēl'ēth), n. = QUERULEN.

Q. E. Abbr. See KOPH.

Q. P. or q. pl. Abbr. Quantum plus (L., as much as you please).

Q. R. Abbr. Which see (referring to a series of words, etc.).

Q. S. Abbr. Quarters (L., a farthing); quarter; quire.

Q. R. Abbr. Quarry Reserve (in the crown lands). *Australia*.

Q. S. Abbr. Quadrantes (L., farthings); quarters; quires.

q. s. Abbr. Quantum sufficit (L., a sufficient quantity); quarter section.

Q. E. D. Abbr. Quarter Sessions.

q. t. Abbr. Quiet; quart.

q. t. Abbr. Quiet. *Slang*.

q. t. Abbr. Quarto.

q. t. Abbr. Quarter.

q. s. Abbr. Quarts.

qu. + CUE.

qu. or Qu. Abbr. Quart; queen; query; question; Quintus; Quintus.

qu. or quart. Abbrs. Quarterly.

qua. + WIO. [*fr.*]

qua (kwā). Var. of QUAW. *Scot.*

qua (kwā, kwōd), n. [Imitative.] The European night heron.

Local, *Eng.* [thing].

qua. Abbr. Quadrans (L., far-  
quaque + QUACK, *interj.* & v.

quab (kwōb), n. [*Cf.* *D. kwab* eelpout, *Dan. quabbe*, *kwabbe*, *G.*

quabbe, *kwabbe*, *J.G.* quabbe a fat lump of flesh.] 1. An unfledged bird; hence, something immature or unfinished. *Obs.*

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(or cubic, or biquadratic) residue of an integer, the remainder on dividing any square (or cube, or fourth power) of an integer by the given integer; thus, the remainder on dividing any square by 5 is 0 or  $\pm 1$ , hence these are the quadratic residues of 5.

**quad-ratic** (kw6d'ra'tik), *n.* [L. *quadraticus* a square.] *a* Alg. A quadratic of the second degree. See QUANTIC. *b* Geom. A surface whose equation in three variables is of the second degree; a conicoid, as a sphere, spheroid, ellipsoid, paraboloid, hyperboloid, or a cone or cylinder with circular base.

**quad-ri-cen-ten-ni-al** (kw6d'ri-sen-ten'i-äl), *n.* [Quadri- + centennial.] The four hundredth anniversary of any event; also, a celebration of it. — **quad-ri-cen-ten-ni-al**, *a.*

**quad-ri-ceps** (kw6d'ri-sëps), *n.* [NL; quadri- + L. *caput* head.] Anat. The great muscle of the front of the thigh; — called also [quad-ri-ceps ex-ten-sor]. It is divided above into four parts (the rectus femoris, vastus externus, vastus internus, and crureus) which unite in a single tendon at the knee and extend the lower leg. — **quad-ri-cip'i-tal** (-sip'i-täl), *a.*

**quad-ri-cy-cle** (kw6d'ri-si'k'l), *n.* [Quadri- + cycle.] A four-wheeled cycle or velocipede for pedal propulsion on roads or railroads; also, a motor vehicle with a bicycle seat for the driver, and a two-wheeled force carriage steered by handle bars. — **quad-ri-cy-clist** (-klist), *n.*

**quad-ri-fid** (-fid), *a.* [L. *quadrifidus*; quadri- (see QUADRI-) + *findere* to cleave.] Divided, or deeply cleft, into four parts; as, a *quadrifid* petal.

**quad-ri-ga** (kw6d'riga), *n.* — *pl.* -*gæ* (-jæ). [L. Cf. QUADRIGOUS.] *Class. Antig.* A car or chariot drawn by four horses abreast. See CHARIOT, *Illustr.*

**quad-ri-gem'i-nal** (kw6d'ri-jem'i-näl), **quad-ri-gem'i-nous** (-nüs), *a.* [Quadri- + L. *gemini* twins.] Fourfold; having four similar parts, or two pairs of similar parts.

**quadrigeminal bodies.** = CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.

**quad-ri-lat'er-al** (-lä'tër-äl), *a.* [L. *quadrilaterus*; cf. F. *quadrilatère*, *quadrilatéral*. See LATERAL.] Having four sides, and consequently four angles; quadrangular.

**quad-ri-lat'er-al**, *n.* 1. *Geom.* A plane figure of four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure; any figure formed by four lines. See COMPLETE QUADRILATERAL. 2. Something resembling or suggesting a quadrilateral; specif., an area defended by Quadrilateral fortresses supporting each other; as, the Venetian *quadrilateral*, comprising Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnano.

3. [cap.] *Eccl.* The Lambeth Quadrilateral.

**quad-rille'** (kw6d'rill; 277), *n.* [F. *quadrille*, *n. fem.*, fr. Sp. *cuadrilla* meeting of four or more persons, or It. *quadrighia* a band of soldiers, a sort of dance, *dim. fr. L. quadra* a square, akin to *quattuor* four. See QUADRATE.] 1. One of four groups of knights engaging in a tournament or carrousel. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. A square dance of five figures, in 3 and 2 time, four couples of dancers taking part in each figure. It was introduced at Almack's, London, in 1815, and became popular. The original elaborate and complex but graceful steps have disappeared and the popularity of the dance has greatly waned. *v. i.* — **DRILLED** (-drill'd); — **DRILL'ING** (-drill'ing). To dance or play a quadrille (dance or music).

**quad-rille'**, *n.* [F. *quadrille*, *n. masc.*, cf. It. *quadriglio*; or perh. from the Spanish. See QUADRILLE a dance.] An old game of cards played by four persons with the forty cards left after tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

**quad-ril'lé'** (kä'drilyä'), *a.* [F. Cf. 1st QUADRILLE.] *Art.* Marked with squares, generally by thin lines crossing at right angles and at equal intervals; as, *quadrillé* paper, or plotting paper.

**quad-ri-lion** (kw6d'ri-lion), *n.* [F., formed like *million*. See QUADRI-; MILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and American notation, or 24 in English. See NUMERATION, *Note.* — **quad-ri-lion**, *a.* — **quad-ri-lionth** (-yinth), *n.*

**quad-ri-no-mi-al** (kw6d'ri-nö'mi-äl), *a.* [Quadri- + *nomial*, as in *binomial*: cf. F. *quadrinôme*.] *Alg.* A polynomial of four terms. — **quad-ri-no-mi-al**, *a.*

**quad-ri-par-tite** (kw6d'ri-pär'tit; kw6d'ripär'tit), *a.* [L. *quadrupartitus*, *p. p.* of *quadrupartire* to divide into four parts; quadri- (see QUADRI-) + *partire* to divide: cf. F. *quadrupartite*.] Consisting of, or divided into, four parts; specif., *a* *Arch.*, designating a kind of vaulting in which the vault over each rectangle is divided into four parts. See VAULT, *Illustr.* *b* Of a contract, indenture, etc., drawn up in four corresponding parts. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.* — **quad-ri-par-tite-ly**, *adv.*

**quad-ri-pa-tite** (-lähd), *a.* Having four lobes.

**quad-ri-loc'ular**, **quad-ri-loc'ulate**, *a.* Having four chambers, or loculi, as the ovaries of many plants.

**quad-ri-logue** (kw6d'ri-lög), *n.* [Quadri- + Gr. *lógos* speech.] A discourse in four parts or by four persons. *Rare.*

**quad-ri-ö-gy** (kw6d'ri-ög'i), *n.* [Quadri- + Gr. *ögos* law.] *Quadrinomial*.

**quad-ri-m'ular**, *a.* [L. *quadrimum* of four years, four years old, *dim. of quadrinus*; cf. L. *quadrin*, fr. It. *quadrino*; cf. L. *quadrin* four each.] A copper coin worth about a farthing.

**quad-ri-nod'al** (-nö'däl), *a.* *Math.* Possessing four nodes.

**quad-ri-nom'ial** (-nö'mi-äl), *n.* [L. *quadrinomial*.] *Tri-*

**quad-ri-nö-mi-äl**, *a.* Arranged in, or having, four series or rows; specif., *Bot.*, tetrastichous.

**quad-ri-se'tose**, *a.* **quad-ri-spl'ral**, *a.* **quad-ri-sul'cate**, *a.* **quad-ri-sul'cat-ed**, *a.* Having four sulci.

**quad-ri-tu'ber'cular**, **quad-ri-tu'ber'culate**, *a.* See QUADRITUBERULATE.

**quad-ri-tu'ber'cular**, *n.* *Chem.* An unstable acid salt of uric acid in which only one fourth of the available hydrogen is replaced. It is in this form that the acid is thought normally to exist in the blood of urine.

**quad-ri-val'ue**, **quad-ri-val'v'ular**, *a.* Four-valved.

**quad-ri-val'v'ular**, *n.* A door, shutter, etc., or an instrument having four valves or folds.

(or cubic, or biquadratic) residue of an integer, the remainder on dividing any square (or cube, or fourth power) of an integer by the given integer; thus, the remainder on dividing any square by 5 is 0 or  $\pm 1$ , hence these are the quadratic residues of 5.

**quad-ratic** (kw6d'ra'tik), *n.* [L. *quadraticus* a square.] *a* Alg. A quadratic of the second degree. See QUANTIC. *b* Geom. A surface whose equation in three variables is of the second degree; a conicoid, as a sphere, spheroid, ellipsoid, paraboloid, hyperboloid, or a cone or cylinder with circular base.

**quad-ri-cen-ten-ni-al** (kw6d'ri-sen-ten'i-äl), *n.* [Quadri- + centennial.] The four hundredth anniversary of any event; also, a celebration of it. — **quad-ri-cen-ten-ni-al**, *a.*

**quad-ri-ceps** (kw6d'ri-sëps), *n.* [NL; quadri- + L. *caput* head.] Anat. The great muscle of the front of the thigh; — called also [quad-ri-ceps ex-ten-sor]. It is divided above into four parts (the rectus femoris, vastus externus, vastus internus, and crureus) which unite in a single tendon at the knee and extend the lower leg. — **quad-ri-cip'i-tal** (-sip'i-täl), *a.*

**quad-ri-cy-cle** (kw6d'ri-si'k'l), *n.* [Quadri- + cycle.] A four-wheeled cycle or velocipede for pedal propulsion on roads or railroads; also, a motor vehicle with a bicycle seat for the driver, and a two-wheeled force carriage steered by handle bars. — **quad-ri-cy-clist** (-klist), *n.*

**quad-ri-fid** (-fid), *a.* [L. *quadrifidus*; quadri- (see QUADRI-) + *findere* to cleave.] Divided, or deeply cleft, into four parts; as, a *quadrifid* petal.

**quad-ri-ga** (kw6d'riga), *n.* — *pl.* -*gæ* (-jæ). [L. Cf. QUADRIGOUS.] *Class. Antig.* A car or chariot drawn by four horses abreast. See CHARIOT, *Illustr.*

**quad-ri-gem'i-nal** (kw6d'ri-jem'i-näl), **quad-ri-gem'i-nous** (-nüs), *a.* [Quadri- + L. *gemini* twins.] Fourfold; having four similar parts, or two pairs of similar parts.

**quadrigeminal bodies.** = CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.

**quad-ri-lat'er-al** (-lä'tër-äl), *a.* [L. *quadrilaterus*; cf. F. *quadrilatère*, *quadrilatéral*. See LATERAL.] Having four sides, and consequently four angles; quadrangular.

**quad-ri-lat'er-al**, *n.* 1. *Geom.* A plane figure of four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure; any figure formed by four lines. See COMPLETE QUADRILATERAL. 2. Something resembling or suggesting a quadrilateral; specif., an area defended by Quadrilateral fortresses supporting each other; as, the Venetian *quadrilateral*, comprising Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnano.

3. [cap.] *Eccl.* The Lambeth Quadrilateral.

**quad-rille'** (kw6d'rill; 277), *n.* [F. *quadrille*, *n. fem.*, fr. Sp. *cuadrilla* meeting of four or more persons, or It. *quadrighia* a band of soldiers, a sort of dance, *dim. fr. L. quadra* a square, akin to *quattuor* four. See QUADRATE.] 1. One of four groups of knights engaging in a tournament or carrousel. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. A square dance of five figures, in 3 and 2 time, four couples of dancers taking part in each figure. It was introduced at Almack's, London, in 1815, and became popular. The original elaborate and complex but graceful steps have disappeared and the popularity of the dance has greatly waned. *v. i.* — **DRILLED** (-drill'd); — **DRILL'ING** (-drill'ing). To dance or play a quadrille (dance or music).

**quad-rille'**, *n.* [F. *quadrille*, *n. masc.*, cf. It. *quadriglio*; or perh. from the Spanish. See QUADRILLE a dance.] An old game of cards played by four persons with the forty cards left after tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

**quad-ril'lé'** (kä'drilyä'), *a.* [F. Cf. 1st QUADRILLE.] *Art.* Marked with squares, generally by thin lines crossing at right angles and at equal intervals; as, *quadrillé* paper, or plotting paper.

**quad-ri-lion** (kw6d'ri-lion), *n.* [F., formed like *million*. See QUADRI-; MILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and American notation, or 24 in English. See NUMERATION, *Note.* — **quad-ri-lion**, *a.* — **quad-ri-lionth** (-yinth), *n.*

**quad-ri-no-mi-al** (kw6d'ri-nö'mi-äl), *a.* [Quadri- + *nomial*, as in *binomial*: cf. F. *quadrinôme*.] *Alg.* A polynomial of four terms. — **quad-ri-no-mi-al**, *a.*

**quad-ri-par-tite** (kw6d'ri-pär'tit; kw6d'ripär'tit), *a.* [L. *quadrupartitus*, *p. p.* of *quadrupartire* to divide into four parts; quadri- (see QUADRI-) + *partire* to divide: cf. F. *quadrupartite*.] Consisting of, or divided into, four parts; specif., *a* *Arch.*, designating a kind of vaulting in which the vault over each rectangle is divided into four parts. See VAULT, *Illustr.* *b* Of a contract, indenture, etc., drawn up in four corresponding parts. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.* — **quad-ri-par-tite-ly**, *adv.*

**quad-ri-pa-tite** (-lähd), *a.* Having four lobes.

**quad-ri-loc'ular**, **quad-ri-loc'ulate**, *a.* Having four chambers, or loculi, as the ovaries of many plants.

**quad-ri-logue** (kw6d'ri-lög), *n.* [Quadri- + Gr. *lógos* speech.] A discourse in four parts or by four persons. *Rare.*

**quad-ri-ö-gy** (kw6d'ri-ög'i), *n.* [Quadri- + Gr. *ögos* law.] *Quadrinomial*.

**quad-ri-m'ular**, *a.* [L. *quadrimum* of four years, four years old, *dim. of quadrinus*; cf. L. *quadrin*, fr. It. *quadrino*; cf. L. *quadrin* four each.] A copper coin worth about a farthing.

**quad-ri-nod'al** (-nö'däl), *a.* *Math.* Possessing four nodes.

**quad-ri-nom'ial** (-nö'mi-äl), *n.* [L. *quadrinomial*.] *Tri-*

**quad-ri-nö-mi-äl**, *a.* Arranged in, or having, four series or rows; specif., *Bot.*, tetrastichous.

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**quad-ri-tu'ber'cular**, *n.* *Chem.* An unstable acid salt of uric acid in which only one fourth of the available hydrogen is replaced. It is in this form that the acid is thought normally to exist in the blood of urine.

**quad-ri-val'ue**, **quad-ri-val'v'ular**, *a.* Four-valved.

**quad-ri-val'v'ular**, *n.* A door, shutter, etc., or an instrument having four valves or folds.

**quad-ri-par-tion** (kw6d'ri-pär-tish'ün), *n.* [L. *quadrupartitio*.] Division or distribution by four, or into four parts; also, a taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

**quad-ri-quadric** (-kw6d'rik), *a.* [Quadric + quadric.] *Math.* Formed by the complete intersection of two quadric surfaces; — said of certain curves. *b* Quadratic in each of two sets of variables; — said of functions.

**quad-ri-sac-ra-men-tal-ist** (kw6d'ri-säk'ra-men'täl-ist), **quad-ri-sac-ra-men-tal-ri-an** (-men-täl-ri-an; 115), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One holding (as alleged of some 16th-century Wittenberg theologians) that there are four sacraments, — baptism, the Eucharist, absolution, and holy orders.

**quad-ri-syl-lab'le** (-sil-läb'ik), *a.* Having four syllables; **quad-ri-syl-lab'le** (-sil-läb'ik), *a.* Having four syllables; as, a *quadrisyllabic* word.

**quad-ri-syl-la-ble** (kw6d'ri-sil-lä'b'l), *n.* [Quadri- + syllable: cf. F. *quadrisyllabe*.] A word of four syllables.

**quad-ri-val'ent** (kw6d'ri-val-ent; kw6d'rivä-lent), *a.* [Quadri- + L. *valens*, -entis, *pr. pr.* See VALENCIA.] *Chem.* Having a valence of four; tetravalent. See VALENCIA. — **quad-ri-val'ence** (-lens), *n.*

**quad-ri-val'v'ular** (kw6d'rivv'ül), *a.* [L. *quadrivium* a place where four ways meet; quadri- (see QUADRI-) + *via* way.] 1. Having four ways or roads meeting in a point; also, of ways or roads, leading in four directions. *B. Jonson.* 2. Pertaining to the quadrivium. 3. Quadrilateral. *Obs.* & *R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

**quad-ri-val'v'ular**, *n.* In *pl.*, the four "liberal arts" making up the quadrivium.

**quad-ri-val'v'ium** (-üm), *n.* [L.] In medieval times, the four "liberal arts," arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; — so called by the Schoolmen. See TRIVIMUM. The idea of a trivium and a quadrivium is said to date from the sixth century. The quadrivium constituted the higher division of the seven liberal arts; and formed the course for the three years' study between the B. A. and M. A. degree.

**quad-roon'** (kw6d'roon'), *n.* [Sp. *cuarterón*. See QUARTER a fourth part.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person of quarter negro blood. Also, rarely, any offspring, as an animal or plant, of an analogous cross.

**quad-ru-la** (kw6d'rö-lä), *n.* [NL, fr. L., a little square.] *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water mollusks related to, and formerly included in, *Unio*. *Q. plicata* and *Q. plicata* (called *three-ridge* by fishermen from the oblique ridges on the shell), *Q. heros* (called *washboard* from the corrugated shell), and *Q. ebena* and *Q. pustulosa* (called *niggerhead*) are thick-shelled forms of the Mississippi Valley yielding mother-of-pearl for buttons.

**quad-ru-ma-na** (kw6d'rö-mä-nä), *n. pl.* [NL; L. *quadrus* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *manus* hand.] *Zool.* A former order of mammals including those in which the feet are formed like hands, or all the Primates except man; — opposed to *Bimana*, including only man. — **quad-ru-mane** *Quadrumanus*. *f* Fore Foot or Hand; *h* Hind Foot of a Mangabey.

**quad-ru-ma-nous** (kw6d'rö-mä-nüs), *a.* *Zool.* A Having four hands. *b* Pertaining to the Quadrumanus.

**quad-ru-ped** (kw6d'rö-päd), *a.* [L. *quadrupes*, -pedis; quadri- in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot: cf. F. *quadrupède*. See FOOT.] Having four feet; quadrupedal. *Cf. BIPED.* — **quad-ru-ped-ian** (-iän), *n.*

**quad-ru-ped**, *n.* *Zool.* An animal having four feet, as most mammals and many reptiles; — often restricted to the mammals.

**quad-ru-pe-dal** (kw6d'rö-päd-däl; kw6d'rö-päd'däl; 277), *a.* *Zool.* A Having four feet; using four limbs in walking. *b* Pertaining to a quadruped.

**quad-ru-ple** (kw6d'rö-p'l), *n.* [L. *quadruplus*; cf. F. *quadruple*. See QUADRI-; cf. DOUBLE.] Fourfold; as, to make *quadruple* restitution. — **quad-ru-ple**, *adv.*

**Quadruple Alliance.** *Hist.* An alliance formed in February, 1719, by the addition of the Netherlands to the Triple Alliance (1718) composed of Great Britain, France, and Austria (the Emperor), against Spain, for the maintenance of the Peace of Utrecht. It guaranteed the English and French successions, and settled the partition of the Spanish possessions, Spain being forced to accept its conditions. *b* An alliance formed in 1834 by Great Britain,



Quadrumanus. f Fore Foot or Hand; h Hind Foot of a Mangabey.

wood, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Grimm. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

France, Spain, and Portugal, supporting Maria in Portugal and Isabella in Spain against claimants to their thrones. — quadruple counterpoint, Music, four-part counterpoint in which the parts are interchangeable without violating contrapuntal rules. — q-expansion engine. See COMPOUND ENGINE. — q. point, *Phys. Chem.*, a point representing a set of conditions under which four phases of a system can be in equilibrium. — q. quaver, Music, a sixteenth note. — q. star, four stars in one. — q. time. Music. See TIME, n., 13. a.

**quadru-ple** (kwôd'roo-plé), n. [*cf.* *Quadriples*, *L. quadruplum*.] 1. A sum or amount four times as great as another; a fourfold amount; as, the quadruple of one's taxes. 2. A coin worth four pistoles. *Obs.*

**quadru-ple**, v. t. To be multiplied by four; to increase fourfold; to become four times as much.

**quadru-ple**, v. i. To be multiplied by four; to increase fourfold; to become four times as much.

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the 19th century. The upper parts were reddish brown striped with darker on the head, shoulders, and fore part of the body, the posterior part being plain grayish brown and the belly and legs whitish. The ears were smaller and the tail more heavily haired than in most asses and zebras. *b* *Erymanthus*, *Zebr.*, *Esq. Equus burchellii*.

**quaggy** (kwág'í), a. [*cf.* *Quagmire*.] 1. Of the nature of a quagmire; spongy; boggy. *Collins*.

**quagmire** (kwág'mí), n. [*cf.* *Quagmire*.] 1. Soft, wet, miry land, which shakes or yields under the foot. 2. Hence, anything flabby or yielding, or so appearing. 3. A position of difficulty, as of one caught in a quagmire. *Syn.* — *Morass*, *marsh*, *bog*, *swamp*, *fen*, *slough*.

**quahog** (kwô'hóg; kwâ'hóg), n. [*Abbr.* *fr.* *Narraganset* *Indian* *poquaishock*.] An American clam (*Venus mercenaria*). See 3rd CLAM, 1.

**quail** (kwáil), v. i.; **quailed** (kwáild); **quailing**. [*Prob.* the same word as *quail* to curdle; *cf.* *OF. coaillez* *est si come lait li cuers d'oeils* = *L. coagulatum* *est sicut lac eorum* (*Vulgate*, *Ps. cxviii. 70* = *Ps. cxix. 70* in English Bible).] 1. To die; perish; hence, to wither; fade. *Obs.* or *Archaic*, or *Dial.* 2. To become quelled or cast down; to sink under trial or prospect of danger; to lose the spirit and power of resistance; to lose heart; hence, to give way; shrink; cower. *Stout* hearts than a woman's have *quailed* in this terrible winter. *Longfellow*.

3. To have no result; to be ineffective; to fail. *Obs.* *Syn.* — *Flinch*, *quake*, *tremble*, *blench*. See *SHRINK*.

**quail**, v. t. To cause to quail; specif.: a. To wither; destroy; impair. *Obs.* b. To quell; subdue. *Now R.* *Spenser*. The very crime that sat upon my heart quailed its courage and unnerved my arm. *C. Lever*.

**quail**, n.; pl. **QUAIL** or **QUAILS** (see *PLURAL*, n., 5). [*cf.* *quaille*, *Fr. quaille*, *Lat. quailia*, *quailia*, *qualea*, *fr. Teutonic*; *cf.* *D. kwakkel*, *OHG. quahela*, *G. wachtel*; *perh. orig.* imitative of its cry.] 1. A migratory gallinaceous game bird (*Coturnix coturnix*, *syn. C. communis*) of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is about seven inches long, with the upper parts brown and black marked with buff, the throat black and white, the breast reddish buff and the belly whitish. Also, any of various others of the genus *Coturnix* inhabiting eastern Asia, South Africa, India, Australia, etc. *C. novaezealandiae* of New Zealand is believed to be extinct. 2. In America, any of several small gallinaceous game birds, most of which are also called *partridge*. *Specif.* in the northern and eastern States, the bobwhite (which see); in the west and south-west, any of several species of various forms allied to the bobwhite, as the California quail (*Lophortyx californicus*), which has an erectile black crest, the back brownish gray, the throat black bordered by white, the breast bluish, and the belly and flanks marked with black, white, and chestnut. It is often called *valley quail* in distinction from the *mountain quail* (which see). See also *MASSENA QUAIL*, *SCALED QUAIL*.

3. A button quail. See *TURKISH*.

4. A prostitute; — so called because the quail was thought to be a very amorous bird. *Obs.* *Shak.*

**quail dove**. Any of various tropical American pigeons of terrestrial habits of the genera *Geotrygon* and *Starnoenas*, several of which occur in the West Indies and on the Florida Keys.

**quail hawk**. A small falcon (*Hieracides*, or *Harpe*, *novaezealandiae* of New Zealand, superficially similar to the kestrel).

**quail pipe**. A call or pipe imitating the characteristic note of the (usually female) quail and thus alluring the birds into a net or within range.

**quaint** (kwáint), a.; **quaintly**; **quaintest**. [*ME. quaint*, *quaynte*, *coint*, *prudent*, *wise*, *cunning*, *pretty*, *odd*, *OF. cointe* *prudent*, *skillful*, *amiable*, *neat*, *fr. L. cognitus* known, *p. p. of cognoscere* to know; *con + noscere* (for *gnoscere*) to know. See *KNOW*; *cf.* *ACQUAINT*, *COGNITION*.] 1. Possessed of knowledge or skill; prudent; wise; expert; hence, in bad sense, crafty; artful; wily. *Obs.* Clerks be full subtle and full *quaint*. *Chaucer*.

2. Characterized by ingenuity or art; finely fashioned or formed, as a person, work, plan, or the like; skillfully wrought; hence, of persons or things, elegant; graceful; nice; neat. *Archaic*. "The *quaynte* ring." *Chaucer*. "A shepherd young and *quaint*." *Chapman*.

To show how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shak.*

3. Too carefully or ingeniously wrought or elaborated, as language, poetry, etc.; curious and fanciful; affected.

**quaint** + *Whom*. [*cf.* *quaintly*.] To wish: of *Isel. kvaim*. To wish: *bemoun*; *lament*. *Obs.* *quaint*, n. [*cf.* *quaint*, a.] The *pendulum*. *Obs.*

**quaint**, v. t. [*cf.* *OF. cointier* See *ACQUAINT*.] To acquaint. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**quaint**, v. t. [*cf.* *OF. cointier*.] To adorn; beautify. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To affectishly *Obs.*

**quaint** + *ance* (kwáint'áns), n. [*cf.* *quaint* to acquaint, *ACQUAINTANCE*.] Acquaintance. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**quaintise**, n. [*cf.* *OF. cointise*.] *Obs.* 1. Ingenuity; cleverness; also, in bad sense, cunning. 2. An instance of cleverness or cunning; a trick; stratagem. 3. Elegance; beauty. [*bearing*.] *Obs.*

**quaintise**, v. t. [*cf.* *OF. cointier* or *E. QUANTISE*, n.] To adorn; beautify. *Obs.*

**quaintish**, a. See *ISH*.

**quaintly**, adv. See *ISH*.

**quaintness**, n. [*cf.* *OF. cointier* or *E. QUANTISE*, n.] To adorn; beautify. *Obs.*

**quaint** + *quary*. [*cf.* *OF. cointier* or *E. QUANTISE*, n.] To adorn; beautify. *Obs.*

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4. Strange but pleasing in character, appearance, or action; esp., pleasing because of, or because of suggesting, customs, dress, furniture, or the like of former generations; having an old-fashioned attractiveness. An old, long-faced, long-bodied servant in *quaint* livery. *Irving*.

5. Proud; haughty. *Obs.* & *R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

6. Squeamish; overnice; fastidious. *Obs.* *Syn.* — *See STRANGE*.

**quaintly** (kwáint'ly), adv. 1. In a quaint manner; specif.: a. With elaborate ingenuity; elaborately; curiously; also, artistically; elegantly; attractively. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. b. In an odd, curious, but pleasing fashion; esp., in a manner suggesting former times.

**quaintness**, n. Quality of being quaint; also, an instance of this.

**quake** (kwáik), v. i.; **QUAKED** (kwáikt); **QUAKING** (kwáik'ing). [*AS. cwacian*; *cf.* *Fries. kwakken* to be weak or sickly, to trifle, to act thoughtlessly; *perh. akin* to *quag* in *quagmire*.] 1. To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind; as, the earth quakes; *quaking* bogs. 2. To be agitated with quick, short, repeated motions; to shake with fear, cold, anger, or the like; to shudder; to tremble; shiver. "Quaking for dread." *Chaucer*.

**quake**, v. t. To cause to quake. *Rare.* *Shak.*

**quake**, n. 1. Act of shaking or trembling; a tremulous agitation, esp. an earthquake. 2. A tract of quake ooze. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

**quake**, n. 1. One that quakes. 2. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, of Leicestershire, England, about 1650, — the members of which call themselves *Friends*. They were called *Quakers*, originally, in derision. See *FRIEND*, n., 6.

3. a. An Australian night heron (*Nycticorax caldonensis*). b. The sooty albatross. c. Any grasshopper or locust of the genus *Edipoda*; — so called from the quaking noise made during flight. d. Any of several English noctuid moths, as *Agrotis castanea*.

4. [*cap.*] *Mil.* A Quaker gun.

**Quakerism**, n. A female Quaker.

**Quaker gun**. A dummy piece of artillery, usually of wood; — so called because the sect of Friends, or Quakers, hold to the doctrine of nonresistance.

**quaking** (kwáik'ing), n. [*AS. cwacung*.] Act of quaking or trembling; a shivering or quivering.

**quaking**, p. a. That quakes, quivers, or trembles.

**quaking ash**, the quaking asp. — *q. asp.* the aspen. — *q. bog*, a bog of foam peat saturated with water that it shakes when trodden upon. — *q. grass*. Any of several grasses of the genus *Brizia*, having slender, stalked and pendulous ovate spikelets, which quake and rattle in the wind. *B. maxima* is the large quaking grass; *B. media* and *B. minor* have smaller spikelets. b. Rattlesnake grass (*Panicularia canadensis*).

**quake** (kwáik), n., pl. **QUAKES** (kwáiks). [*L.*, neut. sing. of *quails* of what kind.] A quality considered as an independent object; also, a thing considered as having a quality.

**quail-fi-ca-tion** (kwáil'í-fí-ká'sh'ún), n. [*cf.* *F. qualification*.] 1. Act of qualifying, or state of being qualified. 2. That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or to sustain any character; an enabling quality or circumstance; requisite capacity or possession; also, a requisite or essential of a thing. *Burke*.

There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or prescriptive.

3. Act of ascertaining the quality of a thing. 4. Act of limiting, or state of being limited; that which qualifies by limiting; modification; restriction; hence, abatement; as, to promise without *qualification*.

5. Character; nature. *Obs.*

**quail-fi-ca-tion** (kwáil'í-fí-ká'sh'ún), n. [*LL.*] *R. C. Ch.* An officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial in the ecclesiastical courts.

**quail-fied** (fid), p. a. 1. Possessed of (certain) qualities or capacities, esp. good qualities; accomplished. 2. Fitted by accomplishments or endowments for certain purposes; competent; fit. 3. Limited or modified in some way, esp. as to the legal effect or obligation which would otherwise be involved; as, an acceptance of a bill of exchange which varies the effect of the bill as drawn, as when it is conditional, or is to pay only at a particular place, is a *qualified acceptance*.

**Syn.** — *Competent*, *fitted*, *capable*.

**quake/breath**, n. Also **quake-buttock**. A coward. *Obs.*

**quake grass** = *QUAKING GRASS*.

**quake mire**, n. v. *Quagmire*.

**quake** (kwáik'er), v. t. *Quake*; *tremble*. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**quake bird**. Sooty albatross.

**Quaker bread**. In the United States, a kind of raised bread usually baked in a covered pan.

**Quaker buttons**. *Nux-vomica* seeds.





tween the wheels. Also, of a horse, to travel with legs astride of a rut. b To make way for a passing vehicle.

quarter-age (kwôr'têr-âj), n. 1. A quarterly payment or allowance. 2. Quarters or shelter, as for troops; also, the provision of quarters; the cost of providing quarters. 3. A special tax for right of residence in England in the 18th century.

quarter bend. A bend changing direction 90°, as in piping. quarter bill. Naut. A list specifying the different stations for the officers and crew in time of action, or for given evolutions, and the names of the men assigned to each.

quarter binding. Bookbinding. The binding of a book with leather on the back only. quarter block. Naut. A block fitted under the quarters of a yard on each side of the slings, through which the clew lines and sheets are rove.

quarter boot. A boot for a horse's fore foot as a protection against injury by striking it with the hind foot. quarter-bound, a. Bookbinding. Bound, as a book, with cloth or leather on the back only.

quarter day. A day conventionally regarded as beginning a quarter of the year, and on which a quarterly payment, as rent, becomes due. In matters influenced by United States statutes, quarter days are the first days of January, April, July, and October. In New York and many other places, as between landlord and tenant, they are the first days of May, August, November, and February. The quarter days usually recognized in England are the 25th of March (Lady Day), the 24th of June (Midsummer Day), the 25th of September (Michaelmas Day), and the 25th of December (Christmas Day).

quarter-deck, n. Naut. That part of the spar, or upper, deck abaft the mainmast, sometimes including the poop deck when there is one, reserved as a promenade for the officers and, sometimes, cabin passengers; hence, often, fig., the officers or cabin passengers; as, the quarter-deck knows little of the forecastle.

quarter-deck'er, n. 1. Nav. An officer thought to care more for regulations and etiquette than efficiency. Slang. 2. = BOAT SHELL A.

quartered (kwôr'têrd), p. a. 1. Divided into four equal parts, or quarters; separated into four parts, or regions. 2. Furnished with quarters; provided with shelter. 3. Quarter-sawed; — said of timber, commonly oak. 4. Her. Divided into, or containing, quarters or quarterings. See QUARTER, v. t., 3.

quarter evil. Veler. Symptomatic anthrax. quarter face. In fine arts, portrait painting, etc., a face turned away so that but one quarter is visible.

quarter grain. The peculiar grain of wood, esp. of oak, seen when quarter-sawed. See QUARTER-SAW.

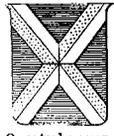
quarter-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of QUARTER, v. Hence: a. 1. That quarters; specif.: a Naut. Coming from a point well abaft the beam, but not directly astern; — said of wind, waves, or any moving object. b Mach. At right angles, as the cranks of a locomotive, which are in planes forming a right angle with each other. 2. [From QUARTERING, vb. n.] Of or pert. to, or used in or for, quartering.

quartering belt, a belt connecting pulleys with axles at right angles. — q. hammer, a hammer for breaking up flint into suitable pieces for flaking. — q. machine, Mach., a kind of boring machine used esp. for boring the crank-pin holes in locomotive driving wheels. It has two heads arranged so that the axes of the bars are at right angles to each other.

quarter-ing, n. 1. Act of dividing into quarters; division into quarters; hence, division in general. Specif.: a Her. (1) The division of an escutcheon containing different coats of arms into four or more compartments. (2) A quarter (see QUARTER, n., 12 b), or the coat of arms on it. b Use of quarters, or studs, in building; also, a series of quarters in place, or material in the form of quarters. c Mech. Adjustment, as of cranks or wrist pins, at right angles with each other. d Mining. A process of dividing a given pile of crushed mineral again and again to obtain a sample which shall be a fair average of the whole. 2. Assignment of quarters, as for soldiers; also, the lodging or place assigned.

quarter iron. Naut. A boom iron on the quarter of a yard; also, the iron band around the quarter of a yard.

quarter line. A Nav. The position of ships in column when the bow of each following ship is on the quarter of the one ahead. b Naut. A line from or to a vessel's quarter. c An extra line to a seine, fastened



quarter-ly, adv. 1. By quarters; once in a quarter of a year; as, the returns are made quarterly. 2. Her. In quarters, or quarterings; in four or more parts; — said of a shield thus divided by lines drawn through it at right angles; as, to bear two or more coats of Quarters quarterly on one escutcheon. 3. Her. In quarters, or quarterings; in four or more parts; — said of a shield thus divided by lines drawn through it at right angles; as, to bear two or more coats of Quarters quarterly on one escutcheon. 4. Her. In quarters, or quarterings; in four or more parts; — said of a shield thus divided by lines drawn through it at right angles; as, to bear two or more coats of Quarters quarterly on one escutcheon.

quarterly quartered, Her., quartered in the center and having

quarter all. = QUARTER EVIL. quarter-an-gled, a. Her. Quadrant. [QUARTILE, n., 2.]

quarter aspect. Astrol. = QUARTER BACK OR QUARTER-BACK. n. Football. See 2d BACK, 6 d; FOOTBALL.

quarter-boards, n. pl. Naut. Boards raised above the bulwarks along a ship's quarter; — called also topgallant bulwarks. quarter cask. A cask that holds about 1 of a hogshead or butt.

quarter-cast, a. Cut in a quarter of the hoof, as a horse. quarter-cleft, a. Quartered, as timber.

quarter-clefts, n. Dial. Eng. 1. One of four equal pieces of wood cut from a log. 2. A somewhat crazy person.

quarter crack. See SAND CRACK. quartered. quartered. quarter-cut, a. Quarter- ish. a. See -ISH. quarter'er, n. One that quarters.

quarter-fish'es, n. pl. Naut. Battens hooped on a mast to strengthen it. Rare. [REFOIL.] quarter-foll. Error. for QUARTER-FOLIO. quarter-folio. = QUARTER-FOLIO. quarter-grabbing. A act of a horse in grabbing, or cutting, a fore foot with a hind foot.

ing each arm divided down the middle with the divisions of alternate tinctures; — said of a saltire.

quarter-ly (kwôr'têr-ly), a. 1. Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part; as, quarterly seasons. 2. Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter; as, quarterly payments of rent; a quarterly meeting. 3. Of or pertaining to a quarter; as, a quarterly wind. 4. Her. Divided into a specified number of quarters or quarterings; — said of an escutcheon; as, quarterly of six.

quarter-ly, n. pl. -LIES (-lîz). A periodical work published once a quarter, or four times in a year.

quarter-man (kwôr'têr-mân), n.; pl. -MEN (-mên). A foreman in charge of a party of workmen in a navy yard.

quarter-master (-mâstêr; cf. MASTER), n. [quarter + master: cf. F. quartier-maître.] 1. Mil. In the United States army, a commissioned officer of the quartermaster's department (which see), or any other commissioned officer, whose duty is to provide quarters, storage, clothing, transportation, forage, etc., for a body of troops. In the British service, a commissioned officer who, besides these duties, has that of looking after the provisions. In that service he has the rank of lieutenant. 2. Naut. A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, and the like, under the direction of the master or lieutenant.

quarter-master-general, n. Mil. In the United States, a staff officer, who has the rank of brigadier general and is the chief officer in the quartermaster's department; in Great Britain, an officer of high rank stationed at the War Office, who is chief of the department in charge of the provision and distribution of food, forage, quarters, transport, etc., but not clothing or military stores.

quarter-master's department (-mâstêr). Mil. In the United States army, the department which has charge of supplying all means of transportation, of purchasing, providing, and distributing to and for the army clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quarters, forage, fuel, etc. (but not food for men or ordnance materials); and of making and repairing roads, bridges, harbor works, etc. In general its duty is to provide for the army everything which other corps are not directed by law to provide. It consists of one quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general; six assistant quartermasters-general, with the rank of colonel; nine deputy quartermasters-general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; twenty quartermasters, with the rank of major; sixty quartermasters with the rank of captain; one military storekeeper; and one hundred and fifty post quartermaster sergeants.

quartermaster sergeant, n. Mil. In the United States army, a noncommissioned regimental or post staff officer who assists the quartermaster. b A company, troop, or battery sergeant who is responsible for the government property of his company, troop, or battery, and who sometimes superintends the mess of the enlisted men.

quarter (kwôr'têr), n. [ME. quarteroun, quatrion, F. quartier, the fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred; cf. L. quartarius a fourth part, quarter of any measure, quarter-gill. See QUARTER; cf. QUARTERON, QUADRON.] 1. A fourth part or quarter. Specif.: a The fourth part of a pint; a gill. b The fourth part of a peck; two quarts. See MEASURE. c The fourth part of a stone; 3½ pounds. See WEIGHT. d The fourth part of a sheet of paper. e The fourth part of a hundred; twenty-five; — sometimes used vaguely to signify several, a number. 2. A loaf of bread weighing about four pounds.

quarter-pace (kwôr'têr-pâs), n. Arch. A staircase platform where the stair turns at a right angle. See HALF-PACE, 2.

quarter-phase, a. Elec. Two-phase; diphasic; specif., designating a four-wire two-phase system or apparatus having the neutral points of the two phases at the same potential.

quarter pieces. Naut. a The after part of the quarter gallery, near the taffrail. b The timbers of the quarters where they meet the stern. c Projections of the after cabins beyond the line of the quarters.

quarter round. 1. Arch. An ovolo presenting a profile of a quarter circle. 2. A tool to cut an ovolo.

quarter saver. An attachment to prevent work running off from a knitting machine when yarn breaks or gives out.

quarter-saw, v. t.; -SAWED' or -SAWN'; -SAW'ING. To saw (a log) into quarters; specif., to saw into quarters and then into boards or planks or veneer, as by cutting alternately from each face of a quarter, to secure lumber that will warp relatively little, will not be likely to check, and will show the grain advantageously.

quarter screw. Horol. Any of the four regulating screws in a common kind of compensation watch balance.

quarter seal. Scots Law. The seal kept by the director of the Scottish chancery, in shape and impression the fourth part of the great seal of the nation; — in old statutes frequently called the *testimonial of the Great Seal*.

quarter rest. Music. See REST. quarter sack. A sack holding a quarter (of grain). Obs. quarter sling. Naut. A sling supporting a yard at one of the quarters. [PACER.]

quarter-space, n. = QUARTER. quarter stock. See FULL STOCK. quarter strap. Naut. A strap around a yard at the quarter, often supporting a ring or zrommet. [HOME STRETCH.]

quarter-stretch, n. Sport. A quarter tackle. Naut. A tackle rigged on the quarter of a lower yard for hoisting.

quarter-tens'es, n. pl. Quarter-tens, or quarters. Obs. quarter tie. See TIE, n. quarter-tie-vine, n. The crossvine.

quarter waiter. A gentleman usher in the English court on duty a quarter of a year.

quarter watch. Naut. A watch including one half of a full watch, or one fourth of the crew. quarter-tet'lo (kwôr'tê-tô), n. [L. = QUARTUS.]

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quarter section. In the government system of land surveying of the United States and Canada, a tract of land four miles square, containing 360 sections. See SECTION, n., 2, d. quarter sessions. Also cap. a. E. Law. A court of a limited original and appellate criminal jurisdiction, and with certain civil and administrative powers, held quarterly by the justices of peace in counties and by the recorders in boroughs. b A similar court held in some colonies, as Australia. c In Scotland, a court held for review and appeal by the justices of the peace quarterly under an act of 1661. It meets in the chief burgh of the county.

quarter-staff (kwôr'têr-stâf), n.; pl. -STAVES (-stâvz; -stâvz'). A long stout staff formerly common as a weapon; — so called because wielded with one hand in the middle and the other between the middle and the end.

quarter tone. 1. Music. An interval of one half a semitone or half step; one of various small intervals, esp. en-harmonic ones. b A tone at such an interval. 2. Photo-Eng. A zinc half tone of 65 lines or coarser, for newspaper printing; — usually called newspaper half tone.

quarter-tet'lo (kwôr'tê-tô), n. [It. quartetta, dim. of quarto.] the fourth, a fourth part, fr. L. quartus the fourth; cf. F. quartette. See QUART.] 1. Music. A composition or movement in four voice parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument. Specif., an instrumental piece in sonata form, usually for four stringed instruments; a string quartet. b The set of four performers of such four-part music. A quartet of mixed voices properly consists of a soprano, alto, tenor, and bass; a string quartet, of a first and second violin, viola, and violoncello. The principal soloists in an oratorio, and the string group in an orchestra, are sometimes called the quartet.

2. A group consisting of four.

quartile (kwôr'tîl), a. [L. quartus the fourth; cf. F. quartile aspect. See QUART.] 1. Statistics. Designating a point so chosen that ¼ of the individuals in a series are on one side of it and ¾ on the other. Cf. MEDIAN, a., 3. 2. Astrol. Designating, or pertaining to, an aspect with a difference of 90° celestial longitude (one quarter of an entire circumference).

quartile, n. 1. A quartile point. There will habitually be two, a lower and an upper. In wage statistics, or vital statistics, the position of the median shows what the typical individual is like, while the respective distance of the two quartiles shows the degree of closeness of adherence to the type below and above. Cf. MEDIAN, a., 3. 2. Astrol. An aspect of two heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other 90°; quadrature. See ASPECT, 2.

quarto (kwôr'tô), a. [L. in quarto in fourth, fr. quartus the fourth. See QUART a measure.] Having four leaves (eight pages) to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto. (qôr'tô, n.; pl. QUARTOS (-tôz). Orig., a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; a size made by twice folding a sheet, making four leaves; now, a book of a square or nearly square form, commonly 9½ by 12 inches.

quartz (kwôr'tz), n. [G. quarz.] Min. A form of silica (silicon dioxide, SiO₂) occurring in hexagonal crystals which are commonly colorless and transparent, but sometimes also yellow, brown, purple, green, and of other colors; also in crystalline masses of vitreous luster and in cryptocrystalline massive forms varying in color and degree of transparency, being sometimes opaque. It is the most common of all solid minerals. H., 7. Sp. gr. of crystals, 2.65-2.66. The crystalline varieties include: amethyst, violet; Crystal of quartz, citrine and false topaz, pale yellow; rock crystal, transparent and colorless or nearly so; rose quartz, rose-colored; smoky quartz, smoky brown, etc. The chief cryptocrystalline varieties are: (1) Chalcedony, of wax-like luster, special kinds being carnelian and sard (red), chrysoprase (apple-green), prase (dull green), plasma (bright green), heliotrope or bloodstone (green dotted with red spots), agate (variegated), onyx, and sardonyx (evenly banded). (2) Flint, dull-colored and compact, resembling which are hornstone and basanite or touchstone. (3) Jasper, opaque and colored, usually red, but also yellow, dark green, etc. Quartz is an essential constituent of granite, rhyolite, certain gneisses, etc., and forms the mass of quartzite, of sandstone, and of most sand and gravel.

quartziferous (kwôr'tsîf-er-îs), a. [quartz + ferrous.] Consisting chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

quartzite (kwôr'tsî-tî), n. Petrog. A compact granular rock composed of quartz. It is a metamorphosed sandstone, and the siliceous cement is often so blended with the quartz grains as to give the rock a nearly homogeneous texture. [See QUARTZITE.]

quartz mining. Mining. Mining on veins or ore bodies in place, as distinguished from surface digging or washing (alluvial or placer mining); underground mining in rock; — so called because quartz is the chief mineral associated with gold in such deposits.

quartzose (kwôr'tsôz), quartzous (-sôz), a. Containing, consisting of, or resembling, quartz.

quash (kwôsh), v. t.; QUASHED (kwôsh't); QUASH'ING. [OF. quasser, F. casser, fr. L. cassare to annihilate, annul, fr. cassus empty, vain, of uncertain origin. The word has

-ful.] Safe; sound; prosperous. — quartz'ful-ness, n. Both Obs. — quartz'ic (kwôr'tsîk), a. [L. quartus fourth.] Math. Of the fourth degree. — n. A quantity of the fourth degree. b Geom. A curve or surface whose equation is of the fourth degree in the variables.

quartier, n. Quartermaster. Obs. quart-ti'ho (kâr-tê-tî-yô), n. [Pg.] See MEASURE, Table.

quartz'ic (kwôr'tsîk), a. [L. quartus fourth.] Math. Of the fourth degree. — n. A quantity of the fourth degree. b Geom. A curve or surface whose equation is of the fourth degree in the variables.

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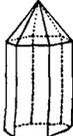
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been confused with L. quassare to shake, F. casser to break, which is prob. of different origin. Cf. CASHER, v. l. Law. To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; to put an end to; as, to quash an indictment.

quash (kwôsh), v. t. [Prob. fr. OF. quassier (assumed LL. quassiare), combined with OF. quasser, F. casser, fr. L. quassare to shake, shatter, v. intens. fr. quaterre, quassum, to shake. Cf. CONCUSSION, DISCUSS, RESCUE; also QUASH to annul.] 1. To beat down, or beat in pieces; to dash forcibly; to crush. Obs. Watter.

2. To suppress or extinguish summarily and completely; to crush out; to subdue; quell; as, to quash a rebellion. Contrition is apt to quash or allay all worldly grief. Barrow.

quasi (kwâzi), [L.] As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; having some resemblance to; seeming; seemingly; — used as an adjective or an adverb, or as a prefix, with a noun, adjective, or adverb; as, a quasi argument, that which resembles, or is used as, an argument; quasi historical, apparently historical, seeming to be historical (or, indifferently, quasi-historical), quasi exterritorial (or quasi-esterritorial), etc. In law quasi is often used (where constructive or implied is sometimes used instead) to qualify a designation or description, as of a right or wrong or property, expressing something as of a certain kind to which it does not arise or from which it does not flow of law and without reference to any intent of the party in interest, as the obligee or owner; as in: quasi deposit, a term sometimes applied to the obligation, amounting to that of a deposit, imposed by law on the finder of articles the owner of which is known; quasi easements, or the rights necessary to reasonable enjoyment of property and passing with it in a grant unless expressly excepted.

quasi contract. Law. An obligation which the law imposes upon a person independently of his will, in general corresponding to those not arising either from true or from false contract. In Roman law and the Civil law rights in personam arising by operation of law irrespective of the will of the party are said to be rights quasi ex contractu, or quasi contracts. Some of these, as tutela, have little in common with true contracts, and the term quasi contract is by some restricted to obligations to pay money arising otherwise than from true contract or tort. Quasi contracts are sometimes, inaccurately, called implied contracts.

quasi delict. Roman Law. Any of various wrongs made actionable as delicts by the praetor's edict, though not recognized as delicts by the statutory law.

quasi modo do (kwâs'i-mô'dô), n. [So called from the first words of the Latin introit, quasi modo geniti infantes as newborn babes, 1 Pet. ii. 2.] 1. Eccles. The first Sunday after Easter; Low Sunday.

2. In Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," a foundling humpback, strong and ugly, but with a tender and chivalrous nature, who is adopted by Archdeacon Frodo, and lives in the cathedral of Notre Dame. See EMERALD.

quasi rent (kwâzi'rnt), Econ. Compensation or return received by one person for the benefit of any advantage in production that he has over others.

quasi-sia (kwâzi'si-â; kwâs'i; kwâsh'; 277), n. [NL., after Graman Quassi (Quassy, Quacy, or Coissi), a Surinam negro who discovered the drug's virtues about 1730.] 1. Bot. A genus of simaroubaeous trees having pinnate leaves with winged petioles, and large racemose scarlet flowers, the 5-lobed calyx and corolla borne on a columnar receptacle. There are two tropical American species, Q. amara being one of the sources of the drug quassia.

2. [L. c.] Pharm. A drug consisting of the wood of any of several tropical American simaroubaeous trees, as Quassia amara, Simarouba amara, and species of Zschornia. It is intensely bitter, and is used in medicine as a tonic and sometimes as a substitute for hops in making beer.

quasi-sin (kwâzi'sin; kwâs'i-n). Also quasi-sin (-i-n). [See QUASSIA.] Chem. The bitter principle of quassia, extracted as a white, crystalline, neutral substance.

quater-na-ry (kwâ-tér-nâ-ri), a. [L. quaternarius consisting of four each, containing four, fr. quaterni four each, akin to quattuor four; cf. F. quaternaire. See FOUR.] 1. Consisting of four; by fours, or in sets of four.

2. Geol. a See PRIMARY ROCKS. b [cap.] Pertaining to or designating the entire period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time. See GEOLOGY, Chart; GLACIAL PERIOD.

quash'ee, Quash'ie (kwôsh'ê), n. [Tshi (Ashanti) kwasi born on Sunday, Kwasi Sunday. A negro personal name; sometimes (L. c.) any negro.] quash'ey (kwôsh'ê), n. Prob., a quash. Rare.

quasi + QUASSIA. quasi + ag + num + com + mit + te + re + po. [L.] Like intrusting the lamb to the wolf.

quasi corporation, quasi deposit, quasi easement. See QUASI.

quasi ex con-trac-tu. [L.] Law. As if from or by contract. See QUASI.

quasi corporation, quasi export, quasi extraterritorial, quasi fiction, quasi import, quasi intuitive, quasi legal, quasi loan, quasi market, quasi neutral. See QUASI.

quasi partner. See PARTNER, 3. qua-si-pe-ri-od'ic, a. Math. Reproducing to within a factor or an additive quantity under certain linear substitution of the arguments; — said of a function.

quasi possession. See QUASI, and Citation (below).

The doctrine of possession has been extended, under the name of quasi possession, or of possession juris, to the control which may be exercised over advantages, short of ownership, which may be derived from objects. A right of way, an advowson or perpetual right of appointment to a benefice, and similar rights . . . are susceptible of a quasi possession. — E. Holland.

quasi private, quasi public. See QUASI. — quasi public corporation. See CORPORATION, 3. quasi pupillary substitution. See SUBSTITUTION.

quasi recognition, quasi severity. See QUASI.

quasi sovereignty. See QUASI; also Citation (below). The phrase "half sovereignty states" was invented by J. J. Moser to describe states possess-

3. Math. Notation. Using four as radix or base.

quaternary ammonium compounds, Org. Chem., compounds which may be regarded as compounds of ammonium in which all four hydrogen atoms are replaced by organic radicals. See AMMONIUM BASE. q. number, ten; — so called by the poet, although because of the 4 + 4 = 8 steel steel composed of the usual iron and carbon with two other alloying elements, as nickel and chromium.

qua-ter-na-ry (kwâ-tér-nâ-ri), n.; and, pl. -RIES (-rîz). 1. A group consisting of four; also, the number four.

2. [cap.] Geol. The Quaternary period (sometimes called the Age of Man) or system. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

qua-ter-nate (-nât), a. Composed of, or arranged in, sets of four; as, quaternate leaves.

qua-ter-ni-on (kwâ-tér-nî-on), n. [L. quaternio, fr. quaterni four each. See QUATERNARY.] 1. A set of four parts, things, or persons; four things taken collectively; a group of four words, phrases, circumstances, facts, or the like.

Delivered him to four quaternions of soldiers. Acts xii 4. Yc elements, the eldest birth Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run. Milton.

2. The number four. Rare.

3. A sheet of paper folded twice; also, a quire of four sheets thus folded.

4. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

5. Math. The quotient of two vectors considered as depending on four distinct numbers and as expressible by a quadrinomial, w + ix + jy + kz, where w, x, y, z are real numbers called scalars, and i, j, k are quadrantal versors, whose squares are each —1; the factor, multiplication by which converts one vector into another. Such is the view of the inventor, Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton, and his disciple, Prof. P. G. Tait; but authorities are not yet quite agreed as to what a quaternion is or ought to be.

6. pl. Math. The calculus of the quaternion. [LL. quaternitas, fr. L. quaterni four each; cf. F. quaternité.] 1. The union of four in one, as of four persons; a group of four; — analogous to the theological term trinity.

2. State of being or containing four.

qua-tor-zain (kâ-tôr-zân; kâ-tôr-zân), n. [See QUATORZE.] A poem of fourteen lines: formerly, the sonnet, now, specif., a sonnetlike poem without strict sonnet structure.

qua-tor-ze' (kâ-tôr-zê'), n. [F. quatorze fourteen, L. quattuordecim. See FOURTEEN.] The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in piquet; — so called because quatorze counts as fourteen points.

quatrain (kwâ'trân; fr. quatre four, L. quattuor, quatuor. See FOUR.) Pros. A stanza of four lines, usually of ten-syllable iambs, riming alternately.

quat-re (kâ'tér; F. kâ'tr'), n. [F.] A card, die, or domino having four spots, or pips.

quat-er-foil (kâ'tér-fôil), n. [F. quatre four + OF. foil, folle, leaf, F. feuille.] A flower with four leaves, or a leaf with four leaflets; a group of four leaves; specif., a Arch. An ornamental foliation having four lobes, or foils. b Her. A more or less conventional representation of a flower with four leaves. — quat-er-foiled (-fôild'), a. [quat-tro-on'to (kwâ'trô-tôn'tô), n. & a. [It., four hundred, used as an abbreviated expression for the dates beginning with fourteen hundred.] The 15th century, when applied to Italian art or literature; as, the sculpture of the quattrocento; quattrocento style. Cf. CINQUECENTO, TRECENTO. — quat-tro-cent'ist (-tîst), n.]

quat-er-or (kwâ'tér-ôr; F. kwâ'tôr'), n. [F., fr. L. quattuor, quatuor, four. See QUARTET.] Music. A quartet; esp., an instrumental quartet. Rare.

qua-ver (kwâ'vêr), v. i.; and, QUAV-ER (-vêr); and, QUAV-ER-ING. [ME. quaven to shake, to tremble; cf. LG. quabbeln to shake, to be soft, of fat substances, quabbe a fat lump of flesh, a dewlap, D. kwabbe, and E. quiver, v., quagmire.] 1. To tremble; vibrate; shake. Sir I. Newton.

2. Esp., to cause the voice to vibrate; to utter or form sound with rapid or tremulous vibrations, as in singing; also, to trill on a musical instrument.

Syn. — See QUIVER.

in reflexive use. Cf. SQUAT.] To squat. — quat, n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng. quat (dial. kwat, kwôt), a. [See QUAV-ER, v.] Obs. or Dial. Eng. 1. Squat; lying close; also, collapsed; flat. 2. Dull, as from satiety in eating; glutted.

quat. Abbr. Quattuor (L, four) kwâ'trâ (kwâ'trâ). Var. CO-ITRA. [QUATCH.] quatch (kwêch), v. a. [OF. quatch to move, stir.] A word. Obs. quatch, a. Prob., squat. Cf. SHAK. Obs. quatched. Obs. pret. of quatch. QUATE + WHAT-IE.

qua-tre-na (kwâ'trê-nâ), n. [Influenced by treble.] Music. A voice part one octave higher than the mean. Obs. qua-tre-fre-til's (kâ'tér-fîl'y; kâ'tér'), n. [F. quatre feuil-les four leaves. See FOIL a leaf.] = QUATREFOIL.

qua-tre-fo-il-at'ed (kâ'tér-fô-il-â-téd), a. Quatrefoil.

qua-tre-fo-il-at'ed, a. Quatrefoil.

qua-tre-point (kâ'tér-pwân't), n. [F. quatre point (kâ'tér: kâ'tr').] The fourth point from the outer edge on each home table.

qua-trin (kwâ'trîn), n. A small coin; a farthing; a quattrino (see COIN). Obs. or R.

quatrival. + QUADRIVIAL. quatron. + QUATERN. qua-troon. + QUADROON. quat-er + QUATRE. quat-tie (kwâ'tî), n. [Cf. QUARTER.] See COIN.

[qua-tér-nô (kwâ'tér-nô), n. [It. F. quattuor four, L. quattuor.] See COIN. + QUATROCENTIST kwâ'trô-sên-tê'stâ), n. pl. -TISTS (-tîz), n. = QUATROCENTIST kwâ'trô-sên-tê'stâ). [Cf. QUAV-ER.] To quav. v. t. [Cf. SQUEEZE.] To

qua-ver (kwâ'vêr), v. t. To utter with quavers; esp., sing with trills or quavers.

qua-ver, n. 1. A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, esp. of the voice, as that due to excessive feeling, or of a musical instrument.

2. Music. a A note written with a stem and one penant, and having the time value of an eighth of a semibreve and half that of a Quaver, 2 a Medieval Form; the crotchet; an eighth note. See NOTE, n. 1. a. b A melodic shake or trill, esp. in singing. quay (kê; see note below), n. Also key. [ME. key, OF. kai, cay, F. quai; of Celtic origin. Cf. key an island.] A stretch of paved and strengthened bank or a solid artificial landing place, usually of stone, made toward the sea, or at the side of a harbor, river, or other navigable water, for convenience in loading and unloading vessels.

quay (kê), v. t.; QUAYED (kêd); QUAY'ING. To furnish with a quay or quays.

quay-age (-âj), n. [F.] 1. Charge for use of a quay; quay dues; wharfage.

2. Room on or for quays; also, quays collectively.

quean (kwên), n. [Originally, a woman, AS. cweene; akin to OS. quena, OHG. quena, Icel. kona, Goth. qnô, and AS. cwên, also to OIr. ben, Russ. zhena, Gr. γυνή woman, wife. Cf. QUEEN.] 1. A woman; esp., a young or unmarried woman; a girl. Obs. or Scot. Chaucer.

2. A low woman; a wench; a slut. Gay.

quea'sy (kwê'zi), a. [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. coissier to hurt, or Icel. kveisa whitlow, boil, Norw. kveis sickness after a debauch.] 1. Unsettled; uncertain; troubled. Obs.

2. Presenting difficulties; ticklish; delicate; hazardous. I have one thing of a queasy question, Which I must act. Shak.

3. Causing, or marked by, sickness; unhealthy; as, a queasy season of the year. Obs. & K. Also, causing nausea; nauseating; — applied esp. to food or drink. Now R.

4. Tending to be sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; qualmsish.

5. Characteristic of the feeling of sickness or nausea; ill at ease; uncomfortable.

6. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate; easily disturbed. Some seek, when queasy conscience has its qualms Couper

que-brach'o (kâ-brâ'chô), n. [Sp., also quebrachacha, lit. break-ax, from its hard wood.] 1. Any of several tropical American trees having very hard wood; specif.: a The Chilean apocynaceous tree Macaglia quebracho, the quebracho blanco or white quebracho, whose bark, known as quebracho bark, contains several alkaloids, and is used as a tonic and antispasmodic. b An anacardiaceous tree (Quebrachia lorentzii) of the Argentine region, known as quebracho colorado or red quebracho from its bright red bark, which is rich in tannin, and is used for dyeing. c The South American santalaceous tree Iodina rhombifolia, distilling as quebracho fijo, whose bark is similarly used.

2. The wood or bark of any of these trees. In pharmacy quebracho bark means specif. the bark of the white quebracho, used as a tonic and antispasmodic. It contains the following alkaloids: quebrachine (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>33</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>), hypobrachine, quebrachamine, aspidospermine (C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>39</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>), aspidospermatine (C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>39</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>), and aspidosamine.

queen (kwên), n. [ME. quen, queene, queen, AS. cweñ wife, queen, woman; akin to OS. cwân wife, woman, Icel. kón wife, queen, Goth. qens. See QUEAN.] 1. A wife of a king.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female monarch; as, Mary, queen of Scots; Queen Anne.

3. A woman eminent in power or attractions; the highest of her kind; as, a queen in society; — also used of cities, countries, etc. "Abion, queen of isles." Couper.

4. The fertile, or fully developed, female of social bees, ants, and termites, whose function in the colony is reproduction; — distinguished from the workers, soldiers, or

quawk (kwâk; kwâk), n. [ME. quack. [ME. key, OF. kai, cay, F. quai; of Celtic origin. Cf. key an island.] A stretch of paved and strengthened bank or a solid artificial landing place, usually of stone, made toward the sea, or at the side of a harbor, river, or other navigable water, for convenience in loading and unloading vessels.

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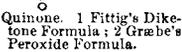








quin/one (kwIn'ōn; kwI-nōn'), n. [G. chinon, altered fr. chinoyl (see QUINOYL).] Chem. A yellow crystalline substance, C6H4O2, of penetrating odor, obtained by the oxidation of quinic acid, quinate, aniline, and other compounds;—called also benzoinquinone. By extension, any of various compounds of which quinone proper is the type. There are two classes of quinones, in which the two oxygen atoms are respectively in the para position in the ring (paraquinones) and in the ortho position (orthoquinones). Quinone proper is a paraquinone. Quinone has been thought by some to be a peroxide (formula 2) but is now generally recognized as a diketone (formula 1).



Quinone. 1 Fittig's Diketone Formula; 2 Græbe's Peroxide Formula. Quinone proper is the type. There are two classes of quinones, in which the two oxygen atoms are respectively in the para position in the ring (paraquinones) and in the ortho position (orthoquinones). Quinone proper is a paraquinone. Quinone has been thought by some to be a peroxide (formula 2) but is now generally recognized as a diketone (formula 1).

quin/one-oid (kwIn'ōn-oid; kwI-nōn'-oid), a. [quinone + -oid.] Org. Chem. Resembling quinone; as, quinone-oid structure (commonly understood to mean a structure characterized by a benzene nucleus having the linkages arranged as in Fittig's diketone formula for quinone).

quin/ox-a-line (kwIn'ōk-sā-līn; -līn; 184); n. Also -lin. [quinoline + glyoxal.] Chem. Any of a series of paradiazines, the simplest of which, C6H4N2, may be regarded as quinoline with the γ GH group replaced by nitrogen. They are formed by condensing certain diamines with glyoxals and in other ways, and act as feeble monacid bases.

quin/ox/ime (-sīm; -sēm); n. [quinone + oxime.] Chem. A crystalline compound, C6H4O2N2, regarded as an oxime of quinone, but also called, in view of other methods of formation, para-nitroso phenol. By extension, any of a series of compounds of which the foregoing is the type.

quin/o-yl (kwIn'ō-yīl); n. [G. chinoyl, fr. chinasiure + -yl.] Chem. A Formerly, quinone. b Radical of which quinone is the hydride, analogous to phenyl. c The group O2, in such compounds as quinone and rhodizonic acid.

quin/quag-na-ri-an (kwIn'kwā-jā-nā-rī-ān; 115); a. [L. quinquagenarius containing fifty, fifty years old.] 1. Commanding fifty men. Obs. & L. 2. Fifty years old; characteristic of a person of such an age. 3. A quinquagenarian person.

quin/quag-ses-ti-mal (-jēs'tī-māl); n. [L., fem. of quinquagesimus the fiftieth, akin to quinquaginta fifty, quinquaginta five. See FIVE.] 1. The time from the Sunday before Lent to Easter Sunday, or the first week of this time. Obs. 2. More fully Quinquagesima Sunday. The Sunday next before Lent;—called also Shrove Sunday. The origin of this name and of Septuagesima and Quinquagesima for the preceding Sundays is uncertain. They may have been formed on the analogy of Quinquagesima, without any direct reference to the numerals fiftieth, sixtieth, and seventieth, to constitute a series, or Quinquagesima may have been so named as being the fiftieth day before Easter (including both) and the other names formed on the analogy of this, they being regarded as representing in round numbers the sixtieth and seventieth days before Easter.

quin/quag-ses-ti-mal (-māl); a. Of, pertaining to, or containing, fifty days.

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+vir man.] 1. Rom. Antig. One of five commissioners appointed for some special object.

2. In general, one of a commission of five men.

quin/que/vi-rate (kwIn'kwēvī-rā-tē); n. A board or commission of five men.

quin/sy (kwIn'sī); n. [OF. quincaine or LL. quinciancia, fr. L. cynanche a sort of sore throat, Gr. κυνάχνη sore throat, dog quinsy, fr. κύων dog + άχνην to choke. Cf. HOUND, ANGER, CYNANCHE, SCORQUAGY.] Med. An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, esp. of the fauces or tonsils, attended by swelling, painful and impeding deglutition, and inflammatory fever; suppurative tonsillitis;—called also quincainy, and quinsy.

quin/sy berry. A The Old World black currant (Ribes nigrum), which yields a jelly used as a remedy for quinsy. b The related American species R. floridum.

quin/sy-wort' (kwIn'sī-wūrt'); n. The herb squinancy.

quint (kwInt; kInt; formerly also as F. kânt); n. [F. quinte, fr. L. quintus, quinta, the fifth, quinquage five. See FIVE.] 1. [OF.] A tax of one fifth.

2. Card Playing. A sequence of five cards of the same suit in piquet, the highest five being the major quint, and the lowest five the minor quint.

3. Music. a The interval of a fifth. b An organ stop giving tones a fifth higher than the normal pitch of the digitals. c The smallest of the three kinds of viola da braccio. d The E string of a violin.

quint-. A prefix used in the names of certain instruments and organ stops to denote a variety having its pitch a fifth above or below the normal.

quin/ta-de-na (kwIn'tā-dē-nā); n. [L. quintus fifth.] Music. An organ stop of small metal stopped pipes giving with its own fundamental a delicate harmonic fifth above.

quin/tan (kwIn'tān); n. [F. quintaine, LL. quintana; cf. L. quintana a street in the camp, separating the fifth maniple from the sixth, the market and business place of the camp, fr. quintanus of the fifth rank. See QUINTAN.] Obs. or Hist. 1. An object to be tilted at. A common form in the Middle Ages was a post, on the top of which was pivoted a crosspiece, having at one end a broad board, and at the other a sharp edge, the endeavor was to strike the board with the lance while riding under, and to get past without being hit by the said bag. "But a quintain, a mere lifeless block." Shak. 2. The sport of tilting at a quintain.

quin/tal (-tāl); n. [F. fr. Sp. quintal, fr. Ar. qinṭār a weight of 100 lbs., prob. fr. L. cenerarius consisting of a hundred, fr. centeni a hundred each, fr. centum a hundred. See HUNDRED; cf. KANTAR.] A denomination of weight; a hundredweight. See WEIGHT, Table.

quin/tan (-tān); a. [L. quintanus, fr. quintus fifth, quinquage five. See FIVE.] Occurring as the fifth, after four others; also, occurring every fifth day, reckoning inclusively (that is, with three days intermission); as, a quintan fever.—n. Med. A fever which returns every fifth day, that is, with an intermission of three days.

quin/tan (-tān); n. The fifth part of a circumference, or 72°; specif., a portable instrument, similar to a sextant, with an arc of 72°, capable of measuring angles of twice that.

quin/tes-sence (kwIn'tēs-sēns); formerly also kwIn'tē; n. [F., fr. LL. quinta essentia fifth essence. See QUINT; ESSENCE.] 1. The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. The ancient Greeks recognized four elements, fire, air, water, and earth. The Pythagoreans added a fifth and called it ether, the fifth essence, which they said flew upward at creation, out of the stars being made. The alchemists sometimes considered alcohol, or the ferment oils, as the fifth essence.

2. An extract containing the rarest virtue or most subtle and essential constituent of that from which it comes; pure or concentrated essence.

3. Hence, more widely, the most perfect representative of certain things, persons, qualities, etc.; a thing, person, quality, or the like, in the highest and most typical form.

quin/tos-sen'tial (kwIn'tō-sēn'shēl); a. Of the nature of a quintessence; purest of its kind; typical. "Quintessential extract of mediocrity." G. Eliot.—quin/tos-sen'tial-ly (-shē-lē-tē-lē); adv.

quin/ty (-tē); n. [It. quintetto, dim. of quinto.] 1. A quintet.

quin/tette' (-tēt); n. [F. quintette, dim. of quinto.] The fifth, a fifth part, fr. L. quintus the fifth: cf. F. quintette. See QUINT.

1. Music. A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the set of five persons who sing or play five-part music.

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quin/ty (-tē); n. [It. quintetto, dim. of quinto.] The fifth, a fifth part, fr. L. quintus the fifth: cf. F. quintette. See QUINT.

2. Any set of five, or thing arranged for five, as a bicycle for five riders.

quin/tile (kwIn'tīl); n. [L. quintus the fifth: cf. F. quintil aspect.] Astrol. The aspect of planets when separated the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

quin/ti-lion (kwIn'tī-līōn); n. [Formed fr. L. quintus the fifth, after the analogy of million: cf. F. quintillion. See QUINT.] The number denoted by a unit with 18 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 30 zeros annexed (in English notation). See NUMERATION, Note.

quin/ti-lion, a.—quin/ti-lionth (-yūnth); n. & a. —quin/ty-ple (kwIn'tī-pī); a. [L. quintus fifth: cf. F. quintuple, L. quintuplex. Cf. QUADRUPL.] Multiplied by five; increased to five times the amount; fivefold.

quintuple point, Phys. Chem., a point (representing a set of conditions) at which five phases coexist.—q. time or measure, Music, time or a measure having five beats to the measure. See TIME, n., 13 a.

quin/tu-ple, v. t. & i.; quin/tu-pled (-pīld); quin/tu-pling (-plīng). [Cf. F. quintupler.] To make, or to become, fivefold, or five times as much or many.

quin/tu-plet (kwIn'tū-pīt); n. [From QUINTUPLE.] A collection or combination of, or a contrivance for, five, of a kind; specif.: a Music. A quintole. See TIME, n., 13 a. b A cycle for five riders. c pl. Five children born in the same labor.

quintze (kwIntz; F. kantz); n. [F.] A game at cards, resembling vingt et un, in which the object is to make, or come nearest to, without exceeding, fifteen points.

quip (kwIp); n. [Prob. fr. L. quippe forsooth, used ironically.] 1. A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a gibe; also, a bright, clever saying without sarcasm; a witty ally. Milton. 2. A quibble; equivocation.

3. A strange, dull, or eccentric act; also, something odd or strange; a curious, quaint knickknack.

quip, v. t.; quipped (kwIp't); quip'ping. To jest or gibe at; to treat with quips. Now Rare. The more he laughs, and does her closely quip. Spenser. 2. To scoff or gibe; to make quips. Sir H. Sidney.

quip/pu (kē'pō; kwIp'pō); n.; pl. quipus (-pōō). [Peruv. quipu a knot.] A contrivance employed by the ancient Peruvians, for arithmetical purposes, and, as a mnemonic device, to register important facts and events. It consisted of a main line from which hung at certain distances smaller cords of various colors, each having a special meaning, as silver, gold, corn, soldiers, etc. Knots were tied in the smaller cords, representing definite numbers.

quire (kwIr); n. [ME. quaer, quair, OF. quayer, quayer, cayer, caier, F. cahier, a book of loose sheets, a quarter of a quire, LL. quaternus, quaternum, sheets of paper packed together, properly four together, fr. L. quaterni four each, by fours, quattuor four. See FOUR; cf. CAHIER.] 1. Formerly, four sheets, as of paper, folded together into eight leaves; hence, any set of folded sheets fitting one within another, as the sheets of a book.

2. A collection of twenty-four (sometimes twenty-five) sheets of paper of the same size and quality, either not folded or having a single fold. Cf. 3d REAM.

3. A small book or pamphlet consisting of or as if consisting of a quire; a work, as a poem, essay, or the like, that is or might be contained in a quire.

in quires, in sheets, not bound, as a book.

quire, v. t.; quired (kwIrd); quir'ing (kwIr'ing). To make or divide into quires, or so that folded sheets may be placed one within another.

quire/wise (kwIr'wīz); adv. Print. So that one sheet will fit within another; as, to print a pamphlet quirewise.

Quir'nal (kwIr'nāl; kwIr'nāl); n. [L. Quirinalis, fr. Quirinus. See QUIRINUS.] One of the seven hills of Rome (see SEVEN HILLS), now called "Monte Quirinale." It is the site of a palace, begun in the 16th century by Gregory XIII. and completed by subsequent popes, which was taken as a residence by the ruling house of Italy in 1871; hence, fig., the monarchical government, or régime, in Italy, as distinguished from the "Vatican," or papal government.—Quir'nal, a.

Quir'nal (kwIr'nāl); n. [L.] Rom. Relig. An ancient god of war who in early times with Jupiter and Mars formed

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