## Q

Q (kū). 1. The seventeenth Detter of the English alphaQ bet. It has but oue sound (that of $k$ ), and is always followed by $u$, the two letters together being sounded like kw , except in some words in which the $u$ is silent. See
Guide to Pron., $8219 . \mathrm{Q}$ is found but rarely in Anglo-Saxon Guide to Pron., $8219 . Q$ is found but rarely in Anglo-saxon
cw (in early use also $o c z$ ) being commonl used instead of cw (in early use also cus) being commonly used instead of
qu; as in cwic, quick;
cwen, queen. The name (kū) is qu; as in cwic, quick; cieer, queen. The name (kū) is
Prome the French ku, which is from the Latin name of the
same etter the form is from the Latin, which derived it same letter; the form is from the Latin, which derived it,
through a Greek alphabet, from the Phonician, the ultithrough a Greek alphabet, from the Phoenician, the ulti-
mate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See Alpager, Illust.
 Gr.intos, whence E. equine, hippic; L. Luod which, E.
what; L. aquila, E. eagle; E, kichen, ME kictene, Griat; L. aquila. E. eagle; E, kichen, ME. kichene, AS.
3. As a symbol,
2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: The sixteenth or (cf. K, 2 a) the seventeenth in a series; sixteenth or seventeeuth) in order or class; sometimes, the 3. As a numeral, $Q$ stands for 90 . This use was derived for 90 . As a medieval Roman numeral. $Q$ stands for 500 . 4. As an abbreviation: a In the form 0 .: Various proper names, as Quentin, Quintus, etc. $b$ In the form $q$. or $Q$.; quadrans (L., farthing); quere ( $L$., inquire); quart; a quarter of a hundredweight; quasi; queen; query; question ; quintal; quire; in the log book, squalls or squally weather ( (aul).
Q, or $\mathbf{q}, n . ; p l . Q$ 's or $Q \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{k} \overline{\mathrm{u}})$. 1. The letter $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{q}$, or its
sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter $Q$.

Q, a. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter $Q$. Q and I detector. [Abr. of quantity and intensity deteca large resistance, usually of 1100 ohms (for intensities), and the other a low resistance, usually of 0.2 ohm (for quanti-
ties) used by linemen in testing the E. M. F. and internal ties), used by linemen in testing the E. N.
resistance of cells, in tracing faults, etc.
qua ( $k w a \overline{\text {; }}$; kwä), conj. [L., abl. fem. of qui who.] In so far as; in the capacity or character of ; as.
It is, with Shelley's biographers qua biographers that we have
Londton Spectator.
to deal. quack (kwăk), v. i.; qUacked (kwăkt) ; qUack'ing. [Of imitative origin; cf. D, kivaken, G. quacken, quaken, maid esp. of a duck
maid esp. of a duck. ${ }^{2}$. Toutter 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 oquack of universal cures.", $\quad$ Hutibras. quack, $n$. The cry of the duck, or a sound in imitation of
Chaucer.
it a hoarse quacking noise. it; a hoarse quacking nosee. [Saok, $n$. to medical skill ; an empiric ; an ignorant practitionor. 2. Hence, one who professes skill or knowledge in any matter of whith he k.
quack, a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, boasting and unfounded pretension; used by quacks; pretending
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.i. 1. To make extravagant claims for, as a cure-
all ; to advertise with fraudulent boasts. Now $P$. all; to advertise with fraudulent boasts. Now $P$.
2. To invent (titles) for old books to make them sell.
Obs. \& $R$. 3. To treat, or to manage, as a quack or charlatan would.
O quaciz'er- $\mathbf{y}$ (kwak'fer- 1 ), $n$; ; pl- -ERIEs (-Iz). Acts, arts, or

quack'fsi-ly, adv.
quack'sal-ver (kwaskl-vër), $n$. [D. kwakzalver; cf. quack'sal-ver (kwah'satl-vêr), n. [D. kwakzaluer; cf.
kwakzalven to quack or boast (prob. orig. to quack, as a duck, hence, to chatter) of one's salves. See equack (of a duck) ; salve, n.] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the effcacy of his prescriptions; a
charlatan : quack : mountebank. Now Rare. charlatan; quack; mountebank. Now Rare. Burton.
quad (kwdd), $n$. [From qUADRAT.] Print. A quadrat.quad (kwod) $n$. [From quadrat.] Pr
quad inne, a line of quads; a blank line.

|  | Q. O. C. H. Abbr. Queen's Cameron Highlanclers. Oo.hel'oth (ku-hel'eth) |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {ueen Anne's] }}^{\text {[Bounty }}$ |  |
| Th |  |
| arch as ruler of India |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { krs } \\ \text { Var }}}$ | q9. V , Abhr Which see (refer- |
| Quarter |  |
|  | O. B |
|  | the crown inds) Australia. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| D. $A$ brr Qu | ${ }^{\text {Bection. }}$ C. S Abbr. Quart |
|  | qt. Abbr Quan |
|  | A |
|  |  |
|  | quts. |
| I. Am (I., which was to be |  |
|  | qu., |
|  | Quinti |
|  | qu. qua |
| Abr. Quintal | qua. |
| q. 1., or q. lib. Abbr. Quartum | qua ( $\mathrm{kwî})$. Vnr. |
|  |  |
| by | Loc |
| what means). | qua Abor Quadrans (1., far-) |
|  |  |
|  | eelpout, |

 the socle, a fillet.] Arch. a The plinth, or lowest inem-
ber, of a pedestal, podium, water table, etc. b A fllet. ber, of a pedestal, podium, water table, etc. b A fillet, Quad'ra-ges'l-ma (-jés 1 -mà $), n$. [L., fr. quadragesimu the fortieth, ir. quadraginta forty; akin to quattuor four. See Four. $]$ Eccl. a The forty days of Lent. Obs. b Mor
fully Quadragesima sunday quad'ra-ges'1-mal (-mäl), The irst Sunday in Lent. quad ra-gesi-mal (-măl), a. [Cf. F. quadragésimal.] fast, consisting of, or lasting for, forty days.
2. [cap.] Of, belonging to, or used in, Lent; Lenten.
quad'ra-ges'mal, $n$. 1. A collection numbering forty hence, a fast of forty days. Obs.
2. $[c a p$.$] A sermon delivered in Lent. Obs.$
3. pl. Offerings formerly made to the mother church of a
diocese on Mid-Lent Sundy diocese on Mid-Lent Sunday,

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in., fr. L. quadrangulum; quadr-
in comp., akin to quatuor four -B A $A C D B$ Qulus an angle. See Four $A N$
ale a corner ] 1 Geom. A Alane Agure Quaing four 1. gles, and consequently four sides; any figure having four angles; a plane figure of six lines determined by four points. 2. A square or quadrangular inclosure or court, esp., as in some English schools, when surrounded by buildings ; also, the building or buildings inclosing a quadrangle. Rarely, a building or mass of buildings quadrangular in form.
3. The tract of country represented by one of the atlas In densely populated reaions each quadranclical Survey. In densely populated regions each quadrangle measures scale of $1 / 62,500$. Elsewhere the size is $30 \times 30$ and the scale of mapping. $1 / 1 / 25,0,00$ oxcept in a few sparsely settle
regions where the size is $\mathrm{D}^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ and the scale $1 / 250,000$. regions where the siz
4. See palmistry, 1 .
in quadranglo, Her, placed one in each quarter of the field
quad-ran'gu-lar (kwठd-rixn'gutlar), a. [Cf. F. quadran gulaire, L. quadrangularis.] Having four angles, and y, adv. - quad-ran'gu-lar-ness,
quad'rant (kw ${ }^{\text {d'rănt }}$ ), $n$. [L. quadrans, -antis, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, akin to quatluor four: cf. F. caaran, Of. also quadran(t). See pour ; cf. cadians.] 1. Obs. A fourth, or fourth part ; a quarter; specif.: a A farthing. b A gill. c A fourth part of a day ; six hours. d A quar2. Geom. The quarter of see
2. Geom. The quarter of a circle, an arc of
nd two radi
3. Anal. Geom. Any of the four parts into
which a plane is divided by rectangular co- aa Quadrant ordinate axes lying in that plane. The upper right-hand part is the frst quadrant, the others successively counter
lockwise are the second, hird, and Jourth.
4. An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously conomy, surveying, punnery etc, consisting commonly of ony, surveying, gunnery, etc., consisting commonly of a
graduated arc of $90^{\circ}$, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, and usually having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direc tion. See gunner's quadrant, Hadley's quadrant. 5. Afach. Any piece shaped like, Ao ${ }^{8}$ circle; ; ppecif. : Mining. A device resembling a bell crank, for converting
the horizontal reciprocating motion of the horizontal reciprocating motion of an engine piston rod into the vertical
6. Elec. $=$ HENRY. Obs.
7. A unit of length equal to 10,000 kiluadrant extending from the pole to the earth's equator.
quadrant of altitude, a thin strip of brass
used with the artificial ure distance artificial globe to measthe altitude of heavenly bodies, etc. $\begin{aligned} & \text { down in opposite } \\ & \text { directions. }\end{aligned}$


quad-ran'tal (kwod-răn'tă $; k w \delta d^{\prime}$ 'ănn-), a. [L. quadrantalis containing the fourth part of a measure.] Of or pertaining to a quadrant; included in,
quadrantal correctors, Nauth, two spheres of iron attached to the port and starboard sides of the binnacle to correct the the compass deviation due to the (transieut) magnetism in-
 component of the earth's magnetism; - - o canled because
it changes sign in each quadrant. - po point, Nautit, the intercardinals. - q. triangle, a spherical triangle with one
side equal to a quadrant. rotation through one right angle


## quadrant electrometer. a An electrometer consisting

 axis withina fat cylindrical box of metal divided into insulated quadrants. When adjacent quadrants are given difference of potential they respectively attract and repelthe needle, giving an angular displacement which indicates the needle, giving an angular displacee'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. quadrat, cadrat, in sense metal metal lower than the Letlers, ana hall, ane, ems in width, - used in spacing and in blank hine
quad'rate (-rāt), a [L guadratus squared, po
quad rate (-rat), a. LL. quadratus squared, p. p. of quadfit, suit, from quadrus square, akin to quattuor four. See QUADRANT ; cf. QUADRAT, QUARREL an arrow, square.] 1. Square or approximately square in form. Now Rare. 2. Square, as a number. Obs.
3. Squared; balanced; correspondent. Obs
4. Astrol. Distant from each other $90^{\circ}$;
4. Astrol. Distant from each other $90^{\circ}$;-said of two. heavenly bodies.
5. Her. Expand
5. Her. Expanded into a square at the junction of the
arms; - said of a cross. See cross, arms;-said of a cross. See cross, Mlust.
6. Zöl. Designating, or pertaining to, a bony or cartilagi-
nous element of each side of the skull to jaw is articulated in most vertebrates below mammals. It is especially conspicuous in birds and reptiles, but in one
 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. guadrate tobe or lobule, Anat, , a convolution of squarish out-
line forming the mesial surface of the parietal lobe of the brain. - q- musele. Anat. = quadratus.
quad'rate (kwod'rāt), $n$. [L. quadratum. See quadrate, a. 1. A square; hence, anything more or lese
2. An object square or cubical in form, or approximately so. 3. Math. A square number; also, the square of a number. obst. 0 = quartile.
cue The quadrate bone.
quad'rate (-rät), v. i.; QUAD'RAT-ED (-rat-éd); QUAD'RAT ING (-「at-Ing). [See QUADRATE, a.] 1. To Bquare; agree; suit, correspond;- followed by with

The objections of these speculatists of its forms do not quad-
Burke 2. Mil. Of agun, to rest properly on its carriage. Obs. quad'rate, v.t. 1. Ois. \& $R$. a To square, as a circle ${ }_{\text {r }}$ etc. b To make square; to divide into squa
2. To make accordant with; to conform to.
2. To make accordant with; to conform to. gun) for horizontal iring. Obs.
quad-rat' ic (kwod-rat fke, a. [Cf. F. quadratique.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a quadrate or square; square. 3. Alg. Marked by terms of of the unknown quantity is a square.
quadratic group, Math, a group consisting of the identical
operation 1 and three rotations through a straight angle about three axes at right angles; - called also axial, crossratio, or four, group.- $q$ mean, Math. the square root of
the arithmetic mean of the squares of the quantities. - $q$.



$\|$ Forelgn W ord. $\ddagger$ Obsolete Varlant of. + combined with. = equals.
or cubic, or biquadratic) resldue of an latoger , the remainder
n dividing any square (or cube, or fourth power) of an on dividing any square (or cube, or fourth power) of an viding any square by 5 is 0 or $\pm 1$, hence these are the quadratic residues of
quad-rat/ics (kwod-rat/Ths), $n$. Alg. That branch of algebra treating of quadratic equations
quad-ra'to-(kwðd-ràt't-). [L. quadratus squared.] Com-quad-ra'to-ju'gal (-jō'g ${ }^{\prime}$ ă
the quadrate and jugal bones. b besiguating or pert to small membrane bone connecting the quadrate and jugal sones in the skull of many vertebrates.-quad-ra'to-ju'



 $x \cot _{2 a}^{\pi x}$; if accurately drawn it would serve to trisect an
 1708)।, the curve whose equation is $y=a \cos \frac{\pi x}{2 a}$; if accurately drawn it would serve to " square the circle."
quad'ra-ture (kwod ra-tur), n. [L. quadratura: cf. F. quador making square; specii., quadrature of the circle.
2. Square shape ; aliso something square in
pace or region; a square. Obs. or $R$. 3. Integral Calculus. The integral used in obtaining the area bounded by a curve, hence, the defnite 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 $90^{\circ}$, or a quarter of a circle; as, the sun is in quadrature with a star. $b$ Etither of two
points on an orbit in a middle position between the syzpoints on an orbit in a midale position between the she
ygies; as, the quadratures of the moon (points where, umar disk is illumined)
6. Physics. A relation characterized by a phase difference waves of an alternating-current force.
In quadrature, Her., in quadrangle. Obs.- - q. of the circle, the toa given circular area. Arithmetical solution, expressing decimal, and geometrical solution, constructing such decima, and geometrical solution, constructing such a
square with rules and compasses, have alike been proved
imposibible (Lambert 1761 . Lndemann, 1882) impossible (Lambert, 1761 ; Lindemann, 1882).
 $\left.t-T^{\prime} s\right)$ arising from the tubarosity of the ischium and in-$\delta-$ ris $)$, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and in-
serted into the femur between the trochanters. It rotates the thigh outward. b The \|| quad-ra'tus lum-bo'rum, a doep 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 vertebræ.
 space of four years; quadri- in comp., akin to quattuor four
fannus year; cf. L. quadriennis. See qUADRATE; ANNDL.] 1. Comprising, or lasting through, four years; as, a quadrennial period.
2. Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every quad-ren'ni-al, n. a A qnadrennial
A quadrennial event. c A celebration on a fourth, or quadrennial, anniversary ; also, the anniversary itself.
quad-ren'ni-um $(-\ddot{u} \mathrm{~m}), n . ; L . p l$. NIA $(-\ddot{a})$. $\quad$ [NL. See quadrennial.] A space or period of four years. 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-. quad'ric (-rाk), a. 1 . Math. Of or pertaining to the second degree; - used where there are more than two varia. quadric crank chain, Rinematics, a chain consisting of four

 surface whose equation in three variables is of the second degree; a conicoid, as a sphere, spheroid, ellipsoid, parabo-

 + centennial. $]$ The four hundredth anniversary of any
event; also, a celebration of it. - quad ri-cen-ten'ni-al, $a$. quad'ri-ceps (kwdiritsêps), $n$. [NL.; quadri- $+\mathbf{L}$. capu head.] Anal. The great muscle of the front of the thigh four parts (the rectus ferioris vastus externus, vastus in ternus, and crureus) which unite in a single tendon at the

quad'ri-cy'cle (kwod'rǐ-si'k'l), n. [quadri- + cycle.] 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 for the driver, and a two-wheeled fore carria
handle bars. - quad ${ }^{\prime} 1$-cy'clist ( $(-\mathrm{klInt})$, $n$.
quad'rl-H1d (-fid), a. [1.quadrifidus; quadri-(see qJadri-) + findere to cleave Divided, or deeply cleft, into four parts; as, a quadrifid petal.
 horses abreast. See chariot, Illust
 nous (-11ub), a. a
having four similar parts, or two pairs of similar parts. quadrigeminal bodieg. = corpora quadrigemina.
quad r -lat'or-al (-latterr-ă $), a$. [L. quadrilaterus: cf. F. quacrilatere, quadrilateral. See sateral. Having fou uad'rl-lat'or-al $n 1$ Geom A pian quarangula
of four sides, and consequently four angles. a quadrangnlar figure; any figure formed by a quadrang lar figure; any figure formed by
four lines. See complete quavila TERAL. 2. Something resembling or suggesting a quadrilateral; specif., an area defended by Quadrilatera four fortresses supporting each other; as, the Venetian quadrilateral, comprising Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnano.

Eccl. The Lambeth Quadrilateral.
qua-drile kwa -drin; ${ }^{2}, n$. quadrille, n . fem., fr. Sp. cuadrilla meeting of four or more persons, or It. quet-
driglia a band of soldiers, a sort of dance ; dim. fr. L . quadra a square, akin to quatuor four. See quadere 1. One of four groups of knights engaging in a tournament or carrousel. Obs. or $R$.
couples of dancers taking part in inse in $f$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ time, four duced 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 qua-drille', v. i.; -DRILled' (-drild'); -dri'ling (-dril 1ng). To dance or play a quadrille (dance or music). qua-drlle ${ }^{\prime}, n$. [F. quadrille, n. masc., cf. It. quadriglio, or perh. from the spanish. See QUADrisere a dance. An old game of cards played by fonr persons with the f
cards left after tens, nines, and eights are discarded.
 ing at right angles and at equal intervals; as, quadrillé paper, or plotting paper
quad-ri'lion (kwठd-rI'yŭn), $n$. [F., formed like mil. by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and America notation, or 24 in English. See nomeration, Note. - quad rilıon, $a$, -quad-rinionth (-yünth), n. \& $a$.
 nomial of four terms.-quad $\mathbf{r}$-no'mi-al,
[Luad quadripartitus, p. p. of quadripartire to ditite a Lur quarts : quadri- (see of quadr) - partire to divide into F. quadripartite.] Consisting of, or divided into, four parts; specif.: a Arch., designating a kind of vaulting in which the vault over each rectangle is divided into four parts. See vaulr, Must. b of a contract, indenture, etc., drawn up in four corresponding parts. Rare. Oxf.
E.D. - quad'rl-par'tite-ly, adv.

quad/ri-par-t/tion (kwzd/ri-pär-tysh'ŭn), $n$. [L. quadri${ }_{\text {als }}$ partilo.] Division or distribution by four, or intofourparts; quad $/$ ri-quad $/$ rtc $(-\mathrm{kw}$ 万d'rik), $a$. [quadric + quadric. $]$ Ma Formed by the complete interse b oudratic in each of two sets of var certain cuid of functions.
 quad ri-sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an (-mðn-tā'rǐ-ăn; 115) Wittenberg t. baptism, the Eucharist, absolution, and holy orders quad ri-syl-lab'lo (-st-lab ${ }^{\prime}$ Ik) $)$ a. Having four syllables
 quad'ri-syi'la-ble (kwðdiri-šíá-b'l)
lable: cf. F. quadrisyllabe.] A word of four syllables
 [quadri- + L. valens, -entis, p. pr. See valrnce.] Chem.
Having a valence of four ; tetravalent. See vaikncr. quad'ri-va'lence (-lens), $n$.
quad-riv/i-al (kwod-rivil-al), a. (L. quadrivium a place where four ways meet ; quadri- (see QUADRI-) + via way.

1. Having four ways or roads meeting in a point; also, of 1. Heving four ways or roads meeting in a point; also, of 2. Pertaining to the
2. Pertaining to the qnadrivium.

Oxf. E. D.
quad-riv'i-al, n. In pl., the four "liberal arts" making quad-riv'inm (-ŭm), n. [L.] In medieval times, the four "liberal arts," arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; - so called by the Schoolmen. See TRivicm. The idea of a trivium and a quadrivium is said to date
from the sixth century. The quadrivium constituted the from the sixth century. The quadrivium constituted the
higher division of the seven
liberal arts," and formed the course for th
and M. A. degree
quad-roon'(kwठd-rōn'), $n$. [Sp. cuarterón. Seequartrr a fourth part.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person of quarter negro blood. Also, rarely, any ofspring, as an animal or plant, of ananalogous crose Quad'ru-la (kwŏdroco-lä̀), $n$. [NL., fr. L., a little square.] merly A genus of fresi-water mussis relatedto, and for merly included in, Unio. Q. undulata and Q. plicata (called three-ridge by fishermen from the oblique ridges on the
sheli), Q. heros (called washboard from the corrugated shell, and $Q$. ebena and $\% . p$ pustuluoso (called nigryertead)
are thick-shelled forms of the Mississippi Valley yield-
ar Quad-ru'ma-na (kwठd-rō'm
 comp. seo ${ }_{Z o \ddot{l}}$. A former order of manmals including those in which or all the Primated except man

ing por to Buad'ru-mane

quad-ru'ma-nous (kwod-rōo má
For omana, $f$ Fore
Foot of Mand Mangbey
nđ̌s), a. Zöl. a Having four hands. b Pertaining to the Quadrumana


Cf. Bupp. - quad'ru-ped-1sm (-iz'm), $n$. four feet quad/ru-ped, n. Zool. An animal having four feet, as
most mammals and many reptiles; - often restricted to the
 ing. $b$ Pertaining to a quadruped.
quad'ra-ple (kwXdrō-p'I), a. [L. quadruplus: cf. F. quake quadruple restitution. - quad'ru-ple, adv
Qaadraple Alliance. Hiss. a An alliance formed in February, 1719, by the addition of the Netherlands to the Triple
Aliance 1178 ) composed of Great Britain, France, and Austria (the Emperor), against Spain, for the maintenance of
the Peace of Utrecht. It the Peace of Utrecht. It puaranteed the English and
French successions, and settled the partition of the Span-
ish ish possessions Spain being forced to accept its condi-
tions. BAn aliance formed in 1834 by Great Britain











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$\qquad$
 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Sigus, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

France, Spain, and Portugal, supporting Maria in Portugal - quadruple counterpoint, Music, four-part counterpoint in which the parts are interchangeable without violating contrapuntal rules. -q.-expansion ongine. See compound ENconditions under which four phases of a system can be in equilibrium. - q. quaver, Mfusic, a sixty-fourth note. - q.
etar, four stars in one. - q. time. Lusic. See time, $n$., 13 a. quad'ru-ple (kwod'rö́o-p'l), n. [Cf. F. quadruple, L. quadruplum. 1. A sum or amount four tines as great as another ; a fourfold amount; as, the quadruple of one's tax
2. A coin worth four pistoles. Obs. 2. A coin worth four pistoles. Obs.
quad'ru-ple
quadiru-ple, v. $t$.; QUAD'ru-pled (-p'ld); quad'RU-PLing
(-pling). [L. quadruplare: ef. F. quadrupler.] Tomul-(-pling). LL. quadruplare: cf. F. quadrupler. tiply by four ; to increase fourfold, to double twice. quad'ru-ple, v. i. To be multiplied by four; to increase quad'ru-plet (kwðd'rṓ-plet), n. [From Quaddruple.] 1. A collection or combination of four of the same kind; specif., pl., four children born in the same labor.
2. A cycle for carrying four riders
2. A cycle for carrying four riders, so arranged that all quad'ru-plex (-plekss), $a$. L . See oulion.
quad'ru-plex (-pleks), $a$. [L. See QUADri- ; cf. DUPLex.] 2. Electric Telegraph. Pertaining to 2. Electric Telegraph. Pertaining to or designating a sys-
tom by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over one wire.
quadruplex engine, a quadruple-expansion engine
quad'ru-plex, $n$. T'eleg. A quadruplex instrument. quad'ru-plex, v. $t$. Teleg. To wake quadruplex.

 ee quadruplex. To quadruple.
quad-ru'pll-cate (-kàt), a. [L. quadruplicatus, p. p.] Maih. Raised to the fourth power; as, a qualruplicate proportion or ratio. - $n$. In pl.: Four things, as copies proportion or ratio. - $n$. In pi.: Four things, as co is quadruplicate, in four copies alike in all particulars. quad-ru'pli-ca'tion ( $-\mathrm{k} \overrightarrow{a ̈}^{\prime} \mathrm{sh} / \mathrm{n} \mathrm{n}$, $n$. [L. quadruplicatio.] sum or amount; also, state of being or being made fourfold ; a thing that is fourfold.
2. Civil \& Canon Law. A pleading answering to the com-
 to signify doubt or to suggest investigation. quæ-si'tum (kwe-si't ${ }^{\text {ann }}$ ), n.; L. pl. -TA (-t $\dot{i}$ ). [L.] SomeThe exact value, the unattainable goal on which a series of measurements or other approximate determinations must
converge when indefinitely prolonged. See krior, $n$., 6 . converge when indefinitely prolonged. See raror, $n ., 6$.
quass'tor (kwês'tor; kwés ; $; 277$ ), $n$. Also, esp. in sense 1. ques'tor. [L., fr. quaerere, quaesitum, to seek for, ask.] 1. Rom. Hist. Any of a number of officials who originally, treasurers of atate, losing their criminal jurisdiction. The urban quæstors had charge of the public treasure in the temple of Saturn, and the military questors (instituted in 421 bi c.) acted
as chief assistants to the provincial governors and military com2. Eccl. Hist. An authorized agent of the Pope or a bishop for the granting of indulgences to those who joined or supported the Crusades, contributed to monasteries, churches, etc., and for the collection of alms; a pardoner. The of-
flce was abolished (July 16, 1562) by the Council of Trent. flce was abolished (July 16, 1562) by the Council of Trent.
quass-torr-al (kwes-tō'ríal ; kwês- 201), a. Also ques-to'ri-al. [L. quaestorius + -al.] of or pert. to a quæstor.
qualt (kwaf), v. $t$.; QUAFFED (kwaft); QUAFFing. [Orig. uncert.] To drink freely; to drink copiously of; to
swallow in large drafts; also, to affect in a specified way by drinking. "Qua.ff immortality and quate, v. $i$. To drink deoply; to drink. quaft, n. A quaffis qua
drink.
quag'ga (kwag'a), n. Zulu (i) striped or apeck
led; taken by
the Dutch as the name of the quan-
ga.] a A South (Equus quagga) allied to the zebras, exterminated during

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|  | 2. Rom. Law. A criminal in- |
| ad'ru- | comminsions or delegacies for |
| ( ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ I-ty), $n$. State of be |  |
| quadruplex. [quairurl. |  |
| ad'ru-ply |  |
| ad'ra |  |
| phigu. | qu |
| plication. | qu |
| qua'dam, |  |
| m, sing | quaestus gain, profit.] |
| mater | in, or undertaken as, a bu |
| qua |  |
|  | seeks fit |
| vices are now customs. | Hum v |
| Uqum no'cent do'cent. | Which ( $p$ L.) see |
| Things that injure instru | quaf Quaff. |
| asr. + (ULRE. | quaf |
|  | quaffer, $n$. One who |
| qua re gioo in ter ris no atri | qu |
| pla na |  |
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|  | qu |
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the 19th century. The upper parts were reddish brown of the body the posterior part being plain grayish brown and the belly and legs whitish. The ears were smaller and the tail more heavily haired than in most asses and zebras. quag'gy (kwafi) a. [See qUAG, qUaGMiRe] nature of a quagmire; spe quag, quacmies.] 1. Of the nature of a quagmire; spongy; boggy. Cody 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 appeariug 2. Hence, anything flabby or yielding, or so appeariug.
3. A position of diffculty as of one caught in a quagmire. 3. A position of diffculty, as of one caught in a quagmire. Syn.- Morass, marsh, bog, swamp, fen, slough.
 Indian poquâ̂hock.] An
naria). See 9 th CLAM, 1.
quall (kwāl), v. i.; qUailled (kwāld); qUain'ing. [Prob. the same word as quail to curdle; cf. OF. coailliez est si cume lait li cuers d'icels $=\mathrm{L}$. coagulatum est sicut lac cor
eorum (Vulgate, Ps. cxvii. $70=$ Ps, cxix 70 in Fuglish Bible).] 1. To die; perish; hence, to wither ; fade. Obs or Archaic, or Dial. Spenser 2. To become quelled or cast down; to sink under trial or prospect of danger; to lose the spirit and power of resist ance; to lose heart; hence, to give way; shrink; cower.
Stouter hearts than a woman's have quated in this terrible 3. To have no result; to be ineffective; to fail. Obs. Syn. - Flinch, quake, tremble, blench. See shrink. quail, v.t. To cause to quail; specif.: a o wither; destroy; impair. Obs. b To quell; subdue. Now R. Spenser.
quall, $n$. pl. ouail or ouals (see plural, n.). LOF quaille, F. caille, LL. quaquila, qualia, qualea, fr. Teuton-
ic ; cf.D. kwakkel, OHG. quahlela, G.wachtel; perh. orig. imitative of its ery.] 1. A migratory gallinaceous game bird (Coturnix coturnix, syn. $C$.
comnunis) of Europe, Asia, and Afcommunis) of Europe, Asia, and Af-
rica. It is about seven inches long,
with the upper With the upper parts brown and
black marked with buff, the thrat
black and white the breast redish black and white, the breast reddish
buff, and the belly whitish. Also, any of various others of the genus South Africa, India, Australia, etc. C. novæzealandiz of New
is believed to be extinct.
 2. In America, any of several small gallinaceous game birds, European Quail (Coturtridge. Specif., in the northern and nix coiur
$b$ Young.
eastern States, the bobwhite (which see); in the west and southwest, any of several species of various genera allied
to the bobwhite, as the California quail (Lophortyx cal o the bobwhite, as the California quail (Lophortyx cali
fornicus), which has an erectile black crest, the back brownish gray, the throat black crest, the
by white, the breast bluish, and the belly and flanks marked with black, white, and chestnut. It is of ten called valley quail in distinction
from the mountain quail (which see). See alsom Masskna quail, scaled quail. 3. A button quail. See Turnix. 4. A prostitute ; - so called bea very amorous bird. Obsht to be quall dove. Any of various trop-
ical American pigeons of terres trial habits of the genera Geotrygon and Starncencas, several of
which occur in the West Indies and on the Florida Keys. quail havk. A small falcon (Hi
eraidea, or Harpe, novzealan
dix) of New Zealand quall pipe. to the kestrel. quall plpe. A call or pipe imitating the characteristic note of the (usually female) qua
birds into a net or within range.
quaint (kwänt), a.; qUAINT'ER; QUAINT'EST. [ME. queint, queynte, coint, prudent, wise, cumning, pretty, odd, OF cointe prudent, skillful, amiable, neat, fr. L. cognifus known, p. p. of cognoscere to know ; con + noscere (for gnoscere) to know. See know; cf. ACQDAINT, COemition.] 1. Possessed of knowledge or skill; prudent; wise; ex pert; hence, in bad sense, crafty; artiul; wily. Cherks be full subtle and full guaint. Chacer 2. Characterized by ingenuity or art ; finely fashioned or formed, as a person, work, plan, or the like ; skillfully
wrought; hence, of persons or things, elegant; gracefol wrought; hence, of persons or things, elegant; gracefur "A shepherd young and quaint." Chapman.
3. Too carefully how quaini ar ortor you are. Shak. 3. Too carefully or ingeniously wrought or elaborated, as
language, poetry, etc. ; curious and fanciful; affected.

4. Strange but pleasing in character, appearance, or ac tion ; esp., pleasing because of, or because of suggesting, tions; having an old-fashioned attractiveness.
An old, long-faced, long-bodied aervant in quant livery. Irving.
5. Proud; haughty. Obs. \& $R$ Oxf. E. D. 6. Squeamish; overnice; fastidious. Obs.

Syn.- See strange.
quaint/ly (kwant'ly), adv. 1. In a quaint manner; spe-
cif. : a With elaborate ingenuity; elaborately; curiously; cif. : a With elaborate ingenuity; elaborately; curiously; chaic. b In an odd, curious, but pleasing fashion; esp., in a manner suggesting former times. quaint'ness, n. Quality of being quaint; also, an in stance of this.
quake (kwāk), v. i. ; QUAKED (kwākt); QUAK'ING (kwāk ing), [AS. culacian; cf. Fries. kwakkelen to be weak or sickly, to triffe, to act thoughtlessly; perh. akin to quag in quagnire.] 1. To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convul sion 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
quare, $n$. 1. Act of shaking or trembling; a tremulove agitation, esp. an earthquake.
2. A tract of quake ooze. Rare. Oxf.E.D quake ooze. Soft, boggy ground; marsh.
quak'er (kwāk'êr), $n$. 1. One that quakes.
2. [cap.] One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, which call theme, lves Hriends. They , - he members of original originally, in derision. See FRIEND, $n$., $G$.
The trembliug anong the listening arowd caused or contirmed the name of tuakers iven to the body; men and women some-
times fell down and lay struggling as if for life. Encyc. Brit. 3. a An Australian night heron (Nycticorax caledonicus). the genus (Edinoda:- so cailed from the quaking noise made during fight. dAny of several English noctuid mothe, as Agrotis castanea.
4. [cap.] Mil. A Quaker gun.
Quak'er-osm, n. A female Quaker.
Quaker gun. A dummy piece of artillery, usually of
wood; - so called because the sect of $F$ riende, or Quakers hold to the doctrine of nonresistance. quaing (kwāk'Ing), n. [AS. cwacung.]
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 shakes when trodden upon.- q. grass. a Anny of several stalked and pendulous ovate spikelets,
which quake and rattle in the wind. $B$. maxima is the large quaking grass; $B$. me-
dia and $B$ minor have smaner spikelets. b
Rattlesnake grass (Panicularia canadens)
 sing. of qualis of what kind.] A quality considered as an independent object; also
 F. qualification. See QUALIFY.] 1 . qualifying, or state of being qualified. ment, or any acquirement, which fits a per-
son for a place, office, or employment, or to sustain any character; an enabling quality or Quakin circumstance; requisite capacity or posses- $\underset{\text { Grass }(B r i z a}{\text { mat }}$ sion; also, a requisite or essential of a thing. media). (4)
There is no qualification for government but virtue and wigdom, actual or presuniptive.
3. Act of ascertaining the quality of a thing.
4. Act of limiting, or state of being limited ; that which 4. Act of limiting, or state of being limited; that which
qualifies by limiting; modification; restriction; hence. abatement; as, to promise without qualification.
6. Character; nature. Obs. $\quad$ ual $\quad$ [LL.] $\quad$ R. C. Cl An officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial in the ecclesiastical courts.
qual'1-4ed (-fid), p.a. 1. Possessed of (certain) qualities or capacities, esp. good qualities ; accomplished. obs.
2. Fitted by accomplishments or endowments for certain purposes ; competent ; fit.
3. Limited or modified in some way, esp. as to the legal as, an acceptance of a bill of exchange which ve involved; as, an acceptance of awn, as when it is conditional, or is to pay only at a particular place, is a quadiled acceptance.
8yn. - Competent, fitted, capable.


$\|$ Forelgn Word. + Obsolete Varlant of. +combined with. = equale.
quallfed converalon，Equity，a conversion directed to a par－
ticular purpose．－ ticular purpose．－－q．fee，Lau，a fee simple or fee tail which may determine upon the happening of a certain event；－ See veto．－q．property．Law．See Property，$n$ ．，
qual＇i－f／er（kwoli－fi／or），n．1．One that qualifies；specif．， its meaning，as an adjective or adverb．
2．R．C．Ch．A qualificator．
qual／i－fy（－fi），v．l．；QUAL＇I－FIID（－fid）；QUAL＇I－FI＇ING（－fí－ Ing）．［F．qualifier，LL．qualificare，fr．L．qualis how con －Fy．］1．To reduce from a general，undefined，or compre hensive form，to a particular or restricted form；to mod－ ify；limit；as，to qualify a statement or claim．
2．Hence，to soften；mitigate ；abate ；diminish ；assuage ； the strength of，as liquors．
But not seek to quench your love＇s hot fire，
But qualifiz the fire＇s ex treme rage．
3．To make proportionate to ；to fit to．Obs．Oxf．E．D．D． 4．To moothe；calm ；pacify；－said of persons．Obs．
6．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．
7．To give individual quality to．Obs．
qualities to；to fit，as for a place，give added or requisite qualities to；to fit，as for a place，office，or char
make capable，as of an employment or privilege．
9．To supply with legal power or capacity，as by adminis－ 9．To supply with legal power or cap
SYn．－Fit，equip，prepare，adapt；capacitate，enable ；
temper，soften；restrict，restrain．－ModFY，qUALIFY．To
temper，soften；restrict，restrain．－MoDIFY，QuALIFY，To
modiry is to change in form or in certain qualities rather modify is to change in form or in certain qualities rather less general，positive，strong，or severe，as，to moolify an
opinion，an estimate；to qualify a statement，an offer，a opinion，an estimate；to qualify
rebuke．See change，TRANsForm．
quali－fy，$v$ ．i．1．To be or become qualified；to be fit，as
for an office or employment．
2．To obtain legal or
2．To obtain legal or competent power or capacity by tak－
ing the oath，or complying with the necessary forms or conditions，as on assuming an office
qual＇i－ta－tive（－t玄－tǐ），$a$ ．［Cf．F．qualitatif，LL．qualita－
livus．］Relating to quality；having the character of qual livus．］Relating to quality ；having the character of qual－
ity ；－often used in distinction from quantitative．- qual？ 1－ta－tive－ly，adv．－qualitative analygin．See analysis， 2 b ． quali－tied（kwoli－tid），a．Furnished with qualities；en－ dowed．＂He was well qualitied．＂$\quad$ Chapman．
qual＇i－ty（ -tr ），n．；pl．－TIEs（－tTz）．$\quad$［ME．qualite，F．qua－ lite， $\mathbf{L}$ ．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 re－ pect in which it is considered．Metaphysically，quality is one of the categories（see catbaory，1）and is usually con－
sidered as directly correlative with quantity and relalion， sidthough some metaphysicians reduce both of these cate－ although some metaphysicians reduce bo
Quality 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 ware divided by Locke into the primary Test，and the secondary qualities，or such as he held are pro－
duced by bodies indiractly，as tastes，sounds，colors etc．
The pualities of a body．we have said，are the attributes The qualitios of a body，we have said，are the attributes
grounded on the sensations．which the presence of that particu－
lar body to our organs excites in our minds． 3．A substance in which a quality inheres．$O b s$ ．\＆$R$ ．
4．That which constitutes（something）；proper or essen－ 4．That which constitutes（something）；proper or essen－
tial being ；character；nature；kind；quale． ．The quality of mercy is not straine
6．Hence ：a Special or temporary character；capacity ； profession；occupation；assumed or asserted rank，part， or position．＂In quality of an antiquary．＂Gray．D nally，rank or position in society．
We lived mort joyful，obtaining aequaintance with many of
Bacon．
the city not of the meanest quality． Bacon．
o Nature，with respect to origin；occasion；－so used（as interpreted by some commentators）by Shakespeare in ne，＂III．vi． 117
6．Distinctive or peculiar character or kind ；distinctive trait，power，capacity，or virtue ；distinction or individu－ ality．
7．Specif．：a Excencllence of character；natural superior－ ty in kind；as，the thoroughbred shows quality．b An acquired trait；accomplishment；acquisition． $\mathbf{c}$ Superior
birth or station ；high rank；character．＂Persons of quality．＂Bacon． quality．＂A group，class，or body of individuals possessing dis－ tinctive character；－formerly applied to actors as a class
or guild，now，chiefiy archaic or dial．，usually with the，des－ ignating people of good social position． But stand againat us ike an enemy，Man as denoted by an
9．In special senses：a Grim．Manner，as
adverb；as，an adverb of quality．b Logic．Affirmation

Shak．
by an adverb；as，an adverb of qualuty．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 Acousties．$=$ Timbre．d

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| :---: | :---: |
| qu＇lis ab in | qua |
| chas（it or one has been）from |  |
| the beginning．Adapted from | qual＇ |
| Horact（ Ais Poetica， | also qumaltayh，fr．quasil to |
| qua＇lia rex ta＇lls grex． | meet．］The first person one sees |
| qua＇lss $\mathrm{v}^{\prime}$＇ta，fi＇nis $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ ta．［L．］ | particular day．Isle of Man． |
| （is）life，so（is）its end． | quam．${ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{WH}$ |
| al／－ta－tiv Qualitative．$R$ ．Sp． | quam＇abh（kwom |
| 通 |  |
| ality binding．A kind of | ｜lquam＇di－a Be |
| ted tnpe used in Scotland | rt．［LL．］Solo |
| d | himself well． |
| qual 1 －ty－leas，$a$ ．See－Less． | qua＇mire＇，$n$ ．［Cf．dial．quav， |
| qual 1 －ty－ship ${ }^{\text {che }}$ ．See－s | quagmire，and E．Quagmire．］ |
| qualivre，qualliver．＋caliver． | A quagmire． |
| alle＋whate． 108 s． |  |
| qual＇ y ，$a$ ．Turbid；－of wine． |  |
| ，$n$ ．Croak of a raven．Obs． |  |
|  |  |

Law．（1）The character of an estate as determined by the manner in which it is t
qualifcation．Obs．Scot．
Syn．－QUALTTY，PBOPERTY，ATTRIBUTE，ACCIDENT，DIFPER－ ENCE，DIFFERENTIA．QUALITY，the most general term，ap－
plies to that which is predicable of anything as one of its characteristics；a PRoperty is a peculiar or special quality an ATTRIBUTE is an essential，inherent，or necessary，an ACCIDENT，a nonessential，fortuitous，or contingent，qual－
ity or property ；a DEFRRENCE（or DIFFERENTIA）is a quality
which sets off one species or class of objects from See characteristic．
quality curve．Sleam Engin．A curve plotted from the indicator diagram and the saturation curve，showing the
qualm（kwäu），n．［AS．cuealm death，slaughter，pesti－ lence；plague ；also，harm；loss．Obs．
qualm，$n$ ．［Prob．a different word from qualm pestilence cf．D．kwalm vapor，G．qualm，MHG．twalm a swoon，and
E．dwale，dwalm．］1．A sudden attack of illness，faint－ ness，or pain，esp．nausea．＂Qualms of ．．．agony．＂Millon 2．Hence，a sudden attack of fear or intense melancholy a sudden misgiving or faintheartedness．
3．By further extension，any sudden accession of some quality，thought，sentiment，or the like． Syn．－Scruple，qUALM，MISGIVING．A sCRUPLE is a feel－
ing of doubt or hesitation，esp．in matters of conscience；
aqualm is a sudden scruple，esp．as accompanied by a sense a ovoram is a sudden scruple，esp．as matecompanied by a sense
of uneasiness；a misgrving is a feeling of mistrust，ofter mingled with apprehension ；as，＂the hair－splitting con scientiousness of some eccentric person who has found
some new scruple to embarrass himself and his neighbors
withal＂（Emerson）：＂with qualms of vague misgiving in withal＂（Emerson）＂＂with qualms of Fague misgiving in
my heart＂（Clough）；＂blank misyinings of a creature my heart＂（Clough）；＂blank misyininqs of a creature
moving about in worlds not realized＂（Wordsuorth）；＂in－ moving about in worlds not reaized（Wiss＂（Hauthorne） See APPREHENSION，SCRUPULOUS．
qualm＇Ish，$a$ ．1．Feeling，or inclined to feel，a qualm or qualms，esp．of nausea；－said of persons．
2．Like，or of the nature of，a qualm or qualms；as，qualm－ ish feelings；also，likely to produce qualnis；as，a qualmish
sight；a qualmish ocean trip．

Qua－ma＇si－a（kw $\left.\dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{m} \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{j}_{\mathrm{zh}} \mathrm{Y}-\dot{d} ;-\mathrm{BI}-\dot{a}\right), n$ ．［NL．See camas．］ North America．They have edible membranous－coated bulbs，basal linear leaves，and racemose blue，purple，or white flowers with a spreading perianth．See camas． Quam＇o－clit（kwam＇ob－kift），$n$ ．［Of Mex．origin；cf．Mex．
quamochill，name of a different plant．］1．Bot．A small quamochitl，name of a different plant．］1．Bot．A smal gions，distinguished from Ipomea by the salverform corol a and exserted stamens and style．Q．quamoctit is the cypress vine；$Q$ ．coccinea，th
2．$[l . c$.$] The cypress vine$
quan＇da－ry（kwon＇d $\dot{\text { and }}$－rI or，esp．in British use and formerly， uncert．A state of perplexity or doubt；a dilemma．


## quan＇dong＇（kwon＇dong＇），n．Also quan－ dang，quantong，etc．［Native name．］

 An Australian santalaceous tree（ $F u$ sanus acuminalus）；also，its edible drupaceous fruit（often called native peach） paceous ruit（often called
or its edible kernel or nut
 quan＇net（kwơ＇ĕt；－Yt；151），n．A at fle with a handle at one side，to be

Quandong Nut． quan＇tio（kwōn＇tIk），n．［L．quanlus how much．See
quantity．］Malh．A homogeneous algebraic function of quantity．］Malh．A homogeneous algebraic function of
two or more variables，in general containing only positive integral powers of the variables，and called quadric，cubic quartic，quintic，etc．，according as it is of the second，third，
fourth，fifth，or a higher degree．These are further called ourth，fifth，or a higher degree．Theseare further called
binary，ternary，quaternary，etc．，according as they contain two，three，four，or more variables；thus，the quantic $a x^{3}$ two three，four，or more variables；thus，the quantic a $a x^{3}$
$+3 b x^{2} y+3$ 3cy ${ }^{2}+d y^{3}$ is a binary cubic，denoted by $(a, b, c$ ．
$d(x, y)^{3}$ ．When the binomial coefficients are omitted，an arrowhead is put on a parenthesis，thus：）Wre omiten it is not
needed to consider the coefficients the first parenthesis is omitted．Cayley．－quan＇ti－cal（－ti－kăl），a． quan＇ti－fi－ca＇tion（kwon＇tif－f1－kā／shŭn），n．［See quan－
TITX．］Modification by a reference to quantity；the in troduction of the element of quantity．
quantideation of the predicate，Logic，expression of the logi－ in the proposition，Some animals are eels，the predicate is in the proposition，Some animals are eels，the predicate is animals ；hence．Some animals are all eels． The quant to Sir Wirat
liam Hamilton ；viz．，in its extensions to negative propositions．$D e$ Quincey，
quan＇ti－ty（kwon＇ti－fi），v．$t . ;$ QUAN＇TI－FIED（－fid）；QUAN
 modify or qualify with respect to quantity ；to fix or ex－ press the quantity of ；to rate．
2．Logic．To make the logical
2．Logic．To make the logical quantity of explicit．Cf． Quantification of the predicate．
quan＇tl－ta－tive（－ta－tív），$a$ ．［Cf．F
uan＇ti－ta－tive（－tativy），a．［Cf．F．quantitatif．］1．Hav－
ing quantity，mass，or extent in space．Rare．
2．That is，or that may be，estimated by quantity；that may be regarded in respert to quantity．
3．Of or pertaining to quantity or the determination of
quantity ；finding or expressing quantity．


quantitative analyals．Chem．See analysis， 2 b．－q．system．
 tite，F．quantité，L．quantitas，fr．quantus how great，how
much，akin to quam how，E．how，who．See who much，akin to quan how，E．how，who．See who．］ 1 ．I more or less．the being subject to distinction wosshout change of quality．Metaphysically，as one of the catego－
ries（see catbgory，1），quantity is usually considered as the ries（gee category，1），quantity is usually considered as the
direct correlative of quality（which see）；and it may be va direct correlative of quality（which see），and it may be va
riously viewed as merely more or less，asa whole made up riously viewed as merely more or less，as a whole made up
of parts，as a continuum，or as a succession or series of ele－ ments in some sense like one another and so as measura
ble．Psychologically，two types of quantity are discrimi nated．Intensity（see intensiry， 3 ）or intensive magnitud （which see），is an indeterminate，unmensurable quantum of part，or extension，resolving into some form of divisible of part，or extension，resolving into some form of divisible，
measurable continuty．Cf．def． 7 ，below．
Quantity is therefore in ite very nature an infinite series－in． Quantity is therefore in its very nature an infinite series－in－
finitely divisible and infinitely continuable
W．T．Harris 2 Spatial dimension，whether cubic，
spatial dimension，whether cubic，$p$
magnitude ；extension．Rare exc．Math．
3．Amount or portion；either，a measurable or numerabl amount；or，loosely，any amount capable of increase or decrease in kind；sometimes，a determinate or estimated amount；sometimes，an indefinite amount；variously bulk；extent；size；number；sum ；degree．
4．Specif．：a Relative amount；proportion．Obs
For women＇s fear and love holds quantity，Shak
b Great or considerable amount；as，a medicine in quan tities，that is，in large quantities．
The quantity of extensive and curious information which $h$ had picked up．Pros．Length or brevity of mounds（chiefly vowel sou
quired to quired to pronounce them．As a term of prosody，quan
tity is used chiefly of Greek and Latin verse，in which the meters are based upon it，the length of a syllable as long o shorl mainly depending upon the vowel utterance，common syllables（admitting of metrical use as either long or short） being such as are long by position（see position， 3 ）．The
socalled long and short vowels in English（as long $a$ and
slort a，etc．）have qualitative difference and afford no real
analogy to the prosodic quantities of the classic languages． analogy to the prosodic quantities of the classic languages．
Quantities are usually indicated by the quantity marki
called macron（－）for the long，and breve（ c for the short called macron（－）for the long，and breve（w）for the short，
common quantity being indicated by the two combined （ㄴ）．Cf．LoNa，a．，7．b M／usic．The relative duration of a tone 6．Malh．Whatever may be operated upon according to fixed mutually consistent laws；particularized magnitude one of a kind of terms that may be equal ；－distinguished
from a magnitude，which is one of a kind of terms tha may be greater or less．A yardstick is a quantity，its lengt is a magnitude；a sphere surface is a quantity，its area is a magnitude．The relations of greater and less（which are indefinable，asymmetric，transitive，inconsistent，and con verses of eamagnitudes of the quantities．quantities，but be sult always from particularizing magnitudes by spatial temporal，spatio－temporal，or relational specifications two quantities that result from particularizing
magnitude are called equal．See magnitude， 4 7．Logic．a In reference to terms and conce
their extension，（2）their intension，or comprehension． Some logicians recognize a third quantity，called informe tion．b In reference to propositions，the characteristi which makes them universal or particular，to which some add singular．See mode， $3 \mathbf{b}$ ，first figure
8．Extent or duration in time．Obs．exc．Law（def，9） 9．Law．The character of an estate as determined by its life or continuance，or degree or interest，as in fee，for life，or for years．
10．Elec．Parall
11．pl．Building ；as，to join in quantity
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 produc of volume and density．－ q ．of motion，Mecch．In a body，the tum，varying as the product of mass and velocity．
quantity lover．Automobiles．A lever for governing the quantity surveyor．One who estimates or measures building quantities；－called also building surveyor．
quantity \＆urveying．Eng．
quantity theory（of money）．Econ．a The theory that 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 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 quan＇tum（kwon＇tüm），$n$ ；pl．QUANTA（－ta $)$ ．［L ，neuter of quantus how great，how much．See QUANTITY．］1．Quan tity ；amount．＂Without authenticating ．．．the quan 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 quautity；a body．
3．Math．A definite portion of any manifold or extent 3．Malh．A definite portion of any manifold or extent
limited by a mark or by a boundary．$W$ ．$K$ ．Clifford qua＇qua－ver＇sal（kwàkwà－vヘ̂1’săli；277），a．［L．quaqua wheresoever－versus，p．p．of vertere to turn． or dipping in any or every direction；speci．，Geol．， a quaquaversal dip．－qua＇qua－ver＇sal－1y，adv

 a. Liable to be quarsntined; as, quarantinable diseases. quar'an-tine (-tēn), $n$. [F. quarantaine, OF'. also quaran-
leine, quarentene, quarantine, quarentine, fr. OF. $\& \mathrm{~F}$. quarante forty, L. quadraginia, akin to quattuor four, and E. four: cf. It. quarantina, quarantena, LL. quarentena. See four; cf. QUadragesima.] 1. Law. At the common law, the period of forty days during which the widow had 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 marlignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all inter-
course with the shore; hence, such restraint or inhibition course with the shore; hence, such restraint or inlibition
of intercourse, or the measures taken to enforce it ; also, 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 con-
tagious or infectious disease on land or by sea. Quarantine
regulation comes under the police powers of a state. regulation comes under the
3. A period of forty days.
 -tēn' Yng). 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 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 condisease which must elapse before those exposed to the contagion, or attacked by it, can be considered as incapable
 impedes, or hinders. Eng . Law. A writ by which a com-
mon-law action for deciding a disputed right of presenta-
tion to benefice is begun; also, theactionitself. Formerly, tion to a benefice is begun; also, the action itself. Formerly,
the action had to be begun by an original writ but now hy the
Common Law Procedure Act, istis (23 \& 24 Vict c. 126 ), the ordinary writ of summons may be used. Cf. duplex querela.
quarl, quarle (kworl ; kwärl), $n$. [See QUARRLL an arrow.] A large brick or tile; esp., a curved fire brick used to su port melting pots for zinc, retort covers, or the like.
quar'rel (kwor'el), n. [ME. quarel, OF. quarrel, F . quar'rel (kwor'el), $n$. [ME. quarel, OF. quarrel, F. car-
reau, LL. quadrellus, fr. L. quadrus square. See quadrate ; teau, LL. quadrellus, fr. L. quadrus square. See quadrate;
cf. quadrel, quarry an artow.] 1. A square-headed tool or weapon; hence, from its common shape, a bolt or arrow, esp. one for a crossbow or arbalest.
2. A rch. Any small quadrangular
of glass, esp. when quadrangular member ; as : a A square window tracery of which the general form is nearly square. c. A square or lozenge-shaped paving tile
3. A glazier's diamond.
quar'rel, $n$. [ME. querel
quar'rol, $n$. [ME. querele, OF. querele, F. querelle, fr. L. querela, querella, a complaint, fr. queri to complain. Cf.
Qurrulous.] 1. A complaint; an accusation. Obs. 2. Ground of complaint; reason for objection, dislike, or hostility ; cause of dispute or contest. Obsoles. He thought he had a good quarrelfo attack him. Holinsh 3. Hence, a cause or case to be disputed or defended.
I will bring a sword upon you that shall avenge the quarr my wovenant. a sword upon you that ehall avenge the quarrel of
Lev. xxvi. 2.5 .
4. A breach of concord, amity, or obligation; a disagree2. A breach of concord, amity, or obligation; a disagreean angry dispite, contest, or strife ; a brawl ; altercation. 5. Occasion or reason ; cause; as, a quarrel to marry. Obyden 6. A feeling of aversion ; a disinclination ; objection. Obs.
7. Tendency to dispute ; quarrelsomeness. Obs. \& $R$. 7. Tendency to dispute ; quarrelsomeness. obs. \& $R$. Syn, - Brawl, broil, squabble, atfray, feud, tumult,
test, altercation, contention, wrangle. See Dispute.
 ing. [Cf. OF. quereler, F. quereller. See 2d quarrel.]

1. To find fault ; to cavil ; as, to quarrel with one's lot. 1. To find fault ; to cavil ; as, to quarrel with one's lot. 2. To violate concord or agreement; to have a difference o fall out ; to be or become antagonistic.

Did quarrel with the noblest grace she owed.
Shat.
dispute angrily, or violently; to wrangle; scold Did quarrel with the noblest grace she owed. Shak.
3. To dispute angrily, or violently; to wrangle; scold;
altercate contend fight. altercate; contend; fight.
Beasts called nociahle quarrel in hunger. Sir W. Temple.
quar'rel, v.t. 1. To contend for. Obs. \& R.
2. To quarrel, dispute, or find fault with. Obs, or Scot. quar'rel, v. $t$.
2. To quarrel, dispute, or find fault with. Obs. or Scot
3. To dispute or question the rightness or validity of. To dispute or question the rightness or validity of.
To compel, bring, effect, by quarreling ; as, to quarrel a man out of his estate or rights.
quar'rel-ing, quar'rel-ling, pe. a. Engaged in a quarrel; also, quarrelsoune; as, quarreling factions; a quarreling
mood. - quar'rel-lng-1y, quar'rel-ling-ly, adv. quar'rel-qome (-süm), a. 1. Apt or disposed to quarrel ; qiven to brawls and contention ; irascible ; choleric.
2. Unpleasant. Rare.
Syn. - Pugnacious, irritable, irascible, brawling, choleric,
fery, petulant. See beLligerent. Syn. - Pugnacious, irritable, irascible, brawling, choler
fery, petulant. See belligerent.
-quar'rel-some-Iy, adv.- quar'rel-some-ness, $n$.
quar'ry (kw $\mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ 'f), a. [OF, quarré, E. carré, L. quadrat quar'ry (kw $\left.\mathrm{Kr}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}\right)$, a. [OF. quarré, F. carré, L. quadratus,
p. p. See QUADRATE.] Square; hence, strongly built; stout. Obs.
quar'ry, $n . ; p l$. -Rirs (-Yz). [Cf. quarby square, quab-
REL an arrow.] 1. A quarrel, or crossbow bolt. Obs.
REL an arrow.] 1. A quarrel, or crossbow bolt. Obs.
2. A quarrel, or square, as: a A pane of glass. b A tile.



 quarantia, fr . quaranta forty. $]$
A court of forty magistrates,
in the later $V$ venetian republic.




quar'ry (kwor'Y), n.; pl. -Rirs (-Yz). [ME. querre, quirre OF. cuiriée, F. curée, fr. cuir hide, leather, ir. 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 b A heap of the game killed. Obs.
2. Heace, a heap of dead bodies, as on a battlefield. Obs.
2. The object of the chase ; game as on a battlefield. Obs. 3. 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. quar'ry, n. [ME. quarey (Oxf. E. D.), for earlier ME. quarrere, OF . quaviere, F . carrière, LL. quadraria a quarry, whence squared (quadrati) stones are dug, fr.
quadrare to square, to hew (stones); cf. LL. quareia. See quadrare to square, to hew (stones); cf. LL. quareia. See
QUADRATE.] 1. An open excavation, usually for obtaining building stone, slate, or limestone; - sometimes applied also to underground extensions of such surface workings, or even to wholly subterranean excavations for materia 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 workiugs for iron ore, clay, etc.
2. By extension, any source from which material may be extracted. "Aphrates, who is our chief quarry for pre-
Vulgate citations from the Syriac N. T." Encyc. Bislica. 3. A large mass, as of stone, slate, or the like, fit fo quarrying.
quar'IY, v. $i$; QUAR'RIED (-id); QUAR'RY-ING. 1. To dig
or take from or as from a quarry ; as, to or take from or as from a quarry ; as, to quarry inarble. 2. To make a quarry in ; as, to quarry land.
quarry face. The freshly split face of ashl quarry face. The freshly split face of ashlar, squared of
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 $)$, $d$. a weather-worn quarry face, -quar'ry-faced ${ }^{\prime}$ (-fāst'), $a$
quar'ry-man (-măn), $n 2$; pl. $-\mathrm{men}(-\mathrm{men} \mathrm{n})$. A man engaged quar'ry-man (-măn $), n$. ; pl. - mEs
in quarrying stones; a quarrier.
quart (kwort), n. [F. quarte, n. fom., fr. quart fourth, fr. L. quartus fourth, akin to quatituor folir. See four; cf
1st carte, quarto.] 1. A measure of capacity, bothindry 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
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
quart (kärt), $n$. [F.quarte. See quart a measure.] 1. Fenc-
2. In piquet and other card games, four cards of a suit in sequence, the highest four being the quart major
quar'tan (kw6r'tan), a. [F. quartain, in fièvre quartaine, Of or pert to the fourth. fourth. See QUABT a measure. day, reckoning inclusively ; as, a quarian ague, or fever. quar'tan, $n$. 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
2. A measure, ther-tarth part of some other measure quar-ta'tion (kwôr-tā'shŭn), $n$. [L. quartus the fourth : cf button very rich in gold, to reduce the gold to such of a portion (usually one fourth or less) that the acid used in parting may act as desired ; inquartation. See parting, 2 a quar'ter (kwôr'tēr), n. [F. quartier, L. quartarius a fourth part, fr. quentus the fourth. See quabt a measure.] 1. One of four equal parts into which anything is divided, or is regarded as divided; a fourth part or portion; as, aquarter
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 hundredweiout. b Eight bushels, the fourth of a ton; - used esp. in measuring of coal. d The fourth of a pound.
of coal. die The fourth of a pound.
3. The fourth part of a measure of length or area used as a unit of measure; as: a The fourth of a yard; a span. of the distance from one point of the compass to another,
being the fourth of $11^{\circ} 15 \prime$, i. e., nearly $2^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$; called also quarter point. d The fourth of a mile. © An
Irish land measure. Oxf. E. D.
4. The fourth part of a measure of time used as a unit of measure; as: a The fourth of a year. b A term of atudy in a seminary, college, etc.;-properly, a fourth of the
school year, but often longer or shorter. c Aston. A chool year, but often longer or shorter. a A Aston. 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 marking this. $\theta$ The fourth of the night or of the period between two canonical hours. Obs. \& $R$. oxf. $E . D$.
5. The fourth part of a measure of value used as a unit; as a A farthing. b Twenty-five cents, a fourth of a dollar also, a silver coin of this value. U.S. \& Canada.
6. Nout. a The after part of a vessel's side ger
6. Nrut. a The after part of a vessel's side, generally

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 8. One the the ramp.
8. One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; one fourth part of the carcass of a slaughtered animal, in
cluding a leg; as, the fore quarters; the hind quarters cluding a leg; as, the fore quarters; the 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 hoor, Illust.
11. That which occupies or is regarded as occupying a fourtls 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 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, the fess point ; also, in modern blazon, any of various arbitrary diminutives of this. Cf. 18t 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 "Quarterly of nine grand quarters (containing sixty-two quarters). ", See QUARTER, v. $t$
13. A division of a town, city, or county ; a apecial 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. 15. Arch. A small upright timber post, ured in partitions 16. in the $n i t e d$ states more commonly called stud.
16. State of being exactly at right angles one to another, or two consecutive things subtend a right angle at the center of the circle; as, the crank-pin holes are out of quarter 17. Proper station; specific place; assigned position special location. Now Rare exc.: a Naut. A station at which officers and men are posted in battle, drill, inspection, etc.; as, the drumı beat to quarters; - usually in pl. b Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter;-usually in pl.; as, the army was in winter quarters. © pl. A collection of cabins for negroes on a plantation. Southern U. S.
18. Treat ment or intercourse, esp. if friendly; concord. Obs 19. Mil. Clemeney in terms like bride and groom. Shat enemy in not taking his life. The Hague Regulations for bid declaring to an enemy that no guarter will be given. 20. Football. Short for quarter back. See 2 d back, 6 d .
0n the qparter, Naut., in a direction between abeam and 20. the qparter, Nout. in a direction between abeam and astern; opposite, or nearly opposite, a vessel's quarter.
quar'ter (kwor'têr), a. Consisting of, or equal to, a quarter; as, a quarter note.
quarter pitch, Builling, a roof pitch of one quarter the span square, Math., the fourth part of the square of a number Tables of quarter squares have been devised to a nume labor in multiplying numbers, since ab $=\ddagger(a+b)^{2}-\neq(a-b)^{2}$ of a cavalry sadde. See sploze. - q. -wave, or q.-unduration,
plate. Optics, a thin test plate, as of mica or selenite, used, plate. optics, a thin test plate, as of mica, or selenite, used,
in the study of mineral sections with polarized light, to retard quar'ter (kwôr'tẽr), v. $t . ;$ QUAR $^{\prime}$ 'gred (-tẽrd) ; QUAR'TER
ING. 1. To divide into four equal or nearly 2. Hence, to divide or separate into parts, equal parts. less than four. Specif., to cleave asunder; to dismember ; as, the traitor was hanged and quartered.
3. Her quart. To arrange or bear, as to add (a coat of arms) to anothe or others in this way, to arrange alternately and quarterly (with): 4. Mech. To adjust or right angles, as cranks.
6. To shelter, or furnish with shel with temporary lodging ; esp. to assign to a certain place of sheiter, as a soldier or soldiers.

6. To apportion; to allot. Rare.
7. Nav. To quarters to his blue-haired deities. Mitton 7. Nav. To send or assign to quarters, as for
8. To build, as a wall, with quarters of wood.
8. To build, as a wall, with quarters of wood.
9 . Of a game dog, to cover (a field) by runuing over as marking off into parts or quarters.
quar'ter, 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 3. Of a game dog, to quarter a field
4. To range to and fro or from point to point.
6. Eng. a To drive a carriage quar'ring-ton (kwô'ing-t'n), Obs. - $n$. Health, or a cource





 quarry water. Free mointure
contumed in freghly quarijed
stone, which is allowed to dry


$\|$ Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. +combined with. =equals.
tween the wheels. Also, of a horse, to travel with leg
astride of a rut. b To nake way for a passing vehicle.
 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 E
18th century. A bend changing direction $90^{\circ}$ as in piping
quarter bend. A bend changing direction $90^{\circ}$, as in piping. quarter offleers and crew in time of action, or for giver
fovolutions, and the names of the men assigned to each. evolutions, and the names of the men assigned to each.
quarter binding. Booktinding. The binding of a book
with leather on the
quarter block. Nout. 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 guar'ter-bound', a. Bookbinding. Bound, as a book, with
quarter day. A day conventionaily regarded as beginning as rent, becomes due. In matters influenced by United States statutes, quarter days are the first days of January,
ApriI, July, and October. In New York and many other Apri, duly, 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 ysually recognized in England are the 25th of March (Lady Day), the 24th of June (Midsummer Day)
the zath of September (Michaelmas Day), and the 25th of December (Christmas Day).
quar'ter-deck',$n$. Naut. That part of the apar, 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 quarler-dec quar'ter-deck'er, $n$. 1. Nav.
quar'ter-deck'er, $n$. 1. Nav. An officer thought to care more for regulations and etiquette than effciency. Slang.
2. $=$ boAt sHRLI a.
quar'tered (kwôr'tẽrd), p. a. 1. Divided into four equal parts, or quarters; separated into four parts, or regions. parts, or quarters; separated into four parts, or regio
2. Furnished with quarters ; provided with shelter.
3. Quarter-sawed; said of timber, commonly oak. 3. Quarter-sawed i-said of timber, commonly oak.
4. Her. Divided into, or containing, quarters or quarter ings. See quarter, $v$.
quarter opil. Veler. Symptomatic anthrax.
turned away so that but one quarter painting, etc., a face quarter grain. The peculiar grain of wood, esp. of oak, quar'ter-ing, p. pr. \& wb. n. of QUARTBR, v. Hence: a. 1. That quarters; specif.: a Naut. Coming from a point well abaft the beam, but not directly astern; - said of wind, waves, or any moving object. b Mach. At right angles, as the cranks of a locomotive, which are in planes
forming a right angle with each other.
2. [From QUARTERING, vb. $n$.] Of or pert. to, or used in

## or for, quartering.

quarterlng belt, a belt connecting pulleys with axles at right angles. - q. hammer, a hammer for breaking up fint of boring machine used esp. for boring the crank-pin holes
in locomotive driving wheels. It has two heads arranged su that the axes of the bars are at right angles to each other. quar'ter-ing, $n$. 1. Act of dividing into quarters; division (1) The division of an escutcheon contaiuing different coat of arms into four or more compartments. (2) A quarter (see
QOARTER, $n ., 12 \mathrm{~b}$ ), or the coat of arms on it. $b$ Use of qJarter, $n$., 12 b ), or the coat of arms on it. b Use of quarters, or studs, in building; also, a series of quarters Adjustment, as of cranks or wrist pins, quarters. $c$ Mech 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 lodg-
ing or place assigned.
quartor Iron. Naut. A boom iron on the quarter of
yard; also, the iron band around the quarter of a yard.
quarter line. a Nav. The position of ships in colum when the bow of each following ship is on the quarter of the one ahead. b Nout. A line from or to a vessel's quar
ter. of An extra line to a seine, fastened quar'ter-ly, adv.
a quarter of a year; as, the returns are made quarterly.
four or more parts; - said of a shield thus divided by lines drawn through it at right angles; as, to bear two or more
quarterly quartared, Her, quartered in the centered.
quartor all




 quarter of the thot, atan an orse.
 A. some what crazy person.



 horse in grabiing, or cutatin
fore foot with indid foot.
ing each arm divided down the middle with the divisions quar'ter-ly (kwôr'tẽr-ir), as. 1. Containing, or consisting 2. Recurring during, or at the eud of 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
4. Her. Divided into a specified number of quarters or
quarterings; - said of an escutcheon; as, quarterly of six quar'ter-1y, $n$.; pl. -Liks ( -1 Iz ). A periodical work published once a quarter, or four times in a year.
quar'ter-man (kwôr'tẽr-măn), n.; pl.-MEN (-nıen). A for man in charge of a party of workmen in a navy yard.
quar'ter-mas'ter (-mas'tôr; of. master), n. quarter + 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, tran, 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, binna cle, signals, and the like, under the direction of the master or navigator.
a staft offleer who has the rank of brigadier general and is the chief officer in the quartermaster's department in in Great Britain, an officer of high rank stationed at the War Office, who is chief of the department in cha ge of the pro
vision and distribution of food, forage, quarters, trans port, etc., but not clothing or military siores.
quar'ter-mas'ter's de-part'ment (-mäs'térz). Mil. In the United States army, a department which has charge of supplying all means of transportation ; of purchasing, pro
viding, 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 duty is to provide for the army everything which other
corps are not directed by law to provide. It consists of one quar corps are not drected by law to provide. It consists of one quar.
termastergeneral, with the rank of brigadier general ; six assist-
ant quartemmasters.general with the rank of colonel ; nine dep ant quartermasters-general, with the rank of colonel, nine dep
uty quartermasters-general, w $h$ the rank of lieutenant colo-
nel nel; twenty yuartermasters, wial the rank of hajor; sixty quar-
termasters with the rank of captain ; one military storekeeper and one huldred and fifty post yuartermaster sergeants.
quartermaster sergeant. Mil. a In the United.
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 w,
quar'tern (kwor'tẽrn), $n$. [ME. quarteroun, quartron, F . quarteron, the fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred, F L. quartarius a fourth part, quarter of any measure, qua tern, gill. See quarter ; of. quarteron, quadroon.] 1. A fourth part or quarter. Specif. : a The fourth part of $a$ pint; a gill. b The fourth part of a peck; two quarts. See measure. $c$ The fourth part of a stone; $3 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds. See weight. d The fourth part of a sheet of paper. 0 The fourth part of a hundred; twenty-five; -sometimes used 2. A loaf of bread weighing about
,
quar'ter-pace (kwôr'têr-pā ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. Arch. A staircase plat-quar'ter-phase', a. Elec. Two-phase; diphase; specif., designating a four-wire two-phase system or apparatus having the neutral points of the two phases at the same potential. quarter pleces. Naut. a The after part of the quarter where they the taffrail. $b$ The timbers of the quarters where they meet the stern. c Projections of the after
cabins beyond the line of the quarters.
quarter round. 1. Arch. An ovolo presenting a profile of quarter round. 1. Arch
a quarter circle.
2. A tool to cut an ovolo
2. A tool to cut an ovolo.
quartor saver. An attachment to prevent work running
of from a knitting
 saw (a log) into quarters;
specif., to saw into quarters and then inta boards or planks or veneer, as by cutface of a quarter, to secure lumber that will warp rela. to check, and will show the grain advantageously
guarter screw. Horol. Any
of the four regulating screw

 quarter seal. Scots Lavc. The different wa
the Quarters. part of the great seal of the nation;-in old statutes frequently called the testimonial of the Greai Seal.

quarter section. In the government system of land eurhalf a mile square, containing 160 acres. See section, n., 2 d .
quarter sessions. Ialso cap. a Eng. Law. A court of a nal and appellate criminal terly 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 act of 1661 . quar'ter-staff' (kwôr'têr-stáf'), n.; pl. -sTaves (-stāvz'; -stavz'. A long stout staff formerly common as a weapon; and the other between the middle and the end.
quartor tone. 1. Music. a An interval of one balf a semi-
tone or half step; one of various small intervals, harmonic ones. A A tone at such an interval.
2. Photo-Eng. A zinc half tone of 65 lines or coarser, for newspaper printing;-usually called newspaper half one. quar-tet' ${ }^{\text {quar-tette }}$ (kw6r-tet/), n. [It. quartelta, dim. of quarto quar-tette' the fourth, a fourth part, fr. L. quartus the
fourth: cf. F. quartette. See QUART.] 1. Music. a A fourth: cf. F. quartette. See quart.] 1. Music. a A
composition or movement in four voice parts, each percomposition or movement in four voice parts, each per-
formed by a single voice or instrument. Specif., an instrumental piece in sonata form, usually for four stringed instruments; a string quartet. b The set of four performers of such four-part music. A quartet of mixed voices properly consists of a soprano, alto, tenor, and bass; a string quartet, of a first and second violin, viola, and violoncello. in an orchestra, are sometimes called the quartel. 2. A group consisting of four.
quar'tile (kwor'tYI), a. [L. quartus the fourth: ef. F. quartile aspect. See quart.] 1. Statistics. Designating a point so chosen that $\frac{8}{4}$ of the individuals in a series are 2n one side of it and it on the other. Ci. median, a., 3 .
2. Astrol. Designating, or pertaining to, an aspect with 2. Astrol. Designating, or pertaining to, an aspect with
a difference of $90^{\circ}$ celestial longitude (one quarter of an entire circumference). quar'tile, $n$. 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 2. A strol. An aspect of two heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other $90^{\circ}$; quadrate. See Aspect, 2 . quar'to ( $\mathrm{kw} \hat{\theta^{\prime}}$ 'tō), a. [L. in quarto in fourth, fr. quartus
the fourth. See oUART a measure.] Having four leaves (eilourth. See quart a measure.] Having four leaves 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 a square or na sheet, making four leaves; now, a book of a square or nearly square form, commonly $9 \frac{2}{2}$ by 12 inches.
quartz (kwôrts), $n$. quartz (kwôrts), $n$. [G. quarz.] Min. A form
of silica (silicon dioxide, $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ ) occurring in hexagonal crystals which are commonly colorleas 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 degres of transparency, being sometimes
opaque. It is the most common of all solid min opaque. It is the most common of all solid min-
erals. H., 7. Sp. gr. of crystals, $2.65-2.66$. The crystalline
cryarieties include a amethyst, violet;
Crystal of
Quartz. tal, transparent and colorless or nearly so; rose quartz
rose-colored ; smoky quartz, smoky brown, etc. The chiel cryptocrystaline varieties are: (1) chatceaony, of wax-
like luster, special kinds being carnelian and sard (red),
chrysoprase (apple-green), prase (dull green), plasma (bright green), heliotvope or bloodstone (green dotted with red asper), agate (variegated) onyx and sardonyx (evenly
banded). (2) Flint, dull-colored and compact, resembling which a re hornstone and basanite or touchstone. (3) Jasper, usually red. green etc. Quartz is an essential constituent of granite
rhyolite, certain gneisses, etc., and forms the mass of quartz-if'er-ous (kwôrt-sIffêr-ūs), a. [quartz + -ferous.] Cuaring chieny of quartz; containing quartz.
quartz'lte (kwortsit), n. Petrog. A compact granular rock composed of quartz. It is a metamorphosed sandstone,
and the siliceous cement is often so blended with the quartz grains as to give the rock a nearly homogeneous
 washing (alluvial or placer mining) ; underground mining associated with gold in such deposits.
quartz'ose (kwort'sōs), quartz'ous (-süs), a. Containing, consisting of, or resembling, quartz.
quash (kwØsh), v. t.; QUABHED (kwరsht); QUAsH'ING. [OF. quasser, F. casset, fr . L. cassare to annihilate, annul, fr.
 quar'tic (kwor'trk), a. [i.
quartus fourth.] Math. Of the
cupying the time of three or oix
quart pot. A cylindrical tin
 Geom. A curve or surfae whose
equation is of the fourth degree
ing cup. Australia.
quartre. in the variables.
quartier $n$. Quartermaster. Obs,
quar-ti'lho (kar-tel' 'y $\delta$ ), u. [Pg.j



 taria
the
guar
Quar
quar
 manus, partodecimanus, fr.
quartus tecimus foutenth.
Eccl. Hist. In the early church,
one of those who kept Easter on
on one of those who kept Easter on
the luth of Nisan. See PAschal
controversy.-quar'to-dec 1 I-con-lam
manar'tol
quar
quar'tridge. + QUARTERAGE.

 if wartz + ond.] Cryst. A form
of erytal, common with quartz,
consinting of two eix-sided pyr-
 phyry with quart phenocryste.
guartz porphyry. Petrog. Quartz reefor. Mining. One en-
quaged in minng for gold in a
quartz reef or vein. - quartz quartz reef or vein. - quartz
reefing.
quartz rock. Quartzite.

been confused with L. quassare to shake, F. casser to break, which is prob. of different origin. Cf. cashirn, v. $t$.$] Law.$ to; as, to quash an indictment.
quash (kwosh), v. t. [Prob. fr. OF. quaissier (assumed LL.
quassiare), combined with OF. quasser, F. casser, fr. L. quassiare , combined with OF. quasser, F. casser, ir. L.
quassare to shake, shatter, v. intens. fr. quatere, quassum, quassare to shake, shatter, v. intens. fr. qualere, quassum,
to shake. Cf. concussion, Discuss, Rescue; also quash to annul.] 1. To beat down, or beat in pieces; to dash forcibly; to crush. Obs. 2. To suppress or extinguish summarily and completely crush out ; to subdue; quell; as, to quash a rebellion.
Contrition is apt to fuash or allay all worldy grief. Barrow.
qua'si (kwā'sī). [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; 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 argument; quasi historical, apparently historical, seeming
to be historical (or, indifferently, quasi-historical), quasi to be historical (or, indifferently, quasi-historical), quasi
exterritorial (or quasiexterritorial), etc. In law quasi is often used (where constructuve or implied is sometimes used or wrong or property, expressing something as of a certain kind to which it belongs only by operation or construction
of law and without reference to any intent of the party in interest, as the obligee or owner; as in : quasi deposit, a term sometines applied to the obligation, amounting to that of a deposit, imposed by law on the finder of articles the owner of which is known ; quasi easements, or the rights
necessary to reasonable enjoyment of property and passnecessary to reasonable enjoyment of property a
quasi contract. Law. An obligation which the law imposes sponding to those not arising oither from, tort or from true
contracts. In Roman law and the Civil law contracts. In Roman law and the Civil law rights in per-
sonam arising by operation of law irrespective of the will of the party are said to be rights quasi ex contiactu, or
quasi contracts. Some of these, as tutela, have little in quasi contrarcs. Some of these, as tutela, have little in common with true contracts, and the term quasi contract otherwise than from true contract or tort. Quasi contracts otherwise sometimes, inaccurately, called implied contracts.
quasi delict. Romar Law. Any of various wrongs made ognized as delicts by the statutory law. Quas'1-moddo (kwas'Y-mödō), $n$. [So called from the first newborn babes, 1 Pet. ii. 2.] 1. Eccles. The first Sunday after Easter; Low Sunday
2. In Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," a foundling rous nature, who is adopted by Archdeacon Frollo, and lives in the cathedral of Notre Dame. See Esmeralda. quasi rent (kwa'si). Econ. Compensation or return re-
ceived by one person for the benefit of any advantage in ceived by one person for the benefit
production that he has over others.
 negro who discovered the drug's virtues about 1730.7 1. Bot. A genus of simaroubaceous trees having pinnate leaves with winged petioles, and large racemose scarlet flowers, the 5 -lobed calyx and corolla borne on a colunnar
receptacle. There are two tropical American species, $Q$. receptacle. There are two tropical American species, $Q$.
amara being one of the sources of the drug quassia. amara being one of the sources of the drug quassia.
2. [l. c.] Pharm. A drug consisting of the wood
2. [l.c.] Pharm. A drug consisting of the wood of any of several tropical American simaroubaceous trees, as
Quassia amara, Simarouha amara, and species of SisQuassia amara, Simarouba amara, and species of as
chrion. It is intensely bitter, and is used in medicine as a
tonic
 quas'sin (kwas Quassia.] Chem. The bitter principle of quassi qua-ter'na-ry (kwá-tar'u $\dot{a}-\mathrm{ri}), a$. [L. quaternarius consisting of four each, containing four, fr. quaterni four each, akin to quattuor four: cf. F. quaternaire. See Four.] 1. Consisting of four ; by fours, or in sets of four
2. Geol. a See primary rocks. b [cap.] Pertain 2. Geol. a See primary rocks. b [cap.] Pertaining to or designating the entire period from the end of the Tertiary
to the present time. See geology, Chart; Glacial period.

 quasi + Quassis
lquari ${ }^{\prime}$ nom
lopo. [ig Like
lamb to the wolf. lanab to the wolf,

See quast contract
quasi erport, quasi extraterri.
torial, quasi fiction, quasi im. port. qqasi intuittive, quasi le-
gai. quasi loan, quasi market,
quasi notaria. See ovasi. quaal partiner. See PA RTNE S, 3 .
qua'm-peri-od 'tc, A. Math. Reproducing to within a factor or
an edditive quantity under cer-
tain linear substitutions of the
 The doctrine of possession has
and Citas (
 sessio juris, to the control which
may be exercised over advantages, short of ownership, which
magy be derived fom objecte. A
right of way, un advowson or perpetual right of appointment
to a benetice, and sinilar right
possession susceptible of a quasi
quasi private quasi public.
QuAs. - quasi public corp
Tion
tion. Sec corporstion. 3.
quai puplllary substitutio
quadi recognition, quasi aever
gaty. See quasi
quatisoverefgn.
Citation (below)

3. Math. Notation. Using four as radix or base
quaternery ammonium compounds, Org. Chem., compounds
which may be regarded as compounds of ammouium in which all four hydrogen atoms are replaced by organic radicals. See ammonium bass.-q. number, ten;-so called by
the Pythagoreans because equal to $1+2+3+4$. - ateel, steel composed of the usual iron and carbon with two other alloying elements, as nickel and chromium.
 group consisting of four ; also, the number four.
2. [cap.] Geol. The Quaternary period (sometimes called the Age of Man) or system. See geologx, Chart.
qua-ter'nate (-nat), $a$. Composed of, or arranged
qua-ter'nate (-n这), a. Composed of, or arranged in, sets

 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 xns 4. Of Nature's womb, the eldest birth
2. The number four. Rare
3. A sheet of paper folded twice; also, a quire of four
4. A word of four
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, $w+i x+j y+k z$, where $w, x, y, z$ are real numbers called scalars, and $i, j, k$ are quadrantal versors, whose squares are each - 1 ; the factor, multiplication by which converts one vector into another. Such is the view of the inventor, Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton, and his disciple, Prof. P. G. Tait; but authorities are not yet quite
agreed as to what a quaternion is or ouglit to be. agreed as to what a quaternion is or ought to be
6. pl. Math. The calculus of the quaternion
qua-ter'nd-ty (-tı̆), $n . ;$ pl. -TIEs (-tyz). [LL. quaternitas,
fr. L. quaterni four each: cf. F. quaternité] 1. The union of four in one, as of four persons; a group of four ; -analogous to the theological term trinity.
2. State of being or containing four.
 A poem of fourteen lines: formerly, the sonnet, now, aua-torze' ( $\mathrm{k} \dot{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{t} \hat{\mathrm{trzr}}$ ) n . quatorze fourteen, L quat qua-torze (ka-torzecim. See fourteen.] The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in piquet ; - so called because quatorze counts as fourteen points.
quat'rain (kwठt'rān), $n$. [F., fr. quatre four, L. quattuor, quatuor. See four.] Pros. A stanza of four lines, usually of ten-syllable iambics, riming alternately.
qua'tre (kä́tẽr; $F$. kàtr'), $n$. [F.] A card, die, or domquo having four spots, or pips.
quat're-foll' (kat'ér-foil'), $n$. [F. quatre four + OF. foil
with four leaves, or a leaf with
four leatlets; a group of four four leaflets; a group of four
leaves; specif. : a Arch. An orna-
mental foliation having four lobes,
r foils. b Her. of a fower with four leaves. - quat'ro-\|quat'tro-cen'to (kwät'tro-chèn'tō), $n$. \& a. [It., four hundred, used as an abbreviated expression for the dates be ginning with fourteen hundred.] The 15th century, when applied to Italian art or literature; as, the sculpture o the quaitrocento; quattrocento style. Cf. CINquecento

 quatuor, four. See qUarter.] Music. A quartet; esp., qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), v.i.; qUA'verbd (-vẽrd) ; qUa'ver-ing. [ME. quaven to sliake, to tremble; cf. LG. quabbeln to shake, to be soft, of fat substances, quabbe a fat lump of fleah, a dewlap, D. kwabbe, and E. quiver, v., quagmire.] 1. To tremble; vibrate; shake. Sir I. Neuton.
2. Esp., to cause the voice to vibrate ; to utter or form 2. Esp., to cause the voice to vibrate; to utter or form
sound with rapid or tremulous vibrations, as in singing; sound with rapid or tremulous vibratiche
also, to trill on a musical instrument.
also, to trill on a mu
Syn. - See quiver.

qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), v. $\boldsymbol{t}$. To utter with quavers ; esp., qua'ver, $n$. 1. A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, esp. of the voice, as
musical instrument.
2. Musical instrument.
with a stem and written nant, and having the time
 value of an eighth of a
semibreve and half that of
the crotchet; an eighth note.

See note, $n$., 1 a. b A melodic shake or trill, esp. in singing quay (kè ; see note below), n. Also key. [ME. key, OF, quay (ke; see note cay, F. quai; of Celtie 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.
Ty The pronunciation kē is now fixed, both in British and American usage. The "Expert Ortbographer" (1704) gives
kē, Buchanan ( 1766 ) kwa , and Sheridan (1780) ka . Swift (1723) and Tennyson ( 1850 ) rime quay with day. Cf. cay and KEY (a reef, earlier pronunciation kā).
quay (kē), v. $t$,; QUAyEd (kēd) ; quaf'ing. To furnish with a quay'age (-aj)
quay'age (-ब̄j), $n$. [F.] 1. Charge for use of a quay; quay dues ; wharfage.
quean (kwën), n. [Originally, a woman, AS. cwene; akin AS. cwēn, also to OIr. ben, Russ. zhena, Gr. quin woman wife. Cf. QUERN.] 1 A woman; esp., a young or un married woman ; a girl. Obs. or Scot. a young or un2. A low woman ; a wench; a slut. Giay
uea'sy (kwé'z1), a. [Orig. uncert.; of. OF. coissier to hurt or Icel. kveisa whitlow, boil, Norw. kveis sickness after a debauch.] 1. Unsettled; uncertain; troubled. Obs.
2. Presenting difficulties; ticklish; delicote; later I have one thing, of a queasy question,
Which I must act. 3. Causing, or marked by, sickness; unhealthy; as, a queasy season of the year. Obs. \& $R$. Also, causing nau
sea; 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 6. Fastidious. squeamis
6. Fastidious; squeamish ; delicate; easily disturbed.
Some seek, when queasy conscience has its qualms Cowper
que-bra'cho (kā-brä’chō), $n$. [Sp., also quiebrahacha, lit. cal A merican trees having very hard wood; specif. : a Tbe Chilean apocynaceous tree Macaglia quebracho, the que bracho 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 (Que brachia lorentzii) of the Argentine region, known as que bracho colorado or red quebracho from its bright red bark, Which is rich in tannin, and is used for dyeing. $c$ The ting. as quebracho flojo, whose bark is similarly used. quebre wood or bark of any of these trees. In pharmacy quebracho bark means specif. the bark of the white que-
bracho, used as a tonic and antispasmodic. It contains
the following alkaloids; quebrachine ( $\mathrm{C}_{1} \mathrm{H}_{2 \text { 保 }} \mathrm{O}$ ), hupothe following alkaloids; quebr achine $\left(\mathrm{C}_{91} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{O}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{2}\right)$, hypo-
quebrachine, quebrachamine, aspidospermine $\left(\mathrm{C}_{22} \mathrm{H}_{50} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2}\right)$, queen (kwēn), n. [ME.quen, quene, queen, AS. cue $\bar{e}$ wife queen (kwen), $n$. ME. quen, quene, queen, AS. cueen wife
queen, woman; akin to OS. quàn wife, woman, Icel, krā wife, queen, Goth, qēns. See quean.] 1. A wife of a king 2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female monarch; as, Mary, queen of Scots; Queen Anne.
3. A woman eminent in power or attractions ; the highest of her kind; as, a queen in society; -also used of cities, 4. The fertile. Abion, queen of isles. 4. The fertile, or fully developed, female of social bees duction ; -distinguished from the workers, soldiers, or

| quank (kwäk). Scot. var, of QUAKE. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| quaume + | quea'si-ness, $"$, See -ness. |
| quave (kwā̀), n. \& v.i. Quaver; | quea'som |
| emble. | \& $i$ To |
| quave'mire', 2 l . Quagmire. Obs. | or Dial. E |
| uaver. + quiver. | queat |
| qua'ver-er, ${ }^{\text {che }}$ One who quaver | queave |
| qua ver-ing-ly, adve of quaver. | quea'zen toceasom. |
| g, p. pr lvering. Rare. | quebas, $n$. An old card ga |
|  | Que bec' oak (kwebek'). [From |
|  | (uebec, province of Canada.] |
| Y, a. [See quaver.] Hesi | The American white oak; - \% |
| ing: uncertain. Dial. Eng. | called in Englan |
| qua-v1'ver, $n$. [Cf. OF. vi | gue-brach'ite ( |
| wiure, viper.] The sea drag | [quebrachot-ite.]Chem, Asweet |
| Ohs. [Flabby. Obs.] | crystalline substance. $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{44} \mathrm{O}_{8}$. |
| qua'vy, $a$. [From quave, $v$.]] | occurring in quebracho bark, |
| quaw (kwä), $n$. [Cf. quagmi | the methyl ether of 1 -inosite. |
| A quarmire. Soot | \|| que-bra da (kā-bri'thï ; 146), |
|  | n. [Sp.] Ravine : gorge ; gap ; |
|  |  |
| quax, v.t. To quaff. Obs | quebrit, quilurith, Ar. kibrit. |
| quay + wher. | Alchemy Sulphur. Obs. |
| quay, $v$, $t$. [Perh | que |
| bubdue; quell. Obs | quech t quatch, qu |
|  |  |
| quay ful (kè (tool), a. See-F | Quech ${ }^{\text {an }}$ |
| quay pant (ke es. A straight- | nan (-wañ). Vara of quic |
| stemmed, square-sterned, fore- | Quichean ${ }^{\text {a }}$ quack. |
| and-aft-rigged, mainmast and | queck, v. i. [Cf QUACE, $v$ ] |
| mizzenmast boat, used for tak- | qued, quede, $a$ [M |
| mig stores to ships, fishing | \& $\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{c} \mathrm{c}^{\text {vil }}$; cf |
| about Falmouth, Eng. Local. | Evil; bad - quedl |
| quayre. + qute. | quedness, $n$ All Obs. |
| que. $\dagger$ | qued, quede, $n$. Evil: also, an evil |
| que Var. | person ; 8pecif., the Devil. |
| Que. Abbr. Quebec. |  |
| queach (kwèch), $n$. A thick | qued fal. a. Full of evil. Obs. |
| Obe. or Dial | qued'ship. $n$. Quedness. Obs. |
| queach'y (-r), a. ${ }^{1}$. | quedar. $\dagger$ Whither. |
| marshy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Obs or $D_{2}$ al | quee (kwe; kwa). ar. of 0 |
| the |  |
| bushy. Obs. | reeble ; small. Dial Eng. |
| ead (kweled v, t. \& 2. rcf. | queed. |
|  | quebl (dial. kwel). |
| Eng | queem, queem'ly, etc |
| i. To go about w | of queme, er |
| , a. Queanlike. Rare. | queen (kwên). Obs. or Scot. |
|  |  |
| se, v. t. [Cf. squeeze.] To | queen. Var, of quin. |

other forms of females
Gee honkybre，Illust．

## See honkybre，Illust． 6．Chess．The most p

5．Chess．The most powerful piece，moving across any num－ ber of unoccupied squares in a straight line．See 1st chess， 1 6．A playing card bearing the picture of a queen
8．A size of rooing siate．See slatr．
8．A female cat，specif．One of a fancy breed．
oqeen Anne＇Bounty，Eng．Hist．，a trust fund（now consid－
erably augmented by parliamentary grants and private Queen anne＇
erably augmenty，by parliamentary grants and private
gifte）founded，with the revenue of the annates or first gifts）founded，with the revenue of the annates or first
Iruits，by Queen Anne by her royal charter confirmed by
$2 \$ 3$ Ane（1703）c． 11 for the augmentation of poor clerical livings．－ 0 ．Anne＇s lace or laces，the wild carrot，in allusion
to the finely cut involucre．－$Q$ ．Anne＇s pocket melon，the to taim melon． 0 ．Anne style．a Anne＇s pocket melon，the
dudial Atyle of English
building prevalent early in the 18th century，character－ building prevalent early in the 18th century，character－ tentious design；by the use of red brickwork，in which tentious design；by the use of red brickwork，in which domestic architecture．The name was also given，after 1875，in England and the United States，to designs，as in ta＂y character．b Furniture．A style prevalent in Eng－ by the increased use of upholstery and marquetry，the rogue of Oriental goods，and the greater attention to the bureau bookcase，separate mirrors，etc．A character istic feature is the cabriole．－$Q$ ．Anne＇s War，that part 1702－13）of the Spanish Succession War fought in America New England，and Port Royal Annapolis）in Acadia was
captured by Colonial and British troops．－Q．Berenite＇s
Hast，Astron．，the constellation Coma Berenices．$Q$ ．City， Hair，Astron．，the constellation Coma Berenices．－Q．City，
or of the Wet，Cincinnati，once a commercial metropolis
of the West．－$Q$ ．City of the Lakes，Buffalo，New York；－so called because of its situation and its commercial impor tance．－Q．Mary＇cushion．See cusion，$n$ ．，4．－Q．of Hearts，
Elizabeth（1596－1662），daughter of James I．，of England the
unfortunate queen of Bohemia ；so called because of her infortunate queen of Bohemia；－so called because of her engaging manner．－q of heaven．a Astarte．b Among
Roman Catholics．the Virgin Mary．c The moon．－Q．of
Hongary＇s water．Soe HuNaAry watrr．－$Q$ of May．See Hangary＇s water．Soe HuNGary watre．－$Q$ ．of May．See
May quekn． q of night，the moon， Q ．of the Adratc． Venice ；－so caled because of its situation and its contro
for centuries of the commerce of the East．－ 0 o the An－
 queen of Palmyra；a a title assumed by her in 267 after
que death of her husband，Odenathus．b Antioch，the an－ cient capital of Syria．© © Sometimes，Batavia，in，Java．－ m．orial ；also，U．pentapelala，or any of several specios of
Spirxa．，q．of the prairie，an American spirea（Spirxa lo Spirxa，－q．of the prairie，an American spirza（ Specirxa lo－
bata）with ample clusters of pale pink flowers．q．of the bata）with ample
tides，the moon．－q．of the water，an artificial fly for trout and bass，having a yellow silk and brown feather bod
wings of mallard＇s breast feather，and brown hackle． queen（kwēn），v．$t$ ．；QURENED（kwēnd）；QUREN＇ING．1．To make a queen of；as，to queen a woman．
2．To govern or control as a queen．
discretion）of（a pawn）by moving it piece，at the player＇ 4．To provide a queen for ；as，to queen a hive of bees．
queen，$v . i$ ．1．To act as，or wield the power of，a queen
2．Chess．To become a queen
queen apple．An old variety of cider apple． of the honeybee．See queen，$n$ ．，4．
quen butteritly．A large brown whitespotted butterfly
Anosia berenice of the warmer parts of America．It

que bottom of a comb．
quen bolt．Arch．A rod gerving
queen－post in a roof truse．A small sweet cur－
rant cake．Sequer，
queen cat． 8.
queen closer．Buid

 quen gold．In medieval Eng．
land，a revenue of the queen
consisting of an additional tenth that had to be paid by

Ret of introducing a queen bee
into a colony or hive
Queen＇ist．n．A Queenite：－used
Queen ist．n．A Queenite：－used
of adherents of Mary，queen of
Scots．O 0 is．

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Table

## queon pive．Any large valiety crowned pigeons，esp．of kevevaral <br> toria． Queen＇s Advocato． $=$ Lord


etc．
queen＇s＇－bor＇ry，$n$ The clorry：
queen＇s color or



queen＇，gambit．Seelstchess，
queen＇s
damewit．
quen＇s． queen＇s head．A postage stamp
bearing the queens head．Eng
queen＇st－herb＇，n．Tobacco．


 tanuia，essentially tin with a
slight daminture of antimony
bikmuth ind bismuth，and lead or copper
queen＇s＇－nee＇de－wort＇，n．Mead
owsweet．
 REMEMBRANCER， 1 ．
2．An ofticer having the admin－
istration of the queen consort＇

 earthenware of a cream enlor
cream－colored Wedgwood ware
queen＇s yellow．TORPETH，

 queer（kwer），$n$ ．A joint in rock
or quartz．Cornwont，Eng．
 2．To apoil the effect or success
of，a日 by ridicule：to spoil Slang．
queor＇$n$ ．On，One who queers．
queen conch．Any of several large tr
tropods of the genera Cassis and Strom－ bus，esp．C cameo，whose shell is much
used for making cameos．
ing king．（kw－n＇tackstone
que日n＇cratt ${ }^{\prime}$（kwēn＇kräft），$n$ ．Craft aueen dowager．The widow of a king
 queen excluder．Apiculture．A de－
vice，usually of perforated metal，used
to shent Conch（Cas
（1）the queen bee from certain to shut off the queen bee from certain parts＇the but permit the workers to pass． politus）．The back is bluish the sides and belly silvery queen＇lng，$n$ ．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． or upholds a line of Englaud（1796－1821），or of Queen Isabella II．o Spain against the Carlists．
queen 1lly．Any amaryl
or its large rose－colored flant of ther．genus queen＇Iy（kwēn＇li），a．［Cf．AS．cwēnhic feminine．］Lik něs），$n$ ．queen＇ly，adv．
queen mother．Aqueen dow－
ager who is mother of the
 er framed truse of similar form．See
queen regent．A reigning queen，either in behalf of an
queen regnant．A que
queen regnant．A queen reigning in her own right que日n＇root＇（kwēn＇rōt＇），$n$ ．A euphorbiaceous herb（Stil
lingia sylvatica）of the southern United States．Its root ingia sylvatica）of the southern United States．Its
is used in medicine as an alterative and expectorant． Queens＇land（kwēn＇land），$n$ ．A state in the Common wealth of Australia．
Queengland bean．＝Leichbardt＇s bean．－Q．box，an Austra－
lian myrtaceous tree（Tristunia mucrophylla）having hard Wood．－Q．ebony，either of two Australian ebenaceous trees
Maba geminfta and M．（aurina）whose wood resemble ebony．－Q．firs tree，the Queensland tulip．－Q．grass－cloth plant，an Australian fiber plant（Pipturus argenteus）whose product is used in the manufacture of cloth．－Q ．hemp，a malvaceous herb（Sida rhombifolic），of wide distribution
in the tropics．It yields a fine soft bast fiber superior to jute in tropics．It yields a fine soft bast fiber superior under the names paddy lucern and native lucern；it is em－ ployed medicinally as a demulcent，being also called jelly－ fruit which single round edible seed，or sometimes two hemispherical seeds．－Q．plam，the Burdekin plum．－Q．Doplar，an Aus
tralasian euphorbiaceous shrub（Homalan tralasian euphorbiaceous shrub（Homalrnihus．leschenaul
titnus），with poplarlike leaves．－ 0 ．sandalwood，an Austra
 wood valuable for cabinetwork，－Q Borrel，an Australian species of hibiscus（Hibiscus heterophyllus）whose leaves are
somewhat acid．－Q．tulip．a An Australian proteac somewhat acid．－Q．tulip．a An Australian proteaceous
tree（Stenocarpus cunning amii）having brilliantred flow ers；－called also fire tree or Queenslind fire tree．D The
waratah．－Q．tullpwood，the variegated wood of an Austra－ lian sapindaceous tree（ha variegated queer（kwēr），a；quEER＇Eh（－ẽr）；quZer＇get．［Perh．fr． G．quer cross，oblque，athwart（cf．querkopf a queer fel－
low），oHG．twer，twerh，dwerah；akin to D．dvars，AS． pweorh thwart，bent，twisted，Icel．peerr thwart，trans－ verse．Cf．THWART，a．］1．At variance with what is fering in nome odd character，appearance，or actid ；sin gular；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


Queer Street．An imaginary street or place of abode for queer people，esp．for people who have become，or
queg＇a－（kwég＇$\dot{\alpha}$－）Elec．A combining form indicsting one thousand million million（ $10^{15}$ ，or one quadrillion）；－ued
like mega．
quell（kwèl），v．$t$ ．；quelled（kwèld）；quele＇ina．［ME．
quellen to kill，AS．cwellan，causative of cwelan to die quellen to kill，AS．ewellan，causative of cwelan to die akin to D．kwellen to torment，oHG．quellen，G．quälen
I cel．kvelja，and AS．cwalu slaughter，death．］1．To kill； Icel．kvely，and AS．cwalu slaughter，death．］
also，rare，to dash or beat out or down．Obs．
The dueks cried as［if］men would them quelle．
2．To overpower；subdue；put down；suppress
The nation oheyed the call，rallied round the sovereign，and 3．To quiet；allay ；pacify $;$ as，to quell grief．
Syn．－Subdue，crush，overpower，reduce，put down，re press，suppress；quiet，allay，calm，pacify
quench（kwĕnch；140），v．t．；QUENCHED（kwéncht）；QUENCH＇ ing．［ME．quenchen，AS．cwencan in ācwencan to extin disappear ；cf．OFries．kwinka to be extinguished．1 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．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { as, to quench nate, ove, desires, } \\
& \text { The supposition of the lady's deth } \\
& \text { Will quench the wonder of his infamy. }
\end{aligned}
$$

2．To extinguish the flame or fire of；as，to quench a candle． 2．To extinguish by satisfying，as thirst；to slake To destroy ；overwhelm ；crush．
destroy；overwhelm；crush．
As fancying that her glory would be great
According to his greatness whom she quenc
According to his greataess whom she quench＇d．Tennyson
6．To cool suddenly，as heated steel，in tempering．
6．To slake（lime）．Ots．\＆$R$ ． 6．To slake（lime）．Obs．\＆$R$ ．
Syn．－Extinguish，still，stifie ；allay cool，check．
guench，v．i．To become extinguished ；to go quench，v．i．To become extinguished；to go out；－said
of fire or something burning；hence，of passions，sensa－ tions，etc．，or of persons experiencing such，to subside；to become calm or cool． que－nelle（kernel＇），$n$ ．［F．］Cookery．A forcemeat ball，
usually of clicken or veal，commonly cooked in boiling que－noullle＇ train＇ing（kẽ－nō＇y＇）．「F．quenouille dis－
taff．］Hovt．A method of training trees or shrubs in the shape of a cone or distaff by tying down the branches．
quer＇ce－tin（kwir＇sétin），$n$ ．［See quer citron．］Chem．A yellow crystalline sub stance， $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ ，the true dyestuff of quercitron，being formed position of quercitrin decom－ apple－tree bark horse－chestnut leaves．
 quer＇ci－tan＇nic（kwôr＇sǐ－tan Yk to or designating the tannic acid（called also quer ci－tan＇nin $[-i n])$ of oak bark． quer＇cit－ron（kwar＇sit－rǔu），$n$ ．［G．quer－
citron－gelb，fr．L．quercus an oak $+G$ ．

## citrongelb citron yellow．］1．a A large nas ma

## eastern United Quercus velutina）of the

sambling that of the red oak，but with a yellow inger bark． b The bark of this tree，used in tanning and dyeing．
2．A yellow dyestuff consisting of the crushed or rasped inner bark．See quarcitris．
Quer＇cus（kwar＇k ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{u}$ ），$n$ ．［L．，an oak．］Bot．An immense genus of hardwood fagaceous trees and shrubs，the oaks，
widely distributed over the Northern Hemisphere but widely distributed over the Northern Hemisphere，but
most abundant in temperate climates．The genus is distin－ guished by the solitary pistillate flower in each involucre becoming in fruit the characteristic structure known as an acorn．The leaves vary from narrowly linear to broadly
elliptical，with many different types of lobation；in texture elliptical，with many different ty pes of lobation；in texture
they may be thin or coriaceous．Quercus includes about they may be thin or coriaceous．Quercus includes about
250 species，many of which yield very valuable hard wood． See oAK，1；also white oak，cork oak，LIve oak，ete
quer＇1－man＇（kwér＇ímän＇），$n$ ．［Prob．fr．a native name；cf．

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 yellow，crystalline glucoside oc－
curring in quercitron bark．It

 quere（d，ol kwēr；kwâr）．Obs．
or dial．Eng．var．of QUER．
quere（dial．kwêr，kwâr），v．i
OF L．quaerere．To ask inquire．
Obs．or Dial．Eng．

 querelong．it QUABRELOUS，

que rent, $n$ [L. querems, p. pr.]
Zaw. A complainant: aplain.
tiff. Ohs.

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

 complaint, tr. queri to complain. See querulous.] Cohi-ous-ly, ady. quer'd-mo'ni-ous-ness, $n$. quer
 que'rist (kwérlst), $n$. [See query.] One who inquires, or asks questions.
quern (kwarn), $n$. [AS. cweorn, cwyrn; akin to D. kweern, OHG. quirn, Icel. kvern, Sw. quarn, Dan, quaern, kvarn, Goth. qairnus (in asiluqairnus), Lith. girnos.] 1. A primitive mill for grinding grain, consisting of two circular atones, the upper one being turned by hand
2. A sinall hand mill for grinding spices.
 ir. queri to complain, Cf. quarrel a brawl.] l. Apt to
find fault; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur ; as, a querulous man or people.
Enmity can hardly be moreann
exacting fondness.
2. Expressing, or suggestive of, complaint ; fretful; whing. ing; as, a querulous tone of voice. ing; as, a querulous tone of voice.
Syn, Complaining, bewailing, lamenting, whining, mur
muring, discontented, dissatisfied. See pLaintive. -quer'u-lous-ly, adv. - quer'u-lons-ness, $n$.
que'ry (kwérri), n.; pl, -RIEs (-řz). [L. quaere, imperative sing. of quaerere, quaesitum, to seek or search for, to ask, inquire. Cf. acquire, conquer, exquisite, quest, require.] 1. A question; an inquiry to be answered or solved; -
sometimes used to introduce a question or a debatable sometimes used to introduce a question or a debat
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. 2. 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
duéry, v. $t$.; que'risd (-rid); qUE'RY-INa. 1. To put questions about; to inquire into; to ask; as, to query the items or the amount; to query the inotive or the fact
2. To addrese questions to ; to examine by questions 2. To addreas questions to ; to examine by questions.
3. To indicate as doubtul; to question the truth or cor rectness of; specif., to mark with interrogation marks, as rectness of; specif., to mark with interrogation
Gyn.-See inquire.
que'ry, v. $i$. To question ; also, to have or express doubt. quest (kwêst), $n$. [OF. queste, F. quête, fr. L. quaerere, quaesitum, to seek for, to ask, to inquir
question.] 1. An inquest. Obs. or Dial.
question.] 1. An inquest. Obs.
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 nind will not be satisfied in its $q u e s t$ of truth until it com-
prehends the world.
. Giddrms. prehends the world.
The senate hath sent about three several quests to search y.
5. Request; desire ; solicitation ; urging. Shak. 6. The search of a hound 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 religious uses. See quAstor, 2.
 quest, $v . i$. 1 . To search a trail, as of game ; also, to give tongue; to bay;-said of a dog.
2. To make a search; to go in pursuit; to go on a quest. 3. To seek alms, esp. for religious uses.
 ing; interrogation; inquiry; as, to examine by question. 2. Discussion; debate; hence, objection; dispute d doubt; as,
that is true beyond qupstion; he obeyed without question. that is true beyond question, he obeyed without question. There arose a quesfion b
the jews about purifyng.
 w
3. Talk; conversation; speech. Obs.
4. Examination with reference to a decisive result: in vestigation; specif., a judicial or official investigation; also, eramination under torture.
5. That whicli is asked; inquiry; query

Blackstone.
5. That which is asked; inquiry; query.

Puts me in doubt. Lives there who loves his pain? Hilton.
Hence, a subject or point of investigation, 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 into; as, a delicate or doubtful question.
7. Specif.: A subject or point of debate, or a proposition be-
ing or to be voted on, in a meeting, esp. in a legislative body ing or to be voted on, in a meeting, esp. in a legislative body;
also, the putting such a subject or proposal to vote; as, also, the putting such a subject or proposal to vote; as,
the question before the Senate; loud calls for the questhe question before the Senate; loud calls for the quesimplication : 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. $p l$. [cap.] The Shorter
8. pl. [cap.] The Shorter Catechism. Scot.

Syn. - Inquiry, query ; point, topic, subject.
in, or (Obs.) into, question. a In debate, dispute, or contro-
versy. Obs. b ha the course of examination or discussion; under consideration; as, the matter or point in quetsion; c Under judicial examination; on trial, obs. See also under call, $v, t$; out of, q., unquestionably. "Out of questhe 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 con-
cerns the security of a member of a legislative body in his cerns the security of a member of a legislative body in his
special privileges as such. - questions and commands, an old specia privileges as such. - questions and commands, an old
game of answering questious and obeying commands. Obs. ques'tion (kwés'chŭn), v. i.; -TIONED (-chŭnd); -TION-ING. [Cf. F. questionner.] 1. To ask questions; to inquire.
2. To converse ; discourse; also, to argue; dispute. Ohs. Obs.
I pray you, think you question with the Jew. ques'tion, v. $t$. 1. To inquire of by asking qnestions; to 2. Hanine by queries; to query; as, to question a witness. 2. Hence, to subject to judicial examination ; also, to 3. To doubt of ; a chase.
.
4. To raise a question about ; to call in question, Prior objection to ; to dispute. "But have power and right to question thy bold entrance on this place." Milton.
ques'tion-a-ble ( $-\dot{a}$-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 2. Liable to question or being questioned ; esp., liable to
judicial inquiry or action. judicial inquiry or action.
3. Open to doubt or to
3. Open to doubt or to being called in question; doubtful; not sure, exact, or decided; problematical.
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 (-ब-ry), $a$. Asking, in the form
or involving, questions.
ques'tion-lst, $n$. 1. Questioner; inquirer or a degree who is near the time of his examination.
ques'tion-less, adv. Beyond a question or doubt ; doubtless. Rare. (-měn). Obs. or Hist. One legally empowered to make quest, esp. of abuses churchwarden's assistant; a sidesman Hist. b A collector of parish rents. Obs quet-zal' (ǩ̆t-sä $1^{\prime} ;$ kĕt'sál), que-zal' (kæ-вä1'; 268), n. [Amer. Sp. quetzcle, fr. Mex. quetzaltototl, fr. quetzalli a large green feather.] A large handsome CentralAmerican trogon(Pharomacrus mocinno) having a compressed crest, brilliant plumiage, and, in the male, upper tail coverts often exceeding two feet in length. The upper parts and under parts 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 god of the air. Its plumes were treasGred. It is the national emblem of Guatemala, in reference, it is said, to
the fact that it cannot live in captivity.


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pent of the greeun feather. In Aztec tradition, a king from whom had been de-
rived the earliest culture. Quetzalcoatt, Azven
away by the evil Tezeath away by the evil sezanti-
poca, inis brother set sail for
the sounthe the Red Land of
the promiand to the southeast, promising to
return Cortez, on lundink,
was mistaken for him The myth is variously interpret-
ed as partly historical, re a ed as partly historical, as
culture myth, and as a nyth
of the war of day and nikht
Quetzalcoatl of the war of day and nisht,
Quetzalcoatl reprementing
the day deity, Tezcat
the day deity, Tezcatlipoce the conquering night
queue (ku), $n$. [F. See cue.] 1. Her. Ananimal's tail tail Hence: a A tail-like plait of hair worn behind; a pigtail. ob A line of persons, carriages, etc, as before a ticket window, opera house, or the like. c The tailpiece of a violin or other instrument; also, the tail of a musical
note. d A lance rest. Ols, or Hist. note, d A lance rest. Obs. or Hist.
ulb/ble (kwybll) $n$. [Prob, fr guil ]
aulb/ble (kwYb'l), n. [Prob. fr. quib.] 1. A pun. Obsoles. 2. A shift or turn from the point in question; a trifling or
evasive distinction ; an evasion; equivocation; cavil vasive distinction ; an evasion ; equivocation ; cavil.
Quibles have no place in the search after truth $1 . \boldsymbol{W}^{2}$ atts 3. The use of quibbles.
quib'ble, $v . i$; quib'BLED (-'ld); quis'bling (-1Ing). 1. To 2. To Obsoles
2. To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or raising any insiguificant or impertinen point; to triffe in argument or discourse ; to equivocate Qul'che' (kḗchā'), $n$. [From the native
che trees.] An Indian of an ancient Mayan nation of che trees.] An Indian of an ancient Mayan nation of to the 8th century. The Popol Vuh is their sacred book. Qui'chua (kéchwä), $n$. [From native name; cf. Sp Qui chua, Quechua.] An Indian of the group of Quichuan tribe which established the Peruvian Empire under the Incas. Quifchuan (kēchwăn), a. Designating, or pertaining to a linguistic stock of South American Indians, including the majority of the civized tribesnever subjugated by the Incas Empire with some wild tribes never subjugated by the incas.
Mobt of these Indians are short, but heavy and strong. They are brachycephalicand of remarkably forr cranial capacity. Nevertheless, they represent one of the highest of native A mericanciv trative skill rather than by science or literature, although they
were adept potters, weavers, and goldsmiths, and preserved by the aid of the nninemonic qupura body of legendar lore in part writ
ten down since the introduction of writing. Cf AYMARA. Y CNCA quick (kwIk), a.; quick're (-ẽr) ; Quick'bst. [ME.quic ( $k$ )
 OS. quik, D. kuik, OHG. quec, chec, G. keck bold, lively Icel. kvikr living, Goth. qius, Lith. gy̆vas, Russ. zhivoi, Ir beo, L. vivus living (for gvivus), vivere to live, Gr. Bios life Skr. $j \bar{z} v a$ living, $j \bar{z} v$ to live. Cf. biography, vivid, quitch
Grabs, whitlow.] 1. Living; animate. Archaic or Dial. arabs, whitlow.] 1. Living; animate. Archaic or Dial. 2. Chisist, who s 2. Characterized by life or animation; as : a Alert; ready sliarp; as, a quick dialogue ; a quick book. Obs. c Active brisk; busy as, a quick town; quick trade. Obs. Active
; Sparkling ; effervescent ; as, a quick wine. Obs. e Lively;
sharp; keen; affecting deeply; as, quick pleasure ; quick sharp; keen; affecting deeply; as, quick pleasure; quick pain. f Pungent; biting ; as,
3. Pregnant ; with child. Shak. 4. Productive; yielding increase; specif.: a Mining.
Having ore ; ore-producing. b Of stocks, bonds, or the like, bearing interest or yielding profit.
5. Having full heat ; burning ; -said of fire, flames, an oven, or the like. Hence, flery; burning; intense.
 6. Moving; shifti
earth, or the like.
7. Prompt or rapid in action or thought speedy; hasty Oft he to her his charge of quick return
Repeated.
8. Hasty ; impatient ; passionate; as, a quich temper.
The bishop was sonew he was nuch offended.
9. Taking place rapidy ; occupying but a small interval of time ; begun and terminated in an instant; as, a quic 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 quich eye." Shak. quetour $\downarrow$ QUITTOR. $\mid$ mer comandancia of Quiangan quetoure. + QuITTOR



 queyntrelle, $\eta$. OF. contercle.
An elaborately dressed woman
quse-zal Var. of ourczal.
quh. For ohsolete words in quh.: For ohsolete words in
thi. see the forms in wh-, or
rarely Qu-. $\begin{aligned} & \text { rarely } \\ & \text { quhat. } \\ & \text { quhawin }\end{aligned}+$ what. quhawin. + WHEREIN.
quhedil. + WHEEL.
quhilk (hwrik. won. Which.
quhoik. Obs. pret. of qUAKE. quhhi
quhho




12. Having a comparatively great curvature; sharp. 13. Of considerabie gradient; steep; as, a quick taper.
 gutck anatomy, vivisection, Obs. $q$. Hind. Music. See
 match, threads of cotton or cotton wick soaked in a soliution of gunpowder mixed with gum arabic and boiling
water and streed ove with meaded poder. It burn it
the rate of one yard in thirten seconds, and was formery the rate of one yard in thirteen seconds, and was formeriy
 cutter during the return or nonworking stroke than dur
ing the eutting or working stroke;
called
 in the United States army one hundred and twenty steps,
each thirty inches in length, in the Brit sh army one huneach thirty inchese in lentht, in the Britith arry one bup,
dred and twenty-ight teps, each thirty-three inches in

 quick (kwYk), adv. In a quick manner; quickly. 2. Alive plant, or living plants conlectively; eep., haw thorn, or other plants used in 3 living hedge; quickset. 3. The iffe ; a vital part ; a part susceptitibo of serious inh jury also, a part susceptible of keen feeling; the senai-
tive iving 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 teebly und untik themetve they reason when they
Fuller
come to the quick of the difterence ! 4. Couch grass.

Short for quicrssilver. Cant.
 bring back strength or energy to. Obs. or $R$. Chaucer
2. To light (a a irit). Obs. © $R$.
3. To hedge with quickset.
4. ELectronetal. To quicken. [See Quick, a.] 1. To make alive; to vivify; to revive or to excite; stimulate; as, to quicken one's interest. The, mintreas which I serve quichens 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; 4. To make quick or rapid; to hasten; accelerate; as, to 6. 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. 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.
anck'en, $v . i$. 1. To come to life; to become
quick'en, v.i. 1. To come to life; to become alive; to 2. Hence, to show signs of life, as the fetus in the womb; also, to reach the stage of pregnancy at which the fetus 3. To ws signs of life
3. To move with increased rapidity or activity ; to become accelerated; as, his pulse quickened.
quidk'on-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.
 between shots ; -applied to single-barreled guns with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single novement of a crank or lever (abbr. Q. F.) ; specif. ; (1) In the United States navy, formerly, designating such a gun, usu-
ally of from 6 in . to 8 in caliber, whose projectile and ally of from 6 in . to 8 in . caliber, whose projectile and
charge are loaded separately; distinguished from rapidfire. The term is now abandoned, rapid-fire including all such guns not loading with the eharge in bags. (2) Rarely, in the United States army, rapid-fire. (3) In the British navy, designating such a gun whether the charge and pro-
jectile are loaded together or separately. There are two classes, heavy and light, the former including the $6 \cdot, 4.7$-, 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. | is in a case; - dist. technically from breech-loading. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| quick, $v . i$. 1. To he or become | quick'side'; $n$, Naut. Free- |
| alive; to revive. $R$. |  |

| ve; to revive. $R$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| kindle: irnite. Obs. | quick'sil' ver-ing |
| dek ${ }^{\prime}$ | gam which formins the reflecting |
|  | ${ }^{\text {surface of some mirrors. }}$ - |
|  |  |
|  | quack sivver-ish-ness, |
| iving being. Obs | curial compeneation pe |
|  | quicksilver water. Elcetromet- |
| (-nz), n. Dial, Emq. |  |
| quickheam. b Couch grass. | quicksilver weed. The early |
| ck | meadow rue. U. S. [silver. |
| $n$. Quickening, Rin | quick sil ver -y, $a$. Like quack-1 |
|  | for hedring as the haw- |
|  | Hsed for hedging, as the haw |
| ickens. | quick'-wit' tod-ness, $n$. |
| quickening grass. Couch grase. |  |
| ${ }^{\text {c en tre }}$ | (homicr quid a gunt ho mi-nes |
| or tree with quivering |  |
| ar or | quie quid de-li' rant |
| baum, quetschenhaum.] The | plec-tun'tur A-chi'vi. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (1-] |
| ickheam. Dial. Eng. | Whatever folly the (Greek) |
| quick'foot', adv. Quickly; | kings commit, the Greeks (therr |
|  | subjects) suffer punishment; |
| quick hatch' (kwrk'hăch'), n. | tever errors the great com- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| - magner. Obs. | , |
| dek'1'ron, $n$. The loadstonel | easeb.] |
| n. Ashestos. Obs. | An |
| qu | Qui-cun'que valt (kwl-kup ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |
| nature of, quicksa | .] Seeathanasian Cre |

quick'lime $\boldsymbol{e}^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{kwIk}^{\prime} \mathrm{lim}^{\prime}\right), n$. [See Quice, $a$.] Unslacked lime quick'ly, adv. [AS. cwiculice vigorously.] In a quick Quick' 1 y , Mistress. 1. A servant to Dr. Caius in Shak speare's "Merry wives of Windsor."
2. The hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap in Shakespeare ". Ting hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap the Fourth." In " King
she is introduced as the wife of Pistol.
quick'ness, $n$. State of being quick; specif. : a Life o the innate vital principle. Obs. b Liveliness; animation freshness. Obs. © Rapidity in motion, thought, or action speed; swiftness; alertness; readiness; as, quickness o wit; also, hastiness, as of temper. d Delicacy and acut ness. e Sharpness ; pungency; keenness. Obs.
Syn. - Velocity, celerity, haste, expedition, promptness, dispatch, nimbleness, fleetness, agility, briskness.
quick'sand' (kwrk'sănd'), $n$. Sand easily moved or read ily yielding to pressure, esp., a deep mass of loose san mixed with water, very dangerous from the difficulty of extricating anything that begins sinking into it; hence, any treacherous condition of affairs.
 ting, esp. when set for a hedge; specif., the haw thorn 2. A hedge or thicket, esp. one composed of hawthorn quick'-sight'ed (-sit/'Zd; 87), $a$. Having quick sight or

## acute discernment ; quick quick' ${ }^{\prime}$ sight/ed-ness, $n$ <br> quick'-sight/ed-ness, $n$.

quick'sill'ver (-sil/'ver), $n$. [quick living + silver; - from its fluidity; cf. G. quecksilber, L. argentum vivum. See Quick, $a$.] The metal mercury.
quick'sil'ver, v. $t$. To overlay
quick'sil' ver, v. $t$. To overlay with quicksilver, or with quicksilver rock. Sineng. A dark opaline or chalcedonic quck, commonly associated with cinnabar and often indic-
ative of the presence of this ore of quicksilver. Catiornia. ative of the presence of this ore of quicksiver. Cationornia.
quick'step' $\left(-s^{\prime} \mathrm{p}^{\prime}\right)$, n. Music. A spirited march, esp. one in military quick time; also, a lively dance step. quick'-wit'tod (87), a. Having ready wit. Shak. uick' work (kwrk' wurk', n. Naut. a The planking sub the spirketing and clamps the portholes. d Part of the bulwarks lightly fastened quid (kwId), $n$. [See cud.] A portion suitable to be chewed a cud ; as, a quid of tobacco
quid, $n$. [L., what, anything, something, neut. sing. of quis who, any one.] 1. Quiddity, or essence.
2. [cap.] U.S. Hist. One of the
2. [cap.] U.S. Hist. One of the Democratic Republicans
who supported John Randolph in who supported John Randolph in opposition to the Administration in $1805-11$
uidd'da-tive (kwId' $\dot{t}$-tyv), $a$. [See quiddrty.] Constituting, or containing, the essence of a thing.
quiddi-ty (kwrdY-tI), $n$.; pl. -TIEs (-trz). [LL quiddilas, fr. L. quid what, neut. of quis who, akin to E . who
cf. F. quiddite.] 1. The essence, nature, or distinctiv peculiarity, of a thing; that which answers the question Quid est $f$ or, what is it?
guished from prose. 2. A trifling nicety ; a cavil ; quibble.
3. Power or practice of using or resolving now Coleridge tal fineness or subtlety Now Rare.
 employments or discourse ; to dawdle. - v. $t$. To trifis with. Obs. \& R. - quid'dle, quid'dler (-lër),
quid'nunc (-nŭjk'), $n$. [L., what now? One who is cu rious to know everything that is going on; a gossip. "The quid pro quo. [L., something for something.] One thing for, or in place of, another; orig. a medicine given ing
stead of another. Hence: a Something in return; tit for tat ; an equivalent. D Act of substituting one thing for
 a. \& n.] 1. To become quiet; to be or become still. a. To become silent ; - said of letters, as certain conso
2. qul-es'cence (-és'ěns) ) $n$. [L. quiescentia, fr. quiescens, qui-es'cen-cy (-ĕn-š) p. pr. See quiesce.] State or quality of being quiescent. "Deeds will be done, - whing
he boasts his quiescence." Browning qui-es'cent (-Ent), a. [L. quiescens, -entis, p. pr. of quies
cere. See cere. See quissoe.] 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. 2. Unagitated ; not in action ; quiet; dormant; resting.
In times of national security the feeling of patriotism.
so quifsent that it neems hardly to exist
Prof. Wilson. so quiescent that it seems hardly to exist
3. Of letters, silent, as certain consonants in Hebrew. Syn. - See intent.

quiescent prominences, Astron., hydrogenous protuberances
seen and photographed near the sun's limb, strongly re-
sembling terrestrial clouds in form and texture. qui'et (kwi'et), a.; QUi'ET-ER (-er) ; QUI'ET-EST. [L. quietus, p. p. of quiescere to rest, keep quiet; akin to quies rest, cf. coy, a., Quibscs, 1. In a state of rest or calm ; without stir, motion, or ag tation; free from noise or disturbance of any kind; still; hushed; as, a quiet sea; quiel air.
2. Not excited, anxious, or wrought up; ant Judg. xvi. 2. 2. Not excited, anxious, or wrought up; calm; peace
placid; settled; as, a quiet life; a quiet conscience.
3. Not turbulent; gentle; mild; contented.
4. Not sounding or pronounced ; - said esp. of a letter 5. Not showy ; not such as to attract atteution; modest as, quiel 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, quist day, Eccl., a day spent apart from usual scenes in some retreat, for devotion and consecration. Cf. retreat. qui'et (kwi'久t), n. [L. quies, elis. The Eng. word is perh. in part from the adj. See quirt, $a$.$] 1. State or quality$ of being quiet, or in repose; as, an hour or a time of quiel. tranquillity; peace; acurity
at quiet, still, peaceful. - in q., quietly. Shak. - on the $q$.,
aning. - out of q., disturbed ; restless. Obs. Shah.
 1. To quit or acquit. Obs. \& $R$. 3. To calm; appease; pacify; lull ; allay ; tranquilize; as, to quiet the passions, clamors, pain, grief. 4. To put at rest, or settle, hy freeing from dispute or ques4. To put at rest, or settle, by freeing from dispute or ques-
tion;-chiefly in legal use, as in the phrase to quiet title. qui'ot, v.i. To become still, silent, or calm; - often with down; as, he soon quieted down.
qui' $\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{lsm}\left(-\overline{\mathrm{z}} \mathrm{z}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\right), n$. [Cf. F.
qui'ret-1sm (-izz'm), $n$. [Cf. F. quiétisme, It. \& Sp. quie-
tismo.] 1. A system of religious mysticism based on withdrawal of the mind from worldy interests and anxieties and its constant employment in the passive contemplation of God and his attributes, esp. [cap.] as practiced by a sect founded in the 17 th century by Miguel de Molinos, a Spanish priest living in Rome. The mysticism of Molinos, to which the term quietism. first seems to have been applied,
was unfolded in his book "The Spiritual Guide," published was unfolded in his book The Spiritual Guide," published,
in 1675. He considered abstinence, maceration of the body, and penances of little value, except at the beginning of a course of self-discipline. His views aroused the opposition
of the Jesuits, the Inquisition took up the matter, and of the Jesuits, the Inquisition took up the matter, and
Molinos was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. 2. Peace or tranquillity of mind ; calmness; indifference; apathy ; dispassion ; inaction
Qui'et-lst, n. [Cf. F. quiétiste, It. \& Sp. quietista.] 1. Eccl. Qul. One who believed in or practiced Quietiam; one of a sect of mystics founded by Molinos. See quietism, 1 .
2. [l. c.] Hence: a One who advocates or practices some similar form of religious mysticism. b One who adopts an analogous attitude in respect to political or social matters. Qui/et-is'tic (kwi/et-rstrk), qui'ot-ly, $a d v$. In a quiet state or manner; as : a Without as, to live quietly. c Patiently; as, to submit quietly to abuse. d Noiselessly; silently; in a manner to attract little or no observation; as, he quielly left the room. qui'et-ness, $n$. Quality or state of being quiet; freedom from noise, agitation, disturbance, or excitement; stillness; tranquillity; calmness.
qui'e-tude (kwīétud), $n$. [L. quietudo: cf, F. quiétude.]
Rest; repose; quietness; tranquillity. Rest; repose; quietness; tranquillity.
qui-e'tus $(k w i-e / t u x s), n$.
qui-e'tus (kwi-ē'tüs), $n$. [LL quietus quit, discharged, L.,
at rest, quiet, dead. See quirt, a.; cf. Quit, a.] Fina] at rest, quiet, dead. See quirt, a.; cf. quit, a.] Final
discharge or acquittance, as from debt or obligation; that discharge or acquittance, as from debt or obligation; that
which silences claims; hence, by extension, discharge which silences claims; hence, by extension, discharge
from office or duty; discharge from life, $i$. e., death ; also, that which quiets or calms; as, to give a person or thing his quietus, to kill him or put a check upon his activity. When he himself inight his quectus make
 quill, MHG. kil.] 1. A hollow stalk, as of a reed. Obs. small tube, as a water pipe or a faucet Obs. b Weaving. A spindle, or spool, as of reed, for the thread in a shuttle.
c Diach. A hollow spindle or mandrel. d The tube or pipe, as of cane or reed, of a musical instrument.
He touched the tender stops of various quills. Milton.
e Pharm. A roll of dried bark ; ba, a quill of cinnamon.
Vqut-e'ta non mo-vo're. [L.] ance '] Bengal. 1. The usual


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 4. Something made from or like th, 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. b A spiue of the hedgehog or porcupine. c The pen of a squid. See 3 d
pren, $3 \mathbf{d}$. $\mathbf{d}$ Music. The plectrun of a feather quill, with which the strings of certain instruments, as the lute or harpsichord, are plucked. e A tloat for a fish line. if quill toothpick. $g$ Mining. A fuse for blasting.
6. The fold or plait of a ruff, or ruffle.
quill (kwĭl), v.t.; QuILLED (kwĭld); QUiLl'INg. 1. To plait in small cylindrical ridges, called quillings, as a ruffe. 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. To tap, as a barrel of liquor. Dial. Eng.
6. To tap, as a barrel of liquor. Dial, Eng,

quil-lad' (kI-li'), $n$. [Native name, quillay, in Chile.] The soapbark tree of Chile (Quillaja saponaria). lits yark, is rich in saponin, and is commonly used as soap in | Chile; in pharmacy it is used as a detergent. |
| :--- |
| Ouil-la'ja (kwila'yä ; -já), $n$. |

Quil-la'ja (kwilláy $\dot{a} ;-j \dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL. See quillai.] Bot.
A genus of rosaceous trees, consisting of three species, na-
tives of South Brazil, Peru, and Chile. Q. saponaria, the soapbark tree, is the best-known species.
quill ${ }^{\prime}$ back ${ }^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{kwl} l^{\prime} \mathrm{bak} \mathrm{k}^{\prime}\right), \boldsymbol{n}$. A small carp sucker ( Car
piodes velifer or allied species) of the Mississippi Valley
having the first ray of the dorssal fin very long. having the first ray of the dorsal fin very long.
quiked 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 cinnamon or cinchona bark; also, made into quill-like rolls; as, quilled bark. quilled anture, Surg., a variety of stitch in which the threads,
after being passed deeply through the edges of a wound, arter becured about two quills or bodies of similar shape, in order to produce a suitable degree of pressure.
quil'let (kwY/̌t; -Yt; 151), n. [Orig. uncert.] A small
fleld or tract of land ; a narrow strip of land. Obs. or Local, Eng.
quillet (kwYl'st; -Yt; 151), n. [Perh. fr. L. quidlibet what you please. Cf. quiddry.] Subtlety; nicety, quibble.
Archaic. "Nice, sharp quillets of the law." Shak. Archaic. "Nice, sharp quillets of the law." Ang of ank.
quill gear. Mach. An arrangenent consisting of gear
wheel or wheels made integral with a hollow spindle or Wheel or wheels made integral with a hollow spind le o used in the back gear of a lathe or other machine tool.
quill'ing (kwilyng), $n$. A strip of lace, ribbon, or the 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 - from the shape of the leaves.
couette, L. culcita terpane.] 1. Originally, cusinon, mattress. Cf. 1st coonfor sleeping on ; now a bed coverlet mattress formerly used nesses of material with a filling or interlining of wool cotton, down, etc., stitched through in patterns, or tufted also, any warm outer bed covering; as, a down quilt. 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
 quilt; as, a bag quilted with bran
2. To stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft thick substance between, as in m
bedcover; to quilt a coat.
3. To stitch, sew, or mark, in lines or patterns, as in quilts.
3. To stitch, sew, or mark, in lines or patterns, as in quilts. cloth, string, or the like, as money in a belt.
5. To insert as a needle in quilting; as, to quilt a pininto a coat flap.
quilted ; as, material that will not ; also, to admit of being
quilted; as, material that will not quill.
covered with or as with a quilt
quilt'lng, $n$. 1. Act of one wh
2. Quilted material or work; also, material for making
quilts.





3. A kind of cloth having a pattern like quilted work. 4. Naut. A coating of strands for a vessel containing water. 5. A quilting party or bee. See 2 d bee, 2. U.S. \& Dial. Eng.
quin-al'dine (kwin-al'din ; dēn; 184), n. Also -din. [quinolive + aldehyde + aniline. $]$ hern. A colorless Jiquid of a slightly pungent odor, $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{3}$, obtained as ring also in coal tar and used in the manufacture of certain ring aisoin coal tarand used in the manufacture of certain al'dic (-dIk), quin'al-diln'f (kwin'al-dinn'ik $), a$. qui-na'rl-an (kwĭ-nā́rĭ-ău; 115), a. Zöll. Designating, or pertaining to, the quinary system. - $n$. A teacher of, or believer in, the quinary system
qui'na-ry (Kwi'nai-rI), a. [L. quinarius, fr. quini five each, akin to quinque. See Five.] Consisting of five; arranged by fives ; specif., Math., nsing five as the radix or base; - sald
of a system of notation. - $n$. That which has five members. of a system of notation. - $n$. That which has five members. quinary sygtem, Zooll, a fanciful classification of animals was the hypothesis that all natural series of organisms dis pose 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 cooin, F. coing, L. cotoneum, cotonium, qar. of cyidonium, fr. Cydonius Cydonian, Gr. Kuठ́́vlos Cydonian, $\mu \hat{\eta} \lambda o \nu \mathrm{~K} v-$ Cóvcov a quince, fr. Kudwva סaves the Cydonians. Cf. quidDANY.] 1. The fruit of a mala. ceous tree or shrub (Cydonia
cydonia). It somewhat resem cydonia). It somewhat resem-
bles a large yellow apple but
ditt bles a large yellow apple, but
ditfers in having many seeds in each carpel. Its hard, acid
Hesh is largely used for marmalade, jelly, and preserves.
2. The tree which bears this fruit. It is of low stature, with solitary white or pink flowers. The quince tree is often used

quince curcullo. A small gray-and-yellow curculio (Co-
quin-cen'te-na ry (kwin-sén'tènatri), $a$. $r y$.] Of or pert. to five hundred years. $-n$. A five-hundredth anniversary. quin-cun'clal (kwIn-kŭu'shă1), a. [L. quincuncialis, fr. quincunx. See quis2. Bot. a Having the leaves of a pentamthat two are exterior, two are interior and the other has one edge exterior and
 b In ranked. - quin-cun'clal-1y, adv
quin'cung (kwin'kǔnks), $n$. [L., lit., five twelfthe; quinque five + uncia an ounce. The quincunx was marked by trol. The position of bodies distant from each other five 2. Anns, or $150^{\circ}$
2. An arrangement of five things with one at each corner and one in the middle of a esp. of trees, such that any five in similar position form such a square. b Erron., a hexagonal arrangement or system of planting. quin-dec'a-gon (kwIn-děk' $\mathbf{k}^{\prime}-g \dot{\dddot{x}}_{n}$ ), $n$. [L. quindecim fifteen +Gr , Ywia angle.] Geom. A figure, generally plane, with fifteen angles, and consequently fifteen sides.
quin'de-com'vir (kwin'dè-sem'ver $)$ or
 de-cim'vir (-gim'vẽr), n.; pl.-viri (-vI-rī). [L. quindecimvir; quindecim fifteen + vir a man.] Rom. Antiq. One
of a body of filteen men; esp., Rom. Relig., a member of of a body of fifteen men ; esp., Rom. Relig., a member of
a college of priests having charge of the Sibylline Books, which were consulted only at the behest of the senate Which were consulted only at the behest of the senate
for prescribing means of averting the wrath of the gods, as in a
time of pestilence. The custodians were originally two, duoviri; time of pestilence. The custodians were originally two, duoviri,
later ten, decemviri; by Sulla raised to fifteen, quindecinviri;


 $\operatorname{cim}^{\prime}$ vi-rate (-sŭm${ }^{\prime}$ vĭ-rât $), n$.
quin'ic (kwĭn'ĭk), a. [See quinine.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{7}(\mathrm{OH})_{4} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$, got from cimchona bark, coffee beans, etc
quin't-dine (kwĭn'l-dın; -dën; 184), n. Also din. [See Quland :c. G. and resembling, quimine, found in certain species of cin
chona. It is used somewhat as a febrifuge. qui'nine ( $k w i \neq 1 n \bar{n} ; ~ k w Y$-nēn' ; 277: seenote below), $n$. Also
 quinayuina bark of the quino-quino Myroxylon perui-
ferum or pereire: cf. F. quinine, Sp. quinina.] Chem. An alkaloid, $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$, extracted from the bark of various species of cinchona 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 ployed as a febrifuge or antiperiodic. NZ The pron. kwi'nin apparently decidedly prevails in usage, is also common; kwI-nin' also is common in both
American and British use ; kínen $n^{\prime}, k w n^{\prime} \overline{1} n$, and $k w i n^{\prime} I n$ are also heard
quinine bush. Any western American cornaceous shrub quinine flower. A gentianaceous plant ( Sablatia elliotwhite flowers. It possesses antiperiodic properties, and has been used as a substitute for quinine. $\quad$ quinine tree. a The horse-radish tree b. Thep tree. c in Australia, the emu apple or native quince. a nitrogenous acid, $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{3} \mathrm{~N}$, obtained as a yellow crystalline substance by oxidation of quinine or cinchonine.
quin'1-sext (kwin'l̆-sëkst) a. ac.
[LL quinisextus; L. quini
 Council, held ing to or designating the second Trullan Council, held in Constantinople in A. D. 692 , which was re-
garded as supplementing the fifth and the sixth ecumenical garded as supplementing the fifth and the six
comncils (A. D. 553 and 680 ). See Trullan.
quin'nat salm'on (kwin): St). [From native name.] A coasts of the Pacific, on
Monterey Bay to Bering

larger streams in the spring, but spawns in the fall. It 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 the most important species of salmon.
qui-nol'dine (kwl-noídinn, -dēn; 184), n. Also -din. qui-nol'dine (kwl-noídin, -dēn; 184), n. Also -din.
[quinine + oid.] Pharm. A brownish resinous mixture of alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the treatment of cinchona bark and sold as a cheap substitute for quinine.
quin'o-line (kwin'力-IIn; -Ien ; 184), Also -Hn. [чui$n$ ine $+2 \mathrm{~d}-$ ol +- ine. $]$ Chem. A
nitrogenous base, $\mathrm{C}_{0} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{~N}$, obtained (p)нC ${ }^{(0)} \mathrm{CH}_{\mathrm{CH}}$ nitrogenous base, $\mathrm{C}_{0} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{~N}$, obtained $(\mathrm{p}) \mathrm{HC}$
as a pungent colorlessliquid by the
distillation of alkaloids, bones,
$(\mathrm{m}) \mathrm{HC}$ coal tar, etc., and also by syntheti
methods; by extension, any of va- (o)
rious derivatives of the same.
rious derivatives of the same. Quindine. which a CH group is repiaced by a nitrogen atom. It con-
tains the nuclei botte of py ridine and of benzene, and in naming its derivatives the replaceable hydrogen atoms are
distinguished as Py. 1, Py. 2, PY.3, B. 1, B. 2, B. 3 , and $B$ 4, or as $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, o, m, p$, and $a$ (ana). Quinoline is the parent substance or a large number and
loids, antiseptics, dyes, etc.
quinoline red. A red pigment formed by the action of quinoline red. A red pigment formed by the action of zinc chloride, used to dye wool and silk a bright rose color quinoline yellow. Chem. A fast yellow dye made by treat qug phthalic anhydride with quinaldine, and sulphonating the product. It is largely used in dyeing wool and silk.


 $\|$ Forelgn Word. tobsolete Variant of. + comblned with. = equala.
 quinone．By extension，any of arious compounds of Which quin－Quinune． 1 Fittig＇s Dike－ one proper is the type．There are tone Formula； 2 Grebe
two classes of quinones，in which Peroxide Eormula． the two oxygen atoms are respectively in the para position quinones）．Quinone proper is a paraquinone．Quinone has
been thought by some to be a peroxide（formula 2）but is now generally recomized as a diketone（formula 1）．
quin＇on－old（kwin＇on－oid；kwi－nōn＇－），a．［quino quin＇on－old（kwin＇on－oid；kwin－nōnt－），a．［quinone +
－oid．］Org．Chem．Resembling quinone；as，quinonoid structure（commonly understood to mean a structure characterized by a benzene nucleus having the linkages qui－no＇vin（kwi－nō＇vin），n．［G．chinovin，fr chinova－bit qui－nóvin（kwin－nō＇vĭn），n．［G．chinovin，fr．chinova－bitter quinovin，chinova is Ir．NL．china nova，the tree whose glucoside found in cinchona and other barks，and said not to be febrifugal．Called also quinova bitter，and quinova
 quinoline＋glyoxal．］Chem．Any of a series of paradi－ azines，the simplest of which， $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$ ，may be regarded as quinoline with the $\gamma \mathrm{CH}$ group replaced by nitrogen．They and in other ways，and act as feeble monacid bases
quin－oz＇ime（－sim；－sēm），$n$ ．［quinone＋oxime．］Chem． A crystalline compound， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~N}$ ，regarded as an oxime
of quinone，but also called，in view of other methods of of quinone，but also called，in view of other methods of
formation，para－nitroso phenol．By extension，any of a series of compounds of which the foregoing is the type． series of compounds of which the foregoing is the type．
quin＇0－yl（kwIn＇t－II），$n$ ．［G．chinoyl，fr．chinasaure guinone is the hydride，analogous to phenyl．o The group

 manding fifty men．Obs．\＆$R$ ．
guin＇qua－ge－na＇ri－an，$n$ ．A quinquagenarian person age
quin＇qua－ge－na＇ri－an，$n$ ．A quinquagenarian person．
Qninqua－gesi－ma（－jes＇ 1 －mai），$n$ ．［L．，fem．of quinqua－
gesimus the fiftieth，akin to quinquaginta fifty，quinque five．See rive．］1．The time from the Sunday before Lent to Easter Sunday，or the first week of this time．Obs．
2．More fully Qusnquasesima Sunday．The Sunday next be－ fore Lent；－called also Shrove Sunday．The origin of this name and of Sexagesima and Septuagesima for the pre ceding Sundays is uncertain．They may have been formed on the analogy of Quadragesima，without any direct rofer stitute a series，or Quinquagesima may have been so named
as being the fiftieth day before Easter（including both）and as being the fiftieth day before Easter（including both）and regarded as representing in roun
quin＇qua－ges＇i－mal（－mal），a．Of，pertaining to，or con taining，flfty days．
quin＇que－（kwin＇kwé－）．［L．quinque five．See Five．］Com－ bining form meaning five，five times，fivefold；as，quinque fid，flve－cleft；quinquedentate，five－toothed．
 quinquennalis．See quinquennial．］Rom．Antiq．Public
games celebrated every five years（reckoned inclusively）． quin－quen＇ni－al（kwin－kwðn＇1－a1），a．［L．quinquennis quin－quen＇ni－al kwin－kwentive annus year：cf．L．quinquennalis．See Frys cf．BIENNILL．］Occurring once in flve years（reckoning，in
the Roman method，inclusively），or at the end of every five years；also，lasting five years－$n$ ．A quinquennial event or

riod of five years．
quin＇que－par＇tite（ kwIn kw e－pär＇tit），a．［L．quinquepar
titus；quinque five + partitus，p．p．of partire to divide．］ titus；quinque five＋partitus，p．p．of $p$ a



 potassium salt of a sulphonic de asan antiseptic．
 Iguina + tanne I Chem．De
ignating a tannic acid found in
 Seequinovin：TANnic．］Chem
 nating a white crystaline acjo
obtained
by decomposition oo


 genarius of fifty．］That is ffty quir－quag q－na－ry， 2．A Soth year or anniversary，
Quinquagesime．$n$ ．Also Quin
 quin＇quan＇gle，n．［L．quinquan－
gnius Hive－comered．］A penta
gon．Obs－c．Pentagonal．obs
quin quin－quan＇gu－lar（kwin－kwan＇


＋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＇d－rate（kwin－kwêvit－rat），$n$ ．A board or com mission of five men．
quin＇sy（kwn＇zI），n．［OF．quinancie or LL．quinancia
fr．L．cynanche a sort of sore throat
 Hound，ANGER，CYNANCHE，SQUINANCY．］Med．An inflam－ nation of the throat，or parts adjacent，esp．of the fauce
or tonsils，attended by swelling，painful and impeded deg lutition，and inflammatory fever；suppurative tonsillitis －called also squinuncy，and squinsy． grum），which yields a jelly used as a remedy for quinsy．b The related Am species a．Joridum．
quin＇sy－wort＇（kwin＇zI－wQrt＇），$n$ ．The herb squinancy． quint（kwint；kint；formerly also as $F$ ．kǎvt），$n$ ，［F quinte，fr．L．quintus，quinta，the fift
Five．］1．［OF．］A tax of one fifth．
2．Card Playing．A sequence of five cards of the same suit in piquet，the highest five being the major quint，and the lowest five the minor quint．
3．Music．a The interval of a fifth．b An organ stop giving tones a fifth higher than the normal pitch of the digitals．$c$ The smallest of the three kinds of viola da braccio．d The E string of a violin．
and organ prefix used in the names of certain instrument and organ stops to denote a variety having its pitch a fifth quin＇ta－déna（kwIn＇t $\dot{\alpha}$－d $\left.\bar{e}^{\prime} n \dot{\alpha}\right)$
［L．quintus fifth．］ Music．An organ stop of small metal stopped pipes giving qufn＇tain（kwin＇tan）n．［F．quintaine，LL．quintana；cf L．quintana a street in the camp，separating the fijth man－ iple from the sixth，the market and business place of the camp，fr．quintanus of the fifth rank．See quintan．］Obs．
or Hist．1．An object to be tilted at．A common form in the Middle Ages was a post，on the top of which was pivoted a
crosspiece，having nt one end a broad board，and at the crosspiece，having nt ove end a oroad the board with the lance
a sand byp．The endeavor was to atike the boar
while riding under，and to get past without being hit by the sand bag．＂But a quintain，a mere lifeless bl
2．The sport of tilting at a quintain．
qufn＇tal（－tala），$n$ ．［F．，fr．Sp．quintal，fr．Ar．qinṭar a menarius consisting of dred．See huNDRED ；cf．KANTAR．］A denomination of weight；a hundredweight．See wrieht，Table．
quin＇tan（－tăn），a．［L．quintanus，fr．quintus fifth，quinque five．See Five．］Occurring as the fifth，after four others； also，occurring every fifth day，reckoning inclusively（that is，with three days intermission）；as，a quintan fever．－$n$ ．
Med．A fever which returns every fifth day，that is，with an intermission of three days．
quin＇tant（－tănt），$n$ ．The fifth part of a circumference，or with ；specif．，a portable instrument，similar to a sextant， quin－tes＇sence（kwin－ťeserns：formerly also kwIn＇） ［F．，fr．LL．quinta essentia fifth essence．See quint；ks－ sEnoe．1．The fifth or last and highest essence or power
in a natural body．The ancient Greeks recognized four elements，fire，air，water，and earth．The Pythagoreans they said flew upward at creation，out of it the stars being made．The alchemists sometimes co
the ferment oils，as the firth essence． 2．An extract containing the rarest virtue or most subtle pure or concentrated essence．
pure or concentrated essence．
3．Hence，more widely，the most perfect representative of certain things，persons，qualities，etc．；a thing，person，
quality，or the like，in the highest and most typical form quin＇tes－sen＇tial（kwIn＇tex－sen＇shal），a．Of the nature of a quintessence ；purest of its kind ；typical．＂Quintessen－
tial extract of mediocrity．＂G．Eliol．－quin＇tes－ien＇ti－ tial extract of mediocrity，＂G．Eliol．－quin＇tes－sen＇ti－
al＇t－ty（－shr－氏l／I－tr），$n$ ．quin＇tes－sen＇tial－1y，adv．
 quin－tetter $\}$ the fifth，a fifth part，fr．L．quintus the fifth for five voices or instruments；also，the set of five persons for five voices or instruments；also
who sing or play five－part music．

|  ad），$n$ ．［L．quinquennis $+2 \mathrm{~d}-\mathrm{ad}$ ．］ | quin＇sled（ $k w \mathrm{Yn}^{\prime} \mathrm{zY}$ ），a．Af－ fected with quingy． quinsime + Quin $\%$ ieme． |
| :---: | :---: |
| A ，\％inquennum +2 dam ］ | quinsy woodraff．Quinsywort． |
| din que－pet＇sl－oid． | Pquin＇ta（kēn＇tā）$n$ ．［Sp．\＆ |
|  | Pg． 1 A country house or coun－ try beat：also，a garden plot． |
| Qunque－． |  |
| quin＇que－reme（k \％Y ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ k w | ［L．quintus fifth＋E．monad．］ |
| remm），$n$ ．［ $\mathrm{I}_{\sim}$ quinqueremzs： |  |
| quinque five + remus an oar．］ | quin＇tain（kwin＇trn）．Var．of |
|  |  |
| quin－quer＇ti－um（kwYn－kwfir | guin＇tain，$\pi$ ．［L．puintus fifth．］ |
| The pentathlon Rare | A five－line stanza．Obs．［TANT．］ |
|  | quin＇tal（kwin＇tal $), n=$ QUIN－ |
| d．［quanque | quin＇ta－ry（kwrn＇ta－ry），$a$ ．［1． |
| tum，to cut．］Cut into five simi－ | tmintus fifth $]$ Next in order |
| ar or equal segments．－v． | after the quaternary，or fourth； |
| To cut into five similar or equal | in fifth place，order，or the like． |
| parts quin＇que－ | qu |
|  | （r．：see |
| quin que－sep tate，f．，quin que－ | QUiNT．］Fencing．A parry a in－ |
| q | the old order of teaching． |
|  |  |
| ercu－lar，quin＇que－tu－ber＇cu－ |  |
| quin＇que－valve，quin | Enteibchie． |
| u－lar，a Seequingu | quin tel ${ }^{\text {t }}$ Qurnt |
| in＇que vo＇c |  |
| z） |  |
| Logic．The five predicahles．See | element．］The fifth element． |
| prbitabie，$n$ ．． 2. ［litiral．］ | Cf．quintessen |
|  |  |
| ainquin $\dagger$ KINKIN． | of Quintroon． |
| uin－qui＇na（kw Y －k | quin |
|  |  |
| indeq | still or |
| Quinine．］Quina． | tessence ${ }^{\text {a }}$ to reduce to a quintes－ |
| quin＇qui－no（kYn | sence．$R$ R |
|  | quin＇tes－sen＇th－ate（－shr－at），vt． |
| American fabaceous tree（Town－ | $=$ |
| eraf peveiræ），the source of ba | qut |
|  | quint |
|  |  |
|  | duintus fith 1 dlo Of the fith |
|  |  |
|  |  |

2．Any set of five，or thing arranged for five，as a bicycle for five riders．
quin＇tile（kwin＇tǐl），$n$ ．［L．quintus the fifth：cf．F．quin－
lil aspect．］Astrol．The aspect of planets when separated lil aspect．］Astrol．The aspect of planets when separated the fith part of the zodiac，or 72
quin－tiflion（kwin－tri＇yün），$n$ ．［Formed fr．L．quintus the fifth，after the analogy of million：cf．F．quintillion． See quint．］The number denoted by a unit with 18 zeros annexed（in French and American notation）or with 30
zeros annexed（in Englishnotation）．See Nomeratiox Note －quin－til＇lion $a$－quin－til／lionth（－qŭnth）$n$ ，$a$ quin＇tole（kwIn＇tō），$n$ ．［It．quinto fifth．］Music．A group of five notes to be played or sung in the time of four of the same species；a quintuplet．
quin＇tu－ple（kwin＇tu－p＇l），a．［L．quinlus fifth：cf．F． quintuple，L．quintuplex．Cf．QUADRUPLE．］Multiplied by five；increased to five times the amount；fivefold．
quintuple point，Phys．Chem．，a point（representing a set of Music，time or a measure having five beats to the measure．
 quin＇tu－ple，v．i．\＆i．；quin＇Tu－pled（－p＇ld）；quin＇Tu－PLina
（－plIng）．［Cf．F．quintupler．］To make，or to become， fivefold，or five times as much or many．
quin＇tu－plet（kwin＇ți－plett），$n$ ．［From quintuple．］A col－ kind；specif．a Music．A quintole．See тime，$n, 13$ a bind；specif．：a Miusic．A quintole．See time，$n$ ．， 13 a． same labor
quinze（kwǐnz；$F$ ．ǩnz），n．［F．］A game at carde，re－ come nearest to，without exceeding，fifteen points．
quip（kwIp），n．［Prob．fr．L．quippe forsooth，used iron－
ically．］1．A smart，sarcastic turn or jest；a gibe；also， a bright，clever saying without sarcasm；a witty sally． 2．A quibble；equivocation．
3．A strange，droll，or eccentric act also，
or strange ；a curious，quaint knick ；also，
quip，v．$t$ ．；QUIPPED（kwIpt）；QUIP PING．To jest or gibe at； to treat with quips．Now Rave．
The more he laughs，and does her closely quip．Spenser．
quip，$v . i$ ．To scoff orgibe；to make quips．Sir $H$ ．Sianey．
 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 device，to register important facts and events．It consisted
of a main cord，from which hung at certain distances of a main cord，from which hung at certain distances
smaller cords of various colors，each having a special mean－ ing，as silver，gold，corn，soldiers，etc．K Kots were tied in the smaller cords，representing definite numbers
quire（kwir），n．［ME．quaer，quair，OF．quayer，quaer， cayer，caier，F．cahier，a book of loose sheets，a quarter of
a quire，LL．qucternus，qualernum，sheets of paper packed a quire，LL．quaternus，qualernum，sheets of paper packed
together，properly，four together，fr．L．quaterni four each， together，properly，four together，fr．L．quaterni four each，
by fours，quatiuor four．See Four；cf．canier． 1 For－ merly，four sheets，as of paper，folded together into eight merly，four sheets，as of paper，folded together into eight
leaves；hence，any set of folded shetis fitting one withis another，as the sheets of a book．
2．A collection of twenty－four（sometimes twenty－five）
sheets of paper of the sane size and quality，either not sheets of paper of the same size and quality，either not folded or having a single fold．Cf．3d REAM．
3．A small book or pamphlet consisting or as if consisting
of a quire ；a work，as a poem，essay，or the like，that is of a quire；a work，as a poem，essay，or the like，that is or might be contained in a quire
quire，v．t．；Quired（kwird）；quir＇ING（kwir＇ing）．To make or divide into quires，or so that folded sheets may be placed one within another．Print．So that one sheet
 Quirinus．See Quirinus．］One of the seven hills of Rome
（see Srven Hills），now called＂Monte Quirinale＂It is （see Seven Hills），now called＂Monte Quirinale．＂It is the site of a palace，begun in the 16th century by Greg－
ory XIII．and completed by subsequent popes，which
was taken as a residence by the ruling house of Italy in
ory XIII，and completed by subsequent popes，Which
was taken as a residence by the ruling house of Italy in
1871 ；hence，fig．the monarchical government，or regime is71；hence，fig．，the monarchical government，or régime， Oul－rinus（kwripural，
Qui－ri＇nus（kwI－ri’nŭs），$n$ ．［L．］Rom．Relig，Anancient
god of war who in early times with Jupiter and Marsformed

| Quip | Quin＇tus（kwIn＇tŭs），n．［L．］ Masc．prop．name．See Q intir． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Quin＇tus Mem＇mi－ns（mem＇y |
| ccl．Hist One of a party of | 7is）．Bib．lquinoa． |
| Montanists of the 2d century， | qut＇nua（k etnway）．Var．of |
| said to have received their na | quin＇yle，$n$ ．［Cf．cunye．］ |
| from a prophetess，Quintilla | 咗 |
| Orin＇tin（kw In＇trn），$n$ ．［Cf． |  |
| Quentin，and L．Qumius，and |  |
| ntus fifth．］Lit．，the fifth； | Eccl Hist． |
| mase．prop．name．L．Quintus |  |
| üs），Quintianus（kwin＇s | ［f．${ }^{\text {fifteenth．}] \text { 1．A tax of a }}$（fiteenth Obs or Hist． |
|  | 2．Quindene． |
| quin＇tin．Var．of quinta | 3．A period of 15 days，as that |
| 的＇tin，quint，$n$ ．IDan $q$ | comprising a church festival day |
|  | rn |
| dn＇tin（kwin＇tin ；$F$ ，kr | quinzine，$n$ ．Quinzième．Obs． |
| $N^{\prime}$ ），n．［F．］A kind of fine |  |
| \％n；－from the town in Brit－ |  |
| y wher | quippe． |
| ntise．$\dagger$ quaintise． | quip ${ }^{\text {der }}$ |
| in＇ti－us（kwIn＇shy－üs；－ | quip ${ }^{\text {＇pish，}}$ qu |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| eelottery， | Quippish．－quip some－nesk，$n$ ． |
| －${ }^{\text {－tr }}$ |  |
|  | quitbolily．+ culr－Bouilit． |
|  |  |
| ite |  |
| quin ${ }^{\text {＇tu}}$－ple |  |
| tivefold amount； | disl．Eng．of Q |
|  |  |
| quin＇tu－ple－s |  |
| quin＇tu－ple－ribbed（－r） <br> 帾 | quirer，$n$ ．A chorister． |
| quin－tu＇pli－cate（kw |  |
| v．$t$ ．，a．，\＆$n$ ． |  |
| PL |  |
| tn＇plica＇tion（－ | Q |
| quin＇tu－pli－nerved＇ |  |
| nuryd $)$ ，quin ${ }^{\text {ctu－pli－rib }}$ | qui－rin＇ca pods |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| quin＇tu－ply（－plr），adv．of Q UIN－$^{\text {d }}$ | or of any of several other ppecies． |
|  | They contain much tanmi |
|  |  |


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 identichiefy in literature. Hischief shrine was on the Quirinal.
His festival was the Quirinalia, Feb. 17. See Dr. quir'1-ta'ri-an (kwĭr'1̌-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), a, [LL. aui quiri-tari-an (kwiri-tari-an; 110), a. [LL. quiritarius. old law of Rome (the jus civile, proper, or jus quirtitum) 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, quiritarian ownership; opposed to pretorian and bonitarian.
Qui-ri'tes (kw1̆-ritez), n. pl. [Li.] Rom. Antiq. Roman Qui-ri'tes (kwǐ-ri'tēz), n. ph. [LL.] Rom. Antiq. Roman
citizes. After the Sabinee and Romans had united themselves
into one comnunity, under Romulus the name of Cuirtes was into one comnunity, under Romulus, the name of (nurites was
taken in addition to that of Roman, the Romans calling them-
selves in a civil capacity (uitites, while in a political and muliselves in a civil capacity (uirites, while in a polit
tary capacity they retained the name of Romani
quirk (kwork), 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. c Arch. A small channel, or groove, separating yard, etc. c Arch. A small channel, or groove, separating
a bead or other molding from the adjoining members. See quirk moldinc. d A diamond-shaped piece at the base of a glove flnger. o A diamond-shaped pane of glass; a quar-
rel. 1 The bead or fillet of a grooving plane. $g$ A stocking clock. See 3d clock.
avasion or subterfuge; of or as of the mind; an artful quirk or age; a shift; quibble; equivocation 3. A clever retort or sal Some odd quirhs and remaznts of wit. Shak.
4. Music. A sudden, whimsical turn or phrase.

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.
quirk, v. $i$.; quirked (kwôrkt); quirk'ing. [From quirk
n.] 1. Tó subject to quirks, or quips. n. . 1. To subject to quirks, or quips.
2. To set off by a quirk or quirks ; as,
quirk, v. i. 1. To speak or act with to quirk a molding

## 2. To progress or move with jerks.

quirk molding or moulding. Any

er) ; Quirk'l-kst. 1. Full of qu
tricky; as, a quirky lawyer.
2. Having sharp turns, as a road.

quirt (kwart), n. [Cf. Mex. Sp. cuarta.] A riding whip in Spanish American regions.
 which, what, interrog + qualis of what sort ; quis who, strange appearance.] Bot. A small genus of tropical Asiatic and African combretaceous climbing sirubs. They have showy red or orange spicate flowers with a superior
calyx whose limb is deciduous from the long tube; the calyx Whose limb is deciduous from the long tube ; the
fruit is 5 -winged. $Q$. indica is the Rangoon creeper. quit (kwyt), $n$. [Prob. imitative of the note.] Auy of va-
rious small passerine birds, chiefly of the West Indies, as the banana quits and grass quits (see these terms).
quit, v. $t$.; pret. \& p. p. QUIT or QUITr'тED; p. pr. \& vb. $n$.
qUIT'TING. [ME. quiten, OF. quiter, quilier, cuitier, quir'ting. [ME. quiten, OF. quiter, quitier, cuitier, F. quitter, to acquit, quit, prob. fr. L. quietare to calm, to
quiet, fr. quietus quiet; cf. LL. quitlare, quietare. See quiet, fr. quietus quiet; cf. LL. quittare, quietare. See QUIET, a. ; cf. QUIT, a, QUITE, ACQUIT, REQUITE.]
free, as from anything harmful ; to relieve or release; to clear ; liberate; as, to quil one of fear. Now Rare. 2. To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to absolve, acquit. Obs. or $R$.
discharge, as an obligation or duty ; to meet and The blissful martyr to requite; repay ; pay up meed Choce
4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained Be strong, and quit yourselves like men
Archaic. San. iv.
Ond
5. To remit (a debt, fine, or the like). Obs. Oxf. E. D.
6. To have done with ; to cease from; to stop; hence, to depart from; to leave ; forsake ; as, to quit work; to quit the place; to quit jesting; also, to let go; yield ; surrender. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Such a superficial way of examining is to quit truth for ap- } \\ & \text { pearance. }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Locke. }\end{aligned}$ quir'I-ta-ry




7. To send away; to remove ; dismiss. Rare or Dial.
8. To send away; to remove; dismiss.

Syn. - Leave, relinquish, resign, abandon, forsake, surto quit' commonge, to settle accounts. Obs. Scot. - to q. cost, to pay; to reimburse. Obs. - to q. scores, to make quit (kwit), $v \quad i$. To go away; to depart; also, to stop doing a thing; to cease
quit, $n$. [See quit, v. t.] Astron. That point of the celestial sphere away from which a body is moving; as, a moteor's quit,
quit, a. [ME. quite, OF. quite, F. quitte. See quit, v., QuIET.] 1. Released from obligation, charge, penalty,
etc.; free; clear ; absolved; acquitted.
2. Destitute The owner of the ox shall be quit Ex xxi. 28 .
2. Destitute ; deprived of. Obs. Luw. An action to recover a penalty under a statute which gives part of the penalty to the one bringing the action and
the rest to the state or a public body. The plaintiff describes himself as suing as well for the state as for himself. quítch (kwIch), n., or quitch grass. [AS. cwice, fr. cwic living ; prob. from its tenacity of life. See quick, $a$.; cf. couch arass.] Couch grass.

> Couch grass. Tof blood and pust the vicious quitch of holly out of hi
quit'claim' (kwit'klãn'), $n$. [See quitclaim, v.] Law. A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release; specif., an instrument by which some right, title, interest, or claim, which one person has, or is supposed to have, in or to an estate held by himself or another, is released or relinquished to another, the grantor generally covenanting against persons who claim under himself, but not otherwise. In many States of the United States the quit-
claim is more than a release, and is used as a simple conveyance for making a grant of lands, whether by way of release or as an original conveyance toa third party, and is equally effective with the warranty deed in conveying title
 ing. [OF. quite clamer to call quit, declare quit.
QUit, a.; clain, v.] 1. To acquit or release. Obs. QUIT, a.; claim, v.] 1. To acquit or release. Obs.
2. Law. To release or relinquish a claim to ; to release or convey a claim to by a quitclaim deed.
quite ( kwit ), adv. [ME. quite, fr. the adj. quite discharged, free, clear, OF. quite; cf. OF. quitement freely, frankly, entirely. See ouit, a. 1. Completely totally; as, work not quite done ; to be quite mistaken. The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from quite contrary principles.
2. Positively ; really ; truly ; also, loosely or erroneously, to a considerable extent or degree; as, it is quite near ; he is quite rich; he seemed quite the man of fashion.
 a. + rent.] Law. A fixed rent, usually small in amount, payable by a freeholder or copyholder to his feudal superior in commutation of services; hence, any fixed rent due from a socage tenant. In England quitrents were forTenures, but have now been largely redeemed under the Conveyancing Act of 1881 . In the United States they surquits (kwits), $a$. From ensylvania.
quits (kwits), a. [From Quir, a.; the formation is not clear.] 1. Released or cleared (from obligation, liability, or the like). Obs.
2. Even or equal (with another) by having returned or 2. Even or equal (with another) by having returned or
repaid anything, good or evil, or its equivalent; as, to be quits with an enemy or with one for some favor. as, to bo quit'tance (kwit'ăns), n. [ME. quitaunce, of. quitance, ing; specif., discharge from a debt or an obligation; ac quittance; also, the document evidencing such discharge. Omittance is no quittance." Shak. 2. Recompense; return; repayment ; requital. Shak. quit'ter (kwyt'êr), $n$. 1. Matter fro
quit'ter (kwit'er), $n$. 1. Matter from a sore; pus. Obs. quit'tor (-ẽr), n. [ME. quiture,
quit'tor (eer), $n$. [ME. quiture, quetour; cf. OF. cuiture
a burning, boiling, L. coctura a cooking.] A disease of the feet of horses, asses, and other solipeds, existing in two forms. Cartilaginous quittor is an inflammation of the lateral cartilage of the foot, leading to suppuration and the formation of one or more fistulous openings above the ness, and is very resistant to treatment. Cutaneous quittor is an inflammation of the soft tissues just above the quittor with suppuration and sloughing of the skin, followed by healing by the formation of granulation tissue.




eagerly. Cf. quiver to shake.] Nimble; active; lively. Obs. or Dial Eng. . Qur'ered (.ẽrd) : Qurv'er-ina. [C1 quiv'er (kwǐv'err), v. i.; quiv'ered (-ẽrd) ; qury'er-ing. [Ci,
qUIVER, $a$. ; qUAVER.] To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; to tremble; quake; shiver.
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 fame lite the voice; as, pens quiver" (Tennyson) : "A reedy, quavering voice", (A Coman Doyle). See throb, shiver.
quiv'er, $n$. Act, fact, or state of quivering; a tremor. origin; cf. OHG. chohhāri quiver, receptacle, G. köcher quiver, AS. cocor, cocur, cocer, D. hoker. Cf. cocker e quiver.] 1. A case or sheath for carrying arrows.
2. By extension, the arrows in a quiver.
quiv'ered (-ẽrd), a. 1. Furnished with, or carrying, a quiver. "Sheathed, as in a quiver. "Whose quills stand quiv. ered at his ear."
qui vive' (kē vev'). [F., prob. fr' qui who + vive, pres. subj
of vivre to live ; i. e., long live who? whom do you favor The challenge; of a French sentinel, or patrol ; you favor? the English challenge: "Who goes there?
to bo on the qui vive, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.
 quix-ot'1-cal (-sot'Í-hă $)$ Don Quixote; romantic to ex travagance; absurdly chivalric ; as, quixotic gallantry.
Syn. - See visionary. - quix-ot'l-cal-ly adv.
quix'ot-ism (kwik's $\partial t-Y z^{\prime} m$ ), n. Quixotic action or quiz (kwí cert.] 1. An odd or eccentric person or thing. Now Rare 3. A bandalore. Obs.
. One who quizzes others; as, he is a great quiz.
4. A hoax ; a practical joke; a jest; a bit of banter
6. A quizzing glass.
8. Act of quizzing; specif., an examination or coaching quiz (kwIz), v. t.; quIzzED (kwYzd); quiz'zing. 1. To ridicule ; to banter; to chaff or mock with pretended seri usness of discourse; to make sport of, as by obscure qued He quazzed unmercifully all the men in the room. Thackeray 2. To peer at ; to eye suspiciously or mockingly
3. To examine or instruct by a qniz. See quiz, n., 6. U.S Syn. - See ridicule.
2. To conduct or alay with a bandalore. Obs. Oxf, E. D quiz'al-cal (-1-kひl), $a$. Relating to, or of the nature of, a quiz, or jest; farcical ; amusing ; also, addicted to quiz zing; sportive. - quiz'zd-cal'-ty (-kal' 1 -ty), quiz'zi-cal ness, $n$. - quiz'zi-cal-1y, adv
quod (kwod), $n$. A quadrangle or court, as of a prison hence, a prison. stang. quod'di-ty (-1-ti), n. [L. quod that which, neut. of qui who quod ll-bet (kworlybas a thing what it is
q. A nice point; a subtlety ; a debatable point please., theological or scholastic question proposed for argument or disputation; hence, by extension, a scholastic or theo logical debate over such a question.
2. These are your quodlibets, hut no learning. P. Fletcher. (ly burlt
Cod'li-bet'fc (-lY-bět/Yk), quod/11-bet'1-cal (-Y-kăl), a. quodlibets of disenssed for curiosity or entertainment quod/11-bet/1-cal-1y, adv.
quoin (koin ; kwoin; 277), $n$
[See conv.] 1. Arch. a Orig
a solid exterior angle, as of a
building' now, one of the se-
lected pieces of material by
In stone the quoins consist o
in the rest of the building, and

cut to dimension. In brickw $\begin{gathered}\text { work. }\end{gathered}$ or masses of brick laid together, and in a certain imitation quoins of stone. b Au internal angle or corner
2. A wedgelike piece of stone, wood, metal, or other ma
terial. Specif. : a Masonry. The keystone or a voussoir


$\|$ Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + comblned with. = equals.
in an arch. b A wedge to support and steady a stone, to wedge or lock up a form within a chase, or type on a galley, to keep casks from rolling, etc.
3. Jewelry. $=$ Lozenas, 2 c.
quoln (koin ; kwoin ; 277), v.t.; quoined (koind ; kwoind) QUoIN'ING. 1. To wedge up with quoins, as a printer's form. 2. To provide with quoins, as a wall corner
quolt (kwoit or, esp. in British usage
quolt (kwoit or, esp. in British usage, koit; 277: see note below), $n$. ME. coite; cf. OF. coitier to spur, press, (as
sumed) 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
. The stone cover of a cromlech; by extension, a cromlech The pron. kwāt (cf. quart), common in many parts of quon'dam (kwon'dam), a. [L, formerly.] Having been formerly; former; sometime. "'The quondam king." Shak. quon'dam, $n$. A person who once held a position. Obs. quo'nd-am (kwō'nl-am), n. [L. quoniam inasmuch as.] 1. [cap.] Eccl. The closing part of the Latin hymn Gloria in Excelsis;-so called from the flrst word of this part (Quoniam tu solus sanctus, etc. : For thou only art holy, etc.) also, a musical arrangement of this
2. A kind of drinking cup. Obs.
duotrum (kwór rŭm ; 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 issued to justices of the peace in England.] 1. Orig., in
England, the select number of justices of the peace one or England, the select number of justices of the peace one or
more of whom, on account of their skill and discretion, more of whom, on account of their skill and discretion, cluded in the number necessary to be present to act as a court ; later, all the justices of the peace collectively (it laving become che quorum). The torm quoruml is used in a similar way in some States of the United States.
2. A specially selected or select body.

The coffin was carried by six of his tenanta, and the pall held
up by ix of the quorum. Sir Roger de Coverley (Addison). 3. Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business. The quorum of a body is an absolute majority of it, unless the authority by which the body was created fixes it at a different number.
ano'ta (kwō'táa), n.; pl. quotas (-tȧz). [LL., fr. L. quota ber, how many, fr. quot how many, akin to quis, qui, who cf. It. queta a share. See who.] A (certain) proportional
part or share ; the share or proportion assigned to each in a division. "Quota of troops and money." Motley. quot'a-ble (kwot'a-br), a. Capable or worthy of being quoted ; as, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ quotable writer or sentence. quot'a-bl
1-ty (-bifiti), quot/a-ble-ness, $n$. quot'a-bly, adv. quo-ta'tion (kwō-t̄̄/shŭn), $n$. [From Quote.] 1. A mar g. Print rence or note in a book. obs.
2. Print. A piece of type metal, lower than type, with one or more hollow places, according to size, used to fil 3. Act of quoting or citigg 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
6. A memorandum, note, or
6.
, shota
7. Com. The maming or publishing of the current price of stocks, bonds, or any commodity; also, the price named. quo-ta'tion-al (-ă1), a. Of, pertaining to, or being, quotation. quo-ta'tion-al-1y, adv.
quo-tartion-ist (-Ist), $n$. One who makes, or is given to making, quotations. Rare.
quotation mark. Punctualion. One of the marks used general English usage they are two inverted commas at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end. A quota-
tion within a quotation so marked is generally set off by tion within a quotation so marked is generally set off by
single marks, as, "The youth replies, I will! " Single single marks, as, "The youth replies' 'I will!' " Single
marks, however, are often, esp. inl British printing, used instead of double. Matter quoted within a quotation so any other punctuation marks of the passage quateded, as in the instance just given, with which compare: "Shall you re with each paragraph or stanz (now rarely as was once practice, with each line) of the quoted text. In German practice, with each ine, of the quoted text. In German inverted commas as, Leb' wohl! : In French they are quo'ta-tive (kwö't $\dot{\alpha}$-tIv), $a$. Of, pert. to, or using, quotation. quote (kwōt; formerly also kōt), v.t.; QVOT'BD (kwōt/ed); and verses, fr. L. quotus: cf. F. coter, OF. also choter to and verses, fr. L. quotus: cf. F. coter, OF. also quoter, to
letter, to number, to quote. See evota.] 1. To place marginal references or notes in (a book). Obs.
2. To refer to, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author, by way of authority or illustration; to cite; as, to quote a passage from Homer.
3. To cite a passage from, to name as the authority for a
statement or an opinion; to cite; as, to quote Shakespeare.
4. Com. To name the current price of 4. Com. To name the current price of.
6. To set down, as in writing; to report; mention.

Shak.
7. He's quoted for a most perthdious slave. Sha Syn. - Name, adduce, repeat. See crra.
quote (kwot), n. 1. A marginal note or refere
quoth (kwoth; formerly also kwuth), v. $t$. [AS. cuedan, pret. cwæす, pl. cw㐫don; akin to OS. queஏan, OHG. quethan, quedan, Icel. kveda, Goth. qipan. Cf. bequeath.]

1. Said; spoke; uttered; -used in the first and third 1. Said; spoke; uttered; - used in the first and third
persons in the preterit, and always followed by its nominative, the word or words said being the object; as, quoth
$I$, quoth he. "Let me not live, quoth he." 2. Used rarely with the personal pronoun of the second person with the force of indeed, forsooth (cf. evorth), quoth'a (kwōth' $\dot{\text { i }}$ ) interj [For quoth' $a$ gaid he, $a$ being quotha (kwoth'a), interj. [For quoth 'a said he, 'a
corrupted from he.] Indeed; forsooth. Archaic.
quo-tidi-an (kwt-trdrăan), a. [ME. cotidian, cotidien, OF. colidies, -ian, $\mathbf{F}$. quolidien, L quotidianus, ir. quohdie
daily ; quotus how many + dies day. See quota; durNAL.] 1. Daily ; recurring, or, Obs. or $R$., acting, daily; as, a quotidian fever.
quo-tid'1-an, $n$. 1. Anything recurring daily; esp., Med., an intermittent fever or ague which recurs every day.
2. A daily allowance or portion. Rare Oxf. E. D. quo'tient (kwö'slıěnt), $n$. [L. quotiens, quoties, how often, how many times, fr. quol how many : ci. F. quotient. See Quota.] 1. Arith. The number resulting from the diviaion of one number by another, and showing how many timen a less number is contained in a greater; thus, the quo2. Higher Alg. The result
3. Figher Alg. The result of any process inverse to mul3. A quota. Obs \& $R$. of what number, quot how many.] quo portional frequency quo War-ran'to (kwo wrorn'to . [From the Law $L$.
wards quo warranto (by what authority), in the original Latin writ. See who; Warrant.] Law. a Orig., a writ behalf of the crown, by which one was required to show by what right he exercised 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 pro-
ceeding is begun, or the action or proceeding itself. 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 whit of quo warranto is occasionally used in the United States in statutea
or State constitutions to mean the modern information in or state constitutions to mean
the nature of a quo warranto.

R (är). 1. The eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. usually classed as a liquid, or otherwise as a semivowel. Greek the letter $h$, generally written after $r$ to represent the aspirated sound of the Greek $\dot{\rho}$, does not affect the proMunciation of the English word, as in rhapsody, rhetoric.
The English letter derivesits form from the Greek through
the Latin, the Greek letter being derived from the Phonithe Latin, the Greek letter being derived from the PhoeniIllust. Etymologically, R is most closely related to $l, s$, and $n$; as in bandore mandolin; purple, L. purpura; E .
chapter, F . chapitre, L . capitulum; F was, were, hare, G .
hase: E, order, F. ordre, L. ordo, ordinis; E. coffer, coft $n$ hase; E. order, F. ordie, L. ordo, ordinis; E. coffer, coffn teenth 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. © Math. Resistance. a [cap.] Org. Chem. Ring; with names of ole fines, the isomeric cyclic hydrocarbons; as, $R$-propylene 3. As a medieval Roman numeral, $\mathrm{R}=80$, and $\mathrm{R} 80,000$. 3. As a medieval Roman numeral, $\mathrm{R}=80$, and $\mathrm{R} 80,000$. names, as Rebecca, Richard, Robert, etc.; registered
(bond), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular Cuolned (koind; kwoind), a. qurnished with quoins.
quoin'lng... Masony forming
the quoin of a wall. the quoin of a wail.
quolnte.
quolnte. ${ }^{\text {qualntie. }}+{ }^{\text {QUAINT. }}$
quolntine. + QUAIN
quolr.
quoist
$+\quad$ choin.
QUEEST.


 qualde. Obs pret. of QUELL.
 the less, that not.] Eng. Layy. ing wasteof a wood by one having houseboteand haybote therefound jurisdiction in the Ex
ehequer Court, alleging the plaintiff's diminished ability to



(way), as used in a report or memorandum of a purchase or sale of stocks or bonds; Nav., run, i. e., deserted ; are (Wigwagging); rabbi ; radical; Reaumur; redactor, or Republican: response (C' reddish (Dyeing), as, orange R., (Com.) ; Obs., rogue (the letter being branded in old times on such persons); royal. ib In the form $\mathbf{r}$. or R.: railroad or railway ; in the logbook, rain, rainy weather, or continuous ram (Naut.) ; rare; received (Com.) ; rector, regina (L., queen); resides; retired; rex (L., king); right; river; rises; road
rod or rods; rood or roods; rook (Chess) royal; ruble; ru
R, or $\mathbf{r}$ (ar), $n$.; pl. R's or Rs (ärz). The letter R, r, or its sound, also, something shaped like the letter R .
$\mathbf{R}$, ar. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter R.
Ra (rä), or Re (rā), n. Egypt. Relig. The great god of thesun 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
night in battle with the serpent Apepi.


## ${ }_{\text {gu }}^{2 .}$ <br> 

## guo ubi ull all

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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; Tum, the western or getting sun; Iokaris, morning sun ; Tun, the western or setting sun ; Iokaris, ra-. A prefix, ultimately fr. L. re $+a d$, through French ra-. A prefix, ultimately fr
rab (rab), $n$. [Heb. See rabsi.] Master; lord; teacher; -a Jewish title of respect given specifically to Babylonian teachers of the law not ordained in Palestine.
Il ra/bat'(ra/bál), $n$. [F. Cf. rabato.] Eocl. a A clerical linen collar ba kind of clerical scarf fitted to a collar.
 rabattre. See rabata.] a
turned-down collar. turned-down collar.

NG. [F. ra-
 plane) about a trace into coincidence with another plane, plane) about a trace into coincily followed by a reversed rotation into its primitive position after developing the projection on the plane in some desired way. - ra-batto'mont (-m̌nt), $n$.
some desired way. - ra-batto ment (-ment), n.
4 rabrban (rab'an; Heb. rab-bän'), $n$. [Heb. rabbān.] Teacher; master; - a Jewish title higler than rabbi, given first to Gamaliel, and afterwards, by way of eminence, to
the heads of the Sanliedrin, if of the house of Hillel.

 Full explanations of Abbrevlations, Slgus, ete., Immediately preceae the Vocabulary.

