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 Prom., \$219. Q is found but rarely in Anglo-Savon cw (in early use also cu) being commonly used instead of qu; as in cuvic, quick; cwen, queen. The name (kū) is from the French kw, 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 Phonician, 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, cus, horse, Gr. throw, whence E. equine, hippic; L. quod which, E. what; L. aquila, E. eagle; E. kilchen, ME. kichene, AS. cycene, L. coquima.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: The 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); quaere (L., inquire); quart; a quarter of a hundredweight; quasi; queen; query; question; quintal; quire; in the log book, squalls or squally weather (Naut.).

7. or q, n.; pl. Q's or Qs (kūz).

1. The letter Q, q, or its sound.

Q, or **q**, n.; pl. Q's or Qs (k\overline{u}z). **1**. The letter Q, q, or its sound.

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 102 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 deel.

Charle (kwā'), wait our cype (kwā'th), our of the properties of the content of t

to deel. Loudom Spectator.

Quack (kwäk), v. i.; Quacked (kwäkt); Quack'ing. [Of imitative origin; cf. D. kvaken, G. quacken, quaken, Icel. kvake to twitter.] 1. To utter a sharp harsh cry;—

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.

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 mmostor.

quack, a. Pettaining to, or characterized by, boasting and unfounded pretension; used by quacks; pretending

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 cureall; to advertise with fraudulent boasts. Now R.
2. To invent (titles) for old books to make them sell. Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.

Obs. & R.

Obs. & R.

Otreat, or to manage, as a quack or charlatan would.

quack'er-y (kwäk'ēr-Y), n.; pl.-eries (-Yz). Acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack; charlatanry; empiricism.

quack'ish. a. Like a quack; boasting and fraudulent.—
quack'sh.ly, adv.

quack'sal-ver (kwäk'săl-věr), 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 (kwöd), n. [From quadrat.] Print. A quadrat.—
quad line, a line of quads; a blank line.

Q. O. C. H. Abbr. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Ochel'eth (kö-hel'eth), n. = Rouellert ooph. See Koph. Q. P., or q. pl. Abbr. Quantum placet (L., as much as you blease).

G. † CUE.

G. A. B. Abbr. Queen Anne's Gal's a r-i-Hind' (k''s à r-e-hind'), n. [Hind.] The British monarch as ruler of India [RASIDA.]

Gast'da (kà-sē'dā). Var. of G. Abbr. Quarterback (Football): Queen's Bench.

G. C. Abbr. Quast dicat (L., as if he should say).

G. Abbr. Quast dicat (L., as if he should say).

Ged Arks. Quod est (L., which good and to see Arks. Why. Dood arks. Wh

d. A. B. Abbr. Queen Anne's coph. See KOPH.

Qa 1's a 1'-H in d' (K's' à 1-ë hind'), n. [Hind.] The British monarch as ruler of India India.

Refind | RASIDA | Q. P. or q. p. 1 Abbr. Quantum placet (L., as much as you please).

Q. B. Abbr. Queen's College; Q. V. Abbr. Which see (refering to a series of words, etc.).

Q. C. Abbr. Queen's College; Q. R. Abbr. Quarter; quire.

Q. C. Abbr. Quoen's College; Q. R. Abbr. Quarters (in gr. abbr. Quoen's Counsel.

Q. C. Abbr. Quoentanistic (L., a sufficient quantity); quarter seetion.

Q. S. Abbr. Quantum sufficient quantity; quart.

Q. S. Abbr. Quantity; q

quad'ra (kwöd'rá), 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. G A square frame or border, as about a bas-relief. Quad'ra-gest'-ma (·fesf-ma), n. [L., fr. quadragesimual the fortieth, fr. quadraginal forty; akin to quadtuor four. See roun.] Eccl. a The forty days of Lent. On. See town.] Eccl. a The forty days of Lent. Quad'ra-gestimual (·må), a. [Cf. F. quadragesimual.]

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-gest'-mal, n. l. ollection numbering forty; interest of the control of the co



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, Naul., two spheres of iron attached to the port and starboard sides of the binnacle to correct the quadrantal deviation. —q. deviation, Naul., 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. versor, a versor that operates rotation through one right angle.

quadrantal, n. [L.] 1. Rom. Aniq. A cubical vessel containing a Roman cubic foot;— used as a measure.

2. A cube. Rare.

quadrant electrometer. a An electrometer consisting

rotation through one fight angle.

quadrant'al, 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 (kwod'rat), n. [cf. F. quadrad, cadrad, in sense 1. See gadrarar, 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 QUADRART; 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 (swod'rāt), n. [L. quadratum. See quadrate lobe of the brain.—q. muscle. And. = quadratus. See Quadratus.

2. An object square or cubical in form, o

(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 ±1, hence these are the quadratic residues of 5.

quad-ra/to(s(kwōd-rā/tō)). [L. quadratus squared.] Combining form for quadrate.

quad-ra/to-[u/gal(-jōo/gāl; 243), a. Zoōl. a Pertaining to the quadrate and jugal bones. b Designating, or pert. to, a small membrane bone connecting the quadrate and jugal bones in the skull of many vertebrates.—quad-ra/to-ju/gal, n.

gal, n. quad-ra'trix (kwŏd-rā'tri'ks) n.; pl.-trixes (trìk-sĕz; -siz; 151) or -frices (kwŏd'rā-tri'sĕz). [NL.] Geom. A curve used in the quadrature of other curves. quad-ra'trix of Dl-nos'tra-tus (dǐ-nōs'tra-tūs), a curve invented probably by Hippins (430 B. c.), named by Dinostratus a hundred years later, whose Cartesian equation is $y = \frac{\pi T}{2}$ $x\cot \frac{\pi x}{2a}$; if accurately drawn it would serve to trisect an angle. — q. of Tschirn'hau'sen (chǐrn'hou'zĕn or chĭrn'hau'zĕn) [after the inventor, E. W. von Tschirnhausen (1651-

1708)], the curve whose equation is $y = a \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a}$; if accu-

1708)], the curve whose equation is $y=a\cos\frac{\pi x}{2a}$; if accurately drawn it would serve to "square the circle." **quadra-ture** (kwödra-tūr), n. [L. quadratura: cf. F. quadrature. See quadrate; a.] 1. Act or process of squaring or making square; specif., quadrature of the circle. 2. Square shape; also, something square in shape, as a place or region; a square. Obs. or R.
3. Integral Calculus. The integral used in obtaining the area bounded by a curve; hence, the definite integral of any function of one variable with respect to that variable. 4. Astron. a The relation of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other 90° , or a quarter of a circle; as, the sun is in quadrature with a star. b Either of two points on an orbit in a middle position between the syzygies; as, the quadratures of the moon (points where, the moon being in quadrature with the sun, one half of the lunar disk is illumined).
5. Physics. A relation characterized by a phase difference of 90° between two periodic functions, as the sinusoidal

16. Physics. A relation characterized by a phase difference of 90° between two periodic functions, as the sinusoidal waves of an alternating-current force.

In quadrature, Her., in quadrangle. Obs. — q. of the circle, the problem of finding the side of a square exactly equal in area to a given circular area. Arithmetical solution, expressing the side of the square in closed form, as by a terminate decimal, and geometrical solution, constructing such a square with rules and compasses, have alike been proved impossible (Lambert, 1761; Lindemann, 1882).

Quad-ra'tus (kwod-rā'tūs), n. [L., square.] Anat. Any of several muscles; esp.: a The ||quad-ra'tus fe'mo-ris (fēm'-trs), arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into the femur between the trochanters. It rotates the thigh outward. b The || quad-ra'tus lum-bo'rum, a deep muscle of each side arising from the iliolumbar ligament and adjacent parts of the crest of the ilium, and inserted into the last rib and transverse processes of the upper four lumbar vertebree. lumbar vertebræ.

lumbar vertebræ.

quad-ren/ni-al (kwŏd-rěn/i-čl), a. [L. quadriennium a
space of four years; quadri-in comp., akin to quadtuor four
+ annus year; cf. L. quadriennis. See quadrate; annual.]

1. Comprising, or lasting through, four years; as, a quadcarnial rough.

1. Comprising, or lasting through, four years; as, a quadrennial period.
2. Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years; as, quadrennial games.
quadrennial event. c A celebration on a fourth, or quadrennial, anniversary; also, the anniversary itself.
quadrennial. A space or period of four years.
quadric (kwöd/ri-). [L., akin to quattuor four. See rour.]
A combining form meaning four, four times, fourfold; as in quadricapsular. In Latin words in which the second element begins with p, and in a few others, spelt quadru-quadric (-rik), a. 1. Math. Of or pertaining to the second degree; — used where there are more than two variables, as in solid geometry, and with reference to quantics.
2. Having four parts or principal elements.
quadric crant chain, Kinematics, a chain consisting of four links joined by four turning pairs.

Quad'ra-tiff'er-a (kwöd'rà-tif'-) quad'ri-cone. n. Geom. A cone

Quad'ra-tif'er-a (kwöd'rà-tif'-\$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\text{min} \text{min} \text{m

Now. Pet to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw. Quadrate bot. 2007. Pet Charles and the lower jaw. Quadrate bot. 2007. Pet Quadrate of the lower jaw. Quadrate bot. 2007. Pet Quadrate quadrate of the lower jaw. Quadrate of the lower jaw.

duad ri-gen-Yi-ous (-]e-na'ri-na's), a. [L. quadripeni, quadripeni

| quad'ri-par-ti/tion (kwŏd'ri-pār-ti/sh'tīn), n. [L. quadri-partitio.] Division ordistribution by four, or into four parts; also, a taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. quad'ri-quad'ric (-kwŏd'rik), a. [quadric + quadric.] Math. a 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 (kwŏd'ri-sāk'rā-mēn'tāl-Ist) quad'ri-sac'ra-men-tari-an (-mēn-tār'rā-n; 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'io (-si-lāb'īk) } a. Having four syllables; quad'ri-syl-lab'io (-si-lāb'īk) } of or pertaining to quadrisyllables; as, a quadrisyllabic word. quad'ri-syl-lable (kwŏd'ri-sīl'a-b'i), n. [quadri-+ syl-lable: cf. F. quadrisyllabe] A word of four syllables. quad'ri-va'lent (kwŏd'rī-va'lēnt; kwŏd-rī-va'lent), (aquad'ri-va'lent), (aquad'ri-va'lent), (are quad'ri-va'lent), (are quad'ri-va'lent),

ways or roads, leading in four directions.

2. Pertaining to the quadrivium.

3. Quadrilateral. Obs. & R.

Quadriv'-al, n. In pl., the four "liberal arts" making up the quadrivium.

quad-riv'i-am (-\vec{vm}), n. [L.] In medieval times, the four "liberal arts," arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; — so called by the Schoolmen. See TRIVIUM.

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-room'(kwód-rōon'), n. [Sp. cuarter\u00e9n. 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 (kwód'rōō-l\u00e3), n. [NL., fr. L., a little square.]

Zo\u00e3l. A genus of fresh-water mussels related to, and formerly included in, Unio. Q. undulata and Q. plicata (called three-ridge by fishermen from the oblique ridges on the shell), \u00e90 \u00

nuís), a. Zool. a Having four hands. b Pertaining to the Quadrumana.

quadru-ped (kwŏd'rŏō-pēd), a. [L. quadrupes, -pedis; quadru-in conp. (see quadru-) + pes, pedis, a foot: cf. F. quadrupède. See Foot.] Having four feet; quadrupède. Cf. Bipp. — quadru-ped-lsim (-12'm), n. quad'ru-ped, n. Zoòl. An animal having four feet, as most mammals and many reptiles; — often restricted to the mammals.

most mammals and many reptiles,— often restricted to the mammals.

quad-ru/pe-dal (kwöd-röö/pē-dāl; kwöd/röö-pē/dāl; 277),

a. Zööl. a Having fonr feet; using four limbs in walking. b Pertaining to a quadruped.

quadru-ple (kwöd/röö-p²),

a. [L. quadruples: cf. Fourfold; as, to make quadruple restitution.— quadru-ple, adv.

Quadruple Alliance. Hist. a 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,

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, quad'ri-pia'nar, a. Geom. Of, or relating to, four planes.—
quad'ri-pia'nar, a. Geom. Of, or relating to, four planes.—
quad'ri-pia'nar, a. Geom. Of, or relating to, four planes.—
quad'ri-pia'nar, a. Geom. Of, or relating to, four planes.—
quad'ri-pia'nar, a. Geom. Of, or relating to, four planes.—
quad'ri-pia'nar, a. Geom. Of, or relating to, four planes.—
quad'ri-pia'nar, a. Geom. Of, or relating to, four planes.—
quad'ri-pia'nar, a. Geom. Of, or relating to, or particle to, or guad'ri-po'lar, a. See quadrir, quadrir- + L. porticus portico.]
A peristyle, that is, a nearly squadrir- + L. porticus portico.]
A peristyle, that is, a nearly squadrir- + L. porticus portico.]
A peristyle, that is, a nearly squadrir- + L. porticus portico.]
A peristyle, that is, a nearly squadrir- of diate, a. Four-rayed, quad'ri-yid monary, a. Zoöl.
Having four pulmonary sacs.
quad'ri-reme (kwöd'ri-rem), n.
L. quad'ri-d'diate, a. Four-rayed, quad'ri-reme (kwöd'ri-rem), n.
L. quad'ri-reme (kwöd'ri-rem), n.
L. quad'ri-reme (kwöd'ri-rem), n.
L. quad'ri-reme (kwöd'ri-rem), n.
Quad'

quad'ric (kwöd'rik), n. [L. quadra a square.] a Alg. A quantic 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 (kwöd'ri-sën-tën'i-àl), n. [quadri-t-cen-ten'ni-al] (kwöd'ri-sën-tën'i-àl), n. [quadri-t-ceps (kwöd'ri-sëps), n. [NL: quadri-t-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-al (-sip'i-tal), a. knee and extend the lower leg. — quad'ri-cip'.tal (-sip'i-tal), a. quad'ri-cy'cle (kwöd'ri-si'k'i), n. [quadri-t-cy'cle.] 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 fore carriage steered by handle bars. — quad'ri-cy'clist (-klist), n. quad'ri-did (-fid), a. [L. quadrijdus; quadri (see quadri-t-parts; as, a quadrifd petal.

Quad-ri'ga (kwöd-ri'ga), n.; pl. -GE (-jE). [L. Cf. quadridrooss] Class. Antiq. A car or chariot drawn by four horses abreast. See charnor, Illust.

Quad'ri-gem'i-nal (kwöd'ri-jem'i-nil), quad'ri-gem'i-nous (-nis), a. [quadri-t-t. gemini twins.] Fourfold; having four similar parts, or two pairs of similar parts, quadrigeminal bodies. — CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.

Quad'ri-lat'er-al (-lat'er-al), a. [L. quadralderus: cf. F. quadrilatere, quadrilateral. See latreral. 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.

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 comelett Quadrilateral.

2. Something resembling or suggesting a Quadrilateral quadrilateral; specif., an area defended by Quadrilateral quadrilateral, comprising Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnano.

3. [ap.] Eccl. The Lambeth Quadrilateral.

uaar... egnano.

four fortresses supporting each other; as, the Venetian quadrilateral, comprising Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnano.

3. [cap.] Eccl. The Lambeth Quadrilateral. quadrille' (kwd-drII'; 277), n. [F. quadrille, n. fem., fr. Sp. cuadrilla' meeting of four or more persons, or It. quadriglia a band of soldiers, a sort of dance; dim. fr. L. quadra a square, akin to quadtuor four. See quadrata.

1. One of four groups of knights engaging in a tournament or carrousel. Obs. or R.

2. A square dance of five figures, in § and § 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. Also, music for the dance.

Quad-drII(*, v. i., Derilled' (-drIId'); Deril'ling (-drII'-Ing). To dance or play a quadrille (dance or music). quadrille', v. i., Derilled', ed-drId'); or persons with the forty cands left after tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

[Quad'drII'16' (kâ'drē'yā'), 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-drI'lion (kwōd-rI'yūn), n. [F., formed like million. See quadri-; mellion.] The number denoted by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and American notation, or 24 in English. See NUMERATION, Note.—quad-rIl'lion, a—quadril-no'mi-al, n. [quadri-+no-mial, as in binomial: cf. F. quadrinôme.] Alg. A polynomial of four terms.—quadri-no'mi-al, a.

Quadri-par'tite (kwŏd'ri-pār'tit; kwŏd-rip'ar-tit), a.

[L. quadripartite.] Consisting of, or divided into, four parts; quadri- (see quadri- ro'mi-al, a. quadri- par'tite (consisting of, or divided into, four parts; quadri- par'tite-ly, adv.

E. D.—quad'ri-par'tite-ly, odv.

E. D.—quad bear or partille of land ri-loo'mi-al, n. [quadri-loo'mi-al, n. [quadri-par'tite].

quad'ri-gate, a. 5 n. Designating a coin bearing the figure of a quadriga. Hist. [geminal.] quad'ri-loc'u-lar, quad'ri-loc'u-la

quad tri-lat er-al-ness, n. See quad tri-lat er-al-ness quad tri-lat e

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, 196, expansion engine. See compound engine for engin

quaff, v. i. To drink deeply; to drink. quaff, in, A quaffing, or that which is quaffed; a

drink.

quag'ga (kwag'à), n. [Zulu (i)
gaqa an yth ing
striped or speckled; taken by
the Dutch as the
name of the quan
gn 1 name of the quagga.] a A So African wild

- & African wild ass
(Equus quagga) allied to the zebras, exterminated during

Quagga

1748

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 assess and zebras. b Erroneously, a zebra, esp. Equus burchellii.

quag'gy (kwag'f), a. [See qua, quagmire.] 1. Of the nature of a quagmire; spongy; boggy.

2. By extension, flabby, yielding, as a body or flesh. quag'mire' (mir'), n. [quag + mire; cf. quake.] 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. quar'nog (kwô'hôg; kwâ-hôg'), n. [Abbr. fr. Narraganset Indian poquaihlock.] An American clam (Venus mercenaria). See 9th CLAM, 1.

quali (kwāl), v. i.; qualled (kwāld); quali/ns. [Prob. the same word as quail to curdle; cf. OF. coailliez est si cume lait li cuers d'icels = L.coagulatum est sicut lac cor 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. Stouter hearts than a woman's have quailed in this terrible winter.

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

quali, v. T. ocause to quali; specif. a 70 ov wither; destroy;

winter.

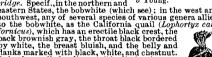
3. To have no result; to be ineffective; to fail. Obs.

Syn. - Flinch, quake, tremble, blench. See Shrink.

quall, v.t. To cause to quall; specif.: a To wither; destroy; impair. Obs. b To quell; subdue. Now R. Spenser.

The very crime that sat upon my heart qualled its courage and unnerved my arm.

(C. Lever. Charles of Charles (see William) 100.



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

quail. m.; pl. quant. or quails (see Plural, n.). [OF. quaille, F. caille, LL. quaquila, qualia, qualea, fr. Teutonic; cf. D. kwakkel, OHG. quahtela, 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. nouxzealantiax of New Zealand is believed to be extinct.

2. In America, any of several small gallinaceous game birds, mix coturnix). a Adult; tridge. Specif, in the northern and southwest, any of several species of various genera 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 Massen Quail. Sec Turnix.

4. A prostitute; — so called because the quail was thought to be a very amorous bird. Obs. Shak.
quail dove. Any of various tropleal American pigeons of terrestrial habits of the genera Georygon and Starneaus, several of which occur in the West Indias and on the Florida Keys.

quail the Kwanth, a.; quainty france quainty (kwanth, a.; quainty france) quainty of the characteristic mote of the (usually female) quail and thus alluring the birds into a net or within range.

quaint (kwanth, a.; quainty france) quainty of the like; skillfully wrought; hence, in bad sense, crafty; artful; wily. Obs. Clerks be full subtle and full quaint. Chaucer.

"A shepherd young and qu

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 quanti livery. Irving.

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

6. Squeamish; overnice; fastidious. Obs.

Syn.—See strange.
quaint'ly (kwānt'li), 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.
quaint'ness, n. Quality of being quaint; also, an instance of this.
quake (kwāk), v. i.; quaked (kwākt); quak'ing (kwāk'-ing). [AS. cuacian; cf. Fries. kwokkelen 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 convision 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; tremble; shiver. "Quaking for dread." Chaucer.
Syn.—See shiver.

Quake, V. T. To cause to quake. Rare. Shak.

to shake with fear, cold, anger, or the like; to shudder; tremble; shiver. "Quaking for dread." Chaucer. Syn. - See shiver.

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.

Quake ooze. Soft, boggy ground; marsh.

Quak'er (kwāk'ēr), n. 1. One that quakes.

2. [ap.] 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 FRIND, n., 6.

Quak'er (kwāk'er), n. 1. One that quakes

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Fox's teaching was primarily a preaching of repentance. The trembling among the listening crowd caused or confirmed the name of Quakers given to the body; men and women sometimes fell down and lay struggling as if for life. Engyc. Brit.

3. a An Australian night heron (Nyoticorax caledonicus). b The sooty albatross. c Any grasshopper or locust of the genus Œdipoda; — so called from the quaking noise made during flight. A lay of several English noctuid moths, as Agrotis castanea.

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

Quak'er-esa, n. A female Quaker.

Quak'ng (wāk'fig), n. [As. cwacung.] Act of quaking or trembling; a shivering or quivering.

quak'ing (wāk'fig), n. [As. cwacung.] Act of quaking or trembling; a shivering or quivering.

quak'ing, p. a. That quakes, quivers, or trembles quaking ash, the quaking asp. — q. asp, the aspen. — q. bog, a bog of forming peat so saturated with water that it shakes when trodden upon. — q. grass. a Any of several grasses of the genus Brica, having slenderstalked and pendulous ovate spikelets. b maxima is the large quaking grass; B. media and B. minor have smaller spikelets. b maxima is the large quaking grass; B. media and B. minor have smaller spikelets. b maxima is the large quaking grass; B. media and B. minor have smaller spikelets. b maxima is the large quaking grass; B. media and B. minor have smaller spikelets. b maxima is the large quaking grass; Grass (Brizo media). (4)

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

3. 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. Qualities; cacomplished. Obs.

2. Fitted by accomplishments or endo

to speak, periods, frequently prolonged, of silence: hence, Collog., any silent gathering of persons: also, one where men and women are grouped sepa-rately. quake breech', n. Also quake but'tock. A coward. Obs. quake grass. = QUAKING GRASS. quake mire', n. & v. Quagmire Obs. janake mitre, n. år. Quagmire olds.

quak'er (kwäk'er), v. r. Quake; tremble. Scot. § Dial. Eng., quaker bird. Sooty albatrosa, quaker bird. Sooty albatrosa, quaker bird. Sooty albatrosa, quaker berad. In the United States, a kind of raised bread meanly haked in a covered pan. Quaker buttons. Nux-vomica Quaker color or colour. Olivateous grav. [See -DoM.] Quak'er-dom (kwäk'er-fadm),n.! Quak'er-dom (kwäk'er-fadm),n.! Quak'er-dom (kwäk'er-fam),n. quak'er-dom (kwäk'er-fam), a. Quak'er Ohs. (1987), r. 1. Quake; tremble. Scot. 5: Dial. Eng. quaker 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.

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

quag'mire', v. t. To insuare in or as if in a quagmire. Rare. quag'mire' (wag'mire'), a.
Like a quagmire. Rare. quag'mir'), a.
Like a quagmire; quaggy. R.
quag'mire', (wag'mir'), a.
Like a quagmire; quaggy. R.
quag'mire', (wag'mir'), a.
Like a quagmire; quaggy. R.
quag'mire', (wai', in language, not possible of leel. kreim.] To quag'mire', (wai', in language, not possible of leel. kreim.] To quadh. Obs. quaht. Obs. quakt. Obs. quadh'mire of cinting vessel, Gr. Rabka.] A small shallow cup or drinking vessel and the same of cinting vessel, Gr. Rabka.] A small shallow cup or drinking vessel growing the same quaeth. Obs. To sat offishly obs. qualit was. Obs. or Dial. To actorishly obs. qualit was. Obs. or Dial. Qualit. P. (OF. cointier.] To actorishly obs. qualit. P. (OF. cointier.) Acquaintance. Obs. or Dial. Qualit. P. (OF. cointier.) To actorishly obs. qualit. P. (OF. cointier.) A place for qualits in numbers, as when kept for fattenting. qualit. P. (OF. cointier.) To actorishly obs. qualit. P. (OF. cointier.) To actorishly obs. qualit. P. (OF. cointier.) To actorishly obs. qualit. P. (OF. cointier.) To actorish obs. qualit. P. (OF. cointier.) To actorishly obs. qualit African wild ass
(Equus quagga) allied to the zebras, exterminated during
quad'ru-ple-ness, n. See -NESS,
quad-ru'-pli-ca-ture (kwöd-roo'pli-kâ-tūp), n. = quaDrup-LiCATION.

Quad'ru-plic'-ty (k wõd'roo'plis'-ti), n. State of being
quad'ru-plic'-ty (k wõd'roo'plis'-ti), n. Quad'ruquad'ru-plic'-ty (k wõd'roo'plis'-ti), n. Quad'ruquas'ru-plic'-ty (k wõd'roo'quad'ru-plic'-ty (k wõd'roo'quan'ta-plic'-ty (k wõd'roo'quad'ru-plic'-ty (k wõd'roo'quas'tu-plic'-tu (k wõd'roo'-

qualified conversion, Equity, a conversion directed to a particular purpose.—q. fee, Lau, a fee simple or fee tail which may determine upon the happening of a certain event;—often called a base fee. See 2d Fee. 2d.—q. negative, or q. veto. See veto.—q. property. Law. See Property. 1. One that qualifies; specif., Gram., a word joined to another word to qualify or limit its meaning, as an adjective or adverb.

2. R. C. Ch. A qualificator.
qualify (-fi), v. l.; qualificator, fr. L. qualis how constituted, as +-ficare (in comp.) to make. See quality.
y-y.] 1. To reduce from a general, undefined, or comprehensive form, to a particular or restricted form; to modify; limit; as, to qualify a statement or claim.

2. Hence, to soften; mitigate; abate; diminish; assuage; to reduce the strength of, as liquors.

1 do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But qualify the fire's extreme rage.
3. To make proportionate to; to fit to. Obs. Oxf. E. D.
4. To soothe; calm; pacify;—said of persons. Obs.
In short space he has them qualified.
5. To modulate; regulate; control. Obs.
6. To characterize by naming an attribute or attributes; to name descriptively; esp., Gram., to limit or modify the meaning of, as an adjective or adverb; to modify.
7. To give individual quality to. Obs.
8. To make such as is required; to give added or requisite qualities to; to fit, as for a place, office, or character; to make capable, as of an employment or privilege.
9. To supply with legal power or capacity, as by administering an oath; as, to qualify a jury.

Syn.—Fit, equip, prepare, adapt; capacitate, enable; temper, soften; restrict, restrain.—Modify, qualities rather than materially or essentially; to QUALIFY: Sept. to make less general, positive, strong, or severe; as, to modify a robuse. See change, transform.

To dolvin level are converted to prove a capacity as the modifies or employment.
2. To obtain level are converted to power or according to the fit, as for a place, office, or character; to make less general, positive, strong, or sever

opinion, an estimate; to qualify a statement, an offer, a rebuke. See CHANGE, TRANSFORM.

qual'1-fy, v. i. 1. To be or become qualified; to be fit, as for an office or employment.

2. To obtain legal or competent power or capacity by taking the oath, or complying with the necessary forms or conditions, as on assuming an office.

qual'1-ta-tive (-ta-tiv), a. [Cf. F. qualitatif, LL. qualitativs.] Relating to quality; having the character of quality; -foren used in distinction from quantitative. -qual'1-ta-tive-ly, adv. -qualitative analysis. See ANALYSIS, 2 b. qual'1-tid (kw0'1-tid), a. Furnished with qualities; endowed. "He was well qualitied." Chapman.

qual'1-ty (-tI), n.; pl. -ries (-tIz). [ME. qualite, F. qualite, L. qualitas, fr. qualis how constituted, as; akin to qui, quis, who, what. See who.] 1. In the most general sense, that which serves to identify any subject in the respect in which it is considered. Metaphysically, quality is one of the categories (see CATEGOR, 1) and is usually considered as directly correlative with quantity and relation, although some metaphysicians reduce both of these categories to qualities, in the last analysis.

2. That from the possession of which anything is such as it interested and the constant of the collect of the col

watery is that determinateness which is one with the being of the object; if the quality is changed the being is changed and vice versa.

2. That from the possession of which anything is such as it is; a property, characteristic, attribute, or predicate. Physical qualities were divided by Locke into the primary qualities, or bulk, figure, number, situation, and motion or rest, and the secondary qualities, or such as he held are produced by bodies indirectly, as tastes, sounds, colors, etc. The qualities of a body, we have said, are the attributes from the constitutes of a body of the presence of that particular body to our organs excites in our minds.

3. A substance in which a quality inheres. Obs. & R.

4. That which constitutes (something); proper or essential being; character; nature; kind; quale.

The quality of mercy is not strained.

5. Hence: a Special or temporary character; capacity; profession; occupation; assumed or asserted rank, part, or position. "In quality of an antiquary." Gray. b Class, kind, or grade; as, a fine quality of yarn; originally, rank or position in society.

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city not of the meanest quality.

O Nature, with respect to origin; occasion;—so used (as interpreted by some commentators) by Shakespeare in "Trolus and Cressida," IV. i. 144, and "Timon of Athens," III. vi. 117.

6. Distinctive or peculiar character or kind; distinctive trait, power, capacity, or virtue: distinction or individual.

ens," III. vi. 117.

6. Distinctive or peculiar character or kind; distinctive trait, power, capacity, or virtue; distinction or individuality.

Come give us a taste of your quality.

Shak.

Come, give us a taste of your quality. 7. Specif.: a Excellence of character; natural superiority in kind; as, the thoroughbred shows quality. b An acquired trait; accomplishment; acquisition. c Superior birth or station; high rank; character. "Persons of quality."

quanty."

Bacon.

S. A group, class, or body of individuals possessing distinctive character; — formerly applied to actors as a class or guild, now, chiefly archaic or dial., usually with the, des-

or guild, now, chiefly archaic or dial., usually with the, designating people of good social position.

But stand against us like an enemy.

9. In special senses: a Grum. Manner, as denoted by an adverb; as, an adverb of quality. b Logic. Affirmation or negation in a proposition. See MODE, 3 b. first figure. Kant distinguished a third quality, calling it limitation. (See LIMITATIVE JUDGMENT.) c Acoustics. = TIMBRE. d

Law. (1) The character of an estate as determined by the manner in which it is to be held or enjoyed. (2) A qualification. Obs. Scot. Syn. — QUALITY, PROPERTY, ACTUBETTE, ACCUBENT, DIFFERENCE, DIFFERENTIA. QUALITY, the most general term, applies to that which is predicable of anything as one of its property in the property in the property in the property in an arternative is an essential, infertuitous, or contingent, quality or property; a different point of the property in the property in

guand' même' (kän' mâm'). quen'ta, n., L. pl. of QUANTUM. [F.] Even though; whatever quan'ta-tive, a. Quantitative. | quand' même' (kin' mîm').
|F'] Even though; whatever may happen.
|quandon nut. See QUANDONG. || quand' on parle' du loup', on' en voit' la quene' (kin'-tôn' parl' du 165', ôn'-nān' vwā' lā kt'). |F'] When one speaks of the wolf, one see his tail. || quan-do gue bo'nue dor-mi'-tat Ho-me'rus. [L.] Whenever good Homer nods. See AliqUANDO BONUS, etc. || where we have been despeaded to the wolf, one see a liquand work. || when we leng. || quand || when we leng. || quant dy (kwān' lā); n. The old squas duck. || when we leng. || quant || when we leng. || quant || when || when || quant || when || when || when || quant || when ||

quan'ta-tive, a. Quantitative.
Ohs
quante. † Quantit.
quan'ti-cal (kwön'ti-kdl), a.
Relating to quantits
[quan'ti-cal (kwön'ti-kdl), a.
Relating to quantits
[quan'ti-det sa'pe-re! (sap'e-re), [l.] What a fine thing it
isto he wis. Terence (Enmochus
[quan'ti-det et sa'pe-re! (sap'e-re),
quan'ti-ta-tive (Jan't), a. See
quan'ti-ta-tive (Jan't), a.
Guan'ti-ta-tive (Jan'ti-tive), a.
Having quantity. Rese.
quan'ti-tive (Jan'ti-tive), a.
Having quantity. Rese.
quan'ti-tive (Jan'ti-tive), a.
Titry. Quantitative. quan'ti-tive, a'n.
quan'ti-va'-lene (kwön'ti-va'-lene; kwön-tiv'a'-lene), quan'

8. Extent or diffation in time. One. 20. Low (uet. 3).

9. Law. The character of an estate as determined by its time of continuance, or degree of interest, as in fee, for life, or for years.

10. Elec. Parallel; as, to join in quantity.

11. pl. Building. Dimensions, areas, volumes, weights, and prices (including that for labor) of work erected or to be erected. Eng.

Syn.—See SUM.

quantity of matter. Mech., mass as measured by the product of volume and density.—q. of motion. Mech., in a body, the relative amount of its motion, as measured by its momentum, varying as the product of mass and velocity.

quantity lever. Automobiles. A lever for governing the quantity surveyor. One who estimates or measures building quantities;—called also building surveyor.

quantity surveyor. One who estimates or measures building quantities;—called also building surveyor.—quantity surveying. Eng.

quantity theory (of money). Econ. a The theory that changes in the quantity of money are habitually a cause rather than a consequence of changes in the purchasing power of the monetary unit. b Specif., the theory that a change in the amount of money, other things being equal, will produce a proportionate change in price levels.

quan'tum (kwön'txm), n.; pl. Quanta (-tà). [L., neuter of quantus how great, how much. See quantity.] 1. Quantum of the charges."

8urke.

2. Specif.: a A large quantity or amount. b A certain (specified) quantity or amount, esp. that allotted to one; a share or portion. c A thing having quantity; a body.

3. Math. A definite portion of any manifold or extent, limited by a mark or by a boundary.

W. K. Clifford.

quantur of the charges. Pl. Quantur (specified) quantity or amount, esp. that allotted to one; a share or portion. or a very direction; specif., Geol., directed from a center toward all points of the compass; as, a quaquaversal dip.—qua'qua-ver'sal-ly, adv.

Live'lee-ye (-le-n-ly). [L.]. [leuan'tum muta'tus ab li'loi quantum of the charged from when the cone wait Adsured from a quaquaversal dip. — qua'qua-ver'sal-ly, adv.

ti-va'isn-cy (-lên-s'), n. [L. quantis how much + E. va'lence.] Valence — quan'ti-va'.

tent (-lan), n. All Archaic.
quan-tom'e-ter (kwōn-tōm'e-ter), n. [L. quantis how much + meter.] Elec. An instrument for magnetic measurement.
quan'tong' (kwōn'tōng'), var.
quan'tong' (kwōn'tōng'), var.
quan'tun (kwōn'tōl-lūm), n.
[L., neut. of quantis how little.] A small quantity.
quan'tum me'rait (me'rōo-ti). [L., as much as they were worth.
[quan'tum me'rait (me'rōo-ti). [L., as much as they were worth.
[quan'tum me'rait (me'rōo-ti). [L., as much as they hand to as they were worth.
[quan'tum me'rait (me'rōo-ti). [L., as much as they hand to as they were worth.
[quan'tum me'rait (me'rōo-ti). [L., as much as they hand to economic to economic

quar'an-tin'a-ble (kwŏr'ăn-tēn'ā-b'1; qwŏr'ăn-tēn'ā-b'1),
a. Liable to be quarantined; as, quarantinable diseases,
quar'an-tine (-tēn), n. [F. quarantaine, OF. also quaranteine, quarenteine, quarenteine, fr. OF. & F.
quarante forty, L. quadraginta, akin to quattuor four, and
E. four: cf. It. quarantina, quarantena, LL. quarentena.
See four; cf. Quadraginta, akin to quattuor four, and
law, the period of forty days during which the widow had
the right of remaining in the capital mansion house of
which her husband died seized; also, this right.
2. The term, orig. of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint or inhibition
of intercourse, or the measures taken to enforce it; also,
the place where infected or prohibited vessels are staquar'an-tin'a-ble (kwŏr'ăn-tēn'a-b'l; qwŏr'ăn-tēn'a-b'l),

lignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint or inhibition
of intercourse, or the measures taken to enforce it; also,
the place where infected or prohibited vessels are stationed. Now, in a wider sense, any forced stoppage of
travel, communication, or intercourse, on account of contagious or infectious disease on land or by sea. Quarantine
regulation comes under the police powers of a state.

3. A period of forty days.
Quar'an-fine (kwö'/an-tēn; kwör/ān-tēn'; 277), v. t.;
QUAR'AN-TINED (-tēnd; -tēnd'); QUAR'AN-TIN'ING (-tēn'Ing;
-tēn'Ing). To compel to remain at a distance, or in a
given place, without intercourse, when suspected of having
contagious disease; to put under, or in, quarantine.
Quarantine flag. A yellow flag hoisted at the fore of a
vessel, hung from a building, or otherwise displayed, to
give warning of an infectious disease, notification of quarantine, or the like; — called also yellow jack, yellow flag.
Quarantine period. Med. The period of time for each
disease which must elapse before those exposed to the contagion, or attacked by it, can be considered as incapable
respectively of developing or transmitting the disease.

I guar'e im'ps-dit (kwār's in'ps-dit; 115). [L. why he
impedes, or hinders.] Eng. Law. A writ by which a common-law action for deciding a disputed right of presentation to a benefice is begun; also, the action itself. Formerly,
the action had to be begun by an original writ; but now, by the
Common Law Procedure Act, 1880 (28 & 4 Vict c. 126), the ordiany writ of sumnons may be used. Cf. Dutrex querela, and
Alarge brick or tile; esp., a curved fire brick used to support melting pots for zinc, retort covers, or the like.

Quar'rel (kwōr'el), n. [ME. quarel, OF. quarrel, F. carreau, Ll. quadrellus, fr. L. quadrus square. See quadratz;
cf. quadre, la, a complaint, fr. queri to complain. Cf.
querela, a currela, a complaint, fr. queri to complain. Cf.
querela, querella, a complaint, fr. queri to complain

3. Hence, a cause or case to be disputed or defended.

I will bring a sword upon you that shall avenge the quarrel of my covenant.

4. A breach of concord, amity, or obligation; a disagreement; an antagonism in opinion, feeling, or conduct; esp., an angry dispute, contest, or strife; a brawl; altercation.

On open seas their quarrels they debate. Dryden 5. Occasion or reason; cause; as, a quarrel to marry. Obs. 6. A feeling of aversion; a disinclination; objection. Obs. 7. Tendency to dispute; quarrelsomeness. Obs. d. R.

Syn. — Brawl, broll, squabble, affray, fend, tumult, contest, altercation, contention, wrangle. See Dispute.

Quar'rel, v. i; - releded (-2ld) or -releded; - releded to the case of the contest, altercation, contention, wrangle. See Dispute.

Ling. [Cf. Of, quereler. F. quereller. See 2d quarrel.

I. To find fault; to cavil; as, to quarrel with one's lot.

2. To violate concord or agreement; to have a difference; to fall out; to be or become antagonistic.

Did quarrel with the noblest grace she owed.

3. To dispute angrily, or violently; to wrangle; scold; altercate; contend; fight.

Beasts called sociable quarrel in hunger. Sir W. Temple. quar'rel, v. i. 1. To contend for. Obs. dr.

2. To quarrel, dispute, or find fault with. Obs. or Scot.

3. To dispute or question the rightness or validity of.

4. To compel, bring, effect, by quarreling; as, to quarrel aso, quarrelsome; as, quarreling factions; a quarreling mood. — quar'rel-ling, p. a. Engaged in a quarrel; also, quarrelsome; as, quarreling factions; a quarreling mood. — quar'rel-ling-ly, quar'rel-ling-ly, adv. quar'fel-some (-swim, a. 1. Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; irascible; choleric.

2. Unpleasant. Rare.

Syn. — Pugnacious, irritable, irascible, brawling, choleric, Syn. — Pugnacious, irritable, irascible, brawling, choleric,

given to brawls and contention; nascide, ?

2. Unpleasant. Rare.
Syn. - Pugnacious, irritable, irascible, brawling, choleric, fiery, petulant. See Bellioerent.

- quar'rel-some-ly, adv. - quar'rel-some-ness, n.
quar'ry (kwor'f), a. [OF. quarré, F. carré, L. quadratus, p. p. See quadrate.] Square; hence, strongly built; stout. Obs.

stout. 00s.

quar'ry, n.; pl. -ries (-Yz). [Cf. quarry square, quarRel an arrow.] 1. A quarrel, or crossbow bolt. 0bs.

2. A quarrel, or square, as: a A pane of glass. b A tile.

quar'ry (kwŏr'I), n.; pl. -RES (-Iz). [ME. querre, quirre, OF. cuir'ée, F. curée, fr. cuir hide, leather, fr. L. corium; the quarry given to the dogs being wrapped in the skin of the beast. See cuirass.] 1. Hunting. a A part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds; also, a similar reward to a hawk which has killed a bird. Obs. b A heap of the game killed. Obs. a the object of the chase; game; esp., the game hunted with hawks. "The stone-dead quarry." Spenser 4. Hence, any object pursued or hunted; prey.

5. Falconry. Act of attacking prey. Obs. quarry, n. [ME. quarey (Orf. E. D.), for earlier ME. quarry, whence squared (quadrati) stones are dug, fr. quadrare to square, to hew (stones); cf. LL. quadraria a quarry, whence squared (quadrati) stones are dug, fr. quadrare to square, to hew (stones); cf. LL. quare so governed building stone, slate, or limestone; — sometimes applied also to underground extensions of such surface workings, or even to wholly subterranean excavations for material usually taken from the surface. In its widest sense, the term mines includes quarries, and has been sometimes so construed by courts; but when the distinction is drawn, mine denotes underground workings and quarry denotes superficial. Open workings for iron ore, clay, etc., are likely to be called banks or pils rather than quarries.

2. By extension, any source from which material may be extracted. "Aphrates, who is our chief quarry for prevulgate citations from the Syriac N.T." Encyc. Biblica.

3. A large mass, as of stone, slate, or the like, fit for quarrying.

Vulgate citations from the Syriac N. 1. ** Encyc. Biolica.

3. A large mass, as of stone, slate, or the like, fit for quarrying.

quarry, v. t.; quarried (-id); quarrying.

1. To dig or take from or as from a quarry; as, to quarry marble.

2. To make a quarry in; as, to quarry land.

quarry face. The freshly split face of ashlar, squared off for the joints only, as it comes from the quarry, and used esp. for massive work; — disting, from, although often erroneously used as synonymous with, rock face, strictly a weather-worn quarry face. — quar'ry-faced' (-fast), a. quar'ry-man(.man), n.; pl.-men(.men). A man engaged in quarrying stones; a quarrier.

quart (kwoft), n. [F. quarte. n. fem., fr. quart fourth, fr. l. quartus fourth, akin to quattuor four. See four; cf. 1st carte, quartan; l. A measure of capacity, both in dry and in liquid measure; the fourth part of a gallon; the eighth part of a peck; two pints. See Measure, Table.

2. A vessel or measure containing a quart.

3. [F. quart, n. masc.] The fourth part; a quarter; hence, a region of the earth. Obs.

Camber did possess the western quart. Spenser.

4. [Sp. cuarto.] An old Spanish copper coin. See coin. Obs.

5. Music. A fourth. Rare.

quart (kart), n. [F. quarte. See quart a measure.] 1. Fencing. = Carte.

2. In piquet and other card games, four cards of a suit in

5. Music. A fourth. Rare.

quart (kärt), n. [F. quarte. See quart a measure.] 1. Fencing. = Carte.

2. In piquet and other card games, four cards of a suit in sequence, the highest four being the quart major.

quartan (kwbrtán), a. [F. quartan, in fièvre quartaine, L. quartanus, fr. quartus the fourth. See quart a measure.]

Of or pert, to the fourth; specif., occurring every fourth day, reckoning inclusively; as, a quartan aque, or fever.

quartan, n. 1. Med. An intermittent fever which returns every fourth day, reckoning inclusively; that is, one in which the interval between paroxysms is two days.

2. A measure, the fourth part of some other measure.

quartaftion (kwôr-tā/shān), n. [L. quartus the fourth: cf. F. quartation.] Assaying. The alloying with silver of a button very rich in gold, to reduce the gold to such a proportion (usually one fourth or less) that the acid used in parting may act as desired; inquartation. See partna, 2.

quarter (kwôr/tōr), n. [F. quartier, L. quartarius a fourth part, fr. quartus the fourth. See quart a measure.] 1. One of four equal parts into which anything is divided, or is regarded as divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a quarter of a dollar, of a pound, of a yard, of an hour, etc.

2. Specif:: The fourth part of a measure of weight or capacity used independently as a measure; as: a The fourth part of a hundredweight. See hundredweight. Dee hundredweight. Dee hundredweight or area used as a unit of measure; as: a The fourth of a chaldron of coal. d The fourth of a pound.

3. The fourth of a pound.

3. The fourth of a pound.

3. The fourth of a fathom. c Naul. The fourth of the distance from one point of the compass to another, being the fourth of 11° 15', i. e., nearly 2° 49';—called also quarter point. d The fourth of a pand.

4. The fourth of a fathom. c Naul. The fourth of the school year, but often longer or shorter. C Ažron. A fourth part of the moon's period; also, quadrature; as, the first or last quarter of the moon. d The fourth of an hour; hence, the moment m

corresponding in extent with the quarter-deck. **b** The part of the yardarm outside of the slings.

7. That part of a boot or shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp.

8. One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; one fourth part of the carcass of a slaughtered animal, including a leg; as, the fore quarters, the hind quarters. When used alone, often designating specif. a hind quarters.

9. a pl. Astrol. Certain intersections of the spheres, two of which are termed oriental and regarded as masculine, the other two being occidental and feminine. **b** One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; also, a cardinal point or division.

10. The side of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel. See Hoof, Illust.

10. The Hoof, Illust.

11. That which occupies or is regarded as occupying a distinct section or division, or that

parts into which the horizon is regarded as civined; also, a cardinal point or division.

10. The side of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel. See Hoop, Illust.

11. That which occupies or is regarded as occupying a fourth part; hence, a distinct section or division, or that which is in a distinct section or division. Specif.: The territory or region under or considered as under any of the four conceived divisions of the horizon; hence, region; place; also, point; direction. "Scour each quarter, to descry the distant foe." Milton.

12. Her. a A bearing, an ordinary or subordinary, occupying the first fourth part (dexter chief) of the field, marked off by a vertical and a horizontal line meeting is the fess point; also, in modern blazon, any of various arbitrary diminutives of this. Cf. 1st canton, 2. b Any of the four partitions into which the field is divided by horizontal and vertical lines through the fess point; also, any of any number of partitions of a shield divided by quartering (see GRAND QUARTER). Thus the Austrian imperial coat is "Quarterly of nine grand quarters (containing sixty-two quarters)." See QUARTER, v. t.

13. A division of a town, city, or county; a special district or locality; as, the Latin quarter in Paris; also, the inhabitants of such a district considered collectively.

14. A point, direction, person, place, etc., without definite localization; as, the news from that quarter was favorable. 16. Arch. A small upright timber post, used in partitions.—in the United States more commonly called stud.

16. State of being exactly at right angles one to another, or of being spaced apart around a circle so that the center of two consecutive things subtend a right angle and the center of two consecutive things subtend a right angle and the architection for the part of two consecutive things subtend a right angle and the center of the circle; as, the crank-pin holes are out of quarter.

17. Proper station; specific place; a signed position; special location. Now Rare erc.: a Naut. A sta

6. To apportion; to allot. Rare.

6. To apportion; to allot. Rare. Quartered Arms.

He quarters to his blue-haired deities. Milton.

7. Nav. To send or assign to quarters, as for action. R.

8. To build, as a wall, with quarters of wood.

9. Of a game dog, to cover (a field) by running over as if marking off into parts or quarters.

quarter, v. i. 1. To lodge; to have a temporary residence.

2. Naut. a To strike or blow on a ship's quarter, as, the wind. b To sail with the wind on the quarter. Rare.

3. Of a game dog, to quarter a field.

4. To range to and fro or from point to point.

5. Eng. a To drive a carriage so that a rut shall be be-

5. Eng. a To drive a carriage so that a rut shall be bequary ring-ton (kw6r*ing-t'n), and quarrenden. Dial. Eng. quarrome. n. Also quarron. The body. Obs. Cant. quaris, a. [quar to curdle the dial. [1] obs. Cant. quary. [2] obs. Cant. quart. [2] obs. Cant. quart. [2] obs. Cant. quart. [2] obs. Cant. quart. [2] obs. Cant. [2

2. A quarrel, or square, as: a A pane of glass. b A tile.

ran to eat or drink immoderatetyl To fill, choke, or blook, Obs.
or Dial Eng. [Dial Eng.]
quarrel, to To curdle (Obs. or)
quarrent. To curdle (Obs. or)
qua

tween the wheels. Also, of a horse, to travel with legs astride of a rut. **b** To make way for a passing vehicle. **quar'ter-age** (kwôr't $\hat{\mathbf{e}}$ r- $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ j), 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

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 bend. 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 hack only. Quarter block. Naul. 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 minury 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 statues, 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 Bentenber (Michaelmas Day), and the 25th of December (Christmas Day).

quarter-deck', n. Naul. 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. Nau. An officer thought to care more for regulations and etiquette than efficiency. Stang.

2. = noArt shell. a.

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2. [FOIR QUARTERING, to. An] It on perturn, a mattering or for, quartering, end the stright 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 barsare at right angles to each other.

micomotive ariving wheels. It has two heads arranged so that the axes of the bars are at right angles to each other.

quar'ter-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 quarters, 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 he a fair average of the whole.

2. Assignment of quarters, as for soldiers; also, the lodging or place assigned.

shall be a rair average of the content of a parter of the one ahead. b Naut. A line from or to a vessel's quarter. 0 An extra line to a seine, fastened to its under side. quarterly, adv. 1. By quarters; once in a quarter of a part, 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 Quarterly quarterns quarterly on one escutcheon.

arms quarterly on one escutcheon. tered. quarterly quarterly quarterly quarterly quartered, Her., quartered in the center and hav-

1751

ing each arm divided down the middle with the divisions of alternate tinctures;—said of a saltire.
quar'ter!\q (kwôr'ter!\t), 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. quar'ter!\ten, n.; pl.-lle (-\tell's). A periodical work published once a quarter, or four times in a year.

quar'ter-man (kwôr'têr-mān), n.; pl.-men (-mēn). A foreman in charge of a party of workmen in a navy yard.

quar'ter-mas'ter (-más'têr; 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. Naul. A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, and the like, under the direction of the master or navigator.

quar'ter-mas'ter-gen'er-al, n. Mil. In the United States, a staff officer, who has the rank of birgadier general and

has that of looking after the provisions. In that service he has the rank of lieutenant.

2. Naul. A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, and the like, under the direction of the master or navigator.

quartor mas'ter-gen'er-al, 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.

quar'ter-mas'ter's de-part'ment (-mas'têrz). Mil. In the United States army, a 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 nor 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 quartermasters general, with the rank of colone; nine deputy, quartermasters general, with the rank of colone; nine deputy, quartermasters general, with the rank of majori sixty quartermasters with the rank of colone; nine deputy, quartermasters general, with the rank of majori sixty quartermasters with the rank of captain; one military storekeeper; and one hundred and fifty post quartermaster sergeant.

quartermasters sergeant. Mil. a 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.

quartern (kw&rt&rn), n. [ME. quarteroum, quarton, F. quarteron, the fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred; cf. L. quartarius a fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred; c

quently called the testimonia quartern, n. [AS. cweartern: orig. nneert.] A prison. Obs. quartern. bobs. corrupt. of quartan. [50N.] quarter neitings. See Half Neitings along the quarter rails. [Obs.] quarter neitings along the quarter rails. [Obs.] quarternote. Music. A crotchet. quarternote. Music. A crotchet. quarternote. Music. A crotchet. quarternote. (warter-on', n. [F. See Quartern.] A quarter. on' (as F. karter-on'), quarter-on' (as F. karter-on'), n. [m.] of Quarternote. (as F. karter-on'), n., em of quarternote. Quarter partition. Building. A stud partition. Building. A stud partition. Cont. of the content of the conte

ing a square-- said of a cross. Cf. QUARTER-LY-PIERCED. quarter pillar. Shipbuilding. A supporting pillar between the center pillar and the side. quarter plate. Photog. A plate of the size 3½ × 4½ inches. quarter point. Naut. See quarters. n., 3 c. quarter. pointed. a. Her. Hav-ing a partition line extending between the dexter chief and the fess point.

quarter section. In the government system of land surveying of the United States and Canada, a tract of land haif a mile square, containing 150 sacres. See sections, n., 2d. quarter sessions. [also cup.] a Eng. 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! (kwör'têr-stáff/), n.; pl. STAVES (-stāv', -stāv'). 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. a An interval of one half a semitone or half step; one of various small intervals, esp. enharmonic ones. b A tone at such an interval. 2. Photo-Eng. A zine half tone of 65 lines or coarser, for newspaper printing;—usually called new spaper half ione. Quartett' (kwör-tkt), n. [It. quartetta, dim. of quarte quartett') the fourth, a fourth part, fr. L. quartus the fourth: cf. F. quartette. See quart. 1. Music. a A composition or movement in four voice parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument. Specif., an instruments; a string quartet. b The set of four performers of such four-part music. A quartet of four stringed instruments; a string quartet. b The set of four performers of such four-part music. A quartet of four stringed instruments; a string quartet. b The set of four performers of such four-part music. A quartet of four stringed instruments; a string quartet. b The set of four performers of such four-part music. A quartet of four four stringed instruments; a string quartet. B The set of four performers of such four-part music. A quartet of four four stringed in an orochestra, are sometimes called the quartel.

2. A group consisting of four.

qu

a. Navot. Desgnating, or pettaining to, an aspect with a difference of 30° 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. Medlan, a. 3.

2. Astrol. An aspect of two heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other 90°; quadrate. See Aspect, 2. quar'to (kwôr'tō), a. [L. in quarto in fourth, fr. quartus the fourth. See quart an ensaure.] Having four leaves (eight pages) to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto. 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.

quar'to, n.; pl. quartos (-tōz). 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 (kwôte), n. [G. quarz.] Min. A form of silica (silicon dioxide, 8iO.) 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; cirrine and folse topaz, pale yellow; rock crystall, transparent and colorless or nearly so; rose quartz, rose-colored; smoky quartz, smoky brown, etc. The chief cryptocrystalline varieties are: (1) Chalcedony, of warlike luster, special kinds being carnelina and sard (red), chrysoprase (apple-green), prase (dull green), plasma (bright green), heliotrope or bloodstone (green dotted with red jasper), agote (variegated), only and sardonyz (evenly banded). (2) Flint, dull-colored and compact, resembling which are hornstone and basamie 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 grave).

Quartz-iffer-ous (kwôrt-siffer-ūs), a. [quartz - ferous.] Consisting chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

quartz-iffe (kwôrt/sit), n. Petrog. A compact granular rook 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 exture. — quartz-iffe (saiffix), u. quartz-iffe chiefly, u. quartz-iffe (kwôrt/sit), n. Petrog. A compact granular rook composed of quartz: the rock a nearly homogeneous exture

quasser, F. casser, fr. L. cassare to annihilate, annul, fr. cassus empty, vain, of uncertain origin. The word has four the prosperous of quart's falness. n. Both Obs. quart'falness. n. Both Obs. quart'falness. n. Both Obs. quart'falness. n. Both Obs. quart'falness. n. Both Obs. quart's fourth.] Math. Of the fourth degree. n. A Alp A quantic of the fourth degree. b. Geom. A curve or surface whose equation is of the fourth degree. guartier. n. Quartermsster. Obs. quartifo (kir-fel'yō), n. [P.] See MEASURE, Table. [See COIN, Table.] quart'Ino. Var. of CUARTILLA. CUARTILLO. See MEASURE, Table. [See COIN, Table.] quart'Ino. Var. of CUARTILLA, CUARTILLO. See MEASURE, Table. [See COIN, Table.] quart'Ino. Var. of CUARTILLO. Quart'Ino. n. [L. quartus fourth + E. invariant.] Math. An invariant of the fourth degree in the coefficients. quart's common with quartz, quart's common with quartz quart's common with quartz consisting of two six-sided pyramids, base to base quarts of the coefficients. (w bort's common with quartz quart section. [L. quartins decimans, fr. L. quartins decimans, fr. L. quartins decimans fr. L. quart's common with quartz coefficients. [Roll of the coefficients.] quartins decimans fourteenth.] Eccl. Hist. In the early church, one of those who kept Easter on the 14th of Nisan. See PASCHAL CONTROVERSY.—quart's cole. Quartizite. [Ose.] quart'tole (kwôrt'ol), n. [L., which is a property of the coefficients.] quart'tole (kwôrt's), n. [Roll of the coefficients.] quarty of the coefficients. [Roll of the coefficients.] quarty of the coefficients. [Roll of the coefficients.] quartins decimal fourteenth.] Roll of the coefficients. [Roll of the coefficients.] (Roll of the coefficie

been confused with L. quassare to shake, F. casser to break, which is prob. of different origin. Cf. cashird. 9 a. 4. 1 Law. To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; to put an end to; as, to quash an indictment.

quash (kwosh), v. 1. [Prob. ft. OF. quasser, F. casser, ft. L. quassare to shake, shatter, v. intens. ft. quatere, quassum, to shake. Cf. convoisson, piscuss, rescue; also quash to annul.] 1. To beat down, or beat in pieces; to dash forcibly; to crush. Obs.

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. quas's (kwas's). [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), etc. In law quasi is often used (where constructive or implied is sometimes used instead) to qualify a designation or description, asof a right or wrong or property, expressing something as of a certain of law and without reference to any intent of the party in interest, as the oblige 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 essements, or the rights necessary to reasonable enjoyment of property and passing with it in a grant unless expressly excepted.

quasi contract. Luw. An obligation which the law imposes upon a person independently of his will, in general corresponding to those not arising either from tort or from true contracts. In Roman law and the Civil law rights in personam arising by operation of law irrespective of the will common with true contracts, and the term quasi contracts are sometimes, inaccurat

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 Pythagoreans because equal to 1+2+3+4.—q. steel, seed composed of the usual iron and carbon with two other alloying elements, as nickel and chromium.

other alloying elements, as nickel and chromium.

qua-ter/na-ry (kwd-tūr/nd-ri), n., pl.-nks (-riz). 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 (-nāt), a. Composed of, or arranged in, sets
of four; as, quaternate leaves.
qua-ter/ni-on (kwd-tūr/ni-n), n. [L. quaternio, fr. quaterni four each. See quaternara.] 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 xn 4.
Ye elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run. Millon.

2. The number four. Rare.

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

Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run.

2. The number four. Rure.
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, \(w + \tilde{w} + jy + kz \), where \(w, z, y, z \) 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. \(\text{quaterni to use} \) f. \(\text{Li} \). [LL. \(quaternitas, fr. L. \(quaterni to use \) each four each: cf. F. \(quaternite. \)] 1. The union of four in one, as of four persons; a group of four; \(\therefore\) analogous to the theological term \(trinity. \)
2. State of being or containing four.

\(\text{quatorizain} \) (ka-tôr'zān; kāt'ôr-zān), n. [See quatorez.] \) A poem of fourteen lines: formerly, the sonnet, now, specif., a sonnetlike poem without strict sonnet structure.

\(\text{qua-tor'zain} \) (ka-tôr'zān; kāt'ôr-zān), n. [See quatorez.] \) A poem of fourteen lines: formerly, the sonnet, now, specif., a sonnetlike poem without strict sonnet structure.

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\(\text{quator} \) (ka-tôr'z), n. [F. \(quatre \) four, L. \(quattorze \) counts as fourteen points.

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\(\text{quator} \) (ka-tôr'z), n. [F., fr. \(quattorze \) counts as fourteen points.

\(\text{quator} \) (ka-tôr'z), n. [F.] A card, die, or domino having four spots, or pips.

\(



also, to trill on a musical instrument.

Syn. — See QUIVER.

in reflexive use. Cf. SQUAT.] To equat. — quat. n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng. quat. quat. n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng. quat. — quat. n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng. quat. — quat. n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng. quat. — quat. n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng. quat. — quat. n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng. quat. or Eng. quat. or Eng. glutted. quat. dbbr. Quattuor (L., four) quat. or Quest. or are dial. duat. dbbr. Quattuor (L., four) quat. or qua

quat'tie(kwöt'), n. [U. QUATER.] Sec COIN.

| quat-tri'no (kwät-tre'nō), n

[it, ir quattro four, L. quattnor.] See COIN.

| Quat'tro-cen-tis'ts (kwät'tröchen-tes'tä), n.; pl. -TISTI
(-tē), [I.] = QUATTROCENTISTI
quangati, p. t. [Cf. QUAFF.] To
quaff. Obs.

qua'ver (kwā'vēr), 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 pennant, and having the time value of an eighth of a semibreve and half that of Quaver, 2a. a Medieval Forms; the crotchet; an eighth note.

See Note, n., 1a. b A melodic shake or trill, esp. in singing.
quay (kē; 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.

37 The pronunciation kē is now fixed both in British and American usage. The "Expert Orthographer" (1704) gives kē, Buchanan (1766) kwā, and Sheridan (1780) kā. Swift (1729) and Tennyson (1850) rime quay with day. Cf. cay and key (a reef, earlier pronunciation kā; swift (1729) and Tennyson (1850) rime quay with day. Cf. cay and key (a reef, earlier pronunciation kā; or and key (a reef, earlier pronunc

kē. Buchanai (1766) kwā. and Sheridan (1780) kā. Świft (1723) and Tennyson (1850) rine quay with day. Cf. car and key (a reef, earlier pronunciation kā).

quay (kē), v. t.; quayen (kēd); quay'nge (-āi), n. [F.] 1. Charge for use of a quay; quay dues; wharfage.

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

quean (kwēn, n. [Originally, a woman, AS. cuene; akin to OS. quena, OHG. quena, Icel. kona, Goth. qinō, and AS. cwēn, also to OIr. ben, Russ. zhena, Gr. γυνη woman, wife. Cf. quena, 1 1. A woman; esp., a young or unmarried woman; a girl. Obs. or Scot.

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

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

2. Presenting difficulties; ticklish; delicate; lazardous.

I have one thing, of a queasy question,

Which I nuet act.

3. Causing, or marked by, sickness; unhealthy; as, a queasy season of the year. Obs. & R. 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 vonnt; qualmish.

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

6. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate; ensily disturbed. Some seek, when queasy conscience has its qualms Comper que-bra/cho (kā-brā/chō), n. [Sp., also quiebrahacha, lit. break-ax, from its hard wood.] 1. Any of several tropical American trees having very hard wood; specif.: a Tbe Chilean apocynaceous tree Macaglia quebrucho, 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 bark means specif. the bark of the white quebracho 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 rhombi folia, disting, and contine quebrachine, quebrac

duction; — distinguished from the workers, soldiers, or qualk (kwäk). Scot. var. of QUAKE.

QUAKE.

quane + QUALM.
quave why, n. & v. i. Quaver.
trenble. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
quaver-trengle, adv. of quaver.
quaver-trengle, of the trengle, adv. of quaver.
quaver-trengle, of quaver.
quaver-trengle, of quaver.
quaver-trengle, of quaver.
quaver-trengle, adv. of quaver.
quaver-trengle, of quaver.
qu

other forms of females which are members of the colony. Bee HONEYBEE, Illust.

5. Chess. The most powerful piece, moving across any number of unoccupied squares in a straight line. See Ist Chees, I.

6. A playing card bearing the picture of a queen.

7. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.

8. A female cat, specif. one of a fancy breed.
Queen Anne's Bounty, Eng. Hist., a trust fund (now considerably augmented by parliamentary grants and private giftis) founded, with the revenue of the annates or first fall of the parliamentary grants and private giftis) founded, with the revenue of the annates or first fall of the parliamentary grants and private giftis) founded, with the revenue of the annates or first fall of the parliament grants and private giftis) founded, with the revenue of the annates of rist fall of the parliament grants and private giftis) founded, with the revenue of the annates of the fall of the parliament grants and grants and private giftis founded the grants of the dudaim melon. —Q. Anne style. A Arch. A style of English building prevalent early in the 18th century, characterized by modified classic ornament, and generally unpretentious design; by the use of red brickwork, in which even relief ornament is carved; and by general fitness for the fall of the parliament is carved; and by general fitness for the fall of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the parliament is carved; and by general fitness for the fall of the grants of



queen cake.

queen cat. See queen, n., 8,
queen closer. Butding. A closer
less than half a brick.

Queen Day. Lady Day. March
queen'dom. (-dam), n. See-DoMqueen fern. The royal fern.
queen gold. In medieval England, a revenue of the queen
consisting of an additional tenth
that had to be paid by every one
that fined to the king.
queen'hod, n. See-HOOD.
queen'ing, n. Apneulture. The
act of introducing a queen bee
into a colony or hive
Queen'ind. A Queenite: — used
of adherents of Mary, queen of
Scots. Obs.

Queen'ist.m. A Queenite:—used of adherents of Mary, queen of Scots. Ohs. Queen Labe. See Labe, Queen. Queen Labe. See Labe, Queen. Queen'iss. A. See-Less. Queen'iss. A. See-Less. Queen'iss. A. Detty queen. Queen'iss. See Albe. Queen's Queen Mab. See Mas, Queen'is Labe. Queen's Coura modern'is and pigeons. Any of several crowned pigeons. Bench. Queen's Bench. Queen's Bench. Queen's Color or colour. See Rivo's Queen's Colleght', The cloud-queen's color or colour. See Rivo's Queen's evidence. See Rivo's Queen's evidence. See Rivo's Queen's evidence. See Rivo's Queen's evidence. See Rivo's Paten's Contraction of the color of the co

evidence. queen's'-flow'er, n. The blood-wood Layerstræmia flos-regi-næ, or its flower.

queen bott. Arch. A rod serving queen seas a queen post in a roof truss, queen cake. A small sweet current cake. Queen seem to see QUEEN, m, 8, queen cat. See QUEEN, m, 8, queen seem to see than half a brick. [25] queen seem to see than half a brick. [25] queen seem to see than half a brick. [26] queen seem to see than half a brick. [26] queen seem to see than half a brick. [26] queen seem to see seem to see than half a brick. [26] queen seem to see seem to see than half a brick. [26] queen seem seem to see seem to see than half a brick. [26] queen seem seem to see seem to see seem to seem to see seem to seem to seem to seem to see seem to seem t

owsweet.
queen's peace. = KING'S PEACE.
Queen's Remembrancer. 1 See

queen's peace. — KING'S PEACE. Queen's Remembrancer. 1 See REMEMBRANCER, 1.
2. An officer having the administration of the queen consort's sffairs. Obs. Oxf. E. D. queen's '-root'. Var. of QUEEN-ROOT. Queen's shilling. See under queen's ware. Glazed English earthenware of a cream color: cream-colored Wedgwood ware. queen's yellow. — TURFETH, 2. queen truss. Arch. A truss framed with queen-posts framed with queen-posts. In the property of the

queer n. Counterfeit money
Stang, queer (kwēr), n. A joint in rock
or quartz. Cormonl, Eng.,
queer, r. t. [From queer, a.]
1. To puzzle. Piad. Eng., a.]
2. To ridicule; banter; rally.
3. To spoil the effect or success
of as by ridicule: to spoil Stang,
queer an. One who queers.
queer a. One who queers.

queen conch. Any of several large tropical marine gastropods of the genera Cassis and Strombus, esp. C. cameo, whose shell is much used for making cameos. The wife of a reigning king.

queen consort. The wife of a reigning king.

queen consort. The wife of a queen.

queen dowager. The widow of a king.

queen excluder. Apiculture. A device, usually of perforated metal, used to shut off the queen bee from certain parts of the hive but permit the workers to pass.

queen'lish', n. A California sciænoid food fish (Seriphus politus). The back is bluish, the sides and belly silvery.

queen'ing, n. Any of several kinds of apples, as summer queening, scarlet queening, and early queening. An apple called queening was cultivated in England 200 years ago.

queen'ite (kwēn'īt), n. [queen + -ite.] One who supports or upholds a queen, as [cap.] an adherent of Queen Caroline of England (1796-1821), or of Queen Isabella II. of Spain against the Carlists.

queen'tie (wein't), n. [queen + -ite.] One who supports or upholds a queen, as [cap.] an adherent of Queen Caroline of England (1796-1821), or of Queen Isabella II. of Spain against the Carlists.

queen Illy. Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus Phædrauassa, or its large rose-colored flower.

queen'ly (kwen'li'), a. [Cf. AS. cwenthe feminine.] Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen.—queen'li-ness (-II-ness), n.—queen'ly, adv.

queen mother. A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen

queen'-post', n.
One of two vertical tie posts in a roof truss, or oth. A gueen lower, in the reigning king or queen gueen-posts: DE Straining Piece: AD King-Post.

A queen regent. A reigning queen, either in behalf of another or in her own right.

queen roof (kwen'rōot'), n. A euphorbiaceous herb (Stiltingia sylvatica) of the southern United States. Its root is used in medicine as an alterative and expectorant.

Queensland bean. = Leicharder's een.—Q. box, an Australian myrtaceous tree (Tristania macrophyla) having hard wood.—Q. ebony, either of two Australian ebenaceous trees (Maba geninuta and M. luavina) whose wood resembles ebony.—Q. fire tree, the Queensland tulip.—Q. grass-cloth plant, an Australian fiber plant (Piphurus argenteus) whose product is used in the manufacture of cloth.—Q. hemp, a malvaceous herb (Silda rhombifolia), of wide distribution in the tropics. It yields a fine soft bast fiber superior to jute in strength. In Australia it is used as a forage plant under the names pandiy lucern and native lucern, it is employed medicinally as a demulcent, being also called jelly. Leaf.—Q. kauri. See Dundartu Pinne.—Q. nut, an Australian proteaceous tree (Macadamia ternifolia); also, its nut of fruit, which is about an inch in diameter, and contains a single round edible seed, or sometimes two hemispherical an proteaceous tree (Macadamia ternifolia); also, its nut of fruit, which is about an inch in diameter, and contains a single round edible seed, or sometimes two hemispherical seeds.—Q. plam, the Bur

nan sapindaceous tree (Harpullia pendula).

Queer (kwēr), a.; queer/er (-ēr); queer/esr. [Perh. fr. G. quer cross, oblique, athwart (cf. querkopf a queer fellow), OHG. twer, twerh, dwerah; akin to D. dvars, AS. pweorh thwart, bent, twisted, Icel. pwerr thwart, transverse. Cf. thwart, a.] 1. At variance with what is usual or normal in character, appearance, or action; differing in some odd way from what is ordinary; odd; singular; strange; peculiar; as, a queer story, act, look.

2. Suspicious; questionable; as, a queer transaction. Colloq.

3. Not quite well; qualmish; faint.

4. Spurious; sham; counterfeit. Slang.

Syn. — See strange.

3. Not quite well; qualmish; faint.
4. Spurious; sham; counterfeit. Slang.

queer ish.ness.n. See .ress.
queer if y (-iti), n. [queer + -iti]. Queerness Rare.
queer if y (-iti), n. [queer + -iti]. Queerness Rare.
queer if y (atv. if y), a. [queer + -iti]. Queerness Rare.
queer if y (atv. if y), a. [queer + -iti]. Queerness Rare.
queer if y (atv. if y), a. Having queer, sa rock. (Ornandame. I a variety of pear. [Ringdove. queers, sa rock. (Ornandame. I a variety of pear. [Ringdove. queet (kwēi), n. [Cf. ist coot.]]
queet (kwēi), n. [Cf. ist coot.]
queez - mad am (kwē z' m ad dam in iti jame in iti ja

Queer Street. An imaginary street or place of abode for queer people, sp. for people who have become, or are likely to become, entangled in difficulties of any kind.

The more it looks like Queer Street, the less I ask. Stevenson. queg'a. (kweg'a). Elec. A combining form indicating one thousand million million (10¹⁵, or one quadrillion); — used

Queg'a. (kwég'à.). Elec. A combining form indicating one thousand million million (10¹⁵, or one quadrillion); — used like mega.

Quell (kwěl), v. t.; QUELLED (kwěld); QUELL'ING. [ME. quellen to kill, AS. cwellan, causative of cwelan to die; akin to D. kwellen to torment, OHG. quellen, G. quälen, Icel. kvelja, and AS. cwalu slaughter, death.] 1. To kill; also, rare, to dash or beat out or down. Obs.

The ducks cried as [if] men would them quelle. Chaucer.
2. To overpower; subdue; put down; suppress.

The nation obeyed the call, rallied round the sovereign, and enabled him to quell the disaffected minority.
3. To quiet; allay; pactify, as, to quell grief.

Much did his words the gentle lady quell. Spenser.

Syn.—Subdue, crush, overpower, reduce, put down, repress, suppress; quiet, allay, calm, pactify.

Quench (kwěnch; 146), v. l.; quenchen, pactify.

Quench (kwěnch; 146), v. l.; quench (kwěncht); QUENCH'.

ING. [ME. quenchen, AS. cwencan in ācwencan to extinguish iterly, causative of cwincan, ācwincan, to decrease, disappear; cf. OFries. kwinka to be extinguished.] 1. To extinguish; overwhelm; make an end of; —said orig, of flame and fire; as, to quench a fire; to quench a light. Hence, of emotions, sensations, etc., to subdue; suppress; extinguish; as, to quench hate, love, desires, etc.

The supposition of the lady's death
Will quench the wonder of his infamy. Shak.

2. To extinguish the flame or fire of; as, to quench a candle.

3. To extinguish the satisfying, as thirst; to slake.

4. To destroy; overwhelm; crush.

As faneying that her glory would be great

According to his greatness whom she quench'd. Tennyson.

5. To cool suddenly, as heated steel, in tempering.

6. To slake (lime). Obs. & R.

Syn.—Extinguish, still, stiffe; allay, cool, check.

Quench, v. i. To become extinguished; to go out; — said of fire or something burning; hence, of passions, sensations, etc., or of persons experiencing such, to subside; to become calm or cool.

quenchle of kê-nēl'), n. [F.] Cookery. A forcemeat ball, quenched of

quench, v. i. To become extinguished; to go out;—said of fire or something burning; hence, of passions, sensations, etc., or of persons experiencing such, to subside; to become calm or cool.

Ague-nelle* (kë-nël'), n. [F.] Cookery. A forcemeat ball, usually of chicken or veal, commonly cooked in boiling water or fried in deep fat.

que-nouille* train*ing (kë-nōo'y'). [F. quenouille distaff by tying down the branches.

que-nouille* train*ing (kë-nōo'y'). [F. quenouille distaff by tying down the branches.

quer'ce-tin (kwûr'së-tin), n. [See quercirron.] Chem. A yellow crystalline substance, CisH1007, the true dyestuff of quercitron, being formed by the decomposition of quercitrin. It also occurs in apple-tree bark, horse-chestnut leaves, etc. It is a derivative of y-pyrone.—quercatan*ine (kwûr'sē-tan'k), a. [L. quercus an oak + E. tannic.] Chem. Pert. to or designating the tannic acid (called also quer'ci-tan'nia [-in]) of oak bark.

quer'ci-tan'nic (kwûr'sē-tan'n), n. [G. quercitrongelb, fr. L. quercus an oak + G. citrongelb, fr. L. quercus noak - G. citrongelb, fr. C. quercus noak - G. citrongelb, fr. an

See ÖAK, I; also WHITE OAK, CORK OAK, LIVE OAK, etc. quert.man' (kwe'r-man'), n. [Prob fr. a native name; cf. Sp. curimato a fish resembling salmon, Pg. curiman a Braz.

fully, adv. O's quench of salmon, Pg. curiman a Braz.

quench quench. Actof quenching, or state of being quenched. Kave. quench et quench able (-d-b'l), a. See -ABLE.—quench'a-ble-ness, n. quenche + quench'a-ble-ness, n. quenche + quench'a-ble-ness, n. quenche + quench'a-ble-ness, n. quenche - quench'a-ble-ness, n. quenche - quench'a-ble-ness, n. quenche se, duench hook. A plumber's tool consisting of a thin bar of iron bent into a hook at one end and a handle at the other. quench less, a. Unquenchable—quench less, a. Unquenchable—quenc

question thy bold entrance on this place." Millon. Syn.—See INQUIRE.
ques'tion-a-ble (-a-b'l), a. 1. Admitting of being questioned; inviting, or seeming to invite, inquiry. Rare.
2. Liable to question or being questioned; esp., liable to judicial inquiry or action.
3. Open to doubt or to being called in question; doubtful; not sure, exact, or decided; problematical.
It is questionable whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body.

4. Of a nature or character open to question.

human body.

4. Of a nature or character open to question; suspicious.

Syn.—Disputable, debatable, uncertain, doubtful, problematical, suspicious, dubious.

—ques'tion-a-ble-ness, n.—ques'tion-a-bly, adv.

ques'tion-a-ry (-ā-rī), a. Asking, in the form of, or involving, questions.

ques'tion-ist, n. 1. Questioner; inquirer.

2. Eng. Univ. A candidate for honors or a degree who is near the time of his examination.

3. Talk; conversation; speech.
4. Examination with metallicity.

fish.] Any of several West Indian mullets, esp. the white mullet (Mugil curema) and M. brasiliensis.

Queriman (Mugil brasiliensis)

3. Talk; conversation; speech. Obs.

4. Examination with reference to a decisive result; investigation; specif., a judicial or official investigation; also, examination under torture.

He that was in question for the robbery.

5. That which is asked; inquiry; query.

But this question asked
Puts me in doubt. Lives there who loves his pain? Milton.

6. Hence, a subject or point of investigation, examination, or debate; theme of inquiry; problem; matter to be inquired into; as, a delicate or doubtful question.

7. Specif.: A subject or point of debate, or a proposition being or to be voted on, in a meeting, esp. in a legislative body; also, the putting such a subject or proposal to vote; as, the question before the Senate; loud calls for the question; — often used alone with interrogative or imperative implication: a To recall a speaker from a digression to the subject of debate. b To suggest or demand immediate voting on the subject at hand.

8. pl. [cap.] The Shorter Catechism. Scot.

Syn.—Inquiry, query; point, topic, subject.

10, or (Obs.) into, question. 2 In debate, dispute, or controversy. Obs. b In the course of examination or discussion; under consideration; as, the matter or point in question, tis Maria's hand." Shak.—ont of the q., foreign to the question; beyond the limits or range of consideration; impossible to be considered; not to be thought of.—q. of privilege, Parliamentary Practice, a question which concerns the security of a member of a legislative body in his special privileges as such.—questions and commands, an old game of answering questions and obeying commands. Obs.

Ques'tion (kw&s'chim), v. i., -rnored (-chima); -rion-ing.

[Cf. F. questionner.] 1. To ask questions; to inquire.

He that questioneth much shall learn much. Baccon.

2. To converse; discourse; also, to argue; dispute. Obs. I pray you, think you question with the Jew.

Milton. Syn.—See inquire. Succuse.

3. To doubt of; to be uncertain of; to doubt.

And most we question what we most desire. Prior And most we question what Querman (Mugat brasticasis)

quer'i-mo'ni-ous (kwĕr'i-mō'ni-ūs), a. [L. querimonia a complaint, fr. quer'i to complain. See querulous.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.—quer'i-mo'ni-ous-ness, n.
quer'i-mo-ny (kwĕr'i-mō-ni'), n.; pl. -NIES (-ni'z). [L. quer'imonia.] A complaint or complaining. E. Hall.
quer'ist (kwĕr'ist), n. [See query.] One who inquires, or asks questions.

Swift,

que'rist (kwe'rist), n. [See query.] One who inquires, or asks questions.

Quern (kwfru), n. [AS. cweorn, cwyrn: akin to D. kweern, OHG. quirn, Icel. kvern, Sw. qvarn, Dan. quærn, kværn, Goth. qairnus (in asiluqairnus), Lith. girnos.] 1. A primitive mill for grinding grain, consisting of two circular stones, the upper one being turned by hand.

2. A small hand mill for grinding spices.

Quer'u-lous (kwe'r'65-lib), a. [L. querulus and querulosus, fr. queri to complain. Cf. quarrel a brawl.]

1. Apt to find fault; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; ass. a querulosus and roeople.

offind fault; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; as, a querulous man or people.

Enmity can bardly be more annoying than querulous, jealous, exacting fondness.

Expressing, or suggestive of, complaint; fretful; whining; as, a querulous tone of voice.

Syn, — Complaining, bewailing, lamenting, whining, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied. See PLAINTIVE.

— quer'u-lous-ly, adv. — quer'u-lous-ness, n.

query (kwē'ri), n.; pl. -RIES (-riz). [L. quaere, imperative sing. of quaerere, quaesitum, to seek or search for, to ask, inquire. Cf. Acquire, conquer, exquiser, question, to an inquiry to be answered or solved; — sometimes used to introduce a question or a debatable proposition; as, Query, if this would be honorable?

I shall conclude with proposing only some queries, in order to a . . . search to be made by others.

A question in the mind; a doubt; as, I have a query about his sincerity.

3. An interrogation point [?] as the sign of a question or a doubt.

3. An interrogation point [?] as the sign of a question or a doubt.

que'ry, v. l.; que'reed (-rid); que'ry-ing. 1. To put questions about; to inquire into; to ask; as, to query the items or the amount; to query the motive or the fact.

2. To address questions to; to examine by questions.

3. To indicate as doubtful; to question the truth or correctness of; specif., to mark with interrogation marks, as printer's proof, expressing doubt as to a detail.

Byn.—See inquire.

Query, v. i. To question; also, to have or express doubt.

Each prompt to query, answer, and debate. Pope.

quest (kwēst), v. [OF. queste, F. quête, fr. L. quaerere, quaestium, to seek for, to ask, to inquire. Cf. query, question.]

2. A jury of inquest. Now Rare.

3. Act of seeking, or looking after anything; attempt to find or obtain; search; adventure; as, in quest of game; esp., in medieval romance, a chivalrous enterprise

The mind will not be satisfied in its quest of truth until it comprehends the world.

4. Those who make search or inquiry, taken collectively.

The senate hath sent about three several quests to search you.

The senate hath sent about three several quests to search you.

Shak.

out.

5. Request; desire; solicitation; urging.
Gad not abroad at every quest and call. Herbert.
Gaben to a bround for game; esp., the baying of a hound on seeing game. Obs. or Dial.

7. R. C. Ch. Collection of alms or donations, esp. for reli-

7. R. C. Ch. Collection of alms or donations, esp. for religious uses. See quæstor, 2.

quest, 8. t.; quest'ed; quest'ing. [OF. quester, F. quêter. See quest, n.] To search for; to examine; pursue. Rare. quest, v. i. 1. To search a trail, as of game; also, to give tongue; to bay;—said of a dog.

Questing like a hound on a broken trail. Kiphing.

2. To make a search; to go in pursuit; to go on a quest.

3. To seek alms, esp. for religious uses.

question (kwäschän), n. [F., fr. L. questio, fr. quaerere, quaesitum, to seek for, ask. See quest, n.] 1. Act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; as, to examine by question.

2. Discussion; debate; hence, objection; dispute; doubt; as, that is true beyond question; he obeyed without question.

There arose a question between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying.

There arose a question between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying.

There arose a question between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying.

John's disciples and the Jews about purifying.

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questions. witraor'dinaire' (ke'sty 8 N' Ekstro'de'nar').

[F.] Lit., extraordinary question: the severest torture to extort confessions.

question-ing-ly, adv. of questioning the severest torture to extort confessions.

or a degree who is near the time of his examination.

ques'tion-less, adv. Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless. Rure.

quest'man (kwĕst'mān), n.; pl.-mɛn
(-mēn). Obs. or Hist. One legally empowered to make quest, esp. of abuses of weights and measures. Specif.: a A churchwarden's assistant; a sidesman. Hist. b A collector of parish rents. Obs.

quet-zal' (kĕt-säl'; kĕt/säl), que-zal'
(kĕ-säl'; 268), n. [Amer. Sp. quetzale, fr. Mex. quetzallotolt, fr. quetzalli a large green feather.] A large handsome Central American trogon (Pharomacrus mocinno) having a compressed creat, brilliant plumage, and, in the male, upper tail coverts often exceeding two feet in length. The upper parts and throat are iridescent greenish and the underparts crimson. The quetzal was worshiped, either as a deity or as the symbol of a deity, both by the Aztecs and the Mayas, being esp. associated with the worship of Quetzalcoatl, as god of the air. Its plumes were treasured. It is the national emblem of Guatemala, in reference, it is said, to the fact that it cannot live in captivity. quest er. n. one who quests quest'hil. a. See-Fett.
quest'hil. a. See-Fett.
quest'house', n. = QUESTquest'house', n. A house where the inquests in a ward or parish were held. Obs.
ques'tto-a-bil'1-ty (kwĕs'chāna-bil'1-ty', n. Questionablenessquest'tto-a-ry', d-ry'), n. Obs. or
R. 1. A questionist.
2. One who makes a business of seeking and peddling relics.
quest'tto-a-ry, n. (Cf. F. questionis. Rave.
[Scot.]
quest'tto-a-ry, n. (Te. F. questionis. Rave.
[Scot.]
quest'tto-a-ry, n. (Te. To, the common guilent). Local, Eng.
quest'tto-seek' to shake. Cf. QUAKE.
To shake; also, to chase. Obs.
questions. (Rev. quest'to-see the common guilent). Local, Eng.
1. To move; stir; go. Obs.
3. To shake; also, to chase. Obs.
3. To shake; also, to chase; obs.
4. To shake; also, to chase; obs.
5. To shake; also, to chase; obs.
5. To shake; also, to chase; obs.
6. To shake; also, to chase; obs.
6. To shake; also, to chase; obs.
7. To shake; also, to chase; obs.
8. To shake; also, to chase; obs.
9. To shake; also, to chas

Onetzal

14

Quet-zal/co-a'tl (kĕt-säl/kō-ä't'l; -tā), n. [Mex., lit., ser-



Quet-zal/co-a'fl (kĕt-säl/kō-ā't'l; -tā), n. [Mex., lit., serpent of the green feather.]
In Aztec tradition, a king from whom had been derived the earliest Aztec culture. Quetzalcoatl, driven away by the evil 'Tezetli: poca, his brother, set sail for Tiapalian, the Red Land of the southeast, promising the southeast, promising of the southeast, promising the southeast, promising of the southeast, promising the day deity. Tezeathipoca the conquering night.
Quetzalcoatl representing the day deity, Tezeathipoca the conquering night.
Quetzalcoatl representing the day deity, Tezeathipoca the conquering night.
Quetzalcoatl representing the day deity, Tezeathipoca the conquering night.
Quetzalcoatl represented as a convention of the world of the southeast and the southeast and the promision of the southeast and the s

Quibbles have no place in the search after truth I. Watts.

3. The use of quibbles.
Quib'ble, v. i.; quib'sleps (-ld); Quib'sleps (-ling).
1. To pun. Obsoles.
2. To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or raising any insignificant or impertinent point; to trifle in argument or discourse; to equivocate.

Syn.—Cavil, shuffle, equivocate, trifle.
Qui'ch6' (kē'chā'), n. [From the native words kij much + che trees.] An Indian of an ancient Mayan nation of western Guatemala whose records are said to extend back to the 8th century. The Popol Vuh is their sacred book.
Qui'chua (kē'chwā), n. [From native name; cf. Sp Qui-chua, Quechua.] An Indian of the group of Quichuan tribes which established the Peruvian Empire under the Incas.
Qui'chuan (kē'chwān), a. Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of South American Indians, including the majority of the civilized tribes of the ancient Peruvian Empire with some wild tribes never subjugated by the Incas. Most of these Indians are short, but heavy and strong. They are brachycephalic and of remarkably low cranial capacity. Nevertheless, they represent one of the highest of native American civilizations, characterized by agricultural, miltury, and administrative skill rather than by science or literature, although they were adopt potters, weavers, and goldsmiths, and preserved by the sid of the mmenonic quipu a body of legendary lore in part written down since the introduction of writing. Cf Aymark, Yuka, Cwic, living, AS. cwic, wiving, cucucu, cucucu, cucu, living; akin to OS. quik, D. kwik, OHG. quec, chec, G. keck bold, lively, Icel. kwikr living, Goth, quis, Lith, gyvas, Russ. zhivoi, Ir. beo, L. virus living (for grivus), virere to live, Gr. Bios life, Skr. jiva living, jīv to live. Cf. BIOGRAPHY, IVID, QUITCH GRASS, WHITLOW.]

Not fully quike, ne fully dead they were. Chaucer. Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead. 2 Tim iv. 1.

2. Characterized by life or animation; as: a Alert; ready; as, a quick wit. b Full of sharp, p

6. Moving; shifting; yielding to pressure;—said of sand,

6. Moving; shifting; yielding to pressure;—said of sand, earth, or the like.

Queck and treacherous sands of sin.

Queck and treacherous sands of sin.

Whittier.

7. Prompt or rapid in action or thought; speedy; hasty. Off the to her his charge of quick return
Repeated.

8. Hasty; impatient; passionate; as, a quick temper.
The bishop was somewhat quick with them, and signified that he was much offended.

9. Taking place rapidly; occupying but a small interval of time; begun and terminated in an instant; as, a quick stride; a quick sound; a quick look.

10. Fresh; bracing. "The air is quick there." Shak.

11. Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; ready; as, a quick ear. "To have an open ear, a quick eye." Shak.

11. Sensitive: perceptive in a high degree; ready; as, a quick ear. "To have an open ear, a quick eye." Shak.

quetoure. † Outtor.
queeved. Of. cond. cod.
[For queue. of. cod. cod.
[For queue. of. queue. of.
[For queue. of. que

12. Having a comparatively great curvature; sharp.

13. Of considerable gradient; steep; as, a quick taper.

Syn. — Speedy, expeditions, swift, rapid, hasty, prompt, ready, active, brisk, nimble, fleet, alert, agile, lively, sprightly. See past.

quick anatomy, vivisection. Obs. — q. bind. Music. See Bind, n., 4. — q. firer, Ordnance, a quick-fire gun. — q. grass, couch grass. — q. march, Mil., a march in quick time. — q. match, threads of cotton or cotton wick soaked in a solution of gunpowder mixed with gum arabic and boiling water and strewed over with mealed powder. It burns at the rate of one yard in thirteen seconds, and was formerly used as priming. — q. return. Much., a device in a machine tool to give a quicker motion to the movable bed, tool, or cutter during the return or nonworking stroke than during the euting or working stroke; — called in full quick-return molion. — q. time, Mil., a rate of marching in which in the United States army one hundred and twenty-eight steps, each thirty-three inches in length, are taken in one minute. — q. vinegar process. See vinegar, and the properties of the properties of the properties. The works plant, or living plants collectively; esp., hawthorn, or other plants used in a living hedge; quickset.

The works ... are curously hedged with quick. Evelyn

3. The life; a vital part; a part susceptible of serious injury; also, a part susceptible of keen feeling; the sensitive living flesh; specif., the part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached; as, to cut a finger nail to the quick to taunt one to the quick.

How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to the quick of the difference:

4. Couch grass.

5. Short for Quicksilver. Cant.

quick; v. t.; Quicked (kw/lkt); quick/ing. [AS. cwician.

Cant.

come to the quick of the difference!

4. Couch grass.

5. Short for quicksilver. Cant.
quick, v. t.; quickilver. Cant.
quick, v. t.; quickilver. Cant.
guick, v. t.; quickilver.

2. To light (a fire). Obs. & R.

3. To hedge with quickset. Rare.

4. Electrometal. To quicken.
quick'en (kwik'n), v. t.; quick'enen (c'nd); quick'en-ing.
[See quick, a.] 1. To make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state; hence, to excite; stimulate; as, to quicken one's interest.

The mistress which I serve quickers what's dead. Shak.

2. To make lively, active, or sprightly; to impart additional energy to; specif., of medicine, liquor, or the like, to strengthen; to make more stimulating.

3. To light, or to feed (a fire); to give fire to. Archaic.

4. To make quick or rapid; to hasten; accelerate; as, to quicken one's steps or thoughts; to quicken one's departure.

5. Shipbuilding. To shorten the radius of (a curve); to make (a curve) sharper; as, to quicken the sheer, that is, to make its curve more pronounced.

6. Electrometal. To treat with quickening liquid; to quick.

7. To ferment with yeast. Dial. Eng.

Syn. — Revive, resuscitate, animate, reinvigorate, vivify; refresh, stimulate, sharpen, incite; hasten, accelerate, quickening liquid, Electrometal., a solution of a sait of mercury, usually the nitrate or the cyanide, in which articles to be plated with silver are plunged before being put into the silver bath. A thin film of mercury is formed which insures a perfect adhesion of the silver coating.

quick'en, t. i. 1. To come to life; to become alive; to become vivified or enlivened.

And keener lightnings quacken in her eye. Pope

2. Hence, to show signs of life, as the fetus in the womb; also, to reach the stage of pregnancy at which the fetus shows signs of life.

And keener lightnings quacken in her eye.

2. Hence, to show signs of life, as the fetus in the womb; also, to reach the stage of pregnancy at which the fetus shows signs of life.

3. To move with increased rapidity or activity; to become accelerated; as, his pulse quickened.

quick'en.ing, n. 1. A making or becoming quick.

2. Physiol. The first motion of the fetus in the womb felt by the mother, occurring usually about the middle of the term of pregnancy; — popularly supposed to be due to the fetus becoming possessed of independent life.

quick-fire' \{ a. a. Gun. Firing in rapid succession. b quick-firing\} Ordnance. Shooting with short intervals between shots; — applied to single-barreled guns with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single movement of a crank or lever (abbr. Q. F.); specif.: (1) In the United States navy, formerly, designating such a gun, usually of from 6 in. to 8 in. caliber, whose projectile and charge are loaded separately; — distinguished from rapid-fire. The term is now abandoned, rapid-fire including all such guns not loading with the charge in bags. (2) Rarely, in the United States army, rapid-fire. (3) In the British navy, designating such a gun whether the charge and projectile are loaded together or separately. There are two classes, heavy and light, the former including the 6-, 4.7-, and 4-inch guns, the latter the 12-, 6-, and 3-pounders. (4) In the British army, designating such a gun whose charge is in a case; — dist. technically from breech-loading.

quick'sner, n. One that quickens, quickenses, couch grass, quickenses, grass. Couch grass, quick'en tree per le pob for quick, and perh first pplied to the aspen or some tree vieth quivering perhaps of the property of the

is in a case; — dist. technically from breech-loading.

quick, v. i. 1. To be or become galive; to revive. R. [E. D.]
2. To kindle: ignite. Obs. Oxf.]
quick's awserd, a. Quickly ready to answer. Obs. quick's awserd, a. Quickly ready to answer. Obs. quick's quick's awserd, a. Quickly quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
béam.] Rowan tree Dial. Eng. quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
quick's n. [From quick, a.]
A living being. Obs quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
quick's n. Mark'n. Ans., a. The quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
quick's n. [From quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
quick's n. Mark'n. Ans., a. The quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
quick's n. Mark. The amaly quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
quick's n. Maut. Free-hiber. In card. Quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
quick's n. Maut. Free-hiber. In card. Quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
quick's n. Maut. Free-hiber. In card. Quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
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quick's n. Maut. Free-hiber. In card. Quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
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quick's n. Maut. Free-hiber. In card. Quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
quick's n. Maut. Free-hiber. In card. Quick's liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
quick's n. Maut. Free-heat. Pag. A liver-ish, a. See -1581.—
quick's li

quick-wit'ted-ness, n.—See — quic quid a'gunt ho'mi-nes (hôm')-nēz.). [L.] Whatever men do. Jurenal (1.85). quic'quid de-li'rant re'ges, plec-tun'tur A-chi'vi. [L.] Whatever folly the (Greek) kings commit, the Greeks (ther subjects) suffer punishment; whatever errors the great commit, the people must atone for. Horace (Epnstles, I. ii. 4). quic-quid'H-bet, n. [L.; quic-quid'H-bet, n. [L.; quic-quid'whatever+libet it pleases.] Anything whatever. Obs. Qui-cun'que vult (kwi-khj-kwe vilt), or short, quieunque, n. [L.] See Athamasian Ceed.

so quiescent that it seems hardly to exist. Prof. Wilson.

3. Of letters, silent, as certain consonants in Hebrew.

Syn. — See LATENT. Syn. - See LATENT.

Syn. — See LATENT.

quid, r. t. § r. [AS. cwiddiam, cmidian.] To speak; say. Obs.; quid (kwid), n.; pl. quid, or, rarely, quins. A sovereign, or pound sterling; Obs., a guinea. Quid, r.t.k.; 1. To chew the end. 2. Manage. To drop from the mouth, as food when partially chewed: said of horses. [qui'dam (kwi'dām), n. [L.] Somehody; one unknown, quid'dan'qui'd, quid'dan'qui'd, r. quid'dan'qui'd, r. quine. See quine. F. condingnes, condignes, F. condingnes, condignes, F. college of the college of the

quidt'1-cal, n. Quibbling Obs.
quidt'1. Quiddle. Ref. Sp.
quidt'1. Quiddle. Ref. Sp.
quid morta ita to the speed toflaud nom norta ita to the speed toflaud nom norta ita to the speed to the speed

dianensation of five years, Obs. quiene. † OPERN. | quién sa'be? (kyĕn sā'bā). | Sp. | Who knows? quient. † QUAINT. quies Cent. n. A silent letter. quies cent. n. A silent letter. quies cent. y. A silent letter. quies cent. y. Quietness. Obs

quiescent prominences, Astron., hydrogenous protuberances seen and photographed near the sun's limb, strongly resembling terrestrial clouds in form and texture.

qui'et (kwi'et), a.; qui'er-En (-êr); qui'er-Esr. [L. quietus, p. p. of quiescere to rest, keep quiet; akin to quies rest, and prob. to E. white, n.: cf. OF. quiete. See while; cf. coy, a., quieses, quirey, quir, a., quire, Requiem.]

1. In a state of rest or calm; without stir, motion, or agitation; free from noise or disturbance of any kind; still; hushed: as, a quiet sea; quiet air.

less, p. p. of quiescere to rest, keep quiet; akin to guise rest, and prob to E. while, n. : cf. OF, quiete. See whiles; cf. cox, a., quiesce, quiet air, a., quire, requiet.]

1. In a state of rest or caim; without skir, motion, or agitation; free from noise or disturbance of any kind; still; hushed; as, a quiet es a; quiet air, they ... were quiet ail the night Judg, xvi. 2.

2. Note excited, anxious, or wrought up; calm; peaceful; placid; settled; as, a quiet life; a quiet conscience.

3. Not turbulent; gentle; mid; contented.

The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. I Pet. iii. 4.

4. Not sounding or pronounced; -said esp. of a letter.

5. Not showy; not such as to attract attention; modest; as, a quied dress; a quiet movement.

6. Secret; privy; clandestine. Now Rare.

7. Enjoyed in peace and relaxation; as, a quiet cup of tea. Syn. — Tranquil, calm, unruffled, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed, placid, peaceful, peaceable, meek. See syniz. quiet (two?e), n. [L. quies, etc.]. The Big word is perferent, for devotion and consecration. Cf. arrivar. quiet (two?e), n. [L. quies, etc.]. The Big word is perferent, or in repose as, an hour or a time of yiet. 2 tranquility; pose disturbancy and any and a proper stranguility; pose disturbancy and any and a proper stranguility; pose disturbancy and any and any and any any and any any and any any any and a stranguility; pose disturbancy and any any and he at peace.

3. To calm; appease; pacify; lull; allay; tranquilize; as, to quiet the passions, clamors, pain, grief.

4. Toput at rest, or settle, hy freeing from dispute or question; — chiefly in legal use, as in the phrase to quiet title. quiet the passions, clamors, pain, grief.

4. Toput at rest, or settle, hy freeing from dispute or question; — chiefly in legal use, as in the phrase to quiet title. quiet the passions, clamors, pain, grief.

4. Top that rest, or settle, hy freeing from dispute or question; — chiefly in legal use, as in the phrase to quiet title. quiet the passion of the minus of the dispute of the pa

He touched the tender stope of various quills. Milton.

8 Pharm. A roll of dried bark; as, a quill of cinnamon.

| | qui-e'ta non mo-ve're. | L.| |
| Not to move quiet things. | qui'e-ta-tion. | Col. | L., quiet. | qui'e-ta-tion. | Col. | L., quiet. | qui'e-ta-tion. | Col. | L., quiet. | qui'e-ta-tion. | Quiet. | Qui

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

nants in Hebrew.
qui-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns) n. [L. quiescentia, fr. quiescens,
qui-es'cencey (-ĕn-sī) p. pr. See quiesce.] State or
quality of being quiescent. "Deeds will be done, — while
he boast his quiescence."
qui-es'cent (-ēnt), a. [L. quiescens, -entis, p. pr. of quiescere. See quiesce.] 1. Being in a state of repose; at
rest; still; not moving; as, a quiescent body or fluid.
2. Unagitated; not in action; quiet; dormant; resting.
In times of national security, the feeling of patriothen... is
so quescent that it seems hardly to exist.

2. Of letters silent, as certain consonants in Hebrew.

QUILL

3. One of the large stiff feathers of a bird's wing or tail, esp. one of those of the wing; also, the hollow barrel or calamus of a feather. See FRATHER, n., 1.

4. Something made from or like the quill of a feather; as:
a A pen for writing made by sharpening and splitting the point or nib of the stalk of a feather. D A spiue of the hedgehog or porcupine. C The pen of a squid. See 3d Pen, 3 d. d Music. The plectrum of a feather quill, with which the strings of certain instruments, as the lute or harpsichord, are plucked. e A float for a fish line. I A quill toothpick. g Mining. A fuse for blasting.

5. The fold or plait of a ruff, or ruffle.
quill (kwil), v. l., quill-ken (kwild); quill/ing. 1. To plait in small cylindrical ridges, called quillings, as a ruffle.
2. To remove the quills from. Rave.
3. To pierce as with quills; also, to furnish with quills.
4. To wind on a quill, as thread or yarn.
5. Totap, as a barrel of liquor. Dial. Eng.
quil-lai' (ki-li'), n. [Native name, quillay, in Chile.]
The soapbark tree of Chile (Quillaja saponaria). Ibsark, called quillabark, or quil-lai'a bark ki-li'a; kwi-lā'-ya'), is rich in saponin, and is commonly used as soap in Chile; in pharmacy it is used as a detergent.
Quil-la'[a (kwi-lā'yā; -jā'), n. [NL. See quill-lai.] Bot. A genus of rosaceous trees, consisting of three species, natives of South Brazil, Peru, and Chile. Q. saponaria, the soapbark tree, is the best-known species.
quill'back' (kwil'bāk'), n. A small carp sucker (Carpiodes velifer or allied species) of the Mississippi Valley, having the first ray of the dorsal fin very long.
quilled (kwild), a. Furnished with quills; also, shaped like quills; as: a Plaited; having plaits or flutes; — said of cloth. b Bot. Having quill-like, or nearly tubular, corollas or florets, as the flowers of the cactus, dahlia, or certain garden asters. C Designating a kind of ciunamon or cinchona bark; also, made into quill-like rolls; as, quilled bark.
quilled sature, Surg., a variety of stitch in which the threada after be

bark.
quilled suture, Surg., a variety of stitch in which the threads, after being passed deeply through the edges of a wound, are secured about two quills or bodies of similar shape, in order to produce a suitable degree of pressure.
quillet (kwilfet; -It; 151), n. [Orig. uncert.] A small field or tract of land; a narrow strip of land. Obs. or Local Eng.

order to produce a suitable degree of pressure.

quil/let (kwll/8t; -tt; 151), n. [Orig, uncert.] A small field or tract of land; a narrow strip of land. Obs. or Local, Eng.

quil/let (kwll/8t; -ft; 151), n. [Perh. fr. L. quidlibet what you please. Cf. quidnt.] Subtlety; nicety; quibble. Archaic. "Nice, sharp quillets of the law." Shak.

quill gear. Mach. An arrangement consisting of a gear wheel or wheels made integral with a hollow spindle or shaft; esp., a hollow shaft with a gear wheel on each end used in the back gear of a lathe or other machine tool.

quill'ing (kwll'ng), n. A strip of lace, ribbon, or the like, fluted, folded, or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills; also, one of the plaits or flutings so made.

quill nib. A short quill pen made to be used with a holder.

quill (kwlit), n. [ME. quille, OF. cuille, coile, coile, F. couette, L. cuicita a bed, cushion, mattress. Cf. lat counterpanel.] 1. Originally, a kind of mattress formerly used for sleeping on; now, a bed coverlet made of two thicknesses of material with a filling or interlining of wool, cotten, down, etc., stitched through in patterns, or tufted; also, any warm outer bed covering; as, a down quill.

2. Anything quilted or like a quilt; as: a A pad formerly worn under or in place of armor. b An article of quilted stuff, as a petticoat. c A pad smeared or stuffed with medicinal substance and applied to some part of the body. Obs. Oxf. E. D. d. A fat person. Jocose. Shak.

quilt, v. t.; quilt-d with bran.

2. To stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft thick substance between, as in making a bedquilt; as, to quilt a bedcover; to quilt a coat.

3. To stitch, sew, or mark, in lines or patterns, as in quilts.

4. To fasten between pieces of material; to bind up with cloth, string, or the like, as money in a belt.

5. To insert as a needle in quilting; as, to quilt a pin into a coat flap.

5. To insert as a needle in quilting; as, to quilt a pin into a coat flap.
quilt, v. i. To make quilted work; also, to admit of being quilted; as, material that will not quilt.
quilt'ed, p. a. Padded or held together as in a quilt; covered with or as with a quilt.
quilt'ing, n. 1. Act of one who quilts something.
2. Quilted material or work; also, material for making quilts.

quilts.

quilt. + while.
quilt. + while.
quilt. | while.
quilt

3. A kind of cloth having a pattern like quilted work.
4. Naul. A coating of strands for a vessel containing water.
5. A quilting party or bee. See 2d Bee, 2. U. S. & Dial. Eng.
quin-al'dine (kwin-ăl'din; den; 184), n. Also din.
[quinoline + aldehyde + aniline.] Chem. A colorless
liquid of a slightly pungent odor, C₃H₂N·CH₃, obtained as
a condensation product of aldehyde and aniline, and occurring also in coal tar and used in the manufacture of certain
dyestuffs. Chemically, it is a-methyl quinoline. — quinal'dic (dk), quin'al-din'ic (kwin'al-din'ik), a.
qui-na'ri-an (kwi-nā'ri-ān; 115), a. Zoöl. Designating,
or pertaining to, the quinary system. — n. A teacher of, or
believer in, the quinary system.
qui'na-ry (kwi'nā-ri), a. [L. quinarius, fr. quini five each,
akin to quinque. See Pive.] Consisting of five; arranged by
fives; specif., Math., using five as the radix or base; — said
of a system of notation. — n. That which has five members.
quinary system, Zoöl., a fanciful classification of animals
expounded chiefly by Swainson. Its principal feature
was the hypothesis that all natural series of organisms dispose themselves in sets of five standing in relation to each
other as members of a circular series. — q. vigesimal system,
Math., a system of notation based on five and on twenty,
reckoning by fives and twenties.
quince (kwins), n. [Prob. a pl. fr. ME. quyne, coin, OF.

pose themselves in sets of twe standing in relation to each other as members of a circular series. —q. vigealmal system, Mall., a system of notation based on five and on twenty, reckoning by fives and twenties.

quince (kwins), n. [Prob. a pl. fr. ME. quyne, coin, OF. cooin, F. coing, L. ectoneum, cotonium, var. of cydonium, fr. Cydonius Cydonian, Gr. Kwbwno Cydonian, a city in Crete, Kwbwno Cydonia, li ts omewhat resembles a large yellow apple, but differs in having many seeds in each carpel. Its hard, acid fiesh is largely used for marmalade, felly, and preserves.

2. The tree which bears this fruit. It is native of southern Europe and Asia. See Cydonia.

Tit is native of southern Europe and Asia. See Cydonia. A small gray and yellow curculio (Conotrachelus crategi) whose larva burrows in quinces. quincentlens crategi) whose larva burrows in quinces. quincentlens crategi whose larva burrows in quinces. quincentlens crategi whose larva burrows in quinces. quincentlens crategi) whose larva burrows in quinces. quincentlens crategi whose larva burrows in quinces.

2. Bot. a Having the leaves of a pentamerous calyx or corolla so imbricated that two are exterior, two are interior, and the other has one edge exterior and one interior; as, quincuncial sestivation. Quince Curculio h In phyllotaxy, pentastichous, or 5- (Conotrachelus crategi). × 3.

quin'cunx (kwin'kūnks), n. [L., lit., five twelfths; quinque five + uncia an onnec. The quincunx was marked by five small spots or balls. See fyve; conce weight.] 1. Astrol. The position of bodies distant from each other five

trol. The position of bodies distant from each other five signs, or 150°.

2. An arrangement of five things with one at each corner and one in the middle of a square; specif. Hort. a An arrangement, esp. of trees, such that any five in similar position form such a square. b Erron., a hexagonal arrangement or system of planting.

3. Bot. A quincuncial arrangement, as of the Quincunx. parts of a flower in estivation. See quincuncial. 2. quin-dec'a-gon (kwin-dēk'a-gon), n. [L. quindecim fifteen + Gr. ywia angle.] Geom. A figure, generally plane, with fifteen angles, and consequently fifteen sides. quin'de-cem'yir (s\min'\vec{e}

In prescriming means of a verting the wrath of the gods, as in a time of pestilence. The custodians were criginally two, dworir; later ten, decembir; by Sulla raised to fifteen, quindecimwir; fivefold easence. Obs.

qui-na'ri-us (kwi-nā'ri-ūs: 115),

n. [L.] A Roman silver coin issued from B. C. 298 to about be. C. 218: also, a similar coin of early Britain. See coin.

qui na san'té. 11 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'té. 11 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'té. 12 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'té. 13 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'té. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'té. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'té. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'té. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'té. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'tē. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'tē. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'tē. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'tē. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'tē. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'tē. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na van'tē. 14 a tout' (kē nā saivīd; alu na saivī

and by Casar to sixteen, supernumerary members being added by the emperors, though still called quindecimviri. Cf. Augur, I.

and by Casar twaixteen, supernumerary members being added by the emperors, though still called quindecimivir. Cf. Augur, I. Epitlo, PONTIFF, I.

— quin'de-cem'vi-rate (kwin'de-sem'vi-rat), quin'de-cim'vi-rate (sin'vi-rat), m.
quin'de (kwin'dk), a. [See quinine.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid CoH; (CH), CO2H, got from cinchona bark, coffee beans, etc.
quin'de line (kwin'dh; din; 184), m. Also din. [See quinine.] Chem. Pert. to or designatine (kwin'n'dh; din; 184), m. Also din. [See quinine.] Chem. Is sue so somewhat as a febrifuge.
quin'ne (kwin'nin; kwi-nen'; 277: see note below), n. Also quin'nin (kwin'nin, quin'na (1-da), qui-n'na (ki-ne'nda), etc. [Sp. quina, or quinaquina, Peruvian bark, fr. Quichus quinaquina bark of the quino-quino Myroxylon peruiferum or pereira: cf. F. quinine, Sp. quinina.] Chem. An alkaloid, Ca9H210,N2; extracted from the bark of various species of Cimchona as a bitter white crystalline substance. It is a diacid base and forms accordingly two series of salts. Hence, by extension, Med., any of the salts of this alkaloid, as the acetate, chloride, sulphate, etc., employed as a febrifuge or antiperiodic.

[337 The pron. kwi'nin apparently decidedly prevails in America, although kwi-nen', which is preferred in British usage, is also common; kwi-nin' also is common in both American and British use; ki-nen', kwin'in, and kwin'in are also heard.

American and British use; kǐ-nēn', kwǐn'īn, and kwǐn'īn are also heard.

quinine bush. Any western American cornaceous shrub of the genus Garrya;—so called from the bitter bark.

quinine flower. A gentianaceous plant (Sabbata elliot-ti), of the southern United States, having star-shaped white flowers. It possesses antiperiodic properties, and has been used as a substitute for quinine.

quinine tree. a The horse-radish tree b. b The hop tree.

c In Australia, the emu apple or native quince.

quin-flor(c kwi-nīn'k), a. Chem. Pert. to or designating a nitrogenous acid, C₁₁H₁O₂N, obtained as a yellow crystaline substance by oxidation of quinine or cinchonine.

quin't-sext (kwin'ī-sēkst) | a. [LL. quinisextus; L. quini quin't-sext'tine (-sēks'tīn) | five each + sextus sixth.]

Eccl. Pertaining to or designating the second Trullan Council, held in Constantinople in A. D. 692, which was regarded as supplementing the fifth and the sixth ecumenical councils (A. D. 553 and 680). See Trullan.

quin'nat salm'on (kwīn'tī). [From native name.] A salmon (Oncorhynchus tschawylscha) occurring on both coasts of the Pacific, on the American side from Straits. It ascends the



Quinnat Salmon
larger streams in the spring, but spawns in the fall. It averages about 22 pounds in weight, but much larger ones are often taken. Commercially it is much tharger ones are often taken. Commercially it is much the most important species of salmon.

qui-nol/dine (kwi-noi/din, -dēn; 184), n. Also -din. [quinine + -oid.] Pharm. A brownish resinous mixture of alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the treatment of cinchons bark and sold as a cheap substitute for quinine.

quin/o-line (kwin/b-lin; -lēn; 184), n. Also -lin. [quinine + 2d -oi + -ine.] Chem. A (och - cho) nitrogenous base, CoH,N. obtained (p)HC (cho) as a pungent colorless liquid by the distillation of alkaloids, bones, coal tar, etc., and also by synthetic (cho) are provided by a nitrogenatom. It contains the nuclei both of pyridine and of benzene, and in naming its derivatives the replaceable hydrogenatoms are distinguished as Py. 1, Py. 2, Py. 3, B. 1, B. 2, B. 3, and B. 4, or as a, \(\beta\), y, \(\cho, m\), p, and \(\alpha\) a (moi). Quinoline is the parent substance of a large number of compounds, including alkaloids, untiseptics, dyes, etc.

quinoline red. A red pigment formed by the action of benzotrichloride on coal-tar quinoline in the presence of zinc chloride, used to dye wool and silk a bright rose color and to render photographic plates orthochromatic.

quinoline yellow. Chem. A fast yellow dye made by treating phthalic anhydride with quinadline, and sulphonating the product. It is largely used in dyeing wool and silk. quinolinite (-lin'life, 1. (-lin'l), a. Chem. Designating a crystalline acid obtained by oxidizing quinoline. See PyrRDINE.

quin'one (kwin'on; kwi-nōn'), n. [G. chinon, altered fr. chinoyl (see quinoyi)] Chem.

A yellow crystalline substance, 1
C₀H₀O₂, of penetrating odor, ob and chino acid, quinte, aniline, and other acid, quinte, aniline, and other acid, quinte, aniline, and other acid, quinoe. By extension, any of various compounds of which quincone proper is the type. There are two classes of quinones, in which Peroxide Formula: 2 Greb's the two exygen atoms are respectively in the para position in the ring (paraquinones) and in the ortho position (orthoquinones). Quinome proper is a paraquinone. Quinone has been dependently by some to be a peroxide (formula) but is now the control of (kwinfonoid; kwi-nōn'-). (quinone + -oid.) Org. Chem. Resembling quinone; as, quinonoid structure (commonly understood to mean a structure characterized by a benzene nucleus having the linkages arranged as in Fittig's diketone formula for quinone). Quinon's fitting quinoni; chinora is fr. Ni. china nova, the tree whose bark yielia quinovin.] Chem. A white, amorphous, bitter quinovin; chinora is fr. Ni. china nova, the ree whose bark yielia quinovin.] Chem. A white, amorphous, bitter glucoside found in cinchona and other barks, and said not to be febritugal. Called also quinova bitter, and quinova.

quinox'a-line (kwin-ōk'sa-lin; -lēn; 184), n. Also-lin. [quinoline + glyozal.] Chem. Any of a series of paradiazines, the simplest of which, C₂H₂N₂, may be regarded as quinoline with the y CH group replaced by nitrogen. They are formed by condensing certain diamines with glyoxals and in other ways, and act as feeble monacid bases.

quinox'line (-sim; -sēm), n. [quinone + oxime.] Chem. A crystalline compound, C₂H₂O₂N, regarded as an oxime of quinone, but also called, in view of other methods of formation, para-niroso phenol. By extension, any of a series of compounds of which the foregoing is the type. quinoxyl (kwinf-ki), n. [Q., chinoxyl fr-chinoxim-+yl.] Chem. a Formerly, quinone. B A radical of which quinone is the hydride, analogous

riod of five years.

quin'que-par'tite (kwIn'kwē-pār'tīt), a. [L. quinquepartitus; quinque five + partitus, p. p. of partire to divide.]
Consisting of, or divided into, five parts.

quin'que-vir (kwIn'kwē-vēr), n.; pl. E. quinquevirs
(-vērz), L. quinqueviri(kwIn-kwĕv'I-rī). [L.; quinque five

+ vir man.] 1. Rom. Antiq. One of five commissioners appointed for some special object.
2. In general, one of a commission of five men.
quin-quev'1-rate (kwin-kwev'1-rat), n. A board or com-

| +vir man.] 1. Rom. Antiq. One of five commissioners appointed for some special object.
2. In general, one of a commission of five men.
| quin-quev'i-rate (kwin-kwevi-rate), n. A board or commission of five men.
| quin-quev'i-rate (kwin-kwevi-rate), n. A board or commission of five men.
| quin-quev'i-rate (kwin-kwevi-rate), n. A board or commission of five men.
| quin-quev'i-rate (kwin-kwevi-rate), n. A board or commission of five men.
| quin-quev'i-rate (kwin-kwevi-rate), quin-quevi-rate (kwin-rate), and quin-quevi-rate (kibes) or tonsils, attended by swelling, painful and impeded deglutition, and inflammatory fever; suppurative tonsilitis; — called also squinancy, and squinsy.
| quin-quevi-rate (kwin-zi-win-y, hydrodum.
| quin-quev-rate (kwin-zi-win-y, hydrodum.
| 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 A prefix used in the names of certain instruments and organ stops to denote a variety having its pitch a fitth above or below the normal.
| quin-ta-de-na (kwin-ta-de-na), n. [L quintus fith.] Music. An organ stop of small metal stopped pipes giving with its own fundamental a delicate harmonic fifth above.
| quin-tan-quin-ta-de-na hydrod-na hydrod-n

Quinquennium Obs n-quen'ni-ad (kwin-kwen'i-,n. [L. quinquennis + 2d -ad.]

| quin'sied (kwin'zid), a. Affected with quinsy.
quinsime † QUINZIEME.
quinsy woodruff. Quinsywort.
| quin'ta (kên'ta), n. [Sp. &
TE.] A country house or country seat: also, a garden plot.
quin'tad (kwin'tad), a. & n.
[L. quintus fifth + E. monad.]
= PENNAD [QUINTIN.]

[L. quintus fifth + E. monad.

= PENTAD [QUINTIN.]
quin'tain (kw'in'tin). Var. of
quin'tain, v v. To tilt at a quintain ... Ohs.

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

for five riders.

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

quin-til'lion (kwIn-til'yūn), 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 English notation). See NUMERATION, Note.—quin-til'lion, —quin-til'lionth (-yūnth), n. & a. quin'tole (kwIn'tōl), n. [It. quinto fifth.] Music. A group of five notes to be played or sung in the time of four of the same species; a quintyplet.

zerosannexed (in Ereinen and American notation) of with 30 zerosannexed (in English notation). See Numeration, Note.—quintil/lion, a.—quintolic (kwints), n. [It. quinto fitth.] Music. A group of five notes to be played or sung in the time of four of the same species; a quintuplet.

Quin'tu-ple (kwin'tū-p'l), a. [L. quintus fitth: cf. F. quintuple, L. quintuplez. Cf. quantuplet.] 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. L. d. i.; quin'tu-pled (p'ld); quin'tu-pled (kwin'tt-plèt), n. [From quintuplet.] 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.

quinze (kwinz; F. käns), 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.] I. A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a gibe; also, a bright, clever saying without sarcasm; a witty sally.

Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles. Millon.

2. A quibble; equivocation.

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

quip, v. i. To scoff or gibe; to make quips. Sir H. Sidney, qui'pu (kö'pōō; kwip'oō), n.; pl. quipus (proōōz). [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 cord, from which hung at certain distances smaller cords, representing definite numbers.

quipe (kwir), n. [ME. quaer, quair, OF. quayer, quaer, cayer, caier, F. caiker, a book of loose sheets, a quarre of a quire (kwir), sour sheets of a book.

2. A collection of twenty-four (see fitting one

quin'que-vir (kwin'kwë-vër), n.; pl. E. quinque'ise (-vërx), L. quinquevirs(kwin-kwëv'i-ri). [L.; quinque five quinombron. + CONUNDRUM.
-qui-don' (kë-nyôn'), n. [Sp.]
| qui non pro'f-cit de'f-cit (pro'i-rivative of oxyquinoline, used san antiseptic. + pharm. The potassium salt of a sulphonic derivative of oxyquinoline, used as an antiseptic. - the final sulphonic derivative of oxyquinoline, used quin'que-an'inc (-tàn'ik), a. quin'que-do'i-tate, a. quin'que-do'i-tate, a. quin'que-den'tate, a. quin'que-den'tate, a. quin'que-den'tate, a. quin'que-den'tate, a. quin'que-do'i-tate, a. quin'que-den'tate, a. See quinovin. Tannicl' Chem. Designating a tannic acid obtained by decomposition of quinovin. - quin'que-den'tate, a. quinombron. † CONUNDRUM.
quilom' (kënyon'), n. [Sp.]

qui non proficit de'ficit
(poff'isit def'isit). [L.] He
who does not alvance fails
al

the dominant triad of the Roman state. As distinguished from Mars, he was the god of armed peace rather than aggressive warfare. In later times he was popularly identified with the deified Romulus and in this character appears chiefly in literature. His chief shrine was on the Quirinal. His festival was the Quirinalida, Feb. 17. See Dr. Quiri-ta'ri-an (kwĭr'1-ta'ri-an; 115), a. [LL. quirilarius. See Quirires.] Rom. Law. Designating, or pert. to, the old law of Rome (the fus civile, proper, or jus quirilium) as disting. from the law introduced by the prator on equitable principles; hence, conforming to, or enforced by, this law; legal, as opposed to equitable or beneficial; as, quiri-tarian ownership; — opposed to prætorian and bonitarian. Qui-ri'es (kwi-ri'tez), n. pl. [L.] Rom. Antig. Roman citizens. After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of Quirites was taken in addition to that of Roman; the Romans calling themselves the present the present the community and military capacity they retained the name of Roman.

selves in a civil capacity Ouirites, while in a political and military capacity they retained the name of Romani quirk (kw@rk), n. [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. kverk the throat, the angle below the chin.] 1. A sudden turn, twist, or curve; a deviation from the regular course; hence, specif: a A turn or twist of the pen in writing; a flourish. b A piece taken from or joined to a regular surface, as one from a ground plot or floor to make a court, yard, etc. G Arch. A small channel, or groove, separating a bead or other molding from the adjoining members. See quirk MOLDING. d A diamond-shaped piece at the base of a glove finger. e A diamond-shaped piece at the base of a glove finger. e A diamond-shaped piece at the base of a glove finger. e A diamond-shaped piece at the base of ingelock. See 3d clock.
2. A sudden turn or twist of or as of the mind; an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; quibble; equivocation. Spenser.
3. A clever retort or sally; a quip; conceit.

Some quirk or evasion."
3. A clever retort or sally; a quip; conceit.

Some odd quirks and remnants of wit.

4. Music. A sudden, whimsical turn or phrase.
5. A sudden fit or turn; a short paroxysm. Obs. "Quirks of joy and grief."

Shak.
6. An individual knack in doing a thing; also, a peculiar-

of joy and grief."

Shak.

6. An individual knack in doing a thing; also, a peculiar-

5. A sudden fit or turn; a short paroxysm. Obs. "Quirks of joy and grief."

6. An individual knack in doing a thing; also, a peculiarity in manner or behavior.

7. An individual knack in doing a thing; also, a peculiarity in manner or behavior.

8. In individual knack in doing a thing; also, a peculiarity in manner or behavior.

8. To set off by a quirk or quirks; as, to quirk a molding.

9. To set off by a quirk or quirks; as, to quirk a molding.

9. To progress or move with jerks.

9. To progress or move with jerks.

9. To progress or move with jerks.

9. Quirk molding or moulding. Any molding distinctly set off by quirks.

9. Quirk'p(kwfirkl), a.; quirk'p-er (kl'-er); quirk'p(kwfirkl), a.; quirk-p-er.

9. L Having sharp turns, as a road.

9. Anish American regions.

9. Anish American regions.

9. Anish American regions.

9. Mirt, v. l.; quirt'ed; quirt'ing. To strike with a quirt.

9. Quirk what, interrog + qualis of what sort; — from its strange appearance.] Bol. A small genus of tropical Asiatic and African combretaceous climbing shrubs. They have showy red or orange spicate flowers with a superior cally whose limb is deciduous from the long tube; the fruit is 5-winged. Q indica is the Rangoon creeper.

9. Quit'(kwft), n. [Prob. imitative of the note.] Any of various small passerine birds, chiefly of the West Indies, as the banana quils and grass quits (see these terms).

9. Quit'Ting. [ME. quiten, OF. quiter, quiter, cuitier, F. quiter, to acquit, quit, prob. fr. L. quiteure to calm, to quirt, fr. quietus quiet; cf. LL. quiteure, quietare. See Quiet, a.; cf. quir, a, quire, Acquir, REQUIP.] 1. To set free, as from anything harmful; to relieve or release; to clear; liberate; as, to qui one of fear. Now Rare.

9. To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to absolve, acquit. Obs. or R.

10. To dave done with; to cease from; to stop; hence, to depart from; to leave; forsake; as, to quit work; to quit the place; to quit jeating; also, to let go; yield; surrender.

10. To remit (a debt, fine

Such a superficial way of examining is to quit truth for appearance.

Quir'1-ta-ry (kwir'/1-ta-ri), a. quish'in (kwish'in), quish'on quir'tak (tan (-1s'shān), n [L. quir'tak-rion (-1s'shān), n [L. quir'shān (-1s'shān), n [L. quir'shān

7. To send away; to remove; dismiss. **Rare or Dial.**
8. *Archery.** To discharge, as an arrow.**
Synd-**Lessharge, as an arrow.**
Lessharge, as an arrow.**
Synd-**Lessharge, as an arrow.**
Lessharge, as a settle accounts. **Obs.** Scot.** to quicommons. to settle accounts. **Obs.** Scot.** to quicommons. **Obs.** Scot.** to quicommons. **Obs.** to depart; also, to stop doing a thing; to cease.**
Quit, a. [See quir, v. t.] **Astron.** That point of the celestial sphere away from which a body is moving; as, a meteor's quit.**
Quit, a. [Me. quite, OF. quite, F. quitte.** See quir, v., quirt.*] 1. Released from obligation, charge, penalty, etc.; free; clear; alsolved; as an advanced to the control of the control of

denial. Seneca (Phedra, 601).

quiv'er-quiv'er

3 Quitote. Don. See Don Quixote.

Quix'ote of the North (kwYk'soft; &cho'fā). Charles XII.,
king (1857-1718) of Sweden. See
MADMAN OF THE NORTH.
quix'ot-ize (kwYk'sot-iz), n. t.
śn. To make, or to he, quixotism. R.
quiz (xwtz), n. t.
[Imitative.]
To whiz, or hies. Rare
quiz'za-bi'd-iy (-bi'l'-tt), n.
quiz'za-bi'd-iy (-bi'l'-tt), n.
quiz'za-bi'd-iy (-bi'l'-tt), n.
quiz'za-bi'd-iy (-bi'l'-tt), n.
quiz-za-o'ri al (kwiz'â-tô'riāh). a. Quizzing. R. (quizzed.
quiz-zee (kwiz-ê'r), n. One who
quizzes (kwiz-ê'r), n. One who
quizzes (Rare too much clasps ill.
quits, n. Equivalent: payment.
Rans.
Quits at Equivalent: payment.
Rans.
Quits st. n. Release: reprieve.
quit ta. n. Release: reprieve.
quit ta. n. Release: reprieve.
quit ta. n. Requital: also, acquit ta. n. Cone that quits or
shirks, as a task, a danger, a
trial, etc.; hence, a coward; a
welsher. [suppurate. Obs.
quit ter, n. One that quits or
shirks, as a task, a danger, a
trial, etc.; hence, a coward; a
welsher. [suppurate. Obs.
quit ter, n. To form pus; to
quit ter, n. To form pus; to
quit ter, n. i [Cf. Sw. quitra
to chirp, Dan. quidne.] To quiver; to twitter. Obs. Scot.
quitter bone. Quittor.
quit ter-y, a. Of the nature of,
or containing, pus. Obs.
quit ture. n. + quittors.
quit ture. n. + quittors.
quit ture. n. + quittors.
quit ver. n. t. To put into as
into a quiver. Rane.
quiv er. n. t. To cause to quiver.
quiv er. v. t. To cause to quiver.
quiv er. v. t. To cause to quiver.
quiv er. d. quiverd. Ref. Sp.
sp.
sp. quiverd. Quiverd. Ref. Sp.
sp. quiverd. Quiverd. Ranker; [Ce, Ill; Jold, &bev, Orb, &dd.

eagerly. Cf. Quiver to shake.] Nimble; active; lively.

eagerly. Cf. quiver to shake.] Nimble; active; lively. Obs. or Dial Eng.
quiv'er (kwiv'er), v. i.; quiv'ered (-ērd); quiv'er Eing. [Cf. quiver, (kwiv'er), v. i.; quiv'ered (-ērd); quiv'er (kwiv'er), v. i.; quiv'ered (-ērd); quiv'er (kwiv'er), v. i.; quiv'ered (-ērd); quiv'er (kwiv'er), v. i.; quiv'ered (-ērd); quiver (-sha and tremulous motion; to tremble; quake; shiver.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind Shak.
Syn. — Quiver, quaver. To quiver is to vibrate with a slight and tremulous motion; quaver now applies esp. to the voice; as, "The thin blue flame lies on my low-burnt fire, and quivers not." (Coleridge); "Willows whiten, aspens quiver." (Tennyson); "A reedy, quavering voice." (A. Conan Doyle). See Thron, Sriver.
quiv'er, n. [Of. cuiver, cuevre, coivre, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. chohhāri quiver, receptacle, G. köcher quiver, AS. cocor, cocur, cocer, D. koker. Cf. cocker a quiver.] 1. A case or sheath for carrying arrows.

2. By extension, the arrows in a quiver.
quiv'ered (-ērd), a. 1. Furnished with, or carrying, a quiver. "Like a quivered nymph." Millon.

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver. "Pope. and this ear." Pope.

qui vive' (kê vêv). [F., prob. fr. qui who+vive, pres. subj. of v/vre to live; i. e. long live who? whom do you favor?]

The challenge of a French sentinel, or patrol; — used like the English challenge: "Who goes there?" to be on the qui vive, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

quix-ot'l-cal (-sôt'l-kāl) Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalri; as, quixotic gallantry.

Syn. — See visionarx.

— quix ot'l-cal-ly, adv.

quix'ot'l-sim (kwik'sōt-lz'm), n. Quixotic action or thought; also, an example of such.

2. A bandalore. Obs.

3. One who quizzes others; as, he is a great quiz.

2. A hoax; a practical joke; a jest; a bit of banter.

5. A quizang glass.

6. Act of quizzing; specif., an examination or coaching of a class or a pupil by questions. U. S.

quiz (kwiz), n. t.; quizzed (kwizd); quiz'zins. 1. To ridicule; to banter; to chaff or mock with pretended s

He quezed universifully all the men in the room Thackeray.

2. To peer at; to eye suspiciously or mockingly.

3. To examine or instruct by a quiz. See quiz, n., 6. U.S. Syn.— See RIDICULE.
quiz, v. i. 1. To play with a bandalore. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

2. To conduct or attend a quiz. See quiz, n., 6. U.S. quiz'zi-al ('-k&i'), a. Relating to, or of the nature of, a quiz, or jest; farcical; amusing; also, addicted to quiz. Iness. n.— quiz'zi-cal-iy, adv
quod (kwöd), n. A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; hence, a prison. Slang.
quod, n. t.; quod'den, and the court of qui who + idy. | That which makes a thing what it is.
quod'di-bet (kwöd'l'-bet), n. [L., quod that which, neut. of qui who + idy. | That which makes a thing what it is.
quod'di-bet (kwöd'l'-bet). n. [L., what you please.]

1. A nice point; a subtlety; a debatable point; esp., a theological or scholastic question proposed for argument or disputation; hence, by extension, a scholastic or theological debate over such a question.

These are your quodlibets, but no learning. P. Fletcher.

2. Music. a A medley or fantasia. b A whimsical harmonic combination of melodies.
quod'li-bet'ical-ly, adv.
quoin (koin; kwoin; 277), n.
[See coin.] 1. Arch. a Orig., a solid exterior angle, as of a building; now, one of the selected pieces of material by which the corner is marked.

In stone the quoins consist of blocks larger than those used in the rest of the building, and cut to dimension. In brickwork quoins consist of groups or masses of brick laid together, and in a certain imitation of quoins of stone. A ninerual angle or corner.

2. A wedgelike piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material. Specif.: a Masonry. The keystone or a voussoir.

practice of quizzing.
quiz'zi-ty (-1-t1), n. [quiz + | near Quoddy Head, Maine, or a quoid way a quoddy Bay.



2. A wedgelike piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material. Specif.; a Masonry. The keystone or a voussoir practice of quizzing quarterial. Specif.; a Masonry. The keystone or a voussoir material. Specif.; a Masonry. The keystone or a voussoir material. Specif.; a Masonry. The keystone or a voussoir material. Specif.; a Masonry. The keystone or a voussoir material. The practice of the practic

in an arch. b A wedge to support and steady a stone, to wedge or lock upa form within a chase, or type on a galley, to keep casks from rolling, etc.

3. Jewelry. = LOZENGE, 2 c.

quoin (koin; kwoin; 277), v. l.; quoined (koind; kwoind); quoinfine. 1. To wedge up with quoins, as a printer's form.

2. To provide with quoins, as a wall corner.

quoit (kwoit or, esp. in British usage, koit; 277: see note below), n. [ME. coite; cf. OF. cotiler to spur, press, (assumed) LL. coctare, fr. L. coquere, coctum, to cook, burn, vex, harass; also OF. coite a spurring, activity, encounter.]

1. Orig., a discus; a fiattened ring-shaped piece of iron, to be pitched at a fixed object in play; hence, any heavy flat missile used for the purpose, as a piece of iron.

2. pl. A game played with quoits which are thrown from one peg set in the ground toward another, the object being to ring the peg, or to come as near it as possible.

3. The stone cover of a cromlech; by extension, a cromlech.

3. The stone cover of a cromlech; by extension, a cromlech.

4. The pron. kwāt (cf. quarr), common in many parts of America, is generally regarded as dialectal or colloquial.

quon'dam (kwōn'dām), a. [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former; sometime. "The quondam king." Shak.

quon'dam, n. A person who once held a position. Obs.

quo'nlam (kwōn'l-ām), n. [L. quoniam inasmuch as.]

1. [cap.] Eccl. The closing part of the Latin hymn Gloria in Excelsis;—so called from the first word of this part (Quoniam in solus sanctus, etc.; For thou only art holy, etc.); also, a musical arrangement of this.

2. A kind of drinking cup. Obs.

quo'num (kwōr'mi; 201), n. [L., of whom, gen. pl. of qui who, akin to E. who. From the occurrence of quorum in the phrase Quorum aliquem vestrum. ... unum (duos, etc.) esse volumus, of whom we wish some one of you ... to be one (two, etc.); — used in the commission formerly issued to justices of the peace in England.] 1. Orig., in England, the select number of pustices of the peace one or more of whom, on account of the

fixes it at a different number. **quotta** (kwo7td), n. ; pl. quotas (-tdz). [LL., fr. L. quota (sc. pars), fr. quotus which or what in number, of what number, how many, fr. quot how many, akin to quis, qui, who cf. 1t. quota a share. See who.] A (certain) proportional

part or share; the share or proportion assigned to each in a division. "Quola of troops and money." Motley. Quot'a-ble (kwō't-b'l), a. Capable or worthy of being quoted; as, a quotable writer or sentence.—Quot'a-bily.
i-ty (-bil'i-t'), Quot'a-bile-ness, n.—Quot'a-bily, adv.
Quo-ta'tion (kwō-tāshān), n. [From quot'a-bily, with one or more hollow places, according to size, used to fill blanks or as furniture, orig. to fill between marginal notes.
3. Act of quoting or citing.
4. That which is quoted or cited; a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration.
5. A memorandum, note, or observation. Obs.
6. Quota; share. Obs. & R.
7. Com. The maming or publishing of the current price of stocks, bonds, or any commodity; also, the price named. Quo-ta'tion-al-(-āl), a. Of, pertaining to, or being, quotation.—quo-ta'tion-al-ly, adv.
Quo-ta'tion-al-(-āl), a. Of, pertaining to, or being, quotation.—quo-ta'tion share. Punctuation. One of the marks used to indicate the beginning and the end of a quotation. In general English usage they are two inverted commas at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end. A quotation within a quotation so marked is generally set off by single marks, as, "The youth replies, 'I will!'" Single marks, however, are often, esp. in British printing, used instead of double. Matter quoted within a quotation so marked has the double marks. Quotation marks inclose any other punctuation marks of the passage quoted, as in the instance just given, with which compare: "Shall you reply.' 'I will'?" The initial quotation marks are repeated with each paragraph or stanza (now rarely, as was once a practice, with each line) of the quoted text. In German the quotation marks are commonly paired commas and inverted commas; as, Leb' wohl! "In French they are commonly as in the foll

quote (kwöt), n. 1. A marginal note or reference. Obs. 2. A quotation, or a quotation mark. Colloq. quoth (kwöth; formerly also kwüth), v. 1. [AS. cweðan, pret. cwæð, pl. cwæðan, or skæðan, or skæða

tiplication. See MULTIPLICATION, 2.

3. A quota. Obs & R.

quotife-ty (kwā-tife-tf), n.; pl. -ties (-tfz). [L. quotus of what number, quot how many.] Numerical relation proportional frequency.

quo war-ran'to (kwō wō-rān'tō). [From the Law L. words quo warranto (by what authority), in the original Latin writ. See who; warran'to. Law. a Orig., a writ of right (created by the Statute of Gloucester) issuing on behalf of the crown, by which one was required to show by what right he sercised any office, franchise, or liberty; also, the entire pleading by which the action was begun, or the action or proceeding. b In modern practice, an action or proceeding for a like purpose begun (in British practice and in that of some of the States of the United States) by an information in the nature of quo warranto or (in some States) by some other statutory pleading; also, the information or pleading by which such action or proceeding is begun, or the action or proceeding is legun, or the action or proceeding is begun, or the action or proceeding is test. The information in the nature of quo warranto was originally primarily of a criminal nature, but it has long been in substance only a civil proceeding. The term writ of quo warranto is occasionally used in the United States in statutes or State constitutions to mean the modern information in the nature of a quo warranto.

R

R (är). 1. The eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant formed in various ways, and usually classed as a liquid, or otherwise as a semicovel. See Guide to Pron., §§ 220-223. In words derived from the Greek the letter h, generally written after r to represent the aspirated sound of the Greek h, does not affect the promunication of the English word, as in rhapsody, rhetoric. The English letter derives its form from the Greek through the Latin, the Greek letter being derived from the Phenician, which is perhaps of Egyptian origin. See Alphaber, Elymologically, R is most closely related to l, s, and n; as in bandors, mandofin; purple. L. purpura; E. chapter, F. chapitre, L. capitulum; E. was, were; have, G. hase; E. order, F. ordre, L. ordo, ordinis; E. coffer, coffin.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The seventeenth or (cf. K, 2 a) the eighteenth in a series; seventeenth (or eighteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral seventeen (or eighteen); as, R Battery. b Chem. In formulas, radical, esp. hydrocarbon radical. c Math. Radius; radius vector; ratio; rank, etc. d Elec. (R. or r.) Resistance. o [cap.] Org. Chem. Ring; with names of olefines, the isomeric cyclic hydrocarbons; as, R-propylene 3. As a medieval Roman numeral, R = 80, and R 80,000.

4. As an abbreviation: a In the form R: Various proper names, as Rebecca, Richard, Robert, etc.; registered (bond), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular applications.

(way), as used in a report or memorandum of a purchase or sale of stocks or bonds; Nav., run, i. e., deserted; are (Wigwanging), rabb; radical; Reaumur; redactor, or editor (O. T. Criticism); reddish (Dyeing), as, orange R.; Republican; response (Church-Service Books); Obs., rost (Com.); Obs., rogue (the letter being branded in old times on such persons); royal. b In the form r. or R.: railroad or railway; in the logbook, rain, rainy weather, or continuous rain (Naul.); rare; received (Com.); rector; regina (L., queen); resides; retired; rex (L., king); right; river; rises; road; rod or rods; rod or ords; rod (Chess); royal; ruble; run or runs (Baseball & Cricket); runic.

R, or R (ir), n.; pl. R's or Rs (ärz). The letter R, r, or its sound, also, something shaped like the letter R.

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

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

Ra (rä), or Re (rä), n. Egypt. Relig. The great god of the sun and the principal deity of historical Egypt, from whom most of the Pharaohs claimed descent. He was the son of Nut, the sky, and was believed to be engaged each night in battle with the serpent Apepi. He is variously

represented by the lion, cat, and hawk, and usually wears the solar disk. Other forms of the sun god are: Horus, esp. as Harmachis, the rising or morning sun; Chepera, the morning sun; Tun, the western or setting sun; Icharis, the night sun; Shu, the sunlight; Alen, the solar disk.

7a.- A prefix, ultimately fr. L. re + ad, through French and Italian. See Re; AD.

7ab (rāb), n. [Heb. See RABEI.] Master; lord; teacher; — a Jewish title of respect given specifically to Babylonian teachers of the law not ordained in Palestine.

11 ra'bat' (rā'bā'), n. [F. Cf. RABATO.] Eccl. a A clerical linen collar b A kind of clerical scarf fitted to a collar.

7a-ba'to (rā-bā'tō; -bā'tō), n. pl., -ros (-tōz). [F. rabat, fr. rabattre. See RABATE.] A kind of ruff for the neck; a turned-down collar.

7a-batte' (rā-bāt'), v. l.; -BAT'TED; -BAT'TING. [F. rabattre (rā-bāt'), v. l.; -BAT'TED; -BAT'TENG. [F. rabattre (rā-bāt'), v. l.; -BAT'TED; -BAT'TED; -BAT'TEDG. [F. rabattre (rā-bāt'), v. l.; -BAT'T

names, as Rebecca, Richard, Robert, etc.; registered (bond), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), and the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used the tape of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used to the stock ticker; regular (word), as used to the stock of the stock ticker; regular (word), as used to the stock of the stock ticker; regular (word), as the stock ticker; regu

first to Gamaliel, and afterwards, by way of eminence, to the happy of the house of Hillel.

Scand, if D. ra. G. & Dan. raa, raap. Obs. pret. of REAP. Sw. ra, Icel. rai. A sail yard. Ragdium. for the house of REAP. Sw. ra, Icel. rai. A sail yard. Rash (raish), raash (raish), rash (raish), raband, seeter used in mixing mortar. Rahand, raband, ropeland, seeter used in mixing mortar. Rahand, ropeland, see