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Pust'ù-lous, a. Full of pustules.
Put [pût or put, W.], v. a. [A.-S. potian, Gael.
put, to thrust.] [i. put; pp. putting, put.] To
lay; to place; to reposit; to apply:—to propose; to state; to offer:-to reduce.-2, v. n. To gerninate:-to steer a vessel.

Pū'ta-tive, a. [L. pulativus; putare, to think.] Supposed; reputed; not real. Pût'-off, n. An excuse; evasion; delay.

Pūt'-ŏff, n. An excuse; evasion; delay.

Pū-tre-fāć'tion, n. [L. putrefactio.—See Putrefy.]

The act of putrefying or growing rotten; rottenness; putridity.

Pū-tre-fāć'tive, a. Causing putrefaction.—char-Pū'-tre-fāć'tive, a. Causing putrefaction.—char-Pū'-tre-fā, v. a. & v. n. [L. putrefacere, to cause to rot; putrefier, to rot; puter or putris, rotten, and facere, to make.] [pp. putrefying, putrefied.]

To make rotten:—to rot.

Pɔ-t-yĕ-capee n. [Gr. πυρέτος, fever; πῦρ, fire.] Medicine for fever.

Py-ret' [o, n. [Gr. πυρέτος, fever; πῦρ, fire.] Medicine for fever.

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Ph-tres'cente, n. State of rotting; rottenness.

Ph-tres'cent, a. [L. putrescere, putrescentis, inceptive of putrere, to be rotten.] Growing rotten;

becoming putrid. Pù-tres'ci-ble, a. That may putrefy.

tered.] To pother; to bother; to potter; to trifle or bustle about to no purpose.

Pit'tock, n. [Said to be from Local E. poult, a pullet (q. v.), and Hawk.] A hawk or kite.

Pit'ty, n. [Fr. potlee, putty, potter's clay, a potful; probably in its former use it signified stuff for mending not 1 A kind of company and by ful: probably in its former use it significant for mending pots.] A kind of cement used by

Puz'zle (puz'zl), v. a. [O. E. opposaile, a question; from Apross or Opposite, a duction; from Apross or Opposit.] [pp. puzzling, puzzled.] To perplex; to confound.—2, v. n. To be bewildered or awkward.—3, n. Embarrassment; a riddle; a toy; something that per-

Pȳ-æ'mī-a, n. [Gr. πῦον, pus, and αἰμα, blood.]
 A diseased condition in which pus-globules are found in the blood.

found in the blood.

Pȳ-æm'ie, a. Of or relating to, or characterized Pȳ-ɛm'ie, by, pyæmia.

Pȳ-œm'e, by, pyæmia.

Pȳ-garg, n. [Gr. πυγαργος; πυγή, the rump, and αργός, white.] A kind of antelope.

Pȳg-mg'an, a. Like a pygmy; dwarfish.

Pȳg'mx, n. [Gr. πυγμαίος,—literally a man of the size of a fist; πυγμαίος,—literally a man of the size of a fist; πυγμαίος,—literally a man of the size of a fist; πυγμαίος,—literally a man of the philosopher Pyrrho; scepticism.

Pȳ-thag-o-rē'an, n. The doctrine of Pythagoras.

Pȳ-thag'o-rīg'm, n. Th

| Pyr'a-mid, n. [Gr. πυραμίς, πυραμίδος. - Cf. Egyptian pir-em-us, the height of a building; piram, the high; ram or aram, to be high.] A solid figure standing on a regular base, and

Pyr-amid'i-cal, ' to, or formed like a pyramid.

Pyr-amid'i-cal, ' to, or formed like a pyramid.

Pyr-a-mid'i-cal, ' to, or formed like, a pyramid.

Pyre, a. [Gr. πυραμιδικός.] Relating.

Pyre, a. [Gr. πυρά; πῦρ, fire.] A funeral pile;

a pile to be burnt.

Py-rī'tēş, n. [L.] (Min.) A mineral composed of sulphur combined with iron, copper, nickel, or tin; the fire-stone; pyrite.

Py-rit'ic, a. Relating to pyrite or pyrites.

Py-rit'ie, a. Relating to pyrite or pyrites. Pyr'i-tous, a. Relating to pyrite; pyritic. Pyr-o-lig'ne-ous, a. [Gr. wvp, wvpos, fire, and Pyr-o-lig'ne, b. lignum, wood.] Noting an acid obtained by distilling wood.

see.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat.

Pŷr-o-těgh'nio,] a. [Gr. πῦρ, fire, and τεχνιPŷr-o-těgh'nio,], κός, technical. — See Pyroπεσιην.] Relating to pyrotechnics or fireworks.

Pŷr-o-těgh'nist, n. One skilled in pyrotechnics.

Pŷr'o-těgh-ny [pi'ro-tèk-ne, S. E. Ja. K.], n. [Gr. πῦρ, fire, and τέχνη, an art.] The art of making or managing fireworks: pyrotechnics.

or managing fireworks; pyrotechnics.

Pyr'ox-ēne, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and ξένος, a stranger: it seems to be distinct from the lava in which it often occurs.] (Min.) Augite; a mineral of many species.

Pyr'rho-nişm (pir'o-nizm), n. The doctrine of the philosopher Pyrrho; scepticism.

Q as an English consonant, is always followed Q, by u; and m is commonly pronounced like kw.
Quack, v. n. [Imitative; Ger. quacken; Dut. kwa-ken; Dan. qwekke.] [pp. quacking, quacked]
To cry like a duck:—to boast.—2, n. The cry of the cry days in the constant of the cry days in the constant of the cry days in the cry of the cry days in the cry of the cry days in the cry of the cry o Q, by u; and qu is commonly pronounced like kw.
Quack, v. n. [Imitative; Ger. quaken; Dut. kwaa duck:—[for quacksdver] a vain pretender to the science of medicine; an empiric.—3, a. Preduction of the science of the scien tending to cure diseases; partaking of quackery:

Quāck'er-y, n. False pretensions to a knowledge of physic; practice of a quack.
Quāck'jah, a. Like a quack; trickish.
Quāck'sāl-ver, n. [Dut. kwalzalver, one who quacks, or vaunts, salves; a salve-pedler.] A quack doctor.
Quad (kwod), n. [See QUADRATE.] A quadrat:—a

han; quatuor, four, and angulus, an angle (q. v.).]
A square:—a square court-yard.

as, a quack medicine.

Quack'er-y, n. False pretensions to a knowledge of physic; practice of a quack.

Quack'ish, a. Like a quack; trickish.

with which altitudes are taken.

Quad'rat (kwŏd'rat), n. [See QUADRATE.] A
square piece of metal used to fill up a space in printing.

Quad'rate (kwod'rat), a. [L. quadrare, quadratum,

quadrangle :- a prison. ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër;

QUADRATE

Square; having four equal sides:—equal:—regulated; suited.—2, n. A square; a quadrat.

Quad'rāte (kwōd'rāt), v. n. [pp. quadrating, quadrate]. To suit; to correspond; to be fitted Qua-drāt'je, a. Including a square. [to. Quad'ra-tūre (kwōd'ra-tūr), n. [L. quadratura.]
The act of squaring; a square.—Quadrature of a circle, a celebrated mathematical problem.

circle, a celeptated mattern action problem.

Quad-rén'ni-al, a. [L. quadrennis; quaduor, four,
and annus, a year.] Happening every four years.

Quad-ri-lat'er-al (kwòd-re-lat'er-al), a. [L. quatuor, four, and latus, lateris, a side.] Having four sides · four-sided

sides; four-sided.
Qua-drille' (ka-dril') [kwa-dril', N. H. K.], n.
[Fr.; Sp. cuadrilla, a meeting of four persons; cuadra, a square; L. quadrus, fourfold.—Cf. also It. quadrigha, o. It. squadrigha, a troop, a squadron (q. v.) of horse.] A game at cards :- a kind

or dance.

Quad-rill/ion (kwŏd-ril/yun), n. [Fr.; L. quadrus, fourfold, and Million: on type of billion.]

[Eng.] The number expressed by a unit and
twenty-four ciphers annexed.—[Fr. & U. S.] The
number expressed by a unit and fifteen ciphers. Qua-drip'ar-tite, a. [L. quadripartire, quadripar-titum, to divide into four parts; quaduor, four, and partire, to part.] Having four parts.

Quad'ri-rēme (kwŏd're-rēm), n. [L. quadrus, four-fold, and remus, an oar.] A galley with four

banks of oars. Quad-rôôn' (kwŏd-rôn'), n. [Fr. quarteron; Sp. cuarteron; L. quartum, a quarter, a fourth part.]
The offspring of a mulatto and a white person.

Quadri mana, n. pl. [Neo-Latin; L. quadri-manus, four-handed; manus, a hand.] (Zoöl.)
Four-handed animals or mammals, as apes, &c. Quad-rū'ma-noŭs, a. Having four hands.

Quad'ru-pēd (kwōd'ru-pēd), n. [L. quadrupes, quadrupedis; quatuor, four, and pes, a foot.] A four-footed animal; a mammal having four feet. -2, a. Having four feet.

—z, a. Having four feet.
Quad-ru-pë'dal, or Quad-rû'pe-dal, a. Having
Quad'rû-ple (kwôd'rû-pl), a. [L. quadruplus, fourfold: on type of double.] Fourfold.—2, v. a.
[pp. quadrupling, quadrupled.] To make four times as much or as many.
Quad-rū'pli-cate, a. Four times repeated.

quad-rri pij-cate, a. Four omes repeated. Quad-rri pij-cate, v. a. [L. quadruplicare, quadru-plicatum, to multiply by four; quadrus, fourfold, and plicare, to fold.] [pp. quadruplicating, quadruplicated.] To double twice.

quadruplicated.] To double twice Quadruf-pij-ca'tion (kwod), n. [L. quadruplicatio.] The act of quadruplicating; a fourfold quantity. Quære (kwe're), v. [L. for "ask thou;" quærere, to ask.—See QUERY.] Inquire; search.—Often placed before something in doubt.

placed before something in doubt.

Quaff, v. a. & v. n. [Cf. Scot. quaich, Gael. cuach,
a cup; Scot. vaught, waucht, to drink copiously.]
[pp. quaffing, quaffed.] To drink; to swallow.
Quag, n. [See Quake.] A quagmire.
Quag ga, n. [Hottentot name; imitative of the
animal's cry.] An African wild ass, allied to
the zebra.

the zebra. Quăg'gy, a. Boggy; soft; not solid.

Quag'gy, a. boggy; sort; not sorte.

Quag'mīre, n. [QUAKE and MIRE.] A soft, yielding marsh or bog. [hock.] A kind of clam.

Quâ-hâug' [kwâ'hâwg, Wb.], n. [Algonkin, poqua-

Quā-hāug kwa'hawg, W b.j. n. Quāil (kwal), n. [Fr. calle; It. quaglia; O. Dut. quackel, quakkel; Ger. wuchtel; Late L. quaquila: probably from its note.] A bird of game.—2, v. n. [A.-S. cwelan, to die; Dut. quelen, to pine: akin to QUALM.—Cf. Ger. qual, distress.] [pp. quailing, quailed.] To lose spirit: crush; to quell; to depress.



to square; quadrus, square; quatuor, four.] Quāint, a. [O. Fr. coint, neat, fine; L. comptus, Square; having four equal sides:—equal:—regulated; suited.—2, n. A square; a quadrat. influence of L. cognitus, well known, It. conto, noted.] Having petty elegance or point; pretty; fine-spun; odd; affected; fantastic. Quaint'ly, ad. With petty elegance; oddly.

Quāint 19, ac. Petty elegance; oddness.
Quāke, v. n. [A.-S. cwacian: akin to Quick.] [pp.
quaking, quaked.] To shake with cold or fear; to tremble; to shudder; to quiver .- 2, n. A shudder: tremulous agitation.

Quāk'er, n. [So named in derision, because the founder of the society admonished the people to quake at the word of the Lord.] One who quakes: one of the society of Friends; a Friend.

Quak'er-ism, n. The principles of Quakers.
Quak'gns, n. Trep principles of Quakers.
Quak'ing, n. Trepidation; a trembling.
Qual'i-fi-a-ble (kwol'e-fi-a-bl), a. That may be qualified or modified.

Qual-i-fi-ca'tion (kwŏl-e-fe-ka'shun), n. [Late L. qualificatio.] The act of qualifying; fitness; accomplishment.

Qual'i-fied (kwöl'e-fid), p. a. Having qualification; fit:—modified; limited; partial.

Qual'i-fi-er (kwöl'e-fi-er), n. He who or that

which modifies or qualifies.

Qual'i-fy (kwol'e-fi), v. a. [Fr. qualifier; Late L. qualificare, to endue with a quality (q. v.).; qualis, of what kind, and facere, to make.] [pp. qualifying, qualified.] To make capable; to fit: to abate; to modify.

Qual'i-tā-tive (kwŏl'-), α. Pertaining to quality;

estimable by quality; determining the quality.

Qual'i-tā-tive-ly (kwöl'-), ad. In a qualitative manner; in regard to quality.

dual'i-ty (kwol'e-te), n. [L. qualitas, kind, likeness; qualis, of what sort.] Inherent or essential nature; nature relatively considered; property; disposition; temper; character:—distinction; fashion; rank :- persons of rank.

Quālm (kwām or kwām), n. [Dan. qvalme, nausea, a qualm; qvalm, suffocating air; Dut. kvalm, Ger. qualm, vapor; A.-S. cwealm, pestilence.] A sudden fit of sickness or seizure of sickly languor: nausea.

Qualm'ish (kwam'ish), a. Afflicted with nausea; queasy; squeamish. Quan-dā'ry (kwon-dā're or kwon'da-re), n. [O. E.

wandreth, Icel. vandrædi, O. Sw. wandrüde, diffi-culty; Icel. vandr, difficult; vinna, to toil.] A doubt; a difficulty. Quan'ti-ta-tive (kwŏn'-), α. That may be estimated by quantity; determining the quantity.

Quan'ti-ty (kwon'te-te), n. [Fr. quantile; L. quantila; quantus, how much.] That property of any thing that may be increased or diminished; mass; bulk; weight; a portion; amount; measure; deal.—(Gram.) The measure of a syllable, as long or short .- (Mus.) The relative duration of a note or a syllable.

or a note or a syllable.

Quantity a-lĕne, n. [L. quantus, how much, and valentia, power.] (Chēm.) Power of combining.

Quan-tiv'a-lĕnt (kwŏn-), a. [L. quantus, how much, and valere, valentis, to be able.] Pertaining to quantivalence. Quan'tum (kwon'tum), n. [L. for "how much."]

Quar-an-tine' (kwŏr-an-tēn'), n. [Fr. quarantaine, about forty, forty days; Late L. quarantenum, forty days; Fr. quarante, L. quadraginta, forty; It. quaranta, forty; quarantina, forty, Lent,—also a quarantine.] Space of forty days:—a prohibition from intercourse and commerce, imposed on a ship suspected of infection. -2, v. a. [pp. quarantining, quarantined.] To put under quarantine; to restrain from intercourse.

Quar'rel (kwŏr'rel), n. [Fr. querelle, a quarrel; L. querela, a complaint; queri, to complain.] A breach of concord; a brawl; a scuffle; a dispute; a contest :- [Fr. carreau, O. Fr. quarreau, a quar-

mîen, sïr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, g, soft; Ç, G, g, k, kard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

rel, a square, a tile, a square-headed dart; Late | Qua-tër'ni-on, n. [L. quaternio, a group of four.]

L. quadrellus, a square-headed dart; L. quadrus, | Four:—four soldiers:—the quotient of two di-

rel, a square, a tile, a square-headed dart; L. quadrus, square la heavy dart or arrow.—2, v. n. [pp. quarrelling, quarrelled.] To debate; to scuffle. Quar'rel-some (kwōr'rel-som), a. Inclined to quarrel; contentious; petulant; testy. Quar'ry (kwōr're), n. [Fr. carrière; O. Fr. quarrière; Late L. quadraria; L. quadrare, to square; stone or chalk is dug; a mine of stone:—[O. Fr. carrée quirée properly flesh or game in the skin; curée, cuirée, properly flesh or game in the skin; Fr. cuir, L. corium, the skin] game; a heap of slaughtered game.—2, v. a. [pp. quarrying, quarried.] To dig from a quarry.

uart, n. [Fr. quarte; L. quarta, a fourth (part).] The fourth part of a gallon.

Quâr'tan, a. [L. febris quartana, fever of the fourth (day); quartanus, of the fourth.] Coming

fourth (day); quartanus, of the fourth.] Coming every fourth day.

Quâr-ta'tion, n. [Fr.] The act of quartering:—a method of refining gold.

Quarte (kārt), n. [Fr. for "the fourth" (position).] A certain thrust or parry in fencing.

Quâr'tex, n. [Fr. quartier, L. quartarius, a fourth part; quartus, fourth; quatuor, four.] A fourth part:—a region; a station:—mercy granted:—a mescure of sight bushels:—a mart of a ship's. measure of eight bushels:—a part of a ship's side near the stern.—pl. Station for soldiers:—place or position.—2, v. n. [pp. quartering, quartered.] To abide, as in quarters.—3, v. a. To divide into four equal parts:—to station sol-

diers; to lodge:—to punish by quartering.

Quâr'ter-dāy, n. A day which begins or ends a quarter, and on which rent is paid.

quarter-day, n. A day which rent is paid.

Quarter, and on which rent is paid.

Quarter-deck, n. [From Quarter, the part of a ship's side near the stern.] The part of the upper deck of a ship between the main and mizzen masts.

Quarter-day, n. A day which decirate portion of the upper deck of a ship between the main and mizzen masts.

Quarter-day, n. A day which decirate portion of the part of a quarter, and on which rent is paid.

Quarter-day, n. A day which decirate portion of the part of a quarter, and on which rent is paid.

Quarter-day, n. A day which decirate portion of the part of a quarter, and on which rent is paid.

Quarter-day, n. A day which decirate portion of the part of a trussed roof.

Quarter-day, n. A day which decirate portion of the part of a trussed roof.

Quarter-day, n. A day which rent is paid.

Quarter-deck, n. [From Quarter, the part of a chief portion of the part of a chief port of the part of a chief port of a chief

Quar'ter-ing, n. An appointment of quarters:—division into four parts. Quâr'ter-ly, a. Occurring four times a year.-2, ad. Once in a quarter of a year.—3, n. A periodical publication issued every three months.

Quâr'ter-mās-ter, n. An officer who Quartering. regulates the quarters and provisions of soldiers.

Quâr'tern, n. [Fr. quarteron; Late L. quartero, a quarter of a pound; L. quartus, fourth.] The fourth part of a pint.—2, a. Noting a four-pound; leaf

Quâr'ter-sĕs'sions, n. pl. A court of law held in every quarter of the year.

Quâr'ter-stăff, n. A staff of defence. Quâr-têt', n. [Fr. quartette; It. quartetto, quarto, fourth.] A piece of music for four performers:

-a stanza of four lines.

rock-crystal.

Quart'zose, or Quart'zy, a. Relating to quartz.

Quash (kwósh), v. a. {Fr. casser, O. Fr. quasser, L. quassare, to crush; frequentative of quadere, quassum, to shake.] pp. quashing, quashed.

To crush; to squeeze:—to annul; to make void.

Qua'si. [L.] As if; just as if; almost.

Quas-sā'tion, n. [L. quassatio.] The act of shaking.

Quas'si. q (kwósh'e-a), n. [Neo-Latin; from Quassy, or Quashy, a negro who pointed out its virtues.]

A medicinal wood.

Qua-tër'na-ry, a. [L. quaternarius, of four each; quaterni, four together; quatuor, four.] Consisting of four.—(Geol.) Noting the strata above

rected lines in space.

rected lines in space.
Quat'rain (kwôt'ran), n. [Fr. quatrain; L. quatuor,
four.] A stanza of four lines.
Qua'ver, v. n. [Low Ger. quabbeln, Local Dan.
kweppa, to shake.—Cf. QUIVER and WAVER.]
[pp. quavering, quavered.] To shake the voice;
to vibrate.—2, n. A shake of the voice:—a musical note, equal to half a crotchet.

Ours (E.) n. [Fr. mail. Sp. game.—Cf. O. Irish

sical note, equal to half a crotchet.

Quay (kē), n. [Fr. quai; Sp. cayo.—Cf. O. Irish
cai, a house; L. quies, quiet,—also a restingplace.] A mole, wharf, or artificial bank by the
side of the sea or a river, for loading, &c.; a key.
Quay age (kē'aj), n. Money paid for the use of a

quay tye (te q), n. money parts of the test of quay; wharfage; keyage.

Quean (kwen), n. [A.-S. cwen, a woman.—See
Quean, A worthless woman.

Quea'şi-ness, n. Sickness of the stomach.

Quea'sy-ness, n. Sickness of the stomach.
Quea'sy (kwe'ze), a. [Cf. Norse kreis, sickness.]
Sick with nausea; squeamish; fastidious.
Queen, n. [A.-S. even, Dan. qeinde, a woman;
Icel. kvan, Goth. kvens, a wife.—Cf. Russ. jena, a
wife; Gr. yuvi, a woman.] The wife of a king;
a female sovereier. a female sovereign. Queen'-bee, n. The parent bee and ruler of the

Quēēn'-bēē, n. The parent bee and ruler of the Quēēn-cŏn'sŏrt, n. The wife of a king. Quēēn-dŏŵ'a-ger, n. The widow of a king. Quēen-dŏŵ'a-ger, n. Character or bearing worthy of a queen; queenly nature or quality. Quēēn'ly, a. Becoming or like a queen. Quēen', robst, n. (Arch.) An upright post supporting the rafters of a trussed roof.

crooked.] Odd; droll; strange; singular. Quēēr'ly, ad. In a queer manner; oddly. Quēēr'ness, n. Oddness; singularity. Quēll, v. a. [A.-S. cwellan, to kill; Dut. kwellen, to vex; Dan. qwele, to strangle, to vex.] [pp. quelling, quelled.] To crush; to subdue; to

still; to allay. -2, v. n. To abate. uench, v. a. [A.-S. cwencan, to quench; cwinan, Smir, to diany.—2. ** In To doctor.

Quench, v. a. [A.-S. cwencan, to quench; cwincan, or Fris. kwinka, to be quenched.] [pp. quenching, quenched.] [pc. extinguish; to still; to allay.—2, v. n. To cool; to grow cool.

Quenctiron, n. [L. quercus, oak, and Fr. citron, yellow, lemon-colored.—See Cirron.] The bark of the property of the

of an American oak, used for dyeing yellow.

Quern, n. [A.-S. cweorn; Dut. kweern; Icel. kvern; Dan. qværn: akin to Conn.] A hand-mill for grinding.

Quer'u-lous, a. [L. querulus; queri, to complain.]

— a stanza of four lines.

Quār-tētte', n. The same as QUARTET.
Quār'tē, n. The same as QUARTET.
Quār'tā, n. spect of two planets when they are ninety degrees from each other.
Quār'tō, n.; pl. Quār'tōs, or Quār'tōse, [L. quarte, to, n. pl. quarte (imperative quare), to beg, to ask.] A question; an inquiry.—2, v. n. [pp. querying, queried.] To ask questions; to question.—3, v. a. To examine by questions.
Quārtz, n. [Ser.; related to warz, a wart; from its crystalline excrescences.] A silicious stone; rock-crystal.
Quārt'zōse, or Quārt'zy, a. Relating to quartz.
Quash (kwōsh), v. a. [Fr. casser, O. Fr. quasser, to reush; frequentative of quatere.

L. quassare, to crush; frequentative of quatere.

That thitually complaining.
Quēr'ù-loūs-ly, dd. In a querulous manner.
Quēr'u-loūs-ly, dd. In a querulous manner.
Quēr'y, n. [L. quærei (imperative quære), to beg, to sak.] A question; an inquiry.—2, v. n. [pp. querying, queried.] To ask questions; ouestion.—3, v. a. To examine by questions.
Quēs'tion (kwēst/yun), n. [L. quæstem, to ask.] A search; the act of seeking.
Quēs'tion (kwēst/yun), n. [L. quæstem, to ask.] That which is asked and which requires an answer; an interrogatory; an inquiry, a query:-a dispute; a doubt'

tory; an inquiry; a query:—a dispute; a doubt:
—a point, topic, or subject of debate.—2, v. a. &
v. n. [pp. questioning, questioned.] To examine one by questions; to doubt; to inquire.

ine one by questions; to doubt; to inquire.

Question-a-ble (kwest/yun-a-bl), a. That may be questioned; disputable; doubtful.

Question-er, n. An inquirer; a querist.

Questro, n. [L. questor,—literally, an inquirer or inquisitor; querere, to ask.] A collector of revenue and treasurer in ancient Rome. [cue. Quene (kü), n. [Fr.—See Cuz.] A tie of hair; a Quib, n. A sarcasm; a taunt; a quip.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, short; a, ę, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër;

Quib'bler, n. One who quibbles; a punster.
Quib'bling, n. A play upon words; cavil.
Quick, a. [A.-S. cwic; Dut. kwik; Dan. qvik; Sw. qvick; Teutonic base kwika (older kwiwa), lively.
—Cf. L. vivus, alive.] Living:—swift; nimble; speedy.—2, ad. Nimbly; speedily; readily.—
3, n. The living flesh; the sensible part:—a

Quick'en (kwik'kn), v. a. [pp. quickening, quickened.] To make alive:—to hasten; to accelerate; to excite.—2, v. n. To become alive. Quick'-lime, n. [QUICK, alive, and LIME.] Fresh-

burnt or unslaked lime. Quick'ly, ad. Soon; speedily; hastily.

Quick'ness, n. Activity; celerity; speed. Quick'sand, n. [Quick, alive, and SAND.] Moving sand; unsolid ground.

Quĭck'sĕt, a. [Quick, alive, and Sfr.] Formed of living plants.—2, v. a. [i. quickset; pp. quicksetting, quickset.] To plant with living plants. A living plant set to grow.

Quick'-sight-ed, a. Having sharp sight. Quick'sil-ver, n. [Quick and Silver.] Mercury; a fluid metal.

Quĭck'stĕp, n. A lively tune :—a quick dance. Quĭd, n. [A variant of Cup.] Something chewed;

Quid'di-ty, n. [Late L. quidditas, essential nature; quid, what.] Essence; a trifling nicety; a cavil. Quid'nunc, n. [L. quid nunc, what now?] One

curious to know everything.

Quī-ĕsce' (kwī-ĕs'), v. n. [L. quiescere, to be quiet (q. v.).] [pp. quiescing, quiesced.] To have no sound, as a letter.

sound, as a letter.

Qui-és'cence, m. Rest; repose; quiet.
Qui-és'cente, m. Rest; repose; quiet.
Qui-és'cente, a. [L. quiescens, pres. part. of quiescere, to be quiet.] Resting; being at rest; quiet; silent; having no sound, as a letter.
Qui'et, a. [L. quietus, at rest.] Still; peaceable; smooth; not ruffled; calm; composed; tranquil.
—2, n. [L. quies, quietis, rest.] Rest; repose; peace; stillness.—3, n. a. [pp. quieting, quieted.] [L. quiescere, quietum, to be quiet.] To calm; to pacify; to still.
Qui'et-er, n. The person or thing that quiets.—
2, a. More quiet.

2, a. More quiet.
Qui'et-ism, n. The religious system of the Quietists, who make religion consist chiefly in devout
Quirk ish, a. Consisting of quirks.
Quirk ish, a. Consisting of quirks. contemplation :- tranquillity.

Qui'et-ist, n. One who adheres to Quietism. Qui'et-les, ad. Calmly; peaceably; at rest. Qui'et-ness, n. State of being quiet; tranquillity. Qui'et-ness, n. [L. quietudo.] Rest; repose; tran-

Quil. 6'tus, n. [L.] Final discharge:—quiet.
Quil. n. [Fr. quille.—Cf. Ger. kegel, a pin, a bobbin.] A large feather of a goose, &c.; a pen: the spine of a porcupine :- a weaver's spool .-2, v. a. [pp. quilling, quilled.] To plait; to form in plaits.

anity quilted. To staten one cloud upon another. Quilt'ing, n. A party for making quilts. Qui'na-ry, a. [L. quinarius, in fives; quim, five together; quimque, five.] Consisting of five. Quince, n. [Fr. coign; 0. Fr. coin, of which the English form was at first the plural; It. cotagna; L. cydonia; Gr. κυδωνία: said to be from a town of that name in Crete.] A species of tree and its fruit.

Quin-cun'cial, a. Formed like a quincunx.
Quin'cunx, n. [L.; an arrangement of five spots,
as on a dia. as on a die; quinque, five, and uncia, an ounce,— also a mark.] A plantation of trees formed of four in a square, with one in the middle.

Qui'b'ble, n. [A diminutive of Quip.] A cavil; a low conceit; a pun.—2, v. n. [pp. quibbling, quibbled.] To cavil; to equivocate; to pun. Quib'bler, n. One who quibbles; a punster.

vegetable alkaloid obtained from Peruvian bark, much used in medicine.

Quin-qua-§zs'i-ma, n. [L. for "fiftieth:" it is about fifty days before Easter.] Shrove Sunday; the seventh Sunday before Easter.

Quin-quen'ni-al, a. [L. quinquennalis; quinque, five, and amus, a year.] Happening every five years:—lasting five years.

Oxform section sequipments: O. E. sequipments.

Quin'sx, n. [Fr. esquinancie; O. E. squinancie; Gr. κυνάγχη, a sore throat,—literally, a dogchoking; κύων, a dog, and ἄγχειν, to choke.] An inflammatory sore throat.

Quin'tain, n. [Fr. quintaine, It. & Late L. quintana, a quintain.—Cf. L. quintana, the fifth street (and market-place) of a camp; quintanus, fifth in rank; quintus, fifth; quinque, five.] A post with a turning top or figure, formerly used for tilting

or a pastime.

Quin'tal, n. [Fr. & Sp.—See Cental.] A hundred
Quin-tess'sence, or Quin'tes-sence, n. [L. quinta
essentia, the fifth essence or element.] A fifth
being:—an extract from any thing, containing
all its virtues in a small quantity. all its virtues in a small quantity; essence.

all its virtues in a small quantity; essence.

Quin-tes-sen'tial, a. Consisting of quintessence:

-having the nature of a quintessence.

Quin-tet', \ n. [Fr. quintette; It. quintetto.] (Mus.)

Quin-tet'to, \ A piece of music having five parts.

Quin'tile, n. [L. quintilis, the fifth.] An aspect
of planets when distant from each other the
fifth of a circle.

Quin-til'lion, n. [L. quintus, the fifth, and MIL-LION: on type of billion.] A thousand quad-

rillions. Quin'tù-ple, a. [L. quintuplex; quintus, fifth, and plicare, to fold.—See Double, Duplex.] Fivefold. Quip, n. [Welsh chwip, a quick turn; Gael. cuip,

Quip, n. [Weish charp, a quick unit, case, cap, to whip (q. v.).] A taunt; a sarcasm; a gibe; a jest.—2, v. a. [pp. quipping, quipped.] To taunt; to scoff; to jeer.
Quire, n. [See Choir.] A chorus; a choir:—[Fr. cahier; O. Fr. quaier; perhaps from Late L. quaternum, four (leaves) together; L. quaterni, four together] a bundle of paper containing trunt; four sheet; twenty-four sheets.

Quir'is-ter. n. A chorister.—See Chorister. Quirk, n. [Cf. Ger. zwerch, athwart.—See QUEER.]

Quirk'jsh, a. Consisting of quirks.
Quirk'y, a. Tricky; unfair; pettifogging.
Quit, v. a. [Fr. quitte, free, clear; quitter, to quit;
Sp. quito, quit; L. quietus, a rest,—also satisfied.]
[i. quitted or quit; pp. quitting, quitted or quit.]
To leave; to forsake; to discharge; to repay;
to perform; to abandon.—2, a. Free; clear; dis-

charged from.

Quit'claim, n. A release of claim by deed.— 2, v. a. [pp. quitclaiming, quitclaimed.] To release by quitclaim.

Quite, ad. [An adverbial form of Quit.] Com-

pletely; perfectly; totally:—to a great extent.
Quit'-rent. n. A small rent reserved.

form in plaits.

Quil'let, n. [Late L. quilibet, quodlibet, whatever.]
A nice point; a subtilty; a quibble.

Quilt, n. [0. Fr. cuile; L. culcita, a cushion.] A
quilted cover of a bed, &c.—2, v. a. [pp. quilting, quilted.] To stitch one cloth upon another.

Quilt'ing, n. A party for making quilts.
Qui'n-ary, a. [L. quinarius, in fives; quini, five
qui'n-ary, a. [L. quinarius, in fives; quini, five
together; quinque, five.] Consisting of five.

Qui'ver, n. [O. Fr. coiver; Ger. kicher; A.-S. cocur.] A case or sheath for arrows.—2, v. n.
[A.-S. cwifer; O. Dut. kuiveren.] [pp. quivering,
quivered.] To quake; to shiver; to shudder.

Qui'vive (kë'vëv'), n. [Fr. for "who lives?"]
Who goes there? (the cry of a French sentinel.)
—To be on the qui-vive is to be on the alert.

To be on the qui-rice is to be on the alert.

Quix-5t'io, a. Like Don Quixote; absurd.

Quix'ot-ism, n. Romantic, absurd notions.

Quiz (kwiz), n. [Probably a colloquial shortening

of QUESTION: said to have been invented by one Daly, a theatre-manager of Dublin, who, on a wager that a new word of no meaning could be made to set the whole town astir with curiosity in twenty-four hours, chalked the word quiz

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everywhere, and won his bet.] An imposition; a hoax:—a puzzle:—an odd person:—a person who plays tricks:—an informal examination.—

Quōt'a-ble, a. That may be quoted.
Quo-ta'tion, n. Citation; passage cited:—the price of merchandise in a price-current.

Quiz'zi-cal, a. Comical; bantering.

who plays tricks:—an informal examination.—
2, v. a. [pp. quizzing, quizzed.] To play a trick
upon; to hoax:—to question.
uiz'zi-al, a. Comical; bantering.
uiz'zi-al, a. Comical; bantering.
uid'zi-al, a. Comica Quod, n. [For quadrangle.—See Quad.] A prison. [Colloq. or slang.]
Quodf, n. A cap for the head. See Cott.
Quodf, n. A cap for the head. See Cott.
Quodf, n. [See Cotn.] A corner-stone or brick; a corner:—a wedge used to fasten type in pages.
Quodf, n. [Welsh, coetan; Dut. koot; O. Dut. kote, a broadle beauty and the control of the con Quöit, n. [Welsh, coetan; Dut. koot; O. Du. Quöit, n. [Welsh, coetan; Dut. koot; O. Fr. coiter, huckle-bone; perhaps from Scot. coit, O. Fr. coiter, to jostle; L. coactare, to drive.] An iron or flat stone to pitch at a mark. [formerly; former. Quōn'dâm, a. [L. for "formerly,"] Having been Quō'rum, n. [L. for "for whom;" qui, who.] A bench of justices:—such a number of an assembly, committee, or other body of men as is suffibly, committee, or other body of men as is suffibly, committee, or other body of men as is suffibly, committee, or other body of men as is suffibly, committee, or other body of men as is suffibly, committee, or other body of men as is suffibly, committee, or other body of men as is suffibly, committee, or other body of men as is suffibly, committee, or other body of men as is suffibly what warrant."] A writ calling upon a person to show by what title or authority he holds his claim to any office, franchise, or liberty.

A consonant, Induit, and semi-tower, has a Ra-fair is n. [recordain, in Interest of English process.]

Rāb'bet, v. a. [Fr. raboter, to plane; rabot, a plane; L. re-, back, again, and O. Fr. boter, fr. botter, to pare,—formerly, to thrust.] [pp. rab-betting, rabbeted.] To pare down, as the edge of a board, so as to receive the edge of another.

Rā'ci-al (rā'she-al), a. Of or relating to race.

-2, n. A groove in the edge of a board.

Răb'bi, or Răb'bī, n.; pl. Răb'bies. [Heb. for "my master;" rab, great, or a master, and i, A Jewish doctor, or expounder of the Jewish law.

Răb'bin, n. [Fr. for "rabbi."] The same as RABBI. Rab-bin'ic, a. Relating to the rabbies or Rab-bin'i-cal, their principles.
Rab-bin's al, their principles.
Rab'bin-ist, a. A Jew who adhered to the doctrines of the rabbins or the Talmud.

Răb'bit, n. [O. Dut. robbe; Walloon, robette; Local Fr, rabotte.—Of. Port. rabão, short-tailed; Sp. rabito, a short tail; rabo, a tail.] A small quadruped.

Răb'ble, n. [O. Dut. rabbelen, Ger. rabbeln, to chatter.—Cf. L. rabulatus, a brawl: akin to RAVE.] A tumultuous crowd; a mob; populace.

-2, v. a. [pp. rabbling, rabbled.] To assault

Răb'ido, a. [L. rabidus, raging; rabere, to rage (a. v.).] Fierce; furious; mad; raging.

(q, v,).] Fierce; furious; man; ragang.
Råb'id-nëss, n. Fierceness; furiousness.
Rå'bi-ës, n. [L.; rabere, to rage; Skr. rabh, to act rashly.] Madness, as that produced by a dog-bite; rabidness; hydrophobia. Rā'ca, n. [Chaldee reka, worthless.] A miscreant;

Rac-côôn', n. [Algonkin, arathkone.] An animal valued for its fur.

valued for its fur.

Rāce, n. [Fr. race; It. razza; O. Ger. reiza, a line.]

A family; a generation; a breed:—[A.-S. rzes;
Icel. ras.—Cf. Skr. rish, to flow] contest in running; course; passage:—[Sp. raiz, O. Fr. rais,
It. radia, a root] a root.—2, v. n. [pp. racing,
raced.] To run swiftly, as in a race.—3, v. a. To
cause to run a race or to run swiftly, as a horse.

Rāce'-hōrse, n. A horse bred for racing.
Ra-cēme', n. [L. racemus, a cluster of grapes.—Cf.
Gr. pāc, a grape.] (Bot.) A form of inflorescence
in which the flowers are arranged as on a stalk,
Răg-e-mōse', a. [L. racemosus.] Bearing racemes:
—disposed in racemes.

disposed in racemes.

Ra'cer, n. One that races; a runner. Ra-shit'je, a. Relating to rachitis; rickety.

Ra-chī'tis, n. [Neo-Latin, in imitation of Eng. rough sound, as in red, rose. | Ra-chī'tis, n. [Neo-Latin, in imitation of Eng. rickets; Gr. ράχις, the spine.] (Med.) The

RACK, n. [Dull. reck, def. rack, a lant, a pole, reck, a rack, a frame.—See the verb.] An engine of torture; extreme pain:—a frame for hay; a grate; a frame of timber:—[see Arrack] a liquor:—[a variant of Rock] a motion of a horse:—[Icel. rek, drift; skyrek, drifting clouds; reka, to drive] thin vapor; a flying cloud.— 2, v. n. [pp. racking, racked.] To stream or fly, as vapor or clouds:—to move with an amble, ny, as vapor or clouds:—to move with an amble, as a horse.—3, a. [Ger. recken, to stretch: akin to Reach.] To torment; to harass:—to strain; to stretch:—[O. Fr. raquer, to cleanse; raque, mud] to draw off from the less.

Rack'er, n. One who racks; a wrester.

Rāck'er, n. One who racks; a wrester.

Rāck'et, n. [Gael. racaid, Irish racan, a din; Gael.
rac, to cackle.] A clattering noise; a clamor; a
confused talk:—[Fr. raquetle; Sp. raqueta; Arab.
ralad, the palm of the hand] an instrument to
strike a ball:—a snow-shoe.—2, v. a. [pp.
racketing, racketed.] To strike; to cuff; to
toss.—3, v. n. To go about noisily; to frolic.
Rāck'ing, n. Torture:—defecation; rack.
Rāck'rat, n. Bent raised to the utmost.

Răck'jng, n. Torture:—defecation; rack.
Răck'-rönt, n. Rent raised to the utmost.
Rā'cy, a. [Origin disputed: akin to Rack, lineage, or to Ger. reiz, charm, inpulse; Local Ger. räss, sharp, keen.] Flavorous; pungent; spitted.
Răd'dle, v. a. [Cf. Ger. rüdeln, to turn; rad, a wheel.] [pp. raddling, raddled.] To twist together.—2, n. [Dim. of Rop.] A long stick used in hedging:—[oftener Reddled, probably from its color] a red pigment.
Rā'di-al, a. [Fr.; L. radius, a ray.] Relating to a radius or ray.

Rā-di-ā'tion, n. [L. radiatio.] An emission of rays: lustre. Ra'di-a-tor, n. He who or that which radiates.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, short; a, ę, i, ọ, u, x, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër;

Răd'i-cal, n. [L. radicalis, having roots; radiz, radizis, a root.] A primitive word; a root:—a political reformer:—the base of a chemical compound.—2, a. That regards the root; thorough:

Water falling from the clouds.

pound.—2, a. That regards the root; thorough:
—native; original; primitive; not derivative:
—relating to the base, as of an acid.
Răd'i-cal-Işm, n. The principles of radicals.
Răd'i-cal-Iy, ad. Primitively; thoroughly.
Răd'i-cal-Iy, ad. Primitively; thoroughly.
Răd'i-cle, n. [L. radicula, dim. of radicx, radicis, a root.] The germ of a root, in plants. Răd'ish, n. [Fr. radis; Prov. raditz; L. radix, a root.] A root, commonly eaten raw.

root.] A root, commonly eaten raw.

\$\bar{Ra}'\di_i\tilde{u}_i, n.; L. pl. Ra'\di_i\tilde{t}_i; Eng. Ra'\di_i\tilde{u}_i\tilde{s}_e\tilde{s}.

[L. for "a rod," "a staff," "a spoke," "a ray."]

The semi-diameter of a circle:—the spoke of a

wheel:—a ray:—a bone of the forearm.

Rā'dix, n.; pl. Ra-di'cēṣ. [L.] The root.

Rāft, n. [Fr. rafe, parings, cuttings; rafiot, trash;

It. rafflure, to clip.] A confused heap:—the
mot:—a low fellow.

Răf'fle. n. [Fr. râfle,; a sweepstakes; râfler, to sweep away; Ger. raffeln, to sweep; It. riffa or raffa, a raffle. A species of lottery, in which persons stake a small part of the value of a thing for the chance of gaining it.—2, v. n. [pp. raf-fling, raffled.] To try the chance of a raffle:—

ting, railled.] To try the chance of a raille:—
to cast dice for a prize.

Raft, n. [Fr. rafiau, rafiot, a float made of boughs,
a canoe; rafie, raffe, a stalk, a cutting: more
probably from O. E. rafte, Pan. raft, a beam, a
rafter; or from both together.] A frame or float made of timber .- 2, v. a. [pp. rafting, rafted.] To transport on a raft.

Rāf ter, n. [A.-S. ræfler; Dan. raft; Icel. raptr (pron. raftr); O. Ger. ravo, a spar.] An inclined timber in a roof.

Răg, n. [Sw. ragg, rough hair; Icel. rögg, shaggi-ness.] A piece; a tatter.—(Min.) A stone of

Răg, n. [Sw. ragg; rough hair; Icel. rögg, shagginess.] A piece; a tatter.—(Min.) A stone of coarse texture.—pl. Worn-out clothes.

Răg-a-măf'fin, n. [The name of a demon in medieval plays; Rac, and root of Ger. muffen, to smell ill.] A paltry mean fellow.

Răge, n. [Fr. rage, L. rabies, madness.—See Rabies.] Violent anger; vehement fury; ire.—2, n. n. [pp. raging, raged.] To be furious.

Răg'ged, a. [A.-S. raggie, hairy; Sw. raggig, Norse raggad, shaggy.] Rent into tatters; dressed in rags; torn; tattered:—uneven; rugged.

Răg'ing, a. Violent; furious; impetuous.—2, n. Violence; impetuosity.

Răg'man, n. One who deals in rags.

Ră-gôut' (ră-gô'), n. [Fr. ragoût, a stew, a relish; ragoūter, to arouse the appetite of, to tempt; L. re, again, ad, to, and gustus, Fr. goût, flavor.] re, again, ad, to, and gustus, Fr. goût, flavor.] A highly-seasoned dish or food :—a stew.

Rag'stone, n. A dark-gray, silicious stone.
Raid, n. [From Ride.—Cf. Icel. reid, a ride, a raid; Sw. redd, Dan. red, a road.] A hostile incursion; a foray.-2, v. a. [pp. raiding, raided.] To make a raid upon.

Rail, n. [Low Ger. & Sw. regel; O. Dut. rijchel; O. Ger. rihan, to fasten.] A bar of wood or iron:
—railway:—[Fr. râle; Ger. raile: root of Fr. râler, to rattle [q. v.] a game bird:—[A.-S. hregel, O. Fr. hreil, O. Ger. hregil, a garment.—Cf. L. railus a tunical a night reconstant in the factors. rallus, a tunic] a night-gown; a thin tunic.—
2, v. a. [pp. railing, railed.] To enclose with rails.—3, v. n. [Fr. railler, to deride; Sp. rallar, to scrape, to vex.—Cf. L. rallum, for radulum, a scraper; radere, to scrape.] To reproach; to utter reproaches.
Rāil'er, n. One who rails or defames.

Rail'er, n. One who rails or defames.

Rail'ing, n. Reproachful language:—a fence.

Rail'ier-y (rāl'ier-e) [rāl'ier-e, R. N. St. C. Wb.],

n. [Fr. raillerie.—See Rail and Rally.] Slight
satire or ridicule; pleasantry; joke; banter.

Rail'rōad, n. A road on which rails are laid for
Rail'wāy, the wheels of cars to roll on.

Rai'ment, n. [O. Fr. arréement, equipage.—See Array.] Vesture; vestment; dress.

Water failing from the clouds.

Rāin'bōw, n. [A.-S. renboga; Ger. regenbogen.]

An arc of a circle, of various colors, formed,
when rain is falling, by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays; iris. rain. Rāin'fall, n. A fall of rain; water that falls as

Rain'-gauge (-gaj), n. An instrument for meas-Rāin'i-ness, n. The state of being showery.

Rain'-wâ-ter, n. Water from the clouds. Rain'y, a. [A.S. renig.] Abounding in rain; showery; wet.

Raise, v. a. [Icel. reisa, Dan. reise, Sw. resa, Goth. raisjan, to raise, to cause to rise (q. v.).] [pp. raising, raised.] To set upright; to lift; to erect; to exalt; to elevate; to heighten; to advance; to promote; to increase; to build:—to levy.

promote; to increase; to build:—to levy.
Rāis'er, n. One who raises.
Rāi'sin (rā'zn), n. [Fr. raisin; Sw. russin; Ger. rosine; L. racemus, a bunch of grapes.—See Raceme.] A dried grape.
Rāis'ing, n. The act of erecting a building.
Raisonné (rā-zo-nā'), a. [Fr.] Rational; arranged

Raisonne (1829-118), a. [F1-] Rational, artaged systematically: as, a catalogue raisonné.
Rajah (rä'ja or rā'ja), n. [Hind.; Skr. rajan, a king; raj, to shine.—Cf. L. rex, regis, a king.]
A Hindoo chief or prince.

A Hindoo chief or prince.

Rāke, n. [A.-S. raca; Icel. reka; Sw. raka; Ger. rechen.] A tool with teeth:

-[Local Sw. rakkel, Icel. reikall, a vagabond; reika, to wander; O. E. rakkel, ra-kyll, rascally: rakkel was in English corrupted to rake-Rake. hell, and this shortened to

rake] a dissolute man :-[a variant of REACH] inclination or slope.—2, v. a. [pp. raking, raked.]
To gather with a rake: to scour:—to fire into the head or stern of a ship; to enfilade .- 3, v. n. To act as a rake; to use a rake :- to search :to incline; to slope.

Rāk'ing, n. The act of using a rake :-- a cannonading.—(Arch.) A substance placed on a surface at an irregular angle.—2, p. a. That rakes: slanting; inclined. [inclined. Rāk'ish, a. Loose; lewd; dissolute:—with masts

Rak'ish, a. Loose; lewa; aissolute:—with mass Rail'ly, v. a. [Fr. rallier, to rally; L. re-, again, ad, to, and ligare, to bind.—See Ally.] [pp. rallying, rallied.] To put in order; to reunite; to recover:—[Fr. railler, to rail at.—See Rail to treat jocosely; to ridicule; to joke.—2, v. m. To come back to order:—to recover strength; to recover strength; to recruit :- to banter .- 3, n. A bringing, or coming, to order :-- a banter.

Răm, n. [A.-S. ram, rom; Dut. ram; Ger. ramm.—Cf. Skr. ram, to sport.] A male sheep:—Aries, the vernal sign:—a war-ship armed with a steel beak designed to pierce and sink the vessels of an enemy.—2, v. a. [pp. ramming, rammed.]
To drive with violence; to force in.—(Naut.) To

attack with a steam ram; to pierce and sink.

Răm'ble (răm'bl), v. n. [Frequentative of O. &
Local E. rame, to roam (q. v.).] [pp. rambling,
rambled.] To rove loosely:—to wander.—2, n. A roving; an irregular excursion:—a place for

rambling.

Răm'bler, n. One who rambles; a rover. Rām'bling, p. a. Roving:—irregular.
Rā'mie, n. [Malay.] A plant from which the fine
fibre known as China-grass is obtained.

Răm.;-i-,ca tion, n. A branching; a branch.
Răm';-fy, v. a. [Fr. ramifer; L. ramus, a branch,
and fleri, to become.] [pp. ramifying, ramifed.]
To separate into branches.—2, v. n. To be parted into branches.

Rām'mer, n. One that rams; a ramrod.
Ra-mōse', a. [L. ramosus; ramus, a branch.] Full of branches; ramous.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, son; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, soft; Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.