

Thraldom Thralldom
 Thrash, or Thresh
 Threshold Threshold
 Throe, a pang Throw
 Thyine, wood Thine
 Thyme Thime
 Ticking, or Ticken
 Tidbit Titbit
 Tie Tye
 Tier, a row Tira
 Tierce Terce
 Tincal Tinkal
 Tint Teint
 Tiny Tyny
 Tippler Tipler
 Tithe Tythe
 Toilet Toilette
 Toll, to allure Tole
 Tollbooth Tolbooth
 Ton, or Tun
 Tonnage Tunnage
 Tormentor Tormenter
 Touchy, or Techy
 Tourmaline Tourmalin
 Trance Trance
 Tranquillity Tranquillity
 Tranquillize Tranquillize
 Transferable Transferrible
 Transference Transference
 Treadle Tredde
 Treenail Trenail, Trunnel
 Trellis Trellice
 Trentals Trigintals
 Trestle Tressel, Trussel
 Trevet, or Trivet, Trevit
 Trousers Trowsers
 Truckle-bed, or Trundle-bed
 Tumbrel, and Tumbrel
 Turkey Turkey
 Turkois Turquoise
 Turnip Turnep
 Turnsole Turnsol
 Tutenag Tutenague
 Twibil Twibill
 Tymbal Timbal
 Tyro Tiro

U.

Umblés Humbles
 Unbiassed Unbiased

Unbigoted Unbigotted
 Unroll Unrol
 Until Untill

V.

Vaivode Waiwode
 Vales, money Vails
 Valise Vallise
 Vantbrace Vanbrass
 Vat, a vessel Fat
 Vaudevil Vaudeville
 Vavasor { Vavasour
 { Valvasor
 Veil, cover Vail
 Vender, or Vendor
 Veneer Fineer
 Venomous Venemous
 Verdigris { Verdigrise
 { Verdigrease
 Vermilion { Vermillion
 { Virnilion
 Vermin Vermine
 Verst Berst, Werst
 Vertebra, or Vertebre
 Vervain Vervane
 Vial, or Phial
 Vice, a screw Vise
 Vicious Vitious
 Villain, and Villein, Villan
 Villanous Villainous
 Villany Villainy
 Visitatorial Visitorial
 Visitor Visiter
 Visor Vizor
 Vitiate Viciate
 Vizier Vizir, Visier
 Volcano Vulcano

W.

Wagon, or Waggon
 Waif Waift
 Waive, to defer Wave
 Wale Weal
 Walrus Walruss
 Warranter, and Warrantor
 War-whoop War-hoop
 Waul Wawl
 Wear, v. Ware

Wear, n. Weir, Wier

Weasand { Wesand
 { Wezand
 Welsh Welch
 Whang Wang
 Whelk Welk
 Whippletree Whiffletree
 Whippoorwill Whippowill
 Whiskey Whisky
 Whiteleather Whiteleather
 Whoop Hoop
 Whooping- }
 cough } Hooping-cough
 Widgeon Wigeon
 Wilful Willful
 Windlass { Windlace
 { Windlas
 Wintry Wintery
 Wiry Wiery
 Witch-elm Wych-elm
 With, n. Withe
 Withal Withall
 Wizard Wizzard, Wisard
 Woe Wo
 Woful Woeful
 Wondrous Wonderous
 Woodbine Woodbind
 Woodchuck Woodchuk
 Woolen Woolen
 Wreathe, v. Wreath
 Wreck Wrack
 Wriggle Riggle

Y.

Yawl Yaul
 Yearn Yern
 Yeast Yest
 Yelk, or Yolk
 Yerk Yark
 Yew Eugh
 Yowe; see Ewe

Z.

Zaffre Zaffir
 Zebec, and Xebec
 Zechin; see Sequin
 Zinc Zink
 Zymology Zumology

FORMATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language, which is a branch of the Teutonic, is the parent language of the English. Some of the other north European languages of the Teutonic family which have contributed to enrich the English tongue are the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, and Dutch. The south European languages which have furnished the largest contributions are the Greek, Latin, and French; especially the Latin, through the medium of the French or Norman French; also, the Italian, Spanish, and various other languages have afforded more or less. "Suppose," says Dr. Trench ("English Past and Present"), "the English language to be divided into a hundred parts; of these, to make a rough distribution, sixty would be Saxon, thirty would be Latin (including of course the Latin which has come to us through the French), five would be Greek; we should then have assigned ninety-five parts, leaving the other five—perhaps too large a residue—to be divided among all the other languages from which we have adopted isolated words."

The term *Anglo-Saxon* is derived from the Angles, a branch of the Saxons of Lower Germany, who invaded England in the fifth century and established their authority in the country. The Anglo-Saxon dynasty, after having continued about six hundred years, was terminated in 1066 by the invasion of William, Duke of Normandy, commonly called the Conqueror. The Norman French now became the language of the court and upper classes, while the late Anglo-Saxon, or Early English, continued to be the only speech of the common people or peasantry. These two languages were gradually blended into one, and became the basis of the present English. The commencement of the English language is, by most of the older authorities, fixed at about the middle of the thirteenth century, what was written in England after that time having much resemblance to the present English; but many late writers on the subject regard the Anglo-Saxon of literature as being the only language entitled to the name of Old English. These writers give the name of Middle English to the language which immediately succeeded the Anglo-Saxon.

The Anglo-Saxon is the language to which the English owes its general form and structure, all the particles on which its syntax depends, all its pronouns and conjunctions, nearly all its prepositions, most of its monosyllables, and, indeed, all the words that are most frequently repeated on

the same page. Of the words commonly found on the same page of an English book, a very much larger proportion are Anglo-Saxon than of the words found in an English Dictionary. "The Anglo-Saxon," says Dr. Trench, "is not so much one element of the English language as the foundation of it—the basis. All its joints, its whole articulation, its sinews and its ligaments, the great body of articles, pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, numerals, auxiliary verbs, all smaller words which serve to knit together and bind the larger into sentences,—these, not to speak of the grammatical structure of the language, are exclusively Saxon. The Latin language may contribute its tale of bricks, yea, of goodly and polished hewn stones, to the spiritual building, but the mortar, with all that holds and binds these together and constitutes them into a house, is Saxon throughout."

The predominance of Anglo-Saxon will readily be seen by analyzing a passage in any common English writer. Take, for example, the common English version of the Lord's Prayer, which contains sixty-six words, of which all except the following five, namely, *debt, debtor, deliver, glory, and temptation*, are Anglo-Saxon. In the first chapter of the common English version of St. John's Gospel there are one thousand and three words, of which, excepting fifty-three proper names, there are only fifty-five words that are not Anglo-Saxon.

The following are the principal *Anglo-Saxon prefixes*, namely, *a, be, em, en, fore, im, mis, out, over, un, and under*; *as, ahead, befriend, embody, enable, forebode, imbosom, misdeed, outdo, overact, unbind, unlike, and undergo*.

Some of the common *Anglo-Saxon terminations* are the following, namely, *er, ful, hood, less, ly, ness, ship*; *as, writer, mindful, childhood, helpless, justly, goodness, partnership*.

The contributions of the *Latin language* to the English are next in importance and amount to those of the Anglo-Saxon; and these contributions came chiefly through the medium of the French, or Norman French, in consequence of the Norman conquest. It has been stated by some philologists that the English language is indebted to the Latin for the larger part of its vocabulary. This, however, is a greatly exaggerated statement; yet the contributions from that language are great and important, and they enter extensively into the formation and etymology of English words. The Latin has furnished a large portion of the abstract and general terms, especially in the departments

of theology, moral and political philosophy, and all the moral sciences; also a great part of the terms used in polite literature and the language of polite life. A great part of the military terms in English come directly from the French.

The following are Latin prefixes:—a, ab, abs, from; as, avert, abjure, abstract;—ad, a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, to; as, adduce, ascribe, accede, affix, aggress, allude, annex, append, arrange, assign, attach;—ante, before; as, antecedent;—circum, about; as, circumjacent;—con, co, cog, col, com, cor, together, with; as, conform, co-öval, cognate, collect, combine, correct;—contra, against; as, contradict;—de, down, from; as, deface, degrade;—dis, di, dif, asunder; as, disarm, divide, diffuse;—e, ex, out of; as, eject, exclude;—extra, beyond; as, extrajudicial;—in, ig, il, im, ir (when prefixed to a verb), in, into; as, induce, impel, irradiate; (when prefixed to an adjective), not; as, invisible, ignoble, illegal, immoral, irregular;—inter, between; as, intermix;—intro, within; as, introduce;—ob, oc, of, op, for, in the way of; as, object, occur, offend, oppress;—per, through; as, pervade;—post, after; as, postscript;—pre, before; as, precede;—preter, beyond; as, preternatural;—pro, for, forward; as, proconsul;—re, back, again; as, return, rebuild;—retro, backward; as, retrospect;—se, aside; as, secede;—sine, without; as, sinecure;—sub, suc, suf, sug, sup, sus,

under, after; as, subdean, succeed, suffice, suggest, supplant, suspect;—super, above; as, superabound, supernatural; trans, beyond; as, transcend;—ultra, beyond; as, ultramarine.

The following terminations are derived from the Latin or French:—able, ible, cle, ile, ial, al, ian, an, ant, ent, fy, lar, ity, or, ous, tion, tive, tude, ture.

To the Greek the English language is indebted for most of the terms in physical science, and, indeed, for a great part of the terms employed in all the arts and sciences.

The following are Greek prefixes:—a (α), without; as, acephalous;—ana (ἀνά), through, again; as, anabaptist;—anti (ἀντι), against; as, antichristian;—apo (ἀπό), from; as, apostate;—cata (κατά), down, from side to side; as, catalogue;—dia (διά), through; as, diagonal;—en, em (ἐν), in, on; as, endemic;—epi (ἐπί), upon; as, epidemic;—hyper (ὑπέρ), above; as, hypercritic;—hyppo (ὑπό), under; as, hypocrite;—meta (μετά), beyond; as, metaphysics;—para (παρά), by the side of, near; as, parallel;—peri (περί), about; as, perimeter;—pro (πρό), before; as, prologue;—syn, sy, syl, sym (σύν), together, with; as, synonymous, syllogism.

The following terminations are from the Greek:—ic and ical, from the Greek ικος and Latin icus; as, physical;—logy, from λόγος; as, theology;—graphy, from γραφω; as, geography;—ize, from ιζω; as, agonize.

FORMATION OF SEVERAL PARTS OF SPEECH.

English nouns are mostly formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the following terminations, namely, an, ame, ant, ar, ard, art, ary, eer, ent, er, ier, ist, ive, or, ster, ate, ee, ile, ery, age, ancy, ence, ency, head, hood, ion, ity, ism, ment, mony, ness, on, ry, ship, t, th, tude, ty, ure, y, dom, cule, cle, el, il, et, in, ine, kin, let, ling, ock, ule.

A great part of the adjectives are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the following

terminations, namely, ac, al, an, ar, ary, en, ic, ical, id, ile, ine, ory, ate, ful, ose, ous, some, y, ish, like, ly, ive, able, ible, uble, less.

Many verbs are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the following terminations, namely, ate, en, fy, ish, ise, ize.

A great many adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of ly, or by changing e to y; as, wise, wisely; noble, nobly.

DICTIONARIES AND OTHER WORKS

REFERRED TO, OR MADE USE OF AS AUTHORITIES, IN THIS DICTIONARY.

Table listing various dictionaries and works with their editions and years, including Bailey's Universal English Dictionary, Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, Kenrick's New Dictionary of the English Language, Ash's New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language, Perry's Royal Standard English Dictionary, Sheridan's General Dictionary of the English Language, Nares's Elements of [English] Orthoepy, Oliver's Scripture Lexicon, Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names, Jones's Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary, Fulton and Knight's General Pronouncing Dictionary, Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary [1st edition, 1791], Perry's Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing Dictionary, Enfield's General Pronouncing Dictionary, Crabb's English Synonyms Explained, Crabb's Technological Dictionary, Jameson's Dictionary of the English Language [Johnson and Walker], Maunder's New and Enlarged Dictionary of the English Language, Taylor's Edition of Calmet's Dictionary, Trollope's Edition of Walker's Key, Knowles's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, Smart's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language [Walker Remodelled], Richardson's New Dictionary of the English Language, Smart's Dictionary Epitomized, Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language [1st edition, 1828], Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Carr's Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names, Reid's Dictionary of the English Language, Platt's Dictionary of English Synonyms, Sharpe's Nomenclator Poeticus, Graham's English Synonyms Classified, Boag's Imperial Lexicon of the English Language, Craig's Universal Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary, Taylor's English Synonyms Discriminated, Smith's Classical Dictionaries of Biography, Mythology, and Geography, A Selection of English Synonyms,—revised by Whately, Clarke's Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, Wright's Universal Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language, Jones's Proper Names of the Old Testament Scriptures Expounded and Illustrated, The Clarendon Dictionary, Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary, English, Technological, and Scientific, The New English Dictionary of the Philological Society, Stormonth's English Dictionary, Thomas's Biographical Dictionary, Nuttall's English Dictionary, Thomas's Medical Dictionary, Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

GRAMMAR.

a.	stands for	Adjective.
ad.		Adverb.
comp.		Comparative.
conj.		Conjunction.
i.		Imperfect Tense.
interj.		Interjection.
n.		Noun.
p.		Participle.
pp.		Participles.
p. a.		Participial Adjective.
pl.		Plural.
prep.		Preposition.
pron.		Pronoun.
sing.		Singular.
superl.		Superlative.
syn.		Synonymes.
v.		Verb.
v. a.		Verb Active.
v. n.		Verb Neuter.

PRONUNCIATION.

S.	stands for	Sheridan.
W.		Walker.
P.		Perry.
J.		Jones.
E.		Enfield.
F.		Fulton and Knight.
I.		Imperial Dictionary.
Ja.		Jameson.
K.		Knowles.
H.		Haldeman.
Mu.		Murray.
N.		Nuttall.
Sm.		Smart.
St.		Stormonth.
R.		Reid.
C.		Craig.
D.		Donald.
Cl.		Clarke.
Co.		Cooley.
Cu.		Cull.
Wb.		Webster.
Wr.		Wright.
B.		Boag.

ETYMOLOGY, &c.

Arab.	stands for	Arabic.
A.-S.		Anglo-Saxon.
Dan.		Danish.
Dut.		Dutch.
Eng.		English, or England.
Fr.		French.
Fris.		Frisian.
Ger.		German.
Gr.		Greek.

Heb.		Hebrew.
It.		Italian.
L.		Latin.
O. Fr.		Old French.
Per.		Persian.
Port.		Portuguese.
Scot.		Scotch.
Sp.		Spanish.
Sw.		Swedish.
Turk.		Turkish.
U. S.		United States.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Anat.	stands for	Anatomy.
Arch.		Architecture.
Astrol.		Astrology.
Astron.		Astronomy.
Bot.		Botany.
Chem.		Chemistry.
Chron.		Chronology.
Conch.		Conchology.
Elec.		Electricity.
Ent.		Entomology.
Geog.		Geography.
Geol.		Geology.
Geom.		Geometry.
Gram.		Grammar.
Her.		Heraldry.
Ich.		Ichthyology.
Math.		Mathematics.
Mech.		Mechanics.
Med.		Medicine.
Min.		Mineralogy.
Mus.		Music.
Myth.		Mythology. [fairs.]
Naut.		Nautical or Marine AF.
Opt.		Optics.
Ornith.		Ornithology.
Phren.		Phrenology.
Rhet.		Rhetoric.
Surg.		Surgery.
Theol.		Theology.
Zool.		Zoölogy.

SIGNS.

- ☞ The double accent mark, when used in pronunciation, denotes that the aspirated sound of the succeeding consonant is thrown back on the preceding syllable; thus, *pet'ition* (petish'on).
- ☞ Words printed in *Italics*, in the definitions, denote a reference to such words for a notice of the *synonymous words* connected with them. For example, in the definition of the word *abdicate*, the word *abandon* is referred to for a notice of the synonyms.
- ☞ Other abbreviations than those here given may be found in the Table of Abbreviations, page 647.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

ABATEMENT

A (pronounced *ä* as a letter, but *a* as a word). The first letter of the alphabet, and a vowel:—any; one; some; each; every. *A* is an article set before nouns of the singular number; as, *a* man, *a* tree. It is also prefixed to nouns in the plural number when preceded by the adjectives *few* and *great many*; as, *a* few men, *a* great many men. Before words beginning with a vowel, or a vowel sound, it takes the letter *n* after it, for the sake of euphony; as, *an* ox, *an* hour. (*An* is, however, an older form than *a*.) *A* is placed before a participle or a participial noun, and is considered as a kind of preposition; as, to go *a* hunting.

Ä 1 (wün), *a*. The very best; first-rate. [Colloq.]

Äard'-värk (ärd'-värk), *n*. [Dut., *earth-pig*.] A South-African mammal feeding principally on ants.



Äard'-wolf (ärd'-wulf), *n*. [Dut., *earth-wolf*.] A South-African carnivorous mammal resembling the hyena.

Ää-rön'ic, } *a*. Pertaining to, or descended from, Aaron.

Äb, *n*. [Syr.] Eleventh month of the Jewish year:—nearly the same as *August*.

Ä'ba, *n*. [Named from *Abbadie*, the inventor.] An instrument for finding latitudes.

Äb'a-cist, *n*. [Late L. *abacista*.] One who casts accounts:—one skilled in using the abacus.

Ä-bäck', *ad*. [O. E. *on bec*, to the rear.] Backwards:—by surprise:—noting the situation of the sails when they are pressed against the masts.

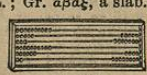
Äb'a-cöt, *n*. [Corrupt form of *bycocket*.] A king's cap of state; a bycocket, or peaked cap, worn in mediæval times.

Äb'a-cüs, *n*; pl. **Äb'a-ci**. [L.; Gr. *ἀβαξ*, a slab.] A bench; a counting table, or reckoning frame:—the uppermost member of a column:—a sideboard.

Ä-bäft', *prep.* & *ad*. [O. E. *a*, at, *be*, *by*, and *aft*.] (Naut.) Toward the stern; behind.



Abacot.



Abacus.

Äb-äl'ien-äte (äb-äl'yen-ät), *v. a*. [L. *ab*, away, and *alienare*, to estrange; *alienus*, of another.] [*pp.* *abalienating*, *abalienated*.] (*Law*.) To transfer to another, as property; to alienate.

Äb-a-lö'ne, *n*. [Sp. American.] A kind of mollusk and its shell.

Ä-bän'don, *v. a*. [O. Fr. *ä bandon*, at discretion; Late L. *bandum*, authority, edict.] [*pp.* *abandoning*, *abandoned*.] To give up entirely; to quit; to leave; to desert; to relinquish; to resign; to forsake; to renounce; to surrender; to forego.—2, *n*. A forsaking; relinquishment.

Syn.—*Abandon* vice or a wrecked vessel; quit, forsake, or leave a country; desert a post; relinquish a claim; resign an office; surrender a town; forego a pleasure.

Ä-bän'don (or *ä-bön'dön*), *n*. [Fr.] Frank unconstraint or enthusiasm in manner; dash; freedom.

Ä-bän'doned (*ä-bän'dond*), *p. a*. Given up; forsaken:—corrupted in the highest degree.

Syn.—Corrupt; wicked; profligate; flagitious.

Ä-bän'don-mént, *n*. The act of abandoning:—the state of being deserted.

Äb-ar-tic-ü-lä'tion, *n*. [L. *abarticulatio*; *ab*, off, and *articulatio*.—See *ARTICLE*.] (*Anat.*) A movable articulation; diarthrosis; a joint freely movable.

Ä-bäse', *v. a*. [O. F. *abaïsser*, from L. *basus*, low, short.] [*pp.* *abasing*, *abased*.] To humble; to bring low; to degrade; to humiliate.

Ä-bäse'ment, *n*. Act of abasing; humiliation:—the state of being brought low.

Ä-bäsh', *v. a*. [Allied to Fr. *ébahir* and to the interjection *bah!*] [*pp.* *abashing*, *abashed*.] To make ashamed; to confuse; to discomfit.

Syn.—*Abash* expresses more than *confound*, and *confound* more than *confuse*. *Abashed* by shame or fear; *confused* or *confounded* by what cannot be explained.

Ä-bäsh'ment, *n*. Great shame; confusion.

Ä-bät'a-ble, *a*. That may be abated.

Ä-bäte', *v. a*. [O. Fr. *abatre*; Fr. *abatre*; L. *ab*, away, and *batere*, to strike.] [*pp.* *abating*, *abated*.] To lessen; to diminish; to remit.—(*Law*.) To put an end to; to defeat.—2, *v. n*. To grow less; to decrease.

Syn.—A storm or passion *abates*; a thing *grows less*, *decreases*, or *diminishes* in size or quantity.

Ä-bäte'ment, *n*. The act of abating; decrease.

ä, ë, î, ò, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ý, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hër; mien, sîr; môve, nôr, sôn; bäll, bür, rûle, üse.—C, ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.