

Nūn'di-nal, a. [L. *nundinalis*; *nundinae*, a market-day, ninth day; *novem*, nine, and *dies*, day.] Relating to a fair or a market, or to the ninth day.
 Nūn'ner-y, n. A convent for nuns. [Lily.]
 Nū'phār, n. [See NENUPHAR.] The yellow water-lily.
 Nū'p'hal, a. [L. *nuptialis*; *nuptiae*, a wedding; *nubere*, *nuptum*, to marry; *nubes*, a veil, a cloud.] Relating to marriage.
 Nū'p'tials (nū'p'shāl), n. pl. Marriage rites and festivities; wedding; marriage.
 Nūrse, n. [Fr. *nourrice*; L. *nutrix*; *nutrivo*, to nourish (*q. v.*),] A woman who nurses or who has the care of an infant;—one who cares for the sick;—a kind of shark.—2, v. a. [pp. nursing, nursed.] To bring up; to cherish;—to suckle.
 Nūrs'er-y, n. A plantation of young trees;—a place where children are taken care of.
 Nūrs'ling, n. One nursed up; a fondling.
 Nūrt're (nūrt'yūr), n. [Fr. *nourriture*; L. *nutritura*.—See NOURISH.] Food;—education; training.—2, v. a. [pp. nurturing, nurtured.] To educate; to train.
 Nūt, n. [A.-S. *hnut*; L. *nut*, *nuts*; Dut. *noot*; Ger. *nuss*; Dan. *nød*.] A fruit of certain trees and shrubs;—a cylinder with teeth;—a block which is screwed upon the end of a bolt.—2, v. n. [pp. nutting, nutted.] To gather nuts.
 Nū-tā'tion, n. [L. *nutatio*; *nutare*, frequentative of *nutere*, to nod (*q. v.*),] A kind of nodding; a vibratory movement.
 Nūt'gāl, n. A hard excrescence of an oak.
 Nūt'hāch, n. [Nur, and Hatch, to peck or hack (*q. v.*),] A bird of several species.

Nūt'mēg, n. [Nur, and O. Fr. *muge*, musk (*q. v.*),] A valuable species of spice. [the coypu.]
 Nū'tri-a, n. [Sp. for "otter" (*q. v.*),] The fur of Nū'tri-ēt, n. [L. *nutriens*, *nutrientis*, nourishing.—See NOURISH.] A substance that nourishes; a nutritive agent.—2, a. Nourishing; nutritious; Nourishment; food; aliment.
 Nū-tri'mēt, n. [L. *nutrimentum*.—See NOURISH.] Nourishment; food; aliment.
 Nū-tri'tion (nū-trish'ūn), n. The process or act of nourishing;—food; aliment.
 Nū-tri'tious (nū-trish'ūs), a. [L. *nutricius*; *nutrix*, a nurse (*q. v.*),] Affording nourishment; nutritive; nourishing.
 Nū'tri-tive, a. [Fr. *nutritif*.—See NOURISH.] Nourishing; nutritious.
 Nūt'shēll, n. The hard shell of a nut:—something of small compass or little value.
 Nūt'trēē, n. A tree that bears nuts; a hazel.
 Nūt'ty, a. Resembling the flavor of nuts.
 Nūx-vōm'i-ca, n. [L. *nut*, a nut, and *romica*, noisome,] A poisonous nut.
 Nūz'zle, v. a. [Low Ger. *nusseln*; Sw. *nosa*: root of Noss,] [pp. nuzzling, nuzzled.] To nurse; to nestle.—2, v. n. To hold the head down;—to root like a swine.
 Nūl-g'hāu, n. [Per. *nilgāv*; *nil*, blue, and *gāv*, a cow (*q. v.*),] An East-Indian antelope.
 Nūm'ph, n. [L. *nympha*; Gr. *νύμφη*, a bride, a nymph; akin to *νέφος*, a cloud.—Cf. L. *nupta*, a bride; *nubere*, to veil, to marry.] (*Myth.*) A spirit of the woods, meadows, trees, hills, or waters.
 Nūm'pha, n.; pl. Nūm'phe. [L.] The pupa, aurelia, or chrysalis of an insect.

O.

O an English vowel, has various sounds, as in *note*, *not*, *noy*, *move*, *done*.—2, *interj.* Used in calling:—oh!
 Ōaf (ōf), n. [O. E. *auf*, *aulf*, variants of *off*.] A changeling; a foolish child left by the faeries instead of one more bright; a dolt.
 Ōaf'ish (ōf'ish), a. Stupid; dull; doltish.
 Ōak (ōk), n. [A.-S. *ac*; Dan. *æg*; Dut. *eik*; Ger. *eiche*.] A forest tree and its wood.
 Ōak'en (ōkn), a. Made of, or being from, oak.
 Ōak'ling (ōk'ling), n. A young oak.
 Ōak'um, n. [A.-S. *acumba*; a. away, and *ceomban*, to comb.] Loose hemp, obtained by untwisting old ropes, for stopping leaks.
 Ōar (ōr), n. [A.-S. *ar*; Dan. *aare*; Sw. *åra*.] A pole or instrument to row with.—2, v. a. [pp. oaring, oared.] To impel by rowing.—3, v. n. To row.
 Ōars'mān, n. One who manages oars.
 Ōar'y, a. Having the form or use of oars.
 Ō'a-sis (ō'a'sis, St. I. N.), n.; pl. Ō'a-sēs. [L.; Gr. *ὄασις*; Coptic, *ouahē*; *ouih*, to dwell.] A fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert.
 Ōat (ōt), n. A grain. See Oats.
 Ōat'en (ō'tn), a. Made of oats; bearing oats.
 Ōath (ōth), n.; pl. Ōaths. [A.-S. *ad*; Dut. *eed*; Dan. *ed*; Goth. *aiths*; Old Irish, *oeth*.] A solemn declaration, with an appeal to God as a witness of its truth;—a profane use of a sacred name.
 Ōat'mēal, n. Flour made by grinding oats.
 Ōats (ōts), n. pl. [A.-S. *ata*: by some referred to the root of *EAT*.] A kind of grain, commonly used as food for horses.
 Ōb [L. *ob*, against.—Cf. Gr. *ἐπί*, upon; Skr. *api*, moreover; Lith. *ape*, near.] A prefix from the Latin, meaning near, against, before, &c.
 Ōb-bli-gā'tō, a. [It. for "bound" or "limited."—See OBLIGE.] Made for the instrument named; closely connected.

Ōb-ōp'ata, a. [L. *ob*, implying reversal, and *CORDATE*.] Heart-shaped, with the apex downward.
 Ōb-dū-ra-cy, or Ōb-dū'ra-cy, n. State of being obdurate; hardness of heart.
 Ōb-dū-rate, or Ōb-dū'rate, a. [L. *obdurare*, *obduratum*, to harden; *ob*, against, and *durare*, to harden; *durus*, hard.] Hard of heart; obstinate; impenitent; stubborn; harsh.
 Ōb-dū-rate-ly, ad. In an obdurate manner.
 Ō-bē'di-ēnce (ō-bē'de-ēns, P. J. Ja. Sm.; *ō-bē'dyēns*, S. E. F. K.; *ō-bē'de-ēns*, W.), n. [L. *obediencia*.—See OBEY.] The act of obeying; submission to authority.
 Ō-bē'di-ēt, a. [L. *obedire*, *obedientis*, to obey (*q. v.*),] Submissive to authority; compliant with command; dutiful.
 Ō-bē'di-ēt-ly, ad. With obedience.
 Ō-bē'sance (ō-bē'sans or *ō-bē'sans*), n. [Fr. *obéissance*, *obédience*.] A bow; an act of reverence.
 Ōb'ē-lisk, n. [Gr. *ὀβελισκος*, dim. of *ὀβελός*, a spit.] A slender stone pyramid; a monolith;—the dagger, a mark for reference, thus [†].
 Ōb'ē-līs, n.; pl. Ōb'ē-lī. [Gr. *ὀβελός*, a spit.] The dash (— or +) used in printing.
 Ō-bē'se, a. [L. *obesus*, lean, thin, —later, fat, gross; ob, away from, toward, and *edere*, *esum*, to eat, —literally, that which has eaten something to itself.] Excessively fat or fleshy.
 Ō-bē'se'ness, n. Excessive corpulence; morbid
 Ō-bē'si-ty, n. Fatness.
 Ō-bey' (ō-bē'), v. a. [Fr. *obéir*; L. *obedire*; *ob*, toward, and *audire*, to listen, to hear.] [pp. obeying, obeyed.] To yield obedience to; to submit to; to comply with.



Obelisk.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Ōb-fūs'cāte, v. a. [L. *obfuscare*, *obfuscatum*; *ob*, over, and *fuscare*, to darken; *fuscus*, dark.] [pp. obfuscating, obfuscated.] To darken; to cloud:—to muddle with drink.
 Ōb-fūs-cā'tion, n. [L. *obfuscatio*.] The act of darkening;—bewilderment.
 Ōb'it, or Ōb'it, n. [L. *obitus*, departure, death; *obire*, to go to; *ob*, near, and *ire*, to go.] Decease;—a funeral solemnity or service.—*Post obit*, after death.
 Ō-bit'ū-a-ry, n. [Fr. *obituaire*.] Relating to deaths or funerals.—2, n. A register or list of the dead; necrology;—a notice of one dead.
 Ōb-jēct, v. a. [L. *objectare*, to oppose; *obicere*, *objectum*, to throw against; *ob*, toward, and *jacere*, to throw.] [pp. objecting, objected.] To oppose; to urge against.
 Ōb-jēct, n. That about which one is employed; design; end; aim; ultimate purpose.
 Ōb-jēct-glāss, n. In an optical instrument, the lens nearest the object under observation.
 Ōb-jē'tion, n. [L. *objectio*.] An adverse argument or reason; fault found; opposition; hesitation.
 Ōb-jē'tion-a-ble, a. Liable to objection.
 Ōb-jē'tive, a. [Fr. *objectif*, *objective*.] Relating to the object of thought; opposed to subjective, which relates to the thinker, or conscious subject.—*Objective* certainty is when the proposition is true in itself; *subjective*, when we are certain of its truth; or *objective* certainty is certainty in outward things, or physical certainty; *subjective* certainty is certainty perceived by the mind, or metaphysical certainty.—(*Gram.*) Noting the case of a noun or pronoun which follows a transitive verb or participle, or a preposition.
 Ōb-jē'tive-ly, ad. In an objective manner.
 Ōb-jē'tive-ness, n. State of being objective.
 Ōb-jēc-tiv'i-ty, n. [Fr. *objectivité*.] State or quality of being objective.
 Ōb-jēct'or, n. [L.] One who offers objections.
 Ōb-jūr-gāte, v. a. [L. *objurgare*, *objurgatum*, to chide; *ob*, against, and *jurare*, to quarrel; *ius*, *juris*, law, and *agere*, to urge.] [pp. objurgating, objurgated.] To chide; to reprove.
 Ōb-jūr-gā'tion, n. [L. *objurgatio*.] A reproof; reprehension. [*sive*: chiding.]
 Ōb-jūr-gā-to-ry, a. [L. *objurgatorius*.] Reprehending.
 Ōb-lā'te, n. [L. *oblatus*; *ob*, toward, and *latus*, carried.] Flattened at the poles.
 Ōb-lā'te, n. [L. *offerre*, *oblatum*, to offer (*q. v.*),] A devotee;—a priest of a mission.
 Ōb-lā'tion, n. [L. *oblatio*, an offering.—See OFFER.] An offering; a sacrifice.
 Ōb-lī-gāte, v. a. [L. *obligare*, *obligatum*.—See OBLIGE.] [pp. obligating, obligated.] To bind by contract or duty; to oblige. [A word much used, yet disputed.]
 Ōb-lī-gā'tion, n. [L. *obligatio*.] That which binds; the binding power of an oath, vow, or duty; *duty*.
 Ōb-lī-gā-to-ry, a. [L. *obligatorius*.] Imposing an obligation; binding.
 Ō-bli-gē' (ō-blij' or *ō-blej'*, S. W. P. F.), v. a. [Fr. *obliger*, L. *obligare*, to constrain; *ob*, to, and *ligare*, to bind.] [pp. obliging, obliged.] To impose obligation on; to bind; to compel; to gratify.
 Ō-bli-gē'd' (ō-blijd'), p. a. Bound in gratitude; compelled; forced; *indebted*.
 Ōb-lī-gēē', n. The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a contract.
 Ō-bli-gē'r, n. One who obliges.
 Ō-bli-gē'ng, p. a. Civil; friendly; engaging.
 Ō-bli-gē'ng-ly, ad. In an obliging manner.
 Ō-bli-gē'ng-ness, n. Civility; complaisance.
 Ōb-lī-gōr, n. (*Law*) One who binds himself to another. See OBLIGEE.
 Ōb-li-que', or Ōb-li-que', a. [Fr. *oblique*; L. *obliquus*; *ob*, toward, and *liquis*, slanting.] Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; indirect.—(*Gram.*) Applied to any case in nouns except the nominative.—2, v. n. [pp. obliquing, obliqued.] To move obliquely; to slant.

Ōb-li-que'ly, or Ōb-li-que'ly, ad. Not directly.
 Ōb-li-que'ness, or Ōb-li-que'ness, n. The quality of being oblique; obliquity.
 Ōb-liq'ui-ty (ōb-lik'we-ty), n. [Fr. *obliquité*; L. *obliquitas*.] The quality of being oblique;—deviation from rectitude or from directness.
 Ōb-lit'er-āte, v. a. [L. *obliterare*, *obliteratum*; *ob*, over, and *litera*, a letter (*q. v.*); *linere*, *litum*, to smear.] [pp. obliterating, obliterated.] To efface; to rub out.
 Ōb-lit'er-ā'tion, n. [L. *obliteratio*.] Effacement; obliteration.
 Ōb-liv'i-on, n. [L. *oblivio*; *oblivisci*, to forget.] Forgetfulness;—amnesty.
 Ōb-liv'i-ōus, a. [L. *obliviosus*.] Tending to forget; forgetful.
 Ōb'lōng, a. [L. *oblongus*; *ob*, over, and *longus*, long.] Longer than broad; extended.—2, n. A figure or object longer than it is broad.
 Ōb'lo-quy, n. [L. *obloquium*; *ob*, against, and *loqui*, to speak.] Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach; abuse; disgrace.
 Ōb-nōx'ious (ōb-nōk'shūs), a. [L. *obnoxius*, liable, hurtful; *ob*, near, and *noxā*, injury.—See NOXIOUS.] Liable to punishment; liable; subject;—unpopular; odious.
 Ōb-nōx'ious-ness (ōb-nōk'shūs-nēs), n. State of being obnoxious; liahleness;—odiousness.
 Ō'b-o-e, n. [It.—See HAUTOBOY.] A musical instrument; a hautboy.
 Ōb'ō-lūs, n.; pl. Ōb'ō-lī. [L.; Gr. *ὀβολός*.] A Greek coin equal to about two cents.
 Ōb'ō-vāte, a. [L. *ob*, against,—implying inversion,—and *ovate*.] Inversely ovate; ovate with the distal end wider than the other.
 Ōb-scēne' (ōb-sēn'), a. [L. *obscenus*, *obscenus*, foul, lewd, ill-boding; *ob*, for *ob*, about, and *cennum*, filth.] Offensive to chastity; indelicate; lewd; immodest; offensive; disgusting.
 Ōb-scēne'ly, ad. In an obscene manner.
 Ōb-scēne'ness, or Ōb-scēn'i-ty (ōb-sēn'i-ty), n. Quality of being obscene; impurity; lewdness.
 Ōb-scū-rā'tion, n. [L. *obscuratio*.] The act of darkening.
 Ōb-scū-rā'tion, n. [L. *obscurus*; *ob*, over, and the root *scū*, *scū*, to cover.] Dark; gloomy;—indistinct;—little known; unknown.—2, v. a. [pp. obscuring, obscured.] To darken; to make dark.
 Ōb-scū-rē'ly, ad. In an obscure manner.
 Ōb-scū-rē'ness, n. State of being obscure; *dark*.
 Ōb-scū-ri-ty, n. *Obscurity*; privacy.
 Ōb-se-quiēs (ōb-se-kiēs), n. pl. [L. *obsequi*; *ob*, near, and *sequi*, to follow.] Funeral rites.
 Ōb-se'qui-ōus, a. [L. *obsequiosus*; *obsequi*, to comply; *ob*, near, and *sequi*, to follow.] Compliant to excess; not resisting; *obedient*; meanly complying; basely submissive; servile; fawning.
 Ōb-se'qui-ōus-ly, ad. In an obsequious manner.
 Ōb-se'qui-ōus-ness, n. Servile compliance, submission, or obedience.
 Ōb-sērv'a-ble, a. [L. *observabilis*.] That may be observed; worthy of notice; remarkable; visible.
 Ōb-sērv'a-bly, ad. In a manner worthy of note.
 Ōb-sērv'ānce, n. [L. *observantia*.] The act of observing; respect; reverence;—a rite; ceremony;—respectful attention; *observation*.
 Ōb-sērv'ānt, a. [L. *observans*, *observantis*.—See OBSERVE.] Adhering to in practice; *mindful*; attentive; watchful; respectful.
 Ōb-sērv'ā'tion, n. [L. *observatio*.] The act of observing; notice;—note; *remark*;—*observance*.
 Ōb-sērv'a-to-ry, n. A place built for astronomical or physical observations.
 Ōb-sērv'e, v. a. [Fr. *observer*; L. *observare*; *ob*, near, and *servare*, to heed, to keep.—See SERVE.] [pp. observing, observed.] To behold with attention; to regard attentively; to watch; to see; to note; to attend to;—to obey;—to keep.—2, v. n. To be attentive; to remark.
 Ōb-sērv'er, n. One who observes; a remarker.
 Ōb-sērv'ing, p. a. Watchful; attentive.
 Ōb-sērv'ing-ly, ad. Attentively; carefully.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; büll, bür, rüle, üse.—Ō, ō, ō, soft; ō, ō, ē, ē, hard; ſ as z; x as gz; this.
 R z 33

Ob-sés'sion (ób-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *obsessio*; *obsedere*, to beset; *ob*, against, and *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit (*q. v.*)] Besetment; possession as by evil spirits.
Ob-sid'i-an, *n.* [L. *lapis obsidianus* (better *obsidianus*); named from one Obsius, its discoverer.] A volcanic substance or glass.
Ob-sid'i-ó-nal, *a.* [L. *obsidionalis*; *obsidium*, a siege; *ob*, against, and *sedere*, to sit down.] Belonging to a siege.
Ob-so-lés'ence, *n.* State of being obsolescent.
Ob-so-lés'ent, *a.* [L. *obsolescere*, *obsolescentis*; considered an inceptive form of *obsoleo*, to decay.—See *OBSOLETE*.] Growing out of use.
Ob-so-léte, *a.* [L. *obsoleto*, *obsoleto*, or *obsolescere*, *obsoleto*, to grow old, to decay; probably connected with *obscere*, *olere*, to grow.] Gone out of use.
Ob-so-léte-ness, *n.* State of being out of use.
Ob'sta-cle, *n.* [Fr.; L. *obstaculum*; *ob*, against, and *stare*, to stand.] Something that hinders; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.
Ob-stét'ric, *a.* [Fr. *obstétrique*; L. *obstetricus*; *obstetric*, a midwife; *ob*, near, and *stare*, to stand.] Relating to obstetrics.
Ob-stét'ri-cal, *a.* Pertaining to obstetrics.
Ob-sté'tri-cian, *n.* An accoucheur; a midwife.
Ob-stét'rics, *n. pl.* The art of midwifery.
Ob'sti-na-cy, *n.* Stubbornness; contumacy.
Ob'sti-nate, *a.* [L. *obstinatus*, resolute; *ob*, to persist [in]; *stare*, against, and the root of *stand* (*q. v.*)] Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible; pertinacious.
Ob'sti-nate-ly, *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly.
Ob-strép'er-ous, *a.* [L. *obstreperus*; *ob*, against, and *strépere*, to make a noise.] Loud; clamorous; noisy.
Ob-strép'er-ous-ly, *ad.* Clamorously.
Ob-strép'er-ous-ness, *n.* Clamor; noise.
Ob-struct', *v. a.* [L. *obstruere*, *obstruere*; *ob*, against, and *struere*, to build.] [pp. obstructing, obstructed.] To block up; to bar; to hinder.
Ob-struct'er, *n.* One who hinders.
Ob-struction, *n.* [L. *obstructio*.] Any thing that obstructs or blocks up; an obstacle; an impediment; a hindrance; a barrier; a difficulty.
Ob-struction-ist, *n.* One who would obstruct progress.
Ob-struc'tive, *a.* Causing obstruction.—2, *n.*—One who obstructs.
Ob'stru-ent, *n.* [See *OBSTRUCT*.] Hindering; blocking up.—2, *n.* That which blocks up.
Ob-tain', *v. a.* [Fr. *obtenir*; L. *obtinere*, to hold or gain; *ob*, near, and *tenere*, to hold.] [pp. obtaining, obtained.] To succeed in pursuit of; to get; to gain; to acquire; to procure.—2, *v. n.* To get into use; to prevail.
Ob-tain'a-ble, *a.* That may be obtained.
Ob-trúde, *v. a.* [L. *obtrudere*, *obtrudum*; *ob*, against, and *trudere*, to thrust.] [pp. obtruding, obtruded.] To thrust into; to intrude.
Ob-trú'der, *n.* One who obtrudes.
Ob-trú'sion (ób-trú'zhun), *n.* [L. *obtrusio*.—See *OBTRUDE*.] Act of obtruding.
Ob-trú'sive, *a.* Inclined to obtrude; intrusive.
Ob-trú'sive-ly, *ad.* In an obtrusive manner.
Ob-túnd', *v. a.* [L. *obtundere*, *obtundum*; to dull; *ob*, against, and *tundere*, to beat; Skr. *tud*, to strike.] [pp. obtunding, obtunded.] To blunt; to dull; to deaden.
Ob-túse', *a.* [See *OBTRUND*.] Not pointed; not acute.—dull; stupid.—*Obtuse angle*, an angle containing more than ninety degrees.
Ob-túse-ly, *ad.* Without a point; stupidly.
Ob-túse-ness, *n.* Bluntness; dullness.
Ob-tú'sion (ób-tú'zhun), *n.* [L. *obtusio*.—See *OBTRUND*.] The act of dulling;—dullness; bluntness.
Ob-vert'e, *n.* [L. *obvertere*, *obvertere*, to turn.] The side of a coin or medal which has the face or head.—opposed to *reverse*.
Ob-vert'e', *a.* (Bot.) Having the narrower end turned to the stock, as some leaves.

Ob-vert'e (ób'vert'), *v. a.* [See *OBVERSE*.] [pp. obverting, obverted.] To turn toward.
Ob'vi-áte, *v. a.* [L. *obviare*, *obviatum*; to meet; *ob*, against, and *viare*, to go; *via*, a way.] [pp. obviating, obviated.] To remove; to prevent.
Ob'vi-óus, *a.* [L. *obvius*, meeting, evident.—See *OBVIATE*.] Plain; evident; manifest.
Ob'vi-óus-ly, *ad.* Evidently; plainly.
Ob'vi-óus-ness, *n.* State of being obvious.
Oc-ca'sion (ók-ká'zhun), *n.* [L. *occasio*, opportunity; *ob*, against, and *cadere*, *casum*, to fall.] An occurrence; season; opportunity:—necessity.—2, *v. a.* [pp. occasioning, occasioned.] To cause incidentally; to bring about; to produce; to influence.
Oc-ca'sion-al, *a.* Happening by accident; relating to the occasion; produced by some occurrence; incidental; casual; accidental.
Oc-ca'sion-al-ly, *ad.* Incidentally; at times.
Oc-ci-dént, *n.* [L. *occidere*, *occidentis*, to set, to go down; *ob*, toward, and *cadere*, to fall.] The setting of the sun's setting.
Oc-ci-dént-al, *a.* Western:—opposed to *Oriental*.
Oc-ci-pít', *n.* [L. *occipitium*; relating to the occiput.] Occiput.
Oc-ci-pít'ic (ók-síp'it), *n.* [L. *occipitis*; *ob*, applying reversal, and *capit*, *capitis*, head.] The upper part of the head.
Oc-cú'de, *v. a.* [L. *occludere*, *occlusum*, to close up; *ob*, against, and *cludere*, to shut, to close.] [pp. occluding, occluded.] To close completely.
Oc-cú'de, *v. n.* [See *OCCLUDE*.] The act of shutting up.
Oc-cú'de', *n.* [L. *occludere*, *occlusum*; to hide.—Cf. *occlude*, *occludere*, in its sense of to clothe, to cover.] Secret; hidden; unknown.—2, *v. a.* [pp. occulting, occulted.] To hide or conceal by the interposition of another body, as the moon.
Oc-cú'de', *n.* The study of mysterious or occult phenomena.
Oc-cú'pan-cy, *n.* Act of occupying.
Oc-cú'pánt, *n.* [L. *occupans*, *occupantis*, part. from *occupare*, to occupy (*q. v.*)] One that has possession.
Oc-cú'pá'tion, *n.* [L. *occupatio*.] Act of occupying; possession:—employment; calling; business; trade.
Oc-cú'pi-er, *n.* One who occupies.
Oc-cú'p'y, *v. a.* [Fr. *occuper*; L. *occupare*; *ob*, against, and *capere*, to seize, to hold.] [pp. occupying, occupied.] To possess; to keep; to employ.
Oc-cú'r, *v. n.* [L. *occurrere*, to meet, to happen; *ob*, against, and *currere*, to run.] [pp. occurring, occurred.] To come to the mind:—to appear:—to happen; to take place; to befall.
Oc-cúr'rence, *n.* Any thing that occurs; an incident; an accidental event; *occasion*.
Océan (ó'shan), *n.* [L. *oceanus*; Gr. *Ὠκεανός*.] The vast body of salt water on the globe; the main; the great sea.
Océ-an'ic (ó-shé-an'ík), *a.* Relating to the ocean.
Océ-lát-ed [ó-sel'á-téd, S. W. P. *Ja. Sm.*; ó-sel-lá-téd, *K. W. b.*], *a.* [L. *ocellatus*; *ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye.] Resembling the eye.
Océ-lét, *n.* [Mexican, *occelol*: root of *oca*, to paint.] A wild-cat of tropical America.
Och-ló-ra-cy, *n.* [Gr. *ὀχλοκρατία*; *ὄχλος*, the multitude, and *κρατείν*, to rule.] Government by the multitude; mob rule; government by a rabble.
Och-ló-crát'ic, *a.* Relating to an ochlocracy.
Och're (ók're), *n.* [Fr. *ochre*; L. *ochra*; Gr. *ὄχρα*; *ὄχος*, pale yellow.] A mixture of silica and alumina colored by oxide of iron.
Och're-ous (ók'kre-ús), *a.* Consisting of ochre.

š, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; š, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, short; š, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Och'rey (ók're), *a.* Partaking of ochre.
Oc'ta-gón, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, *oktá*, eight, and *γωνία*, an angle.] A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles:—an octagonal space. [sides.]
Oc-tág'o-nal, *a.* Having eight angles and eight sides.
Oc-tá-héd'ron, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *εἶσα*, a base.] A figure of eight equal sides.
Oc-tán'gú-lar, *a.* [L. *octangulus*; *octo*, eight, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having eight angles.
Oc'tánt, *n.* [L. *octans*; *octo*, eight.] The eighth part of a circle:—the aspect of two planets when they are an eighth of a circle, or 45 degrees, distant from each other:—an instrument like a quadrant or a sextant.
Oc'táve, *n.* [L. *octavus*, eighth; *octo*, eight.] The eighth day after a festival.—(*Mus.*) An interval of seven degrees.—2, *a.* Denoting eight.
Oc-tá'vó, *n.*; pl. **Oc-tá'vós**. [L.; ablative of *octavus*, eighth.] A book formed by folding the sheets into eight leaves each.—2, *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet.
Oc-tí-lí'on (ók-tíl'yun), *n.* [From L. *octo*, eight: on type of *million*.] A thousand septillions.
Oc-tó'ber, *n.* [L., from *octo*, eight; it was the eighth month with the Romans.] The tenth month of the year.
Oc-tó-gé-ná'ri-an, *n.* [L. *octogenarius*; *octogeni*, distributive form of *octoginta*, eighty.] A person eighty years old. [of eighty years.]
Oc-tó-gé-na-ry, or **Oc'tó-gé-na-ry**, *a.* Of the age of eighty years.
Oc-to-héd'ron, *n.* Same as *OCTAHEDRON*.
Oc'tó-pús, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *πούς*, a foot.] The eight-armed cuttle-fish.
Oc-to-ród'n', *n.* [Fr. *octavon*; on type of *quadrone*, a quadron; L. *octo*, eight.] The offspring of a quadron and a white person.
Oc-to-syl-lá'b'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *σύλλαβή*, a syllable.] Having eight syllables.
Oc-to-syl'lá-ble, *n.* A word of eight syllables.
Octroi (ók-trwá'), *n.* [Fr. for "a grant," "a privilege," "a toll," *octroyer*, to grant; an older form of *autoriser*, to authorize (*q. v.*)] A duty levied on the entrance of goods into French towns.
Oc-tú-ple, *a.* [L. *oculus*; Gr. *ὀκτώ*; *ὀκτώ*, eight.—Cf. *DOUBLE*.] Eightfold.
Oc-tú-lar, *a.* [L. *ocularis*; *oculus*, an eye.] Relating to, or known by, the eye.—2, *n.* The eye-piece of a telescope or other optical instrument.
Oc-tú-líst, *n.* [Fr. *oculiste*; L. *oculus*, the eye.] One skilled in diseases of the eyes.
Ó'dá-lísk, *n.* [Fr. *odalisque*, *odalique*; Turk. *odalik*; *oda*, a chamber.] A Turkish female slave.
Ódd, *a.* [Icel. *oddi*, a point, a triangle, an odd number; Dan. *od*, *odde*, a point; Sw. *udda*, not even; *udde*, a point.—Cf. A.-S. *ord*, a point; Ger. *ort*, a place.] Uneven; not mated:—singular.
Ódd'i-ty, *n.* Singularity:—an odd person.
Ódd'ly, *ad.* In an odd manner; strangely.
Ódds (ódz), *n. sing. & pl.* The excess of a thing; inequality:—debate; dispute.
Óde, *n.* [L. *oda*, Gr. *ὄδῃ*, for *ἀοιδῆ*, a song; *ἀείδειν*, to sing.] A poem; a song; a lyric poem.
Ódious (ód'yus or ó'dé-us), *a.* [L. *odiosus*.—See *ODIUM*.] Hatred; detestable; abominable:—invidious; offensive:—obnoxious.
Ódious-ly, or **Ó'di-óus-ly**, *ad.* Hatefully.
Ódious-ness, or **Ó'di-óus-ness**, *n.* State of being odious; hatefulness.
Ó'di-úm, or **Ó'dí-úm**, *n.* [L. for "hatred," *odii*, I hate.—Cf. Gr. *ὄθειν*, to thrust, to push.] Enmity; hatred.
Ó-dím'q-ter, *n.* [See *HONOMETER*.] An instrument attached to a carriage-wheel for measuring distances. [and *άλος*, pain.] The toothache.
Ó-dón-tál'g'i-a, *n.* [Gr. *ὀδών*, *odón*, a tooth.] A tooth.
Ó-dón-tál'g'ic, *a.* Relating to the toothache.
Ó-dón-tál'g'ix, *n.* [Gr. *ὀδών*, *odón*, a tooth, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] Anatomy of the teeth.
Ó'dor, *n.* [L. *odor*.—Cf. Gr. *ὀσέειν*, to smell.] Scent; fragrance; perfume; smell.

Ó-dor-í-fer-ous, *a.* [L. *odorifer*; *odor*, scent, and *ferre*, to carry.] Giving scent; fragrant.
Ó-dor-léss, *a.* Destitute of odor.
Ó-dor-óus, *a.* [L. *odorus*.—See *ODOR*.] Having odor; fragrant. [ecumenical.]
Óc-ú-mén'i-cal, *a.* [See *ECUMENICAL*.] General;
Ó-dé'má (é-dé'má), *n.* [Gr. *οἰδήμα*; *οἰδῆν*, to swell.] (Med.) Swelling; puffiness.
Ó'er (ór), *ad.* Contracted from *over*.
Ó-sóph'a-gús (é-sóf'a-gús), *n.* [See *ESOPHAGUS*.] The gullet.
Óf (óv), *prep.* [A.-S. *of*; Scand. & Goth. *af*.—Cf. Ger. & L. *ab*, Gr. *ἀπό*, Skr. *apa*, away.] Noting the cause, source, or origin; proceeding from; out of; from.
Óff (óf or áuf), *ad.* [A variant of *Of*.] Noting separation or distance:—often opposed to *on*.—2, *interj.* Expressing abhorrence; away.—3, *prep.* Not on; not far from; as, *off the coast*.—4, *n.* Most distant; distant from.
Óff'fal, *n.* [OFF and *FALL*; Dut. *afval*, Dan. *affald*, Ger. *abfall*, refuse.] Waste meat; refuse.
Óf-fénc'e, *n.* [Fr. *offense*; L. *offensa*.—See *OFFEND*.] Any thing that offends; cause of anger:—crime:—injury:—displeasure.
Óf-fénd', *v. a.* [Fr. *offendre*; L. *offendere*, *offensus*; *ob*, against, and *ob*, *fendere*, to strike.] [pp. offending, offended.] To displease; to transgress; to vex.—2, *v. n.* To be criminal; to err; to sin.
Óf-fénd'er, *n.* A criminal; a transgressor.
Óf-fén'sive, *a.* [Fr. *offensif*.—See *OFFEND*.] Displeasing; rude:—aggressive; making invasion; not defensive.
Óf-fén'sive-ly, *ad.* In an offensive manner.
Óf-fén'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of being offensive.
Óf-fer, *v. a.* [L. *offere*; *ob*, near, and *ferre*, to carry; A.-S. *affrian*; Fr. *offrir*.] [pp. offering, offered.] To present in words; to transgress; to propose:—to sacrifice.—2, *v. n.* To be present; to present itself.—3, *n.* [Fr. *offre*.] A proposal; a price bid; proffer.
Óf-fer-er, *n.* One who offers or sacrifices.
Óf-fer-íng, *n.* [A.-S. *offring*.—See *OFFER*.] A sacrifice; a thing offered.
Óf-fer-to-ry, *n.* [L. *offertorium*; Fr. *offertoire*.] An anthem, the first part of the mass:—sentences read in church while alms are collected.
Óff'hánd, *a.* Unpreparedly; sudden.—2, *ad.* At the moment; directly.
Óff'ice, *n.* [Fr. *office*; L. *officium*, a service, for *officium*; *opes*, aid, and *facere*, to do.] A public charge; agency:—peculiar use:—business:—a place of business.
Óff'ic-er, *n.* [Fr. *officier*; Late L. *officiarius*.—See *OFFICE*.] A man in office; a commander.—2, *v. a.* [pp. officering, officered.] To furnish with officers.
Óf-fí'cial (of-fí'sh'ál), *a.* [L. *officialis*.—See *OFFICE*.] Depending on or derived from the proper office or authority; authoritative:—done by virtue of office:—conducive; a deputy:—any inferior officer.
Óf-fí'cial-ly (of-fí'sh'ál-ly), *ad.* By authority.
Óf-fí'ci-áte (of-fí'sh'át), *v. n.* [Fr. *officier*; Late L. *officiare*, *officium*.—See *OFFICE*.] [pp. officiating, officiated.] To discharge an office; to perform an office for another.
Óf-fí-cí-nal, or **Óf-fí-cí-nal**, *a.* [L. *officina*, or *officina*, an office (*q. v.*), a shop; *opifex*, a worker.] Used in, or relating to, shops.
Óf-fí-cious (of-fí'sh'us), *a.* [Fr. *officieux*; L. *officius*, obliging; *officium*, aid.—See *OFFICE*.] Busy; forward; active; meddling; meddlesome; obtrusive.
Óf-fí-cious-ly (of-fí'sh'us-ly), *ad.* In an officious manner; busily.
Óf-fí-cious-ness (of-fí'sh'us-ness), *n.* Quality of being officious; forwardness.
Óff'íng, *n.* [See *OFF*.] A part of the sea at a distance from the shore, where there is deep water.
Óff'scú'r-íng, *n.* Rejected matter; refuse.

mfen, sír; möve, nör, sön; búll, búr, rále, úse.—C, G, ç, é, soft; C, ç, é, é, hard; ç as z; x as gz; this

Öff'sēt, *n.* [OFF and SET.] A sprout; a shoot of a plant:—a sum set off against another; an equivalent; a set-off:—a perpendicular line let fall from a stationary line:—a staff or rod used in surveying.—*2, v. a.* [i. offset; pp. offsetting, offset.] To cancel by an equivalent.

Öff'shōöt, *n.* [OFF and SHOOT.] An offset; a shoot; a branch.

Öff-side, *n.* The right-hand side.

Öff'spring, *n.* [OFF and SPRING; A.-S. *ofspring.*] Progeny; a child; children.

Öft (öft or äuft), *ad.* [A.-S. & Ger. *oft*; Dan. *ofte*; Goth. *ofta*: related to OVER.] Often; frequently.

Öft'en (öft'in or äw'fn), *ad.* [Lengthened form of ÖFT.] Oft; frequently; not seldom; many times.

Öft'en-tīmes (öft'in tīmz), *ad.* Often.

Öft'times, *ad.* Frequently; often.

Ö-gēē, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *auge*, highest point, apogee; Arab. *awj*, vertex; but probably a corruption of *ogive*.] A sort of moulding in architecture.

Ö-give, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *ogive*, a pointed arch: origin disputed.] [Arch.] A pointed arch in masonry; a diagonal rib in a Gothic vault.

Ö-gle (ö'gl), *v. a.* [Low Ger. *ögeln*, Ger. *äugeln*, Dut. *oogen*, Late L. *oculare*, to ogle; Ger. *auge*, Dut. *ooge*, L. *oculus*, an eye (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* ogling, ogled.] To view with side glances.—*2, n.* A side glance; a look of fondness.

Ö-gre (ö'gur), *n.* [Fr. *ogre*; Ger. *ogre*; It. *orco*, a demon: probably for L. *Orcus*, the god of hell. The old derivations from *Ugrian*, or Hungarian, and from the Norse sea-giant *Öggr*, are latterly regarded as untenable.] An imaginary monster of the East.

Ö-gress, *n.* [Fr. *ogresse*.] A female ogre.—[Fr. *ogresse*.] (Her.) A cannon-ball.

Öh (ö), *interj.* Denoting sorrow or surprise.

Öid, [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A suffix denoting resemblance to the object to the name of which it is subjoined.

Öil, *n.* [A.-S. *ele*, Ger. *oel*, Fr. *huile*, O. Fr. *oile*, L. *oleum*, Gr. *ελαιον*, oil.—See OLIVE.] An unctuous matter expressed or obtained either from animal, mineral, or vegetable substances.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* oiling, oiled.] To smear or lubricate with oil.

Öil'-cäke, *n.* The substance that remains after the oil has been expressed, as from flaxseed.

Öil'-clōth, *n.* A cloth having a coat of oil-paint.

Öil'er, *n.* One who oils:—an oilman.

Öil'i-nēss, *n.* Uunctuousness; greasiness.

Öil'män, *n.* One who trades in oils.

Öil'-stōne, *n.* A kind of hone.

Öil'y, *a.* Containing oil; greasy; oleaginous.

Öint'ment, *n.* [L. *unguentum*; O. Fr. *oignement*; L. *ungere*, Fr. *oindre*, Obs. E. *oint*, to anoint (*q. v.*).—Cf. Skr. *ang*, to smear.] An unctuous matter; unguent.

Ö'kra, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.] A plant called gumbo, the mucilaginous pods of which are used in soup:—written also *ocra* and *okro*.

Öld, *a.* [A.-S. *eald*; Dut. *oud*; Ger. *alt*.—Cf. L. *adultus*, grown up; *altus*, high: root of L. *alere*, to nourish.] [*comp.* older or elder; *superl.* oldest or eldest.] Not young; not new or fresh; ancient.—*Of old*, long ago; from ancient times.

Öld'en (öld'n), *a.* [A form of OLD; Icel. *aldinn*, old.] Old.

Öld-fäsh'ioned (-fäsh'und), *a.* Out of fashion.

Öld-fäsh'ionis, *a.* [L. *oleaginus*; *oleum*, oil (*q. v.*).] Oily; unctuous.

Öld-an'der, *n.* [Fr. *oléandre*; It. *oleandro*; Port. *loandro*; Late L. *lorandrum*: probably for *lauro-dendron*; L. *laurus*, a laurel, and Gr. *δενδρον*, a tree.] An evergreen flowering shrub.

Öld-äs'ter, *n.* [L. for "wild olive;" pejorative form of *olea*, an olive-tree.—See OLIVE.] A tree like the olive.

Öld-fant, or **Öld-fi-ant**, *a.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and *facere*, to make.] Noting a gas, a variety of carburetted hydrogen.

Öle-ine, *n.* [Fr. *oléine*.—See OIL.] The thin, oily principle of fats.

Öle-ö-mär-gä-rīne, *n.* [Named from OLIVE (*q. v.*), and *margarine*, a former name of the oily compound now called *palmitine* (*q. v.*).] *Margarine* is named from its pearly lustre; L. *margarita*, Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl.] A substitute for butter prepared from beef-tallow; artificial butter.

Öle-ö-rēs'in, *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and RESIN.] An oily and resinous substance.

Öl-fäc'tō-ry, *a.* [L. *olfactorius*; *olfactor*, one who smells; *olfacere*, to scent; *olere*, to smell, and *facere*, to make.] Having the sense of smell.

Öl-līb'a-nūm, *n.* [Late L.; Heb. *lebnanh*; Arab. *al-luban*.] A gum-resin; frankincense.

Öl'i-gärsh, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία*.] A magistrate in an oligarchy.

Öl-i-gärsh'al, } *a.* Relating to an oligarchy;
Öl-i-gärsh'i-cal, } aristocratic.

Öl-i-gärshy, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία*; *ὀλιγος*, few, and *ἄρχω*, to rule.] A government in the hands of a few persons; aristocracy.

Öl-i-ö (öl'e-ö or öl'yö), *n.* [Sp. *olla*, L. *olla*, a pot.] A mixture; a medley.

Öl-i-vä'ceous (öl-e-vä'shus), *a.* Relating to olives.

Öl'ive, *n.* [Fr. *olive*; L. *oliva*; Gr. *ελαία*.—See OIL.] A tree producing oil:—the fruit of the tree:—the emblem of peace.—*2, a.* Of the color of, or like, the olive.

Öl'i-vine, *n.* [Fr. *olive*.] (Min.) An olive-colored mineral.

Öl'lä-pö-dr'i'dä, *n.* [Sp. for "putrid pot."] A Spanish dish composed of various kinds of meats and vegetables boiled together:—an incongruous mixture.

Öl'ym'pi-ad, *n.* [Gr. *Ὀλυμπιάς*, *Ὀλυμπιάδος*.—See OLYMPIC.] The space of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another.—From the celebration of these games the Greeks computed their time.

Öl'ym'pi-an, *a.* Relating to Olympia; Olympic.

Öl'ym'pic, *a.* [Gr. *Ὀλυμπικός*.] Relating to games in Greece, celebrated at Olympia.

Ö-mä'sum, *n.* [L. for "tripe," a Celtic word.] The third stomach of ruminant animals.

Öm'bre (öm'bur) [öm'bur, *s.*; äm'bur, *E.*; öm'bur, *F. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr. *hombre*, *ombre*; Sp. *hombre*, L. *homo*, a man; probably as a game for men rather than women.] A game of cards played by three.

Ö-mē'gä [ö-mē'gä, *J. Sm.*; ö-mē-gä, *R.*; öm'e-gä, *C. I.*], *n.* [Gr. for "great O."] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, Ω, ω.—*Alpha and Omega*, the first and the last.

Öme'let (öm'let) [öm'e-lēt or öm'let, *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *omelette*: it comes through such forms as *au-melle*, *alemelle*, *alemelle*, and *lemelle*, for L. *lamella*, for *lamina*, a thin plate.] A fritter or sort of pancake made of eggs.

Öm'en, *n.* [L.; O. L. *omen*, probably for *ausmen*, something heard; *audire*, *auscultare*, to hear.] A sign, good or bad; a prognostic.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* omening, omened.] To prognosticate; to presage:—to infer, as from omens; to foresee.—*3, v. n.* To presage, as an omen.

Öm'ened (öm'end), *a.* Containing prognostics.

Öm'en'tum, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The caul.

Öm'i-nous, *a.* [L. *ominosus*.—See OMEN.] Containing omens; portentous; inauspicious; foreboding good or evil.

Öm'i-nous-ly, *ad.* With good or bad omens.

Öm'i-nous-nēss, *n.* State of being ominous.

Ö-mis'sj-ble, *a.* That may be omitted.

Ö-mis'sion (ö-mish'n), *n.* [L. *omissio*.—See OMIT.] The act of omitting; slight; neglect of duty; a failure.

Ö-mīt, *v. a.* [L. *omittere*, *omissum*; *ob*, and *mittere*, to send.] [*pp.* omitting, omitted.] To leave out; to pass by; to neglect.

Öm'ni-būs, *n.* [L. for "for all."] A large, covered, four-wheeled vehicle for passengers.

Öm-ni-fä'ri-ous, *a.* [L. *omnifarius*; *omnis*, all: on type of *multifarius*.] Of all varieties or kinds.

ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ŷ, short; q, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; häir, hēr;

Öm-nif'ic, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *facere*, to do.] All-creating.

Öm-nip'ō-tēnce, } *n.* [L. *omnipotentia*.—See OM-
Öm-nip'ō-tēncy, } **ÖMIPOTENT.**] Almighty power; infinite or unlimited power.

Öm-nip'ō-tēt, *a.* [L. *omnipotens*, *omnipotentis*; *omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful.—See POTENT.] Almighty; all-powerful.—*2, n.* The Almighty; God.

Öm-ni-prēs'ence, *n.* The quality of being present in every place; ubiquity.

Öm-ni-prēs'ent, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *præsens*, present (*q. v.*).] Present in every place.

Öm-ni'science (öm-nish'eus or öm-nish'e-ens), *n.* Quality of knowing all things; boundless, universal, or infinite knowledge.

Öm-ni'scient, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *scire*, to know.] All-knowing.

Öm-ni'v'ō-rous, *a.* [L. *omnivorus*; *omnis*, all, and *vorare*, to devour.] Eating food of every kind.

Ön, *prep.* [A.-S. *on*; Dan. & Ger. *an*; Dut. *aan*: akin to Gr. *ανά*, up.] Noting nearness of place or time; not off; near to; above; upon; at; near.—*2, ad.* Forward; onward; in succession.—*3, interj.* Expressing incitement; proceed.

Önce (wānz), *ad.* [A.-S. *anes*, genitive of *an*, one (*q. v.*).] One time; formerly; as soon as; just; only; if at any time.

Öne (wūn), *a.* & *pron.* [A.-S. *an*; Dut. & Dan. *een*; Ger. *ein*; L. *unus*.] Denoting a single thing or unit; any; single; individual.—*2, n.*; pl. **Önes** (wānz). A single person or thing; a unit; concord.

Öne'-eyed (wūn'id), *a.* Having only one eye.

Ö-nei-rō-crit'i-cal, *a.* [Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, and *κριτικός*, discerning.—See CRITIC.] Interpretative of dreams.

Ö-nei-rō-män-cy, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, and *μαντεῖον*, prophecy.] Divination by dreams.

Öne'ness (wūn'nes), *n.* Unity; singleness.

Ön'er-ous, *a.* [L. *onerosus*; *onus*, a burden.] Burdensome; oppressive; heavy.

Öne-sid'ed (wūn-sid'ed), *a.* Having only one side; partial:—developed on one side.

Ön'ion (ön'yūn), *n.* [Fr. *oignon*; L. *unio*; *unus*, one: so called because it is single, and not multiple like the garlic.] A bulbous edible root.

Ön'ly (ön'le), *a.* [A.-S. *andlic*; *an*, one, and *lic*, like.] Single; one and no more.—*2, ad.* Simply; singly; merely; barely.—*3, conj.* Excepting that; but.

Ön-q-mäs'ti-cōn, *n.* [Gr.; *ὀνομάζειν*, to name; *ὄνομα*, a name.] A dictionary.

Ön-q-mät-ö-pö'ia (-pö'ya), *n.* [Gr.; *ὄνομα*, a name, and *ποιέειν*, to make.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the sound of the word corresponds to the thing signified:—the formation of words in imitation of the sounds of the objects meant to be suggested by the words. [*PEIA*.]

Ö-nöm-a-tō-pö-ē'sis, *n.* [Gr.] Same as ONOMATO-
Ö-nöm-a-tō-pö-ēt'ic, *a.* Imitative of a sound.

Ön'sēt, *n.* [ON and SER.] An attack; an assault; a storm.

Ön'slaught (ön'slāwt), *n.* [A.-S. *an*, on, and *sleht*, a stroke.] An attack; a storm.

Ön'tō, *prep.* [ON and TO.] To and upon. (After verbs of motion; hardly in good literary use.)

Ön-tō-lög'i-cal, *a.* Relating to ontology.

Ön-töl'ō-gist, *n.* One versed in ontology.

Ön-töl'ō-gy, *n.* [Gr. *ὄντος*, being, and *λόγος*, a treatise; *εἶναι*, to be.] The doctrine or science of abstract being or existence; metaphysics.

Ö'nus, *n.*; pl. **Ön'er-a**. [L.] A burden.

Ön'ward, or **Ön'wards**, *ad.* [ON and suffix -WARD; on type of *inward*.] Forward; farther.

Ön'ward, *a.* Advanced; forward; increased.

Ö'nýx (ö'niks), *n.* [L.; Gr. *ὄνυξ*, a finger-nail, an onyx; from its color.] A precious stone.

Ö'ö-lite, *n.* [Gr. *ὄων*, an egg, and *λίθος*, a stone: its appearance is likened to that of fish-roe.] Roe-stone; a kind of limestone.

Ö-ö-lit'ic, *a.* Relating to oölite.

Ö-öl'ö-gy, *n.* [Gr. *ὄων*, an egg, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] The science of, or a treatise on, eggs.

Ööze, *n.* [A.-S. *wase*; O. E. *wose*.—Cf. A.-S. *was*, juice; Icel. *was*, wetness.] Soft mud; mire; slime; soft flow; tan-vat liquor.—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* ooze, oozed.] To flow by stealth; to run gently; to drip.

Ööz'y (öz'e), *a.* Miry; muddy; slimy.

Ö-päc'i-ty, *n.* [L. *opacitas*.—See OPAQUE.] The quality of being opaque.

Ö-päke, *a.* Dark; opaque. See OPAQUE.

Ö'pal, *n.* [Fr. *opale*, L. *opalus*, Gr. *ὀπάλιος*, an opal; Skr. *apala*, a stone.] (Min.) A hard, brittle, and beautiful stone, of changeable colors.

Ö-päl-es'cence, *n.* [Fr.] Shining lustre, as of opal.

Ö-päl-es'cent, *a.* [Fr.] Resembling opal in lustre; iridescent and milky.

Ö'pal-ine, *a.* [Fr. *opalin*.] Relating to, or like, opal.

Ö-päque (ö-päk'), *a.* [Fr.; L. *opacus*.] Dark; not clear; impervious to light; not transparent.

Ö-päque'ness (ö-päk'nes), *n.* Opacity.

Öpe, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* oping, oped.] To open. [*Used in poetry.*]

Ö'pen (ö'pn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *openian*; Dut. *openen*; Dan. *aabne*; Ger. *öffnen*.] [*pp.* opening, opened.] To uncloze; to expand:—to unlock:—to explain; to disclose:—to begin.—*2, v. n.* To uncloze itself:—to begin.—*3, a.* [A.-S. & Dut. *open*; Ger. *offen*; Dan. *aaben*: closely related to UP and OFF.] Unclosed; not shut; expanded:—evident; plain; clear:—*candid*; frank; ingenuous; artless:—exposed; not defended:—public:—liberal:—not determined.

Ö'pen-eyed (ö'pu-id), *a.* Vigilant; watchful.

Ö'pen-händ'ed (ö'pu-n), *a.* Munificent.

Ö'pen-heärt'ed (ö'pu-n), *a.* Frank; candid.

Ö'pen-ing, *a.* An aperture; a breach:—an opportunity:—a commencement.

Ö'pen-ly (ö'pu-le), *ad.* In an open manner.

Ö'pen-ness (ö'pu-nēs), *n.* Quality of being open.

Öp'er-a, *n.* [It.; L. *opera*, service; *opus*, work.] A musical drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, choruses, &c.

Öp'er-a-bouffe (-būf), *n.* [Fr. *opéra bouffe*; *bouffe*, comic.—See BURFOON.] A comic opera.

Öp'er-a-gläss, *n.* A small telescope, usually double, used at theatres, &c.

Öp'er-äte, *v. n.* [L. *operari*, *operatus*; *opus*, *operis*, work.] [*pp.* operating, operated.] To act; to produce effects.—*2, v. a.* To put or keep in operation:—to bring to pass.

Öp'er-ät'ic, *a.* Relating to an opera.

Öp'er-ät'ion, *n.* [L. *operatio*.] Agency; influence; action.

Öp'er-a-tive, *a.* [Late L. *operativus*.] Active; efficacious.—*2, n.* A mechanic; an artisan:—a mill-hand.

Öp'er-ä-tor, *n.* [L.] One who operates.

Öp'er-ät'ta, *n.* [It.; dim. of *opera*.] A light and short musical drama.

Öp'er-öse, *a.* [L. *operosus*.] Laborious; full of

Öph'i-clēide, *n.* [Fr. *ophicléide*; Gr. *ὄφης*, a serpent, and *κλειδος*, a key.] A musical wind-instrument.

Ö-phid'i-an, *n.* [Gr. *ὄφης*, a snake: this word is irregularly formed.] A serpent.—*2, a.* Relating to, or resembling, serpents or snakes.

Öph-i-öl'a-try, *n.* [Gr. *ὄφης*, a snake, and *λατρεία*, worship.] Serpent-worship.

Öph-i-öl'ö-gy, *n.* [Gr. *ὄφης*, a snake, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] The science of serpents.

Öph-thäl'mi-a, or **Öph-thäl-my**, *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμία*; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.] A disease or inflammation of the eyes.

Öph-thäl'mic (öph-thäl'mik or öf-thäl'mik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμικός*.] Relating to the eye.

Öph-thäl'mo-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *σκόπειν*, to see.] An instrument for examining the interior of the eye.

mīen, sīr; mōve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—Ö, Ö, ö, soft; ö, ö, ö, hard; § as z; x as gz; this.

Op'iate, a. [See OPIUM.] Causing sleep; soporific; narcotic.—2, n. A medicine prepared from, or containing, opium.
 Op'ine, v. n. [Fr. *opiner*; L. *opinari*.] [*pp.* opining, opined.] To think; to suppose.
 Op'ion, n. [Fr. *opinion*; L. *opinio*.] A stiff opinion.
 Op'ion-ist, n. One who holds opinions.
 Op'ion-ist, n. One fond of his own notions.
 Op'ium, n. [L.; Turk. *afun*; Gr. *ὀπιον*, dim. of *ὀπός*, juice.] The inspissated or concrete juice from the capsule of the white poppy.
 Op'ium-dope, n. [A coined name, probably at first given to some nostrum.] A plaster; a liniment.
 Op'ium-nax, n. [Gr. *ὀπός*, juice, and *πάναξ*, a plant-name, equivalent to "all-heal."—See PANACEA.] A strong-smelling gum-resin.
 Op'ium-sum, n. [An American Indian word.] A marsupial quadruped.
 Op'ponent, n. [L. *opponere*, *opponens*; *oppositum*, to oppose (*q. v.*); *ob*, against, and *ponere*, to place.] An antagonist; an adversary.—correlative of *defendant* or *respondent*.—2, a. Opposite; opposing; adverse.
 Op'por-tune, a. [L. *opportunus*, seasonable; *ob*, near, and *portus*, a harbor.] Seasonable; convenient; fit.
 Op'por-tune-ly, ad. Seasonably; properly.
 Op'por-tu-ni-ty, n. [L. *opportunitas*.] A fit time or occasion.
 Op'pose-able, a. That may be opposed or put in opposition.
 Op'pose, v. a. [Fr. *opposer*; historically it represents L. *ob*, against, and *ponere*, to pause (*q. v.*); in meaning and form it completely represents L. *opponere*, to place against.—See OPPONENT.] [*pp.* opposing, opposed.] To act, speak, or strive against; to hinder; to resist; to withstand:—to put in opposition.—2, v. n. To act adversely; to object.
 Op'posed' (op'pōzd'), p. Resisted.—2, p. a. Being against; opposite; antagonistic.
 Op'poser, n. One who opposes; an opponent.
 Op'po-site, a. [L. *opponere*, *oppositum*, to oppose.—See OPPONENT.] Placed in front; facing each other; opposing:—*adverse*; contrary:—noting leaves, flowers, or branches growing in pairs on opposing sides of the stem.
 Op'po-site-ly, ad. In an opposite manner.
 Op'po-si-tion (op'pō-zish'un), n. [L. *oppositio*.—See OPPOSITE.] Hostile resistance; contrariety; diversity.—[*Politics*.] A party that opposes the party in power.
 Op'press', v. a. [Fr. *oppresser*; L. *opprimere*, *oppressum*; *ob*, against, and *primere*, to press (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* oppressing, oppressed.] To crush by hardship or severity; to bear down; to subdue.
 Op'pres-sion (op'presh'un), n. [L. *oppressio*.] The act of oppressing; hardship; cruelty; severity; tyranny.
 Op'pres-sive, a. Cruel; unjustly severe; burdensome.
 Op'pres-sive-ly, ad. In a severe manner.
 Op'pres-sive-ness, n. Quality of being oppressive.
 Op'press'or, n. [L.] One who oppresses; a tyrant.
 Op'pro'bri-ous, a. [L. *opprobriosus*.] Reproachful; scurrilous.
 Op'pro'bri-ous-ly, ad. Scurrilously.
 Op'pro'bri-ous-ness, n. Scurrility; abuse.
 Op'pro'bri-um, n. [L.; *ob*, near, on, and *probrum*, disgrace.] Disgrace; infamy.
 Op'pugn' (op'pūn'), v. a. [Fr. *oppugner*; L. *oppugnare*, to fight; *ob*, against, and *pugnare*, to fight; *pugnus*, the fist.] [*pp.* oppugning, oppugned.] To oppose; to attack.
 Op'pugn'er (op'pūn'er), n. Assailer.
 Op'ta-tive, a. [L. *optativus*; *optare*, *optatum*, to choose, to wish.] Expressive of desire.—[*Greek Gram.*] Applied to a mood of the verb which expresses desire.

Op'tic, n. [Gr. *ὀπτικός*; *ὄραειν*, *ὄφθαλμοι*, to see.] An instrument or organ of sight.
 Op'tic, a. Relating to vision or sight, or to the science of optics.
 Op'ti-cal, a. Relating to vision or sight, or to the science of optics.
 Op'ti-cian (op'tish'an), n. One skilled in optics:—a maker of optical glasses and spectacles.
 Op'tics, n. The science of light and vision.
 Op'ti-ma'tes, n. pl. [L.; *optimus*, best: root of OPTATIVE.] The chief men in a state; the nobles; the aristocracy.
 Op'ti-me, n. [L.; *optimus*, best.] One who holds, next after the wranglers, the highest rank, as a scholar, in the university of Cambridge, England.
 Op'ti-mism, n. [L. *optimus*, best.] The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.
 Op'ti-mist, n. One who believes in optimism.
 Op'ti-mis'tic, a. Of or relating to, partaking of the nature of, or characterized by, optimism.
 Op'tion, n. [L. *optio*; *optare*, to wish.] The power of choosing; choice.
 Op'tion-al, a. Depending upon choice.
 Op'ti-tude, n. [L. *opulentia*.] Great worldly possessions; riches; wealth; affluence; fortune.
 Op'ti-tude, n. Opulence. [wealthy; affluent.
 Op'ti-tude, n. [L. *opulentus*; *opes*, wealth.] Rich; richly; with splendor.
 Op'ti-ty, ad. Richly; with splendor.
 Or, conj. [Short for *other* or *either*.] A disjunctive particle, marking distribution:—it corresponds to *either*.
 Or-a-cle, n. [L. *oraculum*; *orare*, to speak; *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] A response delivered by a heathen deity, or by supernatural wisdom:—the deity who gave the response:—a place where responses were given:—one famed for wisdom.
 Or-a-cle, n. [L. *oraculum*.] Uttering oracles; resembling an oracle; wise.
 Or-a-cle-ly, ad. Sententiously; authoritatively.
 Or-a-cle, n. [L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] Delivered by mouth; spoken, not written; *verbal*; vocal.
 Or-a-cle, n. [Fr.; O. Fr. *orange*; Sp. *naranga*; Port. *laranja*; Per. *narang*; Skr. *naranga*.—Cf. Malayalam *naranga*, an orange; referred to *nar*, to smell, and *ang*, fruit.] A kind of tree and its fruit:—a deep yellow color.—2, a. Relating to an orange or its color.
 Or-an-ge-man, n. A supporter of William, Prince of Orange (William III. of England)—a member of an Irish Protestant secret society.
 Or-an-ger-y, n. A plantation of orange-trees.
 Or-an-ge-ry, n. [Malay *orang*, a man, and *utan*, a forest.] A large species of ape, much resembling the human species.
 Or-a-tion, n. [L. *oratio*; *orare*, *oratum*, to speak or pray; *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] A public speech; a declamation.
 Or-a-tor, n. [L. *orator*, a speaker, a petitioner.—See ORATOR.] An eloquent speaker; a public speaker.—[*Law*.] A petitioner.
 Or-a-tor-ian, n. A priest of the oratory.
 Or-a-tor-i-cal, a. Relating to oratory; rhetorical.
 Or-a-tor-i-cal-ly, ad. Rhetorically.
 Or-a-tor-i-ty, n.; pl. Or-a-tor-i-ty. [It. (*Mus.*)] A sacred musical composition or drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, and choruses.
 Or-a-to-ry, n. [L. *oratorius*, belonging to an orator.] The art of speaking well; *eloquence*:—rhetoric:—[L. *oratorium*] a place for prayer:—an order or congregation of priests; a house of oratorians or priests.
 Orb, n. [Fr. *orbis*; L. *orbis*, a circle.] A round body; sphere; globe; circle.—2, n. [*pp.* orbiting, orb'd.] To change into an orb; to become round.
 Or-bi-cu-lar, a. [L. *orbicularis*; *orbis*, a circle; *orbiculus*, a little circle.] Spherical:—circular.
 Or-bi-cu-lar-ly, ad. Spherically:—circularly.
 Or-bi-cu-late, a. Circular; round.
 Or-bit, n. [L. *orbita*, a track; related to *orbis*, a circle.] [*Astron.*] The line which a heavenly body describes in its revolution; a cavity.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ù, ŷ, short; ç, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Or'bi-tal, a. Relating to an orbit.
 Or'chard, n. [A.-S. *orced*, *orþeard*, literally a wort-yard; Dan. *urtegard*.—See WORT and YARD.] An enclosure for the cultivation of fruit-trees, as of apple-trees.
 Or'chard-ist, n. One who cultivates an orchard.
 Or'ches-tra, or Or-shes'tra, n. [L.; Gr. *ὀρχήστρα*, a dancing-floor; *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, to dance.] A place in a theatre for musicians; a band of musicians.
 Or-ches-tra'tion, n. (*Mus.*) Instrumentation.
 Or'chid, n. [Badly formed from *orchis*.] A plant of a natural order remarkable for its grotesquely shaped flowers.
 Or'chil, n. [From *Oricellari*, who introduced its use.] A species of lichen used in dyeing.
 Or'chis, n. [L.; Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] A genus of plants; an orchid.
 Or-dain', v. a. [L. *ordinare*; *ordo*, *ordinis*, order (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* ordaining, ordained.] To appoint; to decree; to order; to establish; to settle; to prescribe:—to invest with the pastoral office; to ordain.
 Or-dain'er, n. One who ordains. [institute.
 Or-dain', v. n. [A.-S. *ordal*, *ordel*; Dut. *ordeel*; Ger. *urtheil*, judgment; *ur* (A.-S. *or*), out, and *theil*, a share, a deal (*q. v.*).] A form of trial by fire or water; a severe trial.
 Or'der, n. [Fr. *ordre*; O. Fr. *ordene*; L. *ordo*, *ordinis*, arrangement.] A method; a rule; disposition; arrangement; a series:—a mandate; direction; precept:—a class; degree; rank:—a subdivision of a class; a group:—a society.—*pl.* Admission to the priesthood; the ecclesiastical or priestly office.—[*Arch.*] There are five orders of columns, with their entablatures,—the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite.—2, v. a. [*pp.* ordering, ordered.] To regulate; to manage; to direct:—to ordain.
 Or'der-less, a. Destitute of order; unruly.
 Or'der-ly, n. Regularity; method.
 Or'der-ly, a. Observing order; methodical; systematic; well regulated; regular; quiet.—2, n. A military attendant.
 Or'di-nal, a. [L. *ordinalis*; *ordo*, *ordinis*, order (*q. v.*).] Noting order; as, second, third.—2, n. A ritual:—a number noting order: as, tenth is the ordinal of ten.
 Or'di-nance, n. [Fr. *ordonnance*; Late L. *ordinantia*, a command.—See ORDAIN.] A law; an established rule; a decree; an appointment; a rite.
 Or'di-na-ry, ad. Commonly; usually.
 Or'di-na-ry, a. [L. *ordinarius*, usual; Fr. *ordinaire*; L. *ordo*, custom, order (*q. v.*).] Usual; common; of middling quality:—mean; ugly.—2, n. An ecclesiastical judge; a bishop.—[*Naut.*] The establishment of shipping not in service:—a place for eating:—a regular meal, or price of it.
 Or'di-nate, a. Regular; methodical.—2, n. A perpendicular line drawn from a point in a curve to the abscissa.
 Or-di-na'tion, n. [L. *ordinatio*.—See ORDAIN.] Act of ordaining; act of investing a man with the pastoral office.
 Or'dnance, n. [Fr. *ordonnance*, arrangement, equipments,—formerly also the size or calibre of a gun; later, the gun itself.] Cannon; heavy artillery.
 Or'dure (Ord'yur), n. [Fr. *ordure*, filth; *ord*, foul; It. *ordura*, filth; *ordo*, foul; *horrido*, hideous.—See HORRID.] Dung; filth; excrement.
 Ore, n. [A.-S. *or*: akin to *ar*, brass.—Cf. Icel. *eir*, L. *es*, *eris*, bronze or ore.] Metal yet in its fossil state; mineral.
 Ore-ade, n. [Gr. *ὀρειάς*, *ὀρειάδος*; *ὄρος*, a mountain.] A nymph of the mountains.
 Or-gane, n. [Fr. *organe*; L. *organum*; Gr. *ὄργανον*, an implement; *ἔργον*, a work.] An instrument:—an essential part of an animal or a vegetable body:—a large musical wind-instrument.
 Or-gan'ic, a. [L. *organicus*; Gr. *ὄργανικός*.—See ORGAN.] Relating to or possessing organs; re-

lated to animal or vegetable organisms:—acting as an instrument.
 Or-gan'i-cal-ly, ad. By means of organs.
 Or-gan-ism, n. An organized structure.
 Or-gan-ist, n. One who plays on the organ.
 Or-gan-i-zable, a. That may be organized.
 Or-gan-i-zation, n. [Fr. *organisation*.] Act of organizing; formation; a due construction of parts.
 Or-gan-ize, v. a. [Fr. *organiser*.] [*pp.* organizing, organized.] To form organically or with organs; to construct; to form properly.
 Or-gan-ized, p. a. Formed with organs.
 Or-gan-ize, v. n. A loft where an organ stands.
 Or-gan-og-ra-phy, n. [Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, and *γράφειν*, to write, to describe (*q. v.*).] A description of the organs or structure of plants or animals.
 Or-gasm, n. [Gr. *ὄργασμα*, to swell, to be eager; *ὄργη*, impulse.] Immoderate excitement.
 Or'geat (Or'zhat), n. [Fr.; from *orge*, L. *hordeum*, barley.] A sweetened and flavored emulsion of almonds.
 Or'gie, n. [L. *orgia*; Gr. *ὄργια*, bacchanal rites; *ἔργον*, a work, or *ὄργη*, impulse, rage.] A frantic revel; the rites of Bacchus.
 Or'i-el, n. [O. Fr. *oriel*, a porch; L. *oriolum*, an oriel; L. *aureolus*, gilded; *aureum*, gold.] A sort of recess:—a bay-window.
 Or'i-ent, a. [L. *oriens*, *orientis*, east,—literally, rising; *ori*, to rise.] Rising, as the sun:—eastern.—2, n. The east; part where the sun rises.
 Or'i-ent'al, a. Eastern; placed in the east.—2, n. An inhabitant of the East.
 Or'i-ent'al-ist, n. An inhabitant of the East:—one versed in Oriental learning.
 Or-i-en-ta'tion, n. Disposal toward, or turning to, the east or to any point:—eastward posture.
 Or'i-fice, n. [Fr.; L. *orificium*, an opening; *os*, *oris*, a mouth, and *facere*, to make.] Any opening; a perforation.
 Or'i-flamme, or Or'i-flamb (Or'e-flam), n. [Fr.; Late L. *aureiflamma*; L. *aureus*, golden, and *flamma*, flame; *flammula*, a little flame,—also a banner.] A golden standard; the French royal standard.
 Or'i-gi-nal, n. [L.; Gr. *ὄριγανος*; *ὄρος*, a mountain, and *γάνος*, brightness, joy.] A fragrant mint-like plant.
 Or'i-gi-nal, n. [L. *origo*, *originis*; *oriri*, to arise.] A beginning; cause of existence; rise; a fountain; a source; original.
 Or'i-gi-nal, n. Origin; source:—first copy; an archetype; model.—2, a. Preceding all others; primary; pristine; primitive; first; native:—not copied; having new ideas.
 Or'i-gi-nal-ly, ad. Primarily; from the beginning; at first; as the first author.
 Or'i-gi-nate, v. a. [*pp.* originating, originated.] To bring into existence.—2, v. n. To begin or take existence.
 Or'i-gi-nation, n. The act of originating.
 Or'i-gi-nator, n. One who originates.
 Or'i-gle, n. [L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden; *aureum*, gold.] A bird of various species.
 Or-i-son (Or'e-zun), n. [Fr. *oraison*, O. Fr. *orison*, L. *oratio*, a prayer.—See ORATION.] A prayer; a supplication.
 Or'lop, n. [Dut. *overloop*; *over*, over, and *loopen*, to run, to leap (*q. v.*).] [*Naut.*] A temporary deck; a platform.
 Or'mo-ll, n. [Fr. *or moulu*, milled gold; *or*, gold, and *moudre*, to grind.] A variety of brass or bronze, used for ornamental work.
 Or-na-ment, n. [Fr. *ornement*; L. *ornamentum*; *ornare*, to adorn.] Embellishment; decoration.—2, v. a. [*pp.* ornamenting, ornamented.] To embellish; to adorn.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bürr, rüle, üse.—Ç, ç, é, è, soft; ø, œ, ø, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.

ör-na-ment'al, a. Giving embellishment.
 ör-na-men-tä'tion, n. Embellishment.
 ör-näte, a. [L. ornare, ornatum, to adorn.] Be-
 decked; decorated; fine.
 ör-näte-ly, ad. Finely; with decoration.
 ör-ni-thö-lög'i-cal, a. Relating to ornithology.
 ör-ni-thöl'o-gist, n. One versed in ornithology.
 ör-ni-thöl'o-gy, n. [Gr. öρνις, öρνιθος, a bird,
 and λόγος, a treatise.] That part of zoölogy
 which treats of birds.
 ör-ni-thö-rhyn'chus, n. [Gr. öρνις, öρνιθος, a
 bird, and ρύγχος, a snout.]
 A singular quadruped,
 having a mouth like that
 of a bird.
 ör-o-gräp'h'ic, } a. Re-
 ör-o-gräp'h'i-cal, } lating to
 orography; descriptive of
 mountains. Ornithorhynchus.
 ör-ög'ra-phy, n. [Gr. öρος, öros,
 a mountain, and γράφειν, to write.] The science
 of, or a treatise on, the geological structure of
 mountains.
 ör-o-lög'i-cal, a. Relating to orology.
 ör-öl'o-gist, n. A describer of mountains.
 ör-öl'o-gy, n. [Gr. öρος, a mountain, and λόγος,
 a treatise.] A treatise on mountains.
 ör-o-tünd', a. [L. os, oris, the mouth, utterance,
 and rotundus, round.] Uttered with fulness,
 clearness, and strength.
 ör'phan, n. [Gr. öρφός, öρφάνος, destitute.—Cf.
 L. orbus, bereft; Fr. orphelin.] A child who has
 lost either father or mother, or both.—2, a. Be-
 reft of parents.
 ör'phan-äge, n. [Fr. orphelinage.] The state of
 an orphan.—a house for orphans.
 ör'phaned (ör'fand), a. Bereft of parents.
 ör'phé'an, a. Relating to Orpheus; Orphic.
 ör'phic, a. Relating to Orpheus; mystic; myste-
 rious.
 ör-pi-mént, n. [L. auripigmentum; aurum, gold,
 and pigmentum, pigment (q. v.).] A mineral;
 yellow arsenic.
 ör're-ry, n. [Named in honor of Charles, second
 earl of Orrery, eighteenth century.] An instru-
 ment which represents the revolutions of the
 heavenly bodies. [root.]
 ör'ris, n. [It. iris; L. iris; Gr. ἶρις.] A fragrant
 ör-thö-döx, a. [Gr. öρθόδοξος; öρθός, true, direct,
 and δόξα, opinion; δοκεῖν, to seem.] Conformed
 to the catholic or universal church; sound in
 doctrine.
 ör-thö-döx-y, n. Quality of being orthodox;
 soundness in doctrine; sound doctrine.
 ör-thö-dröm'jes, n. pl. [Gr. öρθός, straight, and
 δρόμος, a course; δραμεῖν, δέδρομα, to run.]
 The art of sailing on a right course, or in the
 arc of some great circle.
 ör-thö-öp'i-cal, a. Relating to orthoepy.
 ör-thö-öp-pist, n. One who is versed in orthoepy
 or correct pronunciation.
 ör-thö-öp-py, n. [Gr. öρθόπειρα; öρθός, true, cor-
 rect, and πειρα, a word.] The art of pronouncing
 words properly.
 ör-thög'ra-pher, n. One versed in orthography.
 ör-thö-gräp'h'ic, a. Relating to orthography.
 ör-thö-gräp'h'i-cal-ly, ad. According to rule.
 ör-thög'ra-phy, n. [Gr. öρθογραφία; öρθός, cor-
 rect, and γράφειν, to write.] The art or proper
 mode of spelling words;—the representation of
 a section of a building without perspective.
 ör-thö-päd'ic, or ör-thö-péd'ic, a. [See OR-
 THOPEDY.] Relating to the cure of deformities.
 ör-thöp'e-dy, n. [Gr. öρθός, straight, and παῖς,
 παιός, a child.] The art of curing or remedy-
 ing deformities in the human body or chiefly
 in children.
 ör-thöp'te-ra, n. pl. [Gr. öρθός, straight, and
 πτερόν, a wing.] An order of insects, includ-
 ing grasshoppers, &c.
 ör'tö-län, n. [Fr.; It. ortolano, L. hortulanus, be-



longing to a garden; hortus, a garden.] A small
 bird used for food.
 ör'ts, n. pl. [O. Dut. oorete, food uneaten; oor-
 (A.-S. or, Ger. ur-), over, without, and eten, to
 eat; Local Ger. urüss, refuse; Low Ger. oristro,
 refuse straw.] Refuse of hay, &c.; things left.
 ör'cil-läte, v. n. [L. oscillare, oscillatum, to swing;
 oscillum, a swing: perhaps for obs, against, and
 obsolete cillere, to move.] [pp. oscillating, oscil-
 lated.] To move backward and forward, as a
 pendulum; to vibrate.
 ör-cil-lä'tion, n. [L. oscillatio.] The act of oscil-
 lating; the act of moving like a pendulum;
 vibration. [a pendulum.]
 ör-cil-la-tö-ry, or ör-cil'lä-tö-ry, a. Moving like
 ör'ci-täte, v. n. [L. oscilare; oscilatum; os, the
 mouth, and ciere, to move.] [pp. oscitating,
 oscitated.] To yawn; to gape.
 ör-ci-tä'tion, n. [L. oscitatio.] The act of yawning.
 ör-cü-läte, v. a. [L. oscilare, osculatum; os, the
 osculum, a little mouth, a kiss; os, a mouth.] [pp.
 osculating, osculated.] To kiss; to touch gently.
 ör-cü-lä'tion, n. [L. osculatio.] The act of oscu-
 lating; touch.
 ör-cü-la-tö-ry, a. A tablet in churches which
 is kissed.—2, a. Pertaining to osculation:—
 touching.
 ör'sjer (ö'zher-ø), n. [Fr.; Walloon, voisir; Local
 Fr. oisi.—Cf. Gr. öσσος, a willow.] A tree of the
 willow kind.
 ör'sjer-y (ö'zher-ø), n. A place where osiers are
 grown.—2, a. Abounding in osiers.
 ör'mj-üm, n. [Gr. öσμύχ, a smell; from the odor
 of some of its compounds.] A very hard, in-
 fusible metal. [bird of prey.]
 ör'spry, n. [A variant of OSSIFRAGE.] A large
 ör'se-öus (or ösh'p'üs), n. [L. osses, bony; os, a
 bone.—Cf. Gr. öστέον, Skr. östhi, a bone.] Bony;
 resembling bone.
 ör'sj-cle (ös'sp-kl), n. [L. ossiculum, dim. of os,
 a bone.] A small bone.
 ör-sj-fi-cä'tion, n. Change into bony substance.
 ör-sj-fräge, n. [L. ossifragus; os, ossis, a bone,
 and frangere, root frag-, to break.] A kind of
 eagle or osprey.
 ör'sj-fy, v. a. [L. os, ossis, a bone, and fieri, to
 become.] [pp. ossifying, ossified.] To convert
 or change into bone.—2, v. n. To become bone.
 ör'sü-a-ry (ösh'yu-a-ry or ös'su-a-ry), n. [L. ossu-
 rium; ossa, bones.] A charnel-house:—a reposi-
 tory for the bones of the dead.
 ör-tän'sj-ble, a. [Fr.; L. ostendere, ostensum, to
 show; obs, to, and tendere, to stretch.] Held
 forth to view; apparent; manifested; plausible;
 specious; colorable.
 ör-tän'sj-bly, ad. In an ostensible manner.
 ör-tän-tä'tion, n. [L. ostentatio; ostentare, osten-
 tatum, to display, intensive of ostendere, to show.
 —See OSTENSIBLE.] Ambitious display; parade;
 show; vainglory; boasting.
 ör-tän-tä'tious, a. Ambitious of, or making, dis-
 play; fond of show; boastful; vain.
 ör-tän-tä'tious-ly, ad. Vainly; boastfully.
 ör-te-ög'e-ny, n. [Gr. öστεον, bone, and γένεσις,
 formation.] Formation of bone, or of the bones.
 ör-te-öl'o-gist, n. One versed in osteology.
 ör-te-öl'o-gy, n. [Gr. öστεον, a bone, and λόγος,
 a discourse.] A description of the bones.
 ör'tler (ös'ler), n. [See HOSTLER.] A hostler.
 ör'tra-cism, n. A mode of banishment by writing
 the name of the accused person on shells:—ban-
 ishment; public censure.
 ör'tra-cize, v. a. [Gr. öστρακίζειν; öστρακον, a
 potsherd, a shell.—Cf. öστρεον, an oyster (q. v.).
 A potsherd was used as a voting tablet.] [pp.
 ostracizing, ostracized.] To banish; to expel.
 ör'trich, n. [Fr. autruche; O. Fr. ostruche; Sp.
 avestruz; L. avis struthio; avis, a bird, and struthio,
 an ostrich; Gr. öστρούθος, a sparrow,—also, an
 ostrich.] The largest known bird, noted for its
 beautiful feathers.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, y, short; ä, e, i, o, u, z, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

ö-fäl'ji-a, n. [Gr. öös, öros, the ear, and älyos,
 pain.] (Med.) The earache.
 öth'er (öth'gr), pron. [A.-S. öder, other, second;
 Dut. & Ger. önder, L. alter, Skr. anyä, antara,
 other.] Not the same; not this.
 öth'er-wise (öth'er-wiz), ad. In a different man-
 ner; in another way.—2, conj. Else; but for this.
 ö-ti-öse' (ö-she-ös'), a. [L. otiosus; otium, ease.]
 Idle; unemployed.
 ö-ti-ös'i-ty (ö-shp-ös'it-ø), n. [L. otiositas.] The
 state of being otiose; idleness; indolence.
 ö'ter, n. [A.-S. otor; Dut. & Ger. ötter; Dan.
 ödder; Sw. ötter; Lith. udra; Russ. övidra: akin
 to WATER.—Cf. L. lutria, Fr. loutre, Sp. nutria,
 Port. lontra, an otter. The Latin group of names
 is connected with here, to wash.] An aquatic
 animal, valued for its fur.
 ö'tö, n. [See ATTAR.] An essential oil.
 ö'tö-män, n.; pl. ö'tö-mäns, [Fr. ottomane, a
 sofa; ottoman, Turkish; from Öthman, the
 founder of the Turkish dynasty.] A native of
 Turkey; a Turk;—a kind of sofa; a hassock or
 mat.—2, a. Relating to the Turks.
 Ought (äwt), n. [An old preterite from OWE.]
 Any thing. —See AUGUR.—2, verb defective (used
 in the present and imperfect tenses). To owe or
 be owed; to be bound by duty, or to be obliged.
 ö'nce, n. [L. uncia, an ounce, an inch (q. v.); Fr.
 once.—Cf. Gr. öγκος, mass, weight.] A small
 weight.—[Port. onça; Sp. onza; It. lonza.—Cf.
 öpthe (ö'p), n. [See ÖAP.] A goblin; an oaf.
 ö'ur, pron. & a. [A.-S. ure, our,—properly, a geni-
 tive plural corresponding to us.—Cf. Goth. unsar;
 Ger. unser.] Belonging to us.
 ö'urs, pron. poss. Belonging to us.
 ö'ür-säl'f, pron. recip. Us; myself (in regal style).
 ö'ür-säl'ves' (öür-sälvz), pron. recip. The plural
 of myself; we, not others:—us, not others.
 ö'üst, v. a. [O. Fr. öster, Fr. öter, to take out;
 probably from L. östare, to oppose.] [pp. öust-
 ing, öusted.] To vacate; to deprive; to eject.
 ö'üst'er, n. (Law.) A dispossession; ejection.
 ö'üt, ad. [A.-S. utan, ut, ut; Dut. üt; Icel. Sw.,
 & Goth. ut; Dan. ud; Ger. aus; Skr. ud.—Cf. L.
 ultra, beyond.] Not within; not in:—opposed to
 in; abroad:—to the end;—loudly:—at a loss.—
 2, interj. Expressing abhorrence; begone.
 ö'üt-än-d-üt', a. Thorough.—2, ad. Completely;
 thoroughly.
 ö'üt'bräk, n. A breaking out; an eruption.
 ö'üt'bräk-ing, n. An eruption; an outbreak.—
 2, a. Violent;—conspicuously heinous.
 ö'üt'buil-d'ing, n. An out-house.
 ö'üt'bürst, n. An explosion; an outbreak.
 ö'üt'cäst, p. a. [OUT and CAST.] Thrown away;
 cast out.—2, n. An exile; one expelled.
 ö'üt'cöme, n. [OUT and COME.] What is derived
 or results from any thing; net result; issue.
 ö'üt'cöp, n. [OUT and CROP.] (Geol.) The ex-
 posure of strata at the surface of the earth.
 ö'üt'cröy, n. [OUT and CRY.] A cry of distress;
 clamor.—auction.
 ö'üt'dö', v. a. [OUT and DO.] [i. outdid; pp. out-
 doing, outdone.] To excel; to surpass; to exceed.
 ö'üt'dör (öüt'dör), a. Being out of the house.
 ö'üt'er, a. A description without:—opposed to inner.
 ö'üt'er-möst, a. Remotest from the middle.
 ö'üt'fit, n. [OUT and FIT.] The act or means of
 fitting out; allowance:—equipment.
 ö'üt'flöw, n. A discharge or efflux.
 ö'üt'gön'er-al, v. a. [pp. outgeneralling, outgen-
 eralled.] To exceed in military skill.
 ö'üt'gö', v. a. [OUT and GO.] [i. outwent; pp.
 outgoing, outgone.] To surpass; to go beyond;
 to leave behind:—to circumvent.
 ö'üt'gröw', v. a. [OUT and GROW.] [i. outgrew; pp.
 outgrowing, outgrown.] To surpass in growth.
 ö'üt'gröwth, n. An offshoot:—a surplus.
 ö'üt'häuse, n. A building connected with a
 house, as a barn, stable, coach-house, &c.

ö'üt'ing, n. An excursion; an airing.
 ö'üt-länd'ish, a. [A.-S. utlendisc.—See OUT and
 LAND.] Not native; foreign; strange.
 ö'üt'läw, n. [A.-S. utlaga, ulah; Icel. utlagi;
 OUT and LAW.] One deprived of the benefit of
 law.—2, v. a. [pp. outlawing, outlawed.] To
 deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.
 ö'üt'läw-ry, n. (Law.) An act by which a man
 is deprived of the protection of the law.
 ö'üt'läy, n. [OUT and LAY.] A sum expended;
 expenditure.
 ö'üt'lät, n. [OUT and LET.] A passage outward;
 ö'üt'li-er, n. [OUT and LIE.] (Geol.) A portion
 of a stratum detached from the principal mass.
 ö'üt'line, v. a. [pp. outlining, outlined.] To
 form a sketch or outline of.—2, n. An exterior
 line; a sketch.
 ö'üt'look (öüt'lök), n. [OUT and LOOK.] A vigi-
 lant watch:—a prospect; the probable future.
 ö'üt'lý-ing, a. Lying on the outskirts.
 ö'üt'nüm'ber, v. a. [OUT and NUMBER.] [pp.
 outnumbering, outnumbered.] To exceed in
 number.
 ö'üt'pört, n. A port at a distance from a city.
 ö'üt'pöst, n. A station without the limits of the
 camp, or at a distance from the army.
 ö'üt'pöur', v. a. [OUT and POUR.] [pp. outpour-
 ing, outpoured.] To effuse; to emit.
 ö'üt'räge, n. The outcome of a mine or mill.
 ö'üt'rage, n. [Fr. outrage; It. oltraggio; from L.
 ultra, beyond.] Open violence; wanton abuse.—
 2, v. a. [pp. outraging, outraged.] To injure
 or abuse violently.
 ö'üt-rä'geous (öüt-rä'jus), a. Violent; furious;
 exorbitant; enormous; excessive.
 ö'üt-rä'geous-ly, ad. Violently; furiously.
 ö'üt're (ö-trä), a. [Fr.; outre, L. ultra, beyond.]
 Extravagant; out of the common limits; over-
 strained.
 ö'üt-ride', v. a. [OUT and RIDE.] [i. outrode; pp.
 outriding, outridden or outrid.] To pass by
 riding.—2, v. n. To ride or travel about.
 ö'üt'rid'er, n. A servant or attendant on horse-
 back, accompanying a carriage.
 ö'üt'rig-ger, n. [OUT and RIG.] (Naut.) A spar
 or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails:—
 a contrivance to prevent a boat from heeling
 over too far.
 ö'üt-right' (öüt-rif), ad. [OUT and RIGHT.] Im-
 mediately; at once.
 ö'üt-rüm', v. a. [OUT and RUN.] [i. outran; pp.
 outrunning, outrun.] To leave behind; to exceed.
 ö'üt-säll', v. a. [OUT and SAIL.] [pp. outsailing,
 outsailed.] To leave behind in sailing.
 ö'üt'sät, n. An opening; a beginning.
 ö'üt'shine', v. a. [OUT and SHINE.] [i. outshone
 or outshined; pp. outshining, outshone or
 outshined.] To excel in lustre.
 ö'üt'side, n. [OUT and SIDE.] Surface; external
 part.—2, a. Being without; exterior.
 ö'üt'sid'er, n. One who is not in a society.
 ö'üt'skirt, n. [OUT and SKIRT.] A suburb; an
 outpost.
 ö'üt-spök'en (spök'n), a. [OUT and SPOKEN.] Apt
 to speak one's mind; expressing all one's mind;
 frank and candid.
 ö'üt'ständ'ing, a. Existing abroad; unpaid.
 ö'üt'stríp', v. a. [OUT and STRIP.] [pp. outstrip-
 ping, outstripped.] To outgo; to leave behind.
 ö'üt'türn, n. Same as OUTPUT.
 ö'üt-vie' (öüt-vi'), v. a. [OUT and VIE.] [pp. out-
 vying, outvied.] To exceed; to surpass.
 ö'üt'ward, a. [A.-S. uteward; OUT, and the suffix
 -ward, implying direction.] External; exterior;
 not inward:—from within.
 ö'üt'ward, } ad. To outward parts; to foreign
 ö'üt'wards, } parts:—toward the outside.
 ö'üt'ward-ly, ad. Externally.
 ö'üt'wear', v. a. [OUT and WEAR.] [i. outwore;
 pp. outwearing, outworn.] To surpass in dura-
 bility.

mien, sör; möve, nör, sön; bäll, büir, rüle, üse.—ö, ö, ö, soft; ö, ö, ö, hard; ö as z; ö as gz; this.

Öüt-weigh' (öüt-wä'), *v. a.* [OUT and WEIGH.] [pp. outweighing, outweighed.] To exceed in weight; to preponderate; to excel in value.

Öüt-wit', *v. a.* [OUT and WIT.] [pp. outwitting, outwitted.] To overcome by stratagem.

Öüt-work (-würk), *n.* [OUT and WORK.] A work raised on the outside of the ditch of a fortified place, or beyond the body of the place; an exterior work.

Öü'zel (ö'zl), *n.* [A.-S. *osle*; Ger. *amsel*.] A water-fowl:—a black-bird.

Ö'va, *n.* [L.] The plural of *ovum*.

Ö'val, *a.* [Fr. *oval*; L. *ovum*, Gr. *óov*, an egg (*q. v.*): akin to *avis*, a bird.] Shaped like an egg; oblong; ovate.—2, *n.* A figure in the shape of an egg.

Ö-vä'ri-an, *a.* Relating to an ovary.

Ö-vä'ri-üm, *n.*; pl. **Ö-vä'ri-a**. [L.] Ovary.

Ö'va-rj, *n.* The seat of eggs or of impregnation:—a case enclosing ovules or future seeds.

Ö'vate, *a.* Egg-shaped.

Ö-vä'tion, *n.* [L. *ovatio*,—literally, a shouting; *ovare, ovatum*, Gr. *ávειν*, to shout.] An inferior Roman triumph:—an extraordinary tribute of respect.

Ö'ven (ü'vn), *n.* [A.-S. & Ger. *ofen*; Dut. *oven*; Icel. *önn*; Goth. *auhns*; Gr. *ἄνωός*.] An arched cavity to bake in.

Ö'ver, *prep.* [A.-S. *ofer*; Dut. & Dan. *oer*; Ger. *über*; Gr. *ὑπέρ*, L. *super*, Skr. *upari*, above: related to UPPER.] Above; across; upon; throughout.—2, *ad.* Above the top; more; throughout.—3, *a.* Being above or beyond; upper.

Ö-ver-act', *v. a. & v. n.* [OVER and ACT.] [pp. overacting, overacted.] To act more than enough.

Ö-ver-alls, *n. pl.* [OVER and ALL.] Loose trousers.

Ö-ver-arch', *v. a.* [OVER and ARCH.] [pp. over-arching, overarched.] To cover as with an arch.

Ö-ver-awe', *v. a.* [OVER and AWE.] [pp. overawing, overawed.] To keep in awe; to terrify.

Ö-ver-bäl'ance, *v. a.* [OVER and BALANCE.] [pp. overbalancing, overbalanced.] To throw the balance on one side; to outweigh; to preponderate.

Ö-ver-bear' (ö-ver-bär'), *v. a.* [OVER and BEAR.] [i. overbore; pp. overbearing, overborne.] To bear down; to overpower; to overwhelm.

Ö-ver-bear'ing, *p. a.* Haughty; domineering.

Ö-ver-board, *ad.* [OVER and BOARD.] Off or out of the ship.

Ö-ver-bür'den (-bür'dn), *v. a.* [OVER and BURDEN.] [pp. overburdening, overburdened.] To overload.

Ö-ver-cäst', *v. a.* [OVER and CAST.] [i. overcast; pp. overcasting, overcast.] To cloud; to darken:—to cast or rate too high:—to sew over.

Ö-ver-chärge', *v. a.* [OVER and CHARGE.] [pp. overcharging, overcharged.] To charge too high.

Ö-ver-chärge, *n.* Too high a charge.

Ö-ver-cöat, *n.* An outside coat; a great-coat.

Ö-ver-cöme' (ö-ver-küm'), *v. a.* [A.-S. *ofercuman*.—See OVER and COME.] [i. overcame; pp. overcoming, overcome.] To conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to surmount.—2, *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

Ö-ver-dö', *v. a. & v. n.* [OVER and DO.] [i. overdid; pp. overdoing, overdone.] To do more than enough.

Ö-ver-döse, *n.* [OVER and DOSE.] An excessive dose.

Ö-ver-dräw', *v. a.* [OVER and DRAW.] [i. over-drew; pp. overdrawing, overdrawn.] To draw too much.

Ö-ver-drive', *v. a.* [OVER and DRIVE.] [i. overdrove; pp. overdriving, overdriven.] To drive too hard.

Ö-ver-due', *a.* [OVER and DUE.] Past the time of payment, or of arrival.



Ouzel.

Ö-ver-ös'ti-mäte, *n.* An unduly large estimate.

Ö-ver-ös'ti-mäte, *v. a.* [OVER and ESTIMATE.] [pp. overestimating, overestimated.] To estimate too highly.

Ö-ver-fäll, *n.* A cataract:—a shoal or bank.

Ö-ver-föäd', *v. a. & v. n.* [OVER and FEED.] [i. overfed; pp. overfeeding, overfed.] To feed too much.

Ö-ver-flöw' (ö-ver-flö'), *v. n.* [OVER and FLOW.] [pp. overflowing, overflowed.] To be more than full; to spread; to abound.—2, *v. a.* To deluge; to inundate.

Ö-ver-flöw, *n.* An inundation; exuberance.

Ö-ver-flöw'ing, *n.* Exuberance; overflow.—2, *p. a.* Inundating; abundant.

Ö-ver-gröw', *v. a. & v. n.* [OVER and GROW.] [i. overgrew; pp. overgrowing, overgrown.] To cover with growth:—to rise above:—to grow beyond; to grow too rankly.

Ö-ver-gröwth, *n.* Exuberant growth.

Ö-ver-häng', *v. a. & v. n.* [OVER and HANG.] [i. overhung; pp. overhanging, overhung.] To jut or impend over.

Ö-ver-häng, *n.* An overhanging or projecting.

Ö-ver-häul', *v. a.* [OVER and HAUL.] [pp. overhauling, overhauled.] To overtake; to examine.

Ö-ver-héad' (ö-ver-héd'), *ad.* [OVER and HEAD.] Aloft; above.

Ö-ver-héar' (ö-ver-hér'), *v. a.* [OVER and HEAR.] [i. overheard; pp. overhearing, overheard.] To hear privately or by chance.

Ö-ver-iss'she (-ish'shu), *n.* [OVER and ISSUE.] An excessive issue.—2, *v. a.* [pp. overissuing, overissued.] To emit in excess.

Ö-ver-jöved', *p. a.* [OVER and JOY.] Delighted.

Ö-ver-king, *n.* [OVER and KING.] A monarch to whom another king owes fealty for his realm or part of it.

Ö-ver-läde', *v. a.* [OVER and LADE.] [pp. over-lading, overladen or overladed.] To overburden.

Ö-ver-länd, *a.* [OVER and LAND.] Carried on or performed by land.

Ö-ver-läp', *v. a.* [OVER and LAP.] [pp. overlapping, overlapped.] To lap over.—2, *n.* The lapping over another; an extension.

Ö-ver-läy', *v. a.* [OVER and LAY.] [i. overlaid; pp. overlaying, overlaid.] To cover.

Ö-ver-léap', *v. a.* [OVER and LEAP.] [pp. over-leaping, overleaped or overleapt.] To pass by a jump.

Ö-ver-lie', *v. a.* [OVER and LIE.] [i. overlay; pp. overlying, overlain.] To lie upon or over.

Ö-ver-löad', *v. a.* [OVER and LOAD.] [i. over-loaded; pp. overloading, overloaded or overladed.] To burden too much.

Ö-ver-loök' (ö-ver-lük'), *v. a.* [OVER and LOOK.] [pp. overlooking, overlooked.] To look over; to oversee; to inspect:—to excuse; to neglect.

Ö-ver-lörd, *n.* [OVER and LORD.] A legal superior; a chief lord.

Ö-ver-mäs'ter, *v. a.* [OVER and MASTER.] [pp. overmastering, overmastered.] To subdue; to govern.

Ö-ver-mätö'h', *v. a.* [OVER and MATCH.] [pp. overmatching, overmatched.] To be too powerful for.

Ö-ver-mätch, *n.* One of superior powers.

Ö-ver-müch, *a.* [OVER and MUCH.] Too much.—2, *ad.* In too great a degree.

Ö-ver-night' (ö-ver-nit'), *ad.* [OVER and NIGHT.] Through the night.

Ö-ver-päss', *v. a.* [OVER and PASS.] [pp. over-passing, overpassed or overpast.] To pass over; to cross:—to overlook; to omit.

Ö-ver-päst, *p. a.* Gone; past.

Ö-ver-päy', *v. a.* [OVER and PAY.] [pp. overpaying, overpaid.] To pay too much.

Ö-ver-plüs, *n.* [OVER and PLUS.] What remains; a surplus.

Ö-ver-pöise', *v. a.* [OVER and POISE.] [pp. over-poising, overpoised.] To outweigh.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Ö'ver-pöise, *n.* A preponderant weight.

Ö-ver-pöw'er, *v. a.* [OVER and POWER.] [pp. overpowering, overpowered.] To subdue; to overcome.

Ö-ver-pöw'er-ing, *a.* Irresistible.

Ö-ver-räte', *v. a.* [OVER and RATE.] [pp. over-rating, overrated.] To rate at too much; to estimate too highly.

Ö-ver-réach', *v. a.* [OVER and REACH.] [pp. over-reaching, overreached.] To deceive; to cheat.—2, *v. n.* To strike the hind foot against the fore foot.

Ö-ver-ríde', *v. a.* [OVER and RIDE.] [i. overrode; pp. overridding, overriden or overrode.] To ride over; to trample down.—(Law.) To supersede.

Ö-ver-rúle', *v. a.* [OVER and RULE.] [pp. over-ruling, overruled.] To control; to supersede; to set aside:—to make void; to annul; to reject.

Ö-ver-rül'ing, *p. a.* Governing with superior power; controlling; directing.

Ö-ver-rün', *v. a.* [OVER and RUN.] [i. overran; pp. overrunning, overrun.] To outrun:—to ravage;—to overspread:—to alter the position of.

Ö-ver-séé', *v. a.* [OVER and SEE.] [i. oversaw; pp. overseeing, overseen.] To superintend; to supervise.

Ö-ver-sé'er, *n.* One who oversees.

Ö-ver-sét', *v. a.* [OVER and SET.] [i. overset; pp. oversetting, overset.] To turn bottom upward; to overturn; to upset; to subvert.—2, *v. n.* To fall down; to turn over.

Ö-ver-shäd'öw (ö-ver-shäd'ö'), *v. a.* [OVER and SHADOW.] [pp. overshadowing, overshadowed.] To throw a shade over; to shelter; to protect.

Ö-ver-shöe, *n.* [OVER and SHOE.] A shoe worn over another.

Ö-ver-shöt', *v. a. & v. n.* [OVER and SHOOT.] [i. overshoot; pp. overshooting, overshoot.] To shoot beyond.

Ö-ver-shöt-whéel', *n.* A wheel which is turned by water flowing over the top of it.

Ö-ver-síght (ö-ver-sít), *n.* [OVER and SIGHT.] Superintendence:—a mistake; error; inattention; inadvertence.

Ö-ver-sláugh (-sláw), *n.* An obstruction; a hindrance.

Ö-ver-sláugh' (-sláw'), *v. a.* [Dut. *overslaan*, to skip over.] [pp. overslaughting, overslaughed.] To hinder; to obstruct:—to pass over in favor of some one else.

Ö-ver-sléep', *v. a. & v. n.* [OVER and SLEEP.] [i. overslept; pp. oversleeping, overslept.] To sleep too long.

Ö-ver-spréad', *v. a.* [OVER and SPREAD.] [i. over-spread; pp. overspreading, overspread.] To cover over.

Ö-ver-stäte', *v. a.* [OVER and STATE.] [pp. over-stating, overstated.] To state too highly.

Ö-ver-stöck', *v. a.* [OVER and STOCK.] [pp. overstocking, overstocked.] To fill too full; to crowd.

Ö-ver-stráin', *v. a.* [OVER and STRAIN.] [pp. overstraining, overstrained.] To strain too far.

Ö'vert, *a.* [Fr. *ouvert*, O. Fr. *overt*, participle of *ouvrir*, to open: in meaning it represents L. *aperire*, to open; in form, L. *operire*, to cover.] Open; apparent; manifest.—(Overt act. (Law.) An open act that is capable of being manifestly proved.

Ö-ver-täke', *v. a.* [OVER and TAKE.] [i. overtook; pp. overtaking, overtaken.] To catch by pursuit; to take by surprise.

Ö-ver-täsk', *v. a.* [OVER and TASK.] [pp. over-tasking, overtasked.] To task too much.

Ö-ver-thröw' (-thrö'), *v. a.* [OVER and THROW.] [i. overthrew; pp. overthrowing, overthrowing.] To ruin; to defeat; to subvert; to destroy; to demolish; to overturn; to overset; to upset.

Ö-ver-thröw, *n.* Ruin; defeat.

Ö-ver-tíme, *n.* [OVER and TIME.] Time beyond regular hours.

Ö'vert-ly, *ad.* In an overt manner; openly.

Ö-ver-töne, *n.* [OVER and TONE.] Upper harmonic tone.

Ö-ver-toök' (ö-ver-tük'), *i.* from *overlake*.

Ö-ver-töp', *v. a.* [OVER and TOP.] [pp. over-topping, overtopped.] To rise above; to surpass.

Ö-ver-türe, *n.* [Fr. *ouverture*, an opening, a proposal.—See OVERT.] A proposal:—a musical prelude.

Ö-ver-türn', *v. a.* [OVER and TURN.] [pp. over-turning, overturned.] To subvert; to overthrow.

Ö-ver-türn, *n.* A subversion; an overthrow.

Ö-ver-wéén'ing, *a.* [A.-S. *oferwenan*, to presume.—See WEEN.] Conceited; arrogant.

Ö-ver-whélm', *v. a.* [OVER and WHELM.] [pp. overwhelming, overwhelmed.] To crush; to submerge.

Ö-ver-whélm'ing, *p. a.* Overflowing; overpowering; crushing; subduing.

Ö-ver-whélm'ing-ly, *ad.* So as to overwhelm.

Ö-ver-wörk' (-würk'), *v. a.* [OVER and WORK.] [i. overworked or overwrought; pp. overworking, overworked or overwrought.] To work too much; to tire or injure by labor.

Ö-ver-wröugh't' (ö-ver-ráwt'), *i. & p.* from *over-work*. Labored too much:—worked all over.

Ö'vi-duct, *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a duct (*q. v.*)] A duct to convey the ova.

Ö'vi-förm, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of an egg. [to sheep.]

Ö'vine, *a.* [L. *ovinus*; *ovis*, a sheep.] Belonging to sheep.

Ö-víp'a-rouis, *a.* [L. *oviparus*; *ovum*, an egg, and *parere*, to produce.] Producing young by eggs.

Ö-vi-pös'it, *v. n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] [pp. ovipositing, oviposited.] To deposit eggs.

Ö-vi-pö-sí'tion, *n.* The act of laying eggs.

Ö-vi-pös'i-tör, *n.* An organ by means of which some insects deposit their eggs.

Ö'vöid, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and Gr. *είδος*, form.] Formed like an egg; egg-shaped.

Ö'vö-lö, *n.* [It. (*Arch.*) A convex moulding.]

Ö-vü-lä'tion, *n.* The formation of eggs or ova.

Ö'vüle, *n.* [Neo-Latin *ovulum*, dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg.] (Bot.) A rudimentary seed.

Ö'vum, *n.*; pl. **Ö'vä**. [L.] An egg:—a body analogous to a true egg.

Owe (ö), *v. a.* [A.-S. *agan*, Goth. *aigan*, Icel. *eigan*, Gr. *εχειν*, to possess; O. E. *owe*, to own; later it acquired the meaning of to possess another's property, to be in debt.] [pp. owing, owed.] To be bound to pay, or to pay to; to be indebted to:—to have from.—2, *v. n.* To be bound or obliged.

Ow'ing, *p. a.* Due as a debt:—ascrivable.

Öw'l, *n.* [A.-S. *ule*; Dut. *uil*; Dan. *ugle*; Ger. *eule*; L. *ulula*; Skr. *uluka*: all imitative of the bird's cry.—Cf. HOWL.] A bird that flies by night.

Öw'l'et, *n.* A small owl; an owl.

Öw'l'ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.

Own (ön), *a.* [A.-S. *agan*, Icel. *eigin*, Dan. *egen*, one's own; Goth. *aigin*, property.—See OWE; from the root of OWE, in its old sense of *to have*.] Belonging to; as, my *own*.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *aganian*; Icel. *eigna*, to claim.—See the adjective OWN.] [pp. owning, owned.] To possess by right; [A.-S. *unnan*, Icel. *unna*, O. Ger. *ginnan*, Ger. *ginnen*, to grant] to acknowledge; to confess.

Ow'n'er (ön'er), *n.* The rightful proprietor.

Ow'n'er-shíp, *n.* Rightful possession.

Ox, *n.*; pl. **Ox'en** (ök'sn). [A.-S. *oxa*, pl. *ozan*; Dan. *oze*; Ger. *ochse*, pl. *ochsen*; Goth. *auhsa*; Skr. *ukshan*, referred to the root of *uksh*, to sprinkle; properly, in Sanskrit, a name of a storm: storms seem to have been likened to bulls.] A castrated bull.

Ox'a-läte, *n.* A salt containing oxalic acid.

Ox-äl'ic, *a.* Noting a very poisonous acid from *oxalis* or sorrel.

Ox'a-lis, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ὄξαλις*; *ὄξυς*, sharp, sour.] A plant, wood-sorrel.

Ox'eye (öks'í), *n.* A kind of daisy.

mien, sîr; möve, nör, söñ; büll, büir, rüle, üse.—C, G, g, ß, soft; C, G, c, ß, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.