

nyct-tit-ro-pism (nik-tit-rō-piz'm; nik-tit-trō-piz'm), *n.* [*nycti-* + *-tropism*.] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain plant organs, as leaves, to assume special "sleeping" positions or make curvatures under the influence of darkness. It is well illustrated in the leaflets of clover and other leguminous plants. — **nyct-tit-trop'ic** (nik-tit-trōp'ic), *a.*

nycto- (nik'tō-), **nyct'** (nik'tī-), **nyct-**. Combining forms from Greek *νύξ*, *nyktos*, *nyktē*.

nycto-pho-bi-a (-fō'bī-ā), *n.* [*nycto-* + *-phobia*.] *Med.* Morbid dread of the night or of darkness.

Nyct'ia (nīd'tī-ā), *n.* A blind flower girl in Bulwer-Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii." She secretly and vainly loves Glaucus, who befriends her. She drowns herself after saving Glaucus and Ione at the destruction of the city.

Nym (nīm), *n.* A follower of Falstaff, and an arrant rogue, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "King Henry the Fifth." He is a corporal in Falstaff's "army."

Nympha-ni-na (nīm-nī-nā), *n.* [*NL.*, after C. F. Nyman, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African iridaceous plants having handsome tubular-campauulate flowers borne in a one-sided raceme. They are commonly cultivated under the synonymic generic name *Freesia*.

nymph (nīm), *n.* [*L.* *nympha* nymph, bride, young woman, Gr. *νύμφη*; cf. *F. nymphe*. Cf. *NYMPH.*] *1. Class. Myth.* One of the inferior divinities of nature represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the mountains, forests, meadows, waters, etc. See *DRYAD*; *HAMADRYAD*, 1; *NAIAD*, 2; *NEREID*, 1; *OCEANID*; *ORFAD*.

2. A lovely girl or young woman; a maiden. *Poetic.*

Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remembered. *Shak.*

3. Zool. An immature stage of certain insects; in old usage sometimes, a pupa, but now, commonly, any young stage of insects with incomplete metamorphosis, or, in a narrower sense, the stage between their last two molts corresponding to the pupa or chrysalis of metallic insects.

4. Any butterfly of the subfamily Nymphalinae.

nymph (nīm), *n.* [*L.* *nympha* nymph, bride, young woman, Gr. *νύμφη*; cf. *F. nymphe*. Cf. *NYMPH.*] *1. Anat. & Zool.* *a.* = *NYMPH*, 3. *b.* One of the thickened marginal processes behind the beak of many bivalves where the ligament is attached. *c.* *pl.* *Anat.* The labia minora.

Nymphaea (nīm-fē-ā), *n.* [*L.*, the water lily, Gr. *νυμφαία*. Cf. *NYMPHEAN*.] *Bot.* A small genus of plants typifying the family Nymphaeaceae, widely distributed in temperate regions; the yellow pond lilies, or spatter-docks. They have flowers with showy sepals, minute petals, and hypogynous stamens. — *Syn.* of *CASTALIA*, 2.

Nymphaeaceae (nīm-fē-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *Bot.* A family of aquatic plants, the water-lily family, having long-stalked, often peltate leaves, and large flowers with 3-5 sepals, mostly numerous petals and stamens, and polycarpellary indehiscent fruit. The family is commonly placed among the polypetalous dicotyledons; but the fact that the plants have only one cotyledon, in connection with certain other structural peculiarities, indicates that they belong to the monocotyledonous order Naidiales. There are 8 genera, including *Nymphaea*, *Castalia*, *Nelumbo*, *Victoria*, and *Euryale*, and about 35 species, all ornamental in cultivation. — *nymphaeaceus* (-shūs), *a.*

nymphal (nīm'fāl), *a.* *1.* Of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs; consisting of nymphs; nymphaean. "Left nymphal Helicon." *Drummond.*

2. Zool. Of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs.

3. Bot. Of or pertaining to the alliance Nymphales.

Nymphalidēs (nīm-fāl-idēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fr. *Nymphalis*, name of a genus, fr. Gr. *νύμφη* nymph.] *Zool.* An extensive and widely distributed family of butterflies, mostly of medium or rather large size, distinguished by having the fore legs much reduced in size in both sexes, so that they are useless in walking and are carried folded on the breast. Owing to this they are called four-footed butterflies, and from the usual absence of tarsal claws also brush-footed butterflies. The larvae are generally spiny or provided with fleshy processes, and the pupas are generally of angular outline and hang suspended by the tip of the tail. The family comprises the subfamilies Euploinae, Ithomiinae, Heliconiinae, Nymphalinae, Satyrinae, and Lybtheinae (see these terms). — **nymphalid** (nīm-fāl-id), *a. & n.*

Nymphalinea (nīm-fāl-ī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *Zool.* A very large subfamily of nymphalid butterflies. Among the important genera are *Argynnis*, *Brenthis*, *Melipotis*, *Amessa*, *Grapta* (see these terms). — **nymphaline** (nīm-fāl-īn; -līn; 184), *a.*

nym-pha'an (nīm-fē'an), *a.* [*Gr.* *νυμφαίος*. See *NYMPH.*] Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; nymphal; as, a *nymphaean* cave.

nym-pho-les'py (nīm-fō-lēs-pī), *n.* [*Gr.* *νύμφη* a nymph + *λαμβάνειν* to seize.] A species of demoniac enthusiasm or possession supposed to seize one who had accidentally looked upon a nymph; ecstasy; a frenzy of emotion, as for some unattainable ideal. *De Quincey.*

The *nymphiopsis* of some fond despair. *Byron.*

nym-pho-lept (-lēpt), *a.* [*Gr.* *νυμφόληπτος*; lit., caught by nymphs.] Seized with nympholepsy. — *n.* A nympholeptic person.

nym-pho-lep'tic (-lēp'tik), *a.* *1.* Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, nympholepsy.

2. Affected with nympholepsy, esp. a passion for an unattainable ideal; ecstatic; frenzied. *Poetic.*

nym-pho-ma-ni-a (-mā'nī-ā), *n.* [*Gr.* *νύμφη* a bride + *μανία* madness.] *Med.* Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

nym-pho-ma-ni-ak (-āk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, nymphomania. — *n.* A person affected with nymphomania.

Ny'pa (nī'pā), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. Sp. *nipa*, fr. Malay *nīpah*.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic palms. The only species, *N. fruticans*, the nipa or nipa palm, is a tree of low stature, with long pinnate leaves used for thatching and for making mats. The seeds are edible, and the sap yields wine.

Nys'sa (nīs'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *νύσσα*, name of a tree, fr. some foreign source.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic cornaceous trees, the sour gums, characterized by flowers with imbricate petals and a single or 2-cleft style. See *TUPPELO*.

nys-tag'mic (nīs-tāg'mik), *a.* *Med.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, nystagmus.

nys-tag'mus (-mūs), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *νυστάγμος* drowsiness, fr. *νύσσειν* to nod in sleep.] *Med.* A rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs. It may be congenital, associated with ocular troubles, or of nervous origin.

Nyx (nīks), *n.* [*Gr.* *Νύξ*.] *Gr. Myth.* An ancient goddess, a personification of night. She was the daughter of Chaos and mother of the Day and the Light. Cf. *Nox*.

O

O (ō). *1.* The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel of the English alphabet. Its form, value, and name come from the Greek O, through the Latin. The letter came into the Greek from the Phœnician, which perhaps derived it ultimately from the Egyptian. See *ALPHABET*, *Initial*. O has several sounds in English, the chief of which are its "long," or name, sound, as in *bone*, its "short" sound, as in *not*, and the sounds heard in the words *orb*, *son*, *do* (dō), and *wolf* (wōlf). With the other vowels it forms several digraphs and diphthongs. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 199-210. Etymologically, o is most closely related to *a*, *e*, and *u*; as in *E. bone*, *AS. bān*; *E. stone*, *AS. stān*; *E. broke*, *AS. breca* to break; *E. bore*, *AS. beran* to bear; *E. dove*, *AS. dūfe*; *E. number*, *F. nombre*.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: *a.* The fourteenth (or fifteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral fourteen (or fifteen); as, Section O. *b.* *Logic.* The particular negative proposition (whose A is not B). *c.* *Chem.* (1) [*cap.*] Oxygen. (2) [*i. e.*, often *alk.*] Ortho-; as, *o-xylene*. *d.* *Medieval Music.* A mark for triple time. See *MENSURABLE MUSIC*.

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, O stands for 11; Ō, 11,000.

4. As an abbreviation: *a.* In the form O.: Various proper names, as Olive, Oliver, Olivia (sometimes followed by two dots, O.), Oscar, Otto (sometimes with colon, O.); etc.; Occidental; October; Ohio; Order; Oregon; Orient (*Freemasonry*); Oriental. *b.* In the form o, or O.: octarius, Lat., pint (*Pharm.*); off; old; only; optimus, Lat., best; over or overs (*Cricket*); overcast (*Naut.*).

O, or o (ō), *n.*; *pl.* O's, O's, or Os (ōz). *1.* The letter O, o, or its sound. "Mouthing out his hollow *ors* and *aes*." *Tennyson.*

2. Something shaped like the letter O; a circle or oval. "This wooden O [Globe Theater]." *Shak.*

3. [From its shape.] A cipher; zero. *Rare.*

Thou art an O without a figure. *Shak.*

4. pl. Round spangles, as in dress of the 17th century. *Obs.*

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

O, n.; *pl.* O's (ōz). Act of saying O; hence, an utterance of pain, lamentation, or the like. — O's of Advent, seven anthems, each beginning with an invocation, as "O Adonai," sung in the Roman Catholic and the Anglican churches between December 16 and Christmas Eve. — O's of St. Bridget, or Fifteen O's *Hist.*, fifteen devotional meditations on the Passion, beginning "O Jesu," etc., that were composed by St. Bridget.

O (ō), *interj.* [*Cf.* *F. ō*, *L. ō*, *Gr. ὦ*, *Ω*. Cf. *OH*.] An exclamation used in calling or directly addressing a person or personified object; also, as an emotional or impassioned exclamation expressing pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc.; — sometimes followed by *that*, with ellipsis: "O [I wish] that Ishmael might live before thee!" *Gen.* xvii. 18. For ever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. *Ps.* cxix. 89. O how love I thy law!

1. A distinction between *O* and *oh* is insisted on by some, namely, that *O* should be used only in direct address, or the vocative, and *oh* only in exclamations without direct appeal or address. In actual usage *O* is commonly used with the vocative, and precedes the name of the person or thing addressed with no point of punctuation; as in, "O John!" "O dwellers in the desert!" *O* is often, also, used in mere exclamations, but perhaps less commonly than *oh*. *Oh* is, also, sometimes used in direct address, but is separated from the name of that which is addressed by a comma, as in, "Oh, mother;" "Oh, Janice."

O for a kindling touch from that pure flame! *Wordsworth.*

Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness! *Compton.*

O' (ō; ō), *prep.* Formerly *O*. A shortened form of *of* or *on*. *Colloq.* or *Dial.* "Turning o' the tide." *Shak.*

O' [*r.* *a* descendant.] A prefix to Irish family names, which signifies *grandson* or *descendant* of, and is a character of dignity; as, O'Neil, O'Carroll.

-o. A suffix appearing in the first element in compound words taken from the Greek where it is the stem vowel of the first element, or stands for another stem vowel, or sometimes is a secondary addition to a stem ending in a consonant; — as in *aristocracy*, *philosophy*, *entomology*, *iconoclast*. Now used as the connecting vowel in analogous formations; as in *Franco-German*, *Hybrinogen*.

oaf (ōf), *n.* [Also *auf*; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *álfr* elf, akin to *E. elf*. See *ELF*.] Orig., an elf's child; a changeling left by fairies or goblins; hence, a deformed or foolish child; a simpleton; an idiot.

oaf'ish, *a.* Like an oaf; simple. "She's got that oafish lad . . . hung round her neck." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

— **oaf'ish-ness**, *n.*

oak (ōk), *n.* [*ME.* *oke*, *ok*, *ak*, *AS.* *āc*; akin to *D. eik*, *G. eiche*, *OHG.* *eih*, *Icel.* *eik*, *Sw. ek*, *Dan. eeg*.] *1.* A any tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus*. The oaks form a natural group of wide distribution and well-marked characters. They have simple, alternate leaves, varying from linear and entire to broadly obovate, the margin variously indented, lobed, or incised. The fruit is a rounded nut (acorn) more or less invested by a scaly involucre (cup). Many of the oaks are fine forest trees with timber of great economic value. Cork is furnished by the cork oak (see *CORK*).

The cups of many species contain tannin, and are used in tanning, dyeing, etc. The oak of English history and literature is chiefly the British species *Q. robur*. See *QUERCUS*.

2. Leaves and Acorns of Various Oaks. 1 Willow (the wood of *Q. phellos*); 2 White Oak (*Q. alba*); 3 Quercitron (*Q. velutina*); 4 Red Oak (*Q. rubra*); 5 Chestnut Oak (*Q. prinus*); 6 Bur Oak (*Q. macrocarpa*); 7 Swamp White Oak (*Q. platanoidea*). *is hard.* All reduced.

3. A Any of various plants suggestive of the oak in foliage or otherwise; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive; as, poison oak, ground oak, etc. *b.* In Australia, specif., any species of *Casuarina*. See *SHE-OAK*.

4. A strong door, often made of oak. Hence, to sport one's oak, to close one's outer door, signifying either that one is out or that one does not desire callers. When one is willing to receive callers only a light inner door is closed. *Eng. University slang.*

A great, iron-clamped, outer door, my oak, which I sport when I go out or want to be quiet. *F. Hughes.*

5. *Playing Cards.* A club. *Dial. Eng.*

oak of Cap'pa-dō-t-a (ōk'pā-dō'shī-ā), *the sea ragweed* *Am-brosia maritima*. — *o.* of Jerusalem = JERUSALEM OAK. — *the Oaks*, a great annual English horse race for three-year-old



Designating bathypelagic organisms which appear at the surface only at night.

nycto-pho-ni-a (nik-tō-fō-nī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *nycto-* + *Gr.* *φώνη* sound, voice.] *Med.* Loss of voice during the day.

nye + *NEIGH*, *NEVE*, *NINE*, *NOY*. *EYE* (ŋ). *Obs.* or *Dial.* Eng. var. of *IGH*.

nyf (nī), *n.* [*OF.* *ni*, *F. nid*, nest, brood, *L. nidus* nest. See *NEST*; cf. *EVE* brood, *NYE*.] *Of phasians*, a brood. *Obs.* or *Dial.* Eng.

ny-an'tek (nī-ān'tek), *n.* [*Jav.*] A yellowish brown ferret badger (*Heliictis orientalis*) of Java and the Himalayas of Nepal.

nyasse + *NVAS*. [*Hy.* *Obs.*]

nyas'ty, *n.* [*OF.* *nyas*, *F. Fol*] *nygramance*, *nygramand*, + *NYGRAMANCY*.

nyl'ghai (nī'l'gī), **nyl'ghais**, **nyl'gau** (nī'l'gō), **nyl'ghau**. *Vars.* of *HILOAI*.

nyml. *Nymph*. *Ref. Sp.* *nyml*, + *NYMPL*.

nym-phæ-um (nīm-fē-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -*nī-ka* (-ā). Also *nym-phæ-um* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *νυμφαίον*]. A nymph's shrine.

nymph'al, *n.* A gathering of nymphs; — used by Drayton as a heading for each division of "The Muses Elysium." *Obs.*

Nympha'les (nīm-fē-lēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *Var.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the water-lily family, etc.]

Nym'phas (nīm-fās), *Fib.* *Nymphae du pa-vé* (nānf dū pā-vé). A prostitute who solicits in the street. *Euphemism.*

nym-ph'e-ā (nīm-fē-ā), *n.* *Zool.* Nymphal.

nym-ph'e-um (nīm-fē-ūm), *n.* A little or young nymph. *Poetic.*

nym-ph'e-ic (-fīk), **nym-ph'e-ical** (-fīk-ēl), *a.* [*Gr.* *νυμφαίος* bridal.] Of, pert. to, or charac-

teristic of, nymphs.

nym-ph'id (-id), *n.* A nymph.

nym-ph'ine (nīm-fīn; -fīn), *a.* *Zool.* Nymphal.

Nym-phip'a-ra (nīm-fīp'ā-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *L.* *nympha* nymph + *parere* to bring forth.] *Zool.* *Syn.* of *PUPA* *a* — **nym-phip'a-rous** (-rūs), *a.* [*IS.*]

nym-ph'is'ia (nīm-fīsh-ā), *n.* See *NYMPH*.

nym-ph'i-tis (nīm-fī-tīs), *n.* [*NL.* *See NYMPH*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the nymphs.

nym-ph'lin (nīm-fīn), *n.* A little nymph. *Poetic.*

nym-ph'ly, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, a nymph.

nym-ph'o-al-a (nīm-fō-ā-lā), *n.* [*NL.*] Nympholepsy.

nym-ph'o-log-y (nīm-fō-lō-jī), *n.* [*See NYMPH*; *-LOGY*.] Systematic knowledge concerning nymphs.

nym-pho-ma-ni-a-cal (nīm-fō-mā-nī-ā-kāl), *a.* Having nym-

phomania; nymphomaniac.

nym-pho-man'ic (-mān'ik), *Var.* of *NYMPHOMANIAC*.

nym-pho-ma'ny (nīm-fō-mā-nī), *n.* [*Cf.* *F. nymphomanie*.] *Med.* = *NYMPHOMANIA*.

Nym-pho-na-ce-a (-nā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *νυμφον* bride-chamber.] *Syn.* of *PCYNOONIDA*.

nym-ph'o-sis (nīm-fō-sīs), *n.* [*NL.* See *NYMPH*.] *Zool.* The change into the nymph or pupa.

nym-ph'o-t'o-my (-fō-tō-mī), *n.* [*Nympha* + *τομή*.] *Surg.* Excision of the nymphs or of the clitoris. [*Obs.*]

nyv. conj. [*See NE NOR*.] *Nor.*

nyv (nyv'ōr), *n.* One of the Banvoro.

nyv + *NIFT*.

Ny-ro-ca (nī-rō-kā), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Russ.* *nyrok*, lit., the diver.] *Syn.* of *AVTHVA*.

nyv'vyl, *n.* = *NEURVL*. *Obs.*

Ny-ss'an (nī-sē'an), *n.* One of the people of Nysa, a Greek colony in what is now Kafiristan, fabled to have been founded by Dionysus and reported to have been discovered by Alexander the Great. Inhabitants of Kamdesh, Kafiristan, still claim a Greek descent and are said still to chant Bacchic hymns.

nyssot, *n.* [*Cf.* *OF* *nicot*, fem. of *nicot*, dim. of *nice* foolish, simple.] *Fr.*, an idle or wanton girl. *Obs.*

nyssote + *NICETY*.

nyss-tag'mi-form (nīs-tāg'mī-fōrm), **nyss-tag'mi-form** (nīs-tāg'mī-fōrm), *n.* [*Med.* Resembling nystagmus.

nyt + *NET*, *NIT*, *NITE*.

nyt'l. p. [*Fr.*], to make one's self busy. *Obs.*

nythemest + *NETHEMEST*. *N. Z.* *Abbr.* New Zealand.

Nyam'bi (nī-zām'bi), *n.* See *BAKONGO*.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēf; ice, ll; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

mares run at Epsom on the Friday after the Derby. It was instituted in 1779 by the Earl of Derby, and so called from his estate.

oak apple. 1. Any of several kinds of large apple-like galls produced on the leaves of oaks by certain cynipid gallflies of the genera *Amphibolips* and *Holcopsis*.

2. The cone of the she-oak. *Australia*.

oak beauty. A British geometrid moth (*Amphidasis prodomaria*) whose larva feeds on the oak.

oak blight. A woolly plant louse (*Schizoneura quercus*) similar to the apple blight.

oak on (*ŏk'ŏn*), *a.* Made or consisting of, or pert. to, oaks or oak. *New Chilly Poetic*. "In oaken bower." *Milton*.

oak fern. A Any of several European ferns, as the common polypody. *Obs.* b A delicate polypodiaceous fern of Europe and America (*Phegopteris dryopteris*) with triangular fronds. It is often found in oak woods.

oak gall. Any gall on the oak. See *ŏf* GALL.

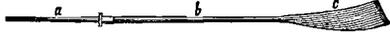
oak-kum (*ŏ'kŏm*), *n.* [AS. *acumba*; *ā* (cf. *a*-, 2) + *cumban* to comb, *camb* comb. See *COMB*.] 1. Hards or tow of flax or hemp; also, clippings; shreds. *Obs.*

2. The material obtained by untwisting and picking into loose fiber old hemp ropes. It is used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc.

oaky (*ŏk'y*), *a.* Like oak; abounding in oaks.

O-an'nes (*ŏ-an'nās*), *n.* A deity, part fish and part man, said, in the fragments of Berossus, to have taught the Babylonians letters, science, and civilization. He is probably to be identified with Ea.

oar (*ŏr*; 201), *n.* [AS. *ār*; akin to Icel. *ār*, Dan. *oare*, Sw. *åra*.] 1. An implement for propelling or steering a boat, being a slender piece of wood made with a handle at one end and a broad blade at the other, working as a lever. In rowing its fulcrum is a rest called the oarlock or rowlock.



Spoon Oar. a Handle; b Loom; c Blade.

2. An oarsman; a rower; as, he is a good oar.

3. A thing resembling an oar in shape, or in use for propulsion, as a paddle by which anything is stirred, a man's arm, a bird's wing, or any of various swimming organs.

4. Usually in *pl.* A rowboat; — called also a *pair of oars*.

5. *pl. Nav.* The position of holding the oars pointed directly abeam, with blades feathered, i. e., flat; — a command of preparation or of rest.

the oar, the old punishment of the galleys.

oar, v. t.; **OARED** (*ŏrd*); **OAR'ING**. 1. To propel with or as with oars; to row. "Oared himself." *Shak.*

Some to a low song oar'd a shallop by. *Tennyson*.

2. To make or accomplish by rowing or a rowing motion.

3. To beat or strike with or as with oars; to traverse by rowing; as, to oar the sea.

4. To move with a rowing motion.

Oaring one arm. *Tennyson*.

oared (*ŏrd*; 201), *a.* Furnished with, or propelled by, oars; — chiefly used in composition; as, a four-oared boat.

oared shrew, the European water shrew (*Neomys fodiens*).

Oar'fish (*ŏr'fĭsh'*), *n.* Any of several narrow elongated fishes of the genus *Regalecus*.

They have a caudal fin, the ventral fins are reduced to long filaments thickened at the tip, and the dorsal fin runs the entire length of the body, its anterior rays, which are tipped with red, rising like a mane above the head. The body is silvery in color with dusky stripes, and reaches a length of 20 to 30 feet. They have been taken on the coast of Europe and the Pacific coasts of America and Asia.



Oarfish.

o-a'r-i-o (*ŏ-ār'i-ŏ*; 115), **o-a'r-i** (*ŏ-ār'i*). [Gr. *ὄαριον* a small egg, dim. of *ὄων* egg.] Combining form denoting connection with, or relation to, the ovaries. Cf. **OVARIO-**.

oar'lock (*ŏr'lŏk'*), *n.* [AS. *ārloc*. See **OAR**, **LOCK**, *n.*; cf. **ROWLOCK**.] *Naut.* A notch, fork, or other device, usually one that can be shipped or unshipped, in which the oars rest in rowing or sculling. See **ROWLOCK**.

oars'man (*ŏrzmān*; 201), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (*-mēn*). One who uses an oar or oars; a rower.

oary (*ŏr'y*; 201), *a.* Having the form or the function of an oar; as, the swan's oary feet. *Milton*.

o-a'sis (*ŏ-ās'is*; *ŏ-ās'is*; 277), *n.*; *pl.* OASSES (*-āsēs*). [L., fr. Gr. *οἶσος*; cf. **COPT. ouahē**.] 1. A fertile or green spot in a waste or desert, esp. in a sandy desert.

Oak'apple Day. In England, May 24, the anniversary of the Restoration in 1660. It was formerly the custom for country boys to wear oak apples or sprigs of oak, in allusion to Charles II.'s hiding in an oak to escape Cromwell's troops after the battle of Worcester. Called also in some places **Oak and Nettie Day**, bunches of nettles being sometimes used to chastise those who wore no oak.

oak barren. A tract of sandy or barren ground covered with scrub oaks. *U. S.*

oak berry. *n.* Any berrylike oak growing on the oak.

Oak'boy. *n.* Member of a body of Irish insurgents (who wore oak sprigs in their hats), who rose in 1763 against the British on the roads and a stricter execution of tithes.

oak button. An oak gall.

oak chestnut. A tree of the genus *Castanopsis*.

Oak Crown. See **ORDER 1**.

oak ed. *n.* Oaken. *Obs.*

oak'er. + **OCHER**.

oak leather. The leatherlike mycelium of a fungus which forms white patches in the fissures of oak wood.

oak'let. *n.* See **LET**.

oak'ling. *n.* See **LING**, *dim.*

oak'lungs. *n.* The lung-*lung*. *Obs.*

oak nut. An oak gall.

oak pest. An American plant louse (*Phylloxera rileyi*) which infests the oak.

oak toad. A small toad (*Bufo quercicus*) of Georgia and neighboring coastal States. [See **OAK TONGUE**.]

oak tongue. The beefsteak fungus.

oak wart. A wartlike oak gall.

oak web. *n.* The cockchafer. *Dial. Eng.*

oam (*ŏm*), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. **NORM dial. ome smoke**.] Steam; warm air. *Scot.*

O-a'ma-ru stone (*ŏ-āmā-rŏ*; *ŏm'ā-rŏ*). A fine white granular limestone quarried at Oamaru, New Zealand.

oap. Var. of **OPK**, bullfinch.

oap. oare. + **OPK**, mineral.

oap'age (*ŏr'āj*; 201), *n.* [*ŏap* + *age*.] 1. Rowing motion.

2. Outfit of oars. [*Local. Eng.*]

oap'oo'ed. *n.* The water rail.

oap'foot. *n.* Having feet adapted for swimming.

oarie. + **OARY**, *ov.*

o-a-r-i-o-celē (*ŏ-ār'i-ŏ-sēl'*; 115), *n.* [*ŏar-i-o* + *-celē*.] *Med. Her.* *n.* of the ovaries.

o-a-r-i-ŏ-m'y (*ŏ-r'ŏ-m'y*), *n.* [*ŏar* + *ŏ-m'y*.] *Med. Her.* *n.* of the ovaries.

o-a-r-i-tis (*ŏ-ār'i-tis*), *n.* [NL.] *Ovaritis*. — **o-a-r-i-tic** (*-rĭt'ik*), *a.*

o-a-r-i-um (*ŏ-ār'i-ūm*; 115), *n.*; *pl.* *-ria* (*-rĭā*). [NL.] See **OARIO-**.

o-a-r-y. An ovary. [*Local. Eng.*]

oar'lap (*ŏr'lāp*). Var. of **OAR-**

2. *Astron.* Any of numerous small, roundish spots on the planet Mars, at the intersection of its so-called canals, thought by some astronomers to be due to vegetation.

oast (*ŏst*), *n.* [ME. *ost*, *AS. āst*; cf. Gr. *αἶστος* burning heat.] A kiln to dry hops or malt; a cackle.

oat (*ŏt*), *n.* [ME. *ote*, *ale*, *AS. āte*, *pl. ātan*; orig. uncert.]

1. a The grain or seed of the cereal grass *Avena sativa*, or the plant itself; — commonly used collectively in the plural. Oats are an important grain crop in temperate regions, and were cultivated before the Christian Era. Their chief use is as food for horses, but oatmeal is an important article of diet, esp. in Scotland. b Any other species of *Avena*, esp. the wild oat (*A. fatua*).

2. A musical pipe made of oat straw. *Obs.*

oat'cake (*ŏt'kāk'*), *n.* A cake made of oatmeal.

oat'en (*ŏt'n*), *a.* 1. Made of oat grain or of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes.

2. Of the oat; made of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe. *Milton*.

oat grass. A Any wild species of oat; called also *oatton* grass, *French rye grass*. b The European oat pasture grass taken under legal protection in the United States as *meadow oat grass*. c Any of several grasses of the genera *Danthonia* and *Trisetum*.

d In Australia, *Anthistira gigantea*; also, *Azospogon avenaceus*.

oath (*ŏth*), *n.*; *pl.* OATHS (*ŏthz*). [ME. *oth*, *oath*, *oth*, *AS. āð*; akin to D. *eed*, OS. *ēð*, G. *eid*, Icel. *eidr*, Sw. *ed*, Dan. *eed*, Goth. *aips*; cf. OIr. *oeth*.] 1. A solemn appeal to God, or, in a wider sense, to some superior sanction or a sacred or revered person (as the temple, the altar, the blood of Abel, the Koran, a tribal superior, etc.), for the truth of an affirmation or declaration, or in witness of the inviolability of a promise or undertaking; also, the affirmation or promise, or the like, supported by the oath, or the form of expression in which it is made. In law judicial oaths are those duly made as a part of judicial proceedings, and a willfully false statement made in violation of such an oath is perjury (which see); other oaths are extrajudicial.

2. A solemn affirmation or declaration not invoking the deity or any superior sanction; — often used in statutes of any affirmation or other mode authorized by law for attestation of the truth or inviolability of what is stated.

3. A careless or blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred, by way of appeal or as a profane exclamation, ejaculation, or imprecation; an expression of profane swearing. "A terrible oath." *Shak.*

oath of abjuration, an oath asserting the right of the present royal family to the British crown, and expressly abjuring allegiance to the descendants of the Pretender. Formerly no one could sit in either house of the British Parliament without taking the several oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and making a declaration against transubstantiation. A single oath or affirmation has been substituted for all of these by the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, and the Oaths Act, 1888. — **o.** **allegiance,** an oath to bear true allegiance to a particular government or sovereign.

See OATH OF ABJURATION. — **o.** of calumny, *Civil Law*, an oath requiring of a plaintiff, as in a divorce case, stating that he has a good ground of action and is acting in good faith. — **o.** of supremacy, an oath acknowledging the supremacy of the sovereign in spiritual affairs, and renouncing the supremacy of the Pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs. See **OATH OF ABJURATION**. *Eng.*

oath helper. *Early Eng. Law.* A man brought into court to swear to the truth of his principal's oath in a wager of law, failing to do which he did not swear at all, in this being distinguished from the recognizer, who took oath to speak the truth whatever that might be. The oath helpers were originally chosen by the principal, but under later laws they were often chosen subject only to his exception. The number varied with the gravity of the offense and often with the rank of the person. Cf. **COMPURATOR**.

oat'meal' (*ŏt'mēl'*), *n.* 1. Meal made of oats, or porridge made of such meal.

2. One of a set of ruffians who flourished in London early in the 17th century. *Obs.*

ob- (*ŏb-*). [L. *ob*, prep. Cf. **EPI-**.] A prefix signifying: a *Up, toward, before, facing*. b *Against, in opposition to*. c *Upon or over*. d *Completely* (sometimes intensive only).

e [In modern scientific Latin and English] *reversely, in an opposite direction*; as in, *oblique*, to bind to; *obstacle*, something standing before; *object*, lit., to throw against; *obovate*, reversely, or oppositely, ovate. *Ob-* is commonly assimilated before *c, f, g*, and *p*, to *oc-, of-, og-, and op-*.

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2. a A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date. b The Book of Obadiah. See **OLD TESTAMENT**.

ŏ'bang (*ŏ'bang*), *n.* [Jap. *ōban*, fr. Chin. *ta⁴ pan³*, lit., great seal.] A former gold coin of Japan, varying in value from about \$17 upwards. It was chiefly used for presents.

ŏ'b'li-ga'to (*ŏ'b'li-gā'tŏ*), *a.* [It., lit., bound. See **OBLIGE**.] *Music*. Required; indispensable; — applied to voices, instruments, or esp. accompaniments, necessary to the just performance of a composition. — *n.* An accompanying part of semi-independent melodic character, played by a single instrument, and combining freely with the remainder of the accompaniment; as, a violin *obbligato* to a song with pianoforte accompaniment.

ŏb-con'ic (*ŏb-kŏn'ik*) } *a.* Inversely conical.

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ŏb-cor'date (*ŏb-kŏr'dāt*), *a.* Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the apex; inversely cordate. See **RETUSE**, *Ilust.*

ŏb-dip-lo-stem-o-nous (*ŏb-dĭp'lŏ-stēm-ŏ-nŏs*; *-stēm'ŏ-nŏs*), *a.* Bot. Having the outer whorl of stamens antipetalous. See **DIPLOSTEMOUS**. — **ŏb-dip-lo-stem-o-my** (*-nĭ*), *n.*

ŏb'dor-mi'tion (*ŏb'dŏr-mĭsh'ŏn*), *n.* [L. *obdormire* to fall asleep.] 1. State of being asleep. *Obs.*

2. Numbness and anesthesia in a part caused by pressure on a nerve; the condition of a limb when "asleep."

ŏb'du-ra-cy (*ŏb'dŏ-rā-sĭ*; *ŏb-dŏ'rā-sĭ*; 277), *n.* Quality or state of being obdurate.

ŏb'du-rate (*ŏb'dŏr-rāt*; *also, esp. in poetry, ŏb-dŏ'r-rāt*), *a.* [L. *obduratus*, p. p. of *obdurare* to harden; *ob* (see **ŏb-**) + *durare* to harden, *durus* hard. See **HARD**.] 1. Hardened in feelings, esp. against moral or mollifying influences; unyielding; persistent; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked. The very custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker*.

2. Hard; harsh; rugged; rough; intractable. "Obdurate consonants." *Swift*.

Syn. — **Hard**, firm, unbending, inflexible, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate, unfeeling, hard-hearted, insensible, unsusceptible. — **OB DURATE**, **INDURATED**, **CALLOUS**, **INURED**, **HARDENED** agree in the idea of being or growing hard. **OB DURATE** has almost entirely lost its physical connotation, and implies stubborn resistance to entreaty or softening influences (see **OBSTINATE**); as, "the *obdurate* heart of Pharaoh" (*Popé*); "The Muse is still as *obdurate* and coy as ever" (*Couper*).

INDURATED usually retains its physical sense (as, an *indurated* swelling, *indurated* clay), but sometimes occurs figuratively; as, "men of palsied imaginations and *indurated* hearts" (*Wordsworth*); "her husband's *indurated* conscience" (*H. James*). **CALLOUS**, both lit. and fig., implies a hardening or deadening of the sensibilities as a result of constant pressure or friction, or of repeated experience; "Till his flesh grown *callous*, almost to disease, who peeped the highest was surest to please" (*Goldsmith*); "I have . . . 'supped full of horrors' till I have become *callous*" (*Byron*). **INURED** implies such toughening from use as lessens susceptibility to pain or inconvenience; as, "no hackneyed writer, *inured* to abuse, and *callous* to criticism" (*Mac*, *D'Arbigny*); "One soon . . . becomes *inured* to the work" (*Kinglake*); "*inured* to the *lockhart*" (*Lockhart*). **HARDENED**, in its fig. senses, implies greater insensibility to hardship than *inured*; morally, it suggests esp. a settled disregard for the claims of duty or sympathy (cf. *reprobate*, *under abandoned*); as, *hardened* against cold, a *hardened* criminal. See **OBSTINATE**, **INFLEXIBLE**, **PASSIVE**.

— **ŏb'du-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **ŏb'du-rate-ness**, *n.*

ŏb'du-rate (*-rāt*), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, obdurate. *Rare.* — **ŏb'du-ra'tion** (*-rāsh'ŏn*), *n.* *Rare.*

ŏb-e'di-ence (*ŏ-bē'dĭ-ēn-s*), *n.* [F. *obédience*, L. *obediētia*, *obediētia*. See **OBEDEINT**; cf. **OBEISANCE**.] 1. Act or fact of obeying, or state of being obeyed; compliance with that which is required by authority; subjection to rightful restraint or control.

Government must compel the *obedience* of individuals. *Ames*.

2. A fact or state of being obeyed; rule; dominion; — now used chiefly of the authority of the Roman Catholic Church. b Hence, a dominion; a following; a body of persons subject to a certain authority, esp. ecclesiastical.

3. A bow or curtsy; an obeisance. *Archaic or Dial.*

4. *Ecll.* a An official position, or a cell or offshoot of a monastery, governed by a prior. b One of the three monastic vows. c The written precept of a superior in a religious order or congregation to a subject.

ŏb-e'di-ent (*-ēnt*), *a.* [OF. *obediēt*, L. *obediēns*, *obediēns*, *-ēntis*, p. pr. of *obedire*, *obedire*, to obey. See **OBEY**.] Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; sub-

obedient; as in, *oblige*, to bind to; *obstacle*, something standing before; *object*, lit., to throw against; *obovate*, reversely, or oppositely, ovate. *Ob-* is commonly assimilated before *c, f, g*, and *p*, to *oc-, of-, og-, and op-*.

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missive to restraint, control, or command; as, obedient children; an obedient temper.

Syn. — Attentive, yielding, submissive, dutiful; servile, cringing, fawning, supple. — OBEDIENT, COMPLIANT, OBSEQUIOUS, SCYOPHANTIC. OBEDIENT implies due and willing submission to authority or control; COMPLIANT suggests esp. readiness (which may be over facile or even weak) to conform to another's desire or will; OBSEQUIOUS connotes excessive or servile compliance; one is SCYOPHANTIC who is obsequiously flattering; as, "Always obedient to your grace's will, I come to know your pleasure" (Shak.). "To show how compliant he was to the humor of the princes whom he served, he did dexterously comply with his prodigality" (Burnet); "Never obsequious to the great, — or, worse still, to the base and mean, as some public men are forced to be" (Thackeray); "a scycophantical parasite" (South). See FLEXIBLE, DUCTILE, MENTAL, COMPLACENCY.

obedient plant, the false dragonhead. ob-e-dient-ly (ô-bé-dî-énsh'â-rî; -shâ-rî), n.; pl. -ries (-rîz). [LL. obedientiaris.] 1. A person owing or yielding obedience; a subject. Obs. 2. A member of a conventional establishment subject to religious duties or obediences.

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bishop's miter.] An eagle ray (Aetobatus narinari) widely distributed in the warmer regions. See EAGLE RAY, Illust. ob-ilit (ô-bit; ô-bit; 277), n. [OF. obilit, L. obilitas, fr. obire to go against, to go to meet, (sc. mortem) to die; ob (see ob-) + ire to go. See ISSUE.] Obs. or Hist. 1. A person's death; decease. 2. A notice or record of a person's death and its date. 3. A funeral solemnity or office; obsequies. 4. A service for the soul of a deceased person (esp. by an institution in memory of its founder) on his death-day. 5. A money gift at an anniversary memorial service.

ob-ilit-er (ô-bit-êr), adv. [L., on the way; ob (see ob-) + iter, a way, a walk, way.] In passing; incidentally; by the way. — ob-ilit-er-um (ô-bit-êr-um); pl. OB-ILITER-DICTA (-tâ) [L., Law, an incidental and collateral opinion uttered by a judge, and therefore (as not on his decision or judgment) not binding. Cf. RESONATA PRUDENTIORUM] ob-ilit-ary (ô-bit-êr-â-ry), a. [See OB-ILIT.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to, the death of a person or persons; as, an obituary notice; obituary poetry.

ob-ilit-ary, n.; pl. -ries (-rîz). [Cf. F. obituaire. See OB-ILIT.] 1. That which pertains to, or is called forth by, a person's obit, or death; esp., an account of a deceased person; a notice of the death of a person, with a biographical sketch. 2. R. C. Ch. A list of the dead, or a register of anniversary days when service is performed for the dead. ob-ject (ôb-jêkt), v. t.; ob-ject-er; ob-ject-ing. [L. ob-jectus, p. p. of ob-icere, to throw or put before, to oppose; ob (see ob-) + icere to throw: cf. F. objecter. See SET a shooting forth.] 1. To set before or against; to bring into opposition; to oppose. Obs. Some strong impediment or other objecting itself. Hooker. 2. To bring or place in view; to expose; as, to object something to the eye. Obs. or Archaic. 3. To offer in opposition, as by way of accusation or reproach; to adduce as an objection or adverse reason. Others object the poverty of the nation. Addison. ob-ject, v. i. To make opposition in words or argument, or merely to feel averse; — usually followed by to. ob-ject (ôb-jêkt), n. [L. ob-jectus, p. p., neut. ob-jectum, a thing thrown or put before. See OB-JECT, v. t.] 1. An objection; also, an obstacle, let, or hindrance; obstruction. Obs. 2. That which is put, or which may be regarded as put, in the way of some of the senses; something visible or tangible; as, he observed an object in the distance; he touched a strange object in the dark. The sensations which form the elements of all knowledge are received either simultaneously or successively; when several are received simultaneously, as the smell, the taste, the color, the form, etc., of a fruit, their association together constitutes our idea of an object; when received successively, their association makes up the idea of an event. "When ten men look at the sun or moon," said Reid, "they all see the same individual object." But not so, Hamilton replies: "the truth is that each of these persons sees a different object." . . . Hamilton is right in so far as each concrete experience has its own concrete object; Reid in so far as common experience relates all these concretes to one common object. It would be a vast convenience, by the way, if philosophical writers would be at some pains to distinguish these very different meanings of "object" that here again arouse. James Ward 3. Specif.: That the sight of which arouses feelings of pity, amusement, disgust, or the like; a sight; a spectacle; gazingsstock. Now Rare or Colloq. Shak. 4. That which is set, or which may be regarded as set, before the mind so as to be apprehended or known; that of which the mind by any of its activities takes cognizance, whether a thing external in space or a conception formed by the mind itself; as, an object of knowledge, wonder, fear, thought, study, etc. In philosophical discussions, object usually stands in antithesis to subject, ego, or self-consciousness, and its meaning may be extended to designate the totality of external phenomena, as constituting the notself. There is, however, no fixity in this object; a toothache may be the object of consciousness one moment, and the next, with attention directed elsewhere, become merged in organic self-consciousness. Philosophically, object is only one term in the subject-object relation, that is, it is never considered apart from some relation to a subject, but in ordinary usage it is often equivalent to thing, or physical entity conceived as totally independent. With the Scholastics, who gave the term its chief meaning, the object is essentially an object of thought, and is distinguished as formal or material, the former object being an abstraction, or peculiar aspect of a thing, the material object being the thing considered as a complex whole. Object is a term for that about which the knowing subject is conversant; what the Schoolmen have styled the "materia circa quam." The object of their bitterest hatred. Macaulay. 5. That by which the mind, or any of its activities, is directed; that on which the purposes are fixed as the end of action or effort; that which is sought for; end; aim; motive; final cause. Object, beside its proper signification, came to be abusively applied to denote motive, end, final cause. . . . This innovation was probably borrowed from the French. . . . Sir W. Hamilton. Let our object be, our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. D. Webster. 6. Gram. A word, phrase, or clause used substantively in immediate dependence on a verb, as denoting that on or toward which its action is directed; also, a word, etc., used in immediate dependence on a preposition, as denoting that to which it expresses some relation. The object of a verb is distinguished as a direct object when it denotes that which is immediately acted upon, as ball, in, throw me the ball; and an indirect object, when it denotes that which is affected indirectly by it, as me in the example. In

Latin the direct object is regularly put in the accusative, and the indirect in the dative case; thus, tibi gratias ago, I give you thanks. 7. [L. ob-jectus an opposing.] Act of throwing itself, or state of being thrown, in the way; interposition. Obs. & R. 8. Representation; appearance; show. Obs. Shak. Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose He, advancing close In glorious object Chapman

Syn. — See INTENTION. object glass. Optics. The objective of a microscope, telescope, etc. See OBJECTIVE, n., 2. ob-ject'i-fi-ca-tion (ôb-jêkt'î-fî-kâ'shûn), n. [See OB-JECTIFY; -IFICATION.] Act of making objective, or state of being objectified. ob-ject'i-ty (ôb-jêkt'î-tî), v. t.; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fî-ying). [object + -fy.] 1. To cause to become, or to assume the character of, an object; to render objective. 2. To externalize visually, as in hallucinatory vision. ob-ject'ion (-shûn), n. [L. ob-jectio: cf. F. objection.] 1. Act of objecting; as, to prevent action by objection. 2. An accusation, as of crime. Obs. 3. An opposing, assailing, etc.; also, an obstruction. Obs. 4. That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; an adverse reason or argument; a reason for objecting or opposing; as, I have no objection to going; unreasonable objections. "Objections against every truth." Tyndale. Syn. — Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple. ob-ject'ion-a-ble (-â-b'l), a. Liable to objection; offensive. — ob-ject'ion-a-ble-ness (-â-b'l-î-tî), n. ob-ject'ion-a-ble-ness, n. — ob-ject'ion-a-bly, adv. ob-ject'i-vate (-tî-vât), v. t.; -VATED (-vât'ed); -VAT'ING (-vât'ing). To objectify. — ob-ject'iv-ation (-vâ'shûn), n. ob-ject'ive (ôb-jêkt'îv), a. [Cf. F. objectif.] 1. Of or pertaining to an object of action or feeling; forming an object of attraction, or a final cause; esp., pertaining to the material object (see OBJECT, 4). 2. Philos. Of or pertaining to an object; contained in, or having the nature or position of, an object; — opposed to subjective. Specif.: A Existing only in relation to mind; pertaining to the thing known considered merely in its relation to the knowing subject, or to the thing willed or desired in its relation to the agent willing or desiring. Natural phenomena are only natural appearances. They are, therefore, such as we see and perceive them. Their real and objective natures are therefore the same. Berkeley. b Existing independent of mind; pertaining to a thing or object as it is in itself or as distinguished from consciousness or the subject. See SUBJECTIVE. In the Middle Ages, subject meant substance, and has this sense in Descartes and Spinoza; sometimes, also, in Reid. Subjective is used by William of Occam to denote that which exists independent of mind; objective, what is formed by the mind. This shows what is meant by realitas objectiva in Descartes. Kant and Fichte have inverted the meanings. Subject, with them, is the mind which knows; object, that which is known; objective, the varying conditions of the knowing mind; objective, that which is in the constant nature of the thing known. Trendelenburg. Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing; and thus denotes what is real in opposition to that which is ideal — what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual. Sir W. Hamilton. Objective reference is the substance of the convention by which rational beings communicate with each other and with themselves, and which, though a consequence of the unity of Reality, can be regarded without being directly identified with that unity. B. Bosanquet. 3. Emphasizing or expressing the nature of reality as it is apart from self-consciousness; treating events or phenomena as external rather than as affected by the reflections or feelings of the observer; as, objective art or literature. 4. Gram. Pertaining to or designating the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition, being that case which denotes the relation of object. Also, the relation itself. See ACCUSATIVE, a. 2. The objective case in English comprises the Anglo-Saxon accusative and dative, but except in certain pronouns it no longer has any distinct case ending. Certain adverbial expressions, esp. of time or place, where a preposition, as at, in, on, etc., may be supplied, are construed as in the objective case. My troubled dream (on this night doth make me sad. Shak. To write of victories [in or for] next year. Hudibras. 5. Perspective. Belonging or relating to the object to be delineated; as, an objective line, plane, or point. objective line, Perspective, a line drawn on the geometrical plane to be represented. — o. plane, Surv., the horizontal plane upon which the object which is to be delineated, or whose place is to be determined, is supposed to stand. — o. point, the point or result to which the operations of an army are directed. By extension, the point or purpose to which any thing, as a journey or an argument, is directed. — o. spectroscopic, a form of astronomical spectroscopic, consisting of a dispersing prism placed in front of the objective of a telescope. — o. validity, Philos., a validity independent of the observing mind. — o. whole. See WHOLE. ob-ject'ive, n. 1. Gram. The objective case, or a word in it. 2. Optics. The lens, or system of lenses, placed at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., that is nearest the object. Its office is to form the image of the object, viewed by the eyepiece; the object glass. See MICROSCOPE, Illust. 3. An objective point, as the bull's-eye of a target. 4. That which is objective, or external to the mind. As for the objective, then, which is opposed to our subjectivity and unknowable by us, it cannot be extant in the world of nature or in the world of man. W. T. Harris. ob-ject'iv-ism (ôb-jêkt'îv-izm), n. a Philos. 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ob/lo-quey (ob'lo-kwí), n.; pl. -queys (-kwí-z). [L. obloquium, fr. obloqui to speak against, blame; ob (see ob-) + loqui to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] 1. Censorious speech; defamatory language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions; blame; reprehension.

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth be mentioned with obloquy and detraction? Addison
2. State of being under censure or in contempt; disgrace.
3. A cause or object of reproach; a disgrace. Obs. Shak.
Syn. — Reproach, odium, censure, contumely, gainsaying, reviling, calumny, slander, detraction. See ABUSE.

ob-nox'ious (ob-nók'ishús), a. [L. obnoxiosus, or obnoxius; ob (see ob-) + noxia hurt, harm. See NOXIOUS.] 1. Subject, liable, exposed, or open, only to harm, injury, or evil. Now usually with to; as, actions obnoxious to censure.
2. Liable to censure; exposed to punishment; reprehensible; blameworthy. Obs. or R. "The contrived and interested schemes of . . . obnoxious authors." Ep. Fell.
3. Subject to the authority or power of another; exposed or open to a (certain) action or influence; answerable; amenable; dependent;—usually with to. Now Chiefly Legal.
The writings of lawyers, which are tied and obnoxious to their particular laws. Bacon

4. Submissive; obsequious. Obs.
5. Erroneously, harmful; noxious. Obs.
6. Offensive; objectionable; odious; hateful; as, an obnoxious statesman; a minister obnoxious to the Whigs.
Syn. — See HATEFUL, RESPONSIBLE.

ob-nox'ious-ly, adv. — ob-nox'ious-ness, n.
ob'oe (ob'oi; ob'oi-á; 277), n. [It., fr. F. hautbois. See HAUTOBOY.] 1. Music. One of the higher wind instruments in the modern orchestra, yet of great antiquity. It has, in its modern form, a slender conical tube, slightly flaring at the lower end, and carrying a metal staple with a double reed of cane at the upper. Its tones are rich and penetrating, suited for plaintive or pastoral effects, and extend in compass from about by to e' (see FITCH). The oboe has had various names, medieval and modern, as chalumeau, schalmey, shawm, bombardino piccolo, and hautboy.

2. An organ reed stop giving an oboelike tone.
[ob'oe] d' a-mo're (ob'oi-á dá-mo'r-á; ob'oi-á) [It., lit., oboe of love], an older form of the oboe, of lower pitch than the modern, having a globular bell and a richer and more somber tone. — [ob'oe] d' cae'cia (dē kái'ch-á) [It., lit., oboe of the chase], an obsolete alto or tenor oboe, more properly called as a smaller form of bassoon.

ob'o-lis (ob'oi-lis), n. A performer on the oboe.
ob'o-lus (ob'oi-lús), n.; L. pl. oboli (-li). [L., fr. Gr. obolós.] 1. Gr. Antig. A weight and also a small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma. See DRACHMA, WEIGHT.
2. Any of several small European coins, as the French obole or Obs., the English halfpenny. See COIN.

ob-ov'ate (ob-ov-át), a. Bot. Inversely ovate.
ob-ovoid (-void), a. Bot. Ovoid, with the broad end toward the apex, as some fruits, etc.
ob-rep'tion (ob-rép'shún), n. [L. obrep'tio, fr. obrepere, obrep'tum, to creep up to; ob (see ob-) + repere to creep.] 1. Act of creeping upon with secrecy or by surprise. Obs.
2. The obtaining, or attempt to obtain, gifts, a dispensation, etc., by fraud or surprise;—opposed to subreption.

ob-rep'titious (ob-rép-tish'ús), a. [L. obrep'ticiosus. See OBREP'TION.] Done or obtained by surprise, secretly, or by concealing the truth. R. — ob-rep'titious-ly, adv. R.
Ob'ry gear (ob'ri). A steering gear, used in the Whitehead torpedo, in which the angular motion of a gyroscope causes an air motor to operate and actuate the steering rudders when the torpedo is deflected from its course. It was devised by Ludwig Obry, an Austrian engineer.

ob-scene (ob-sen'), a. [L. obscenus, obscenus, obscenus, ill-looking, filthy, obscene; prob. fr. obs-, equiv. to ob (see ob-) + caenum filth; cf. F. obscène.] 1. Foul; filthy; disgusting. Archaic.
Obscene with sweat and grease and soot. W. E. Henley.
2. Offensive to chastity or modesty; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something that delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed; impure; as, obscene language; obscene pictures.
3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. Obs.

The groaning ghosts and birds obscene take flight. Dryden.
Syn. — Impure, indecent, unchaste, lewd. See COARSE.
ob-scen'ly, adv. — ob-scen'ness, n.
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ob-scure'ant (ob-skür'ánt), n. [L. obscurans, p. pr. of G. F. obscurant.] One who obscures; one who strives to prevent enlightenment or to hinder the progress of knowledge and wisdom.—a. Obscuring; pertaining to an obscurant.—ob-scure'ant-ism (-án-tíz'm), n.—ob-scure'ant-ist, n. & a.
ob-scure'ant-ism (ob-skür'ánt-izm), n. [L. obscuratio. See OBSCURE, v. t.] Act of obscuring, or state of being obscured; occultation; as, the obscuration of the moon in an eclipse.
ob-scure' (ob-skür'), a. [L. obscurus, orig., covered; ob (see ob-) + a root probably meaning, to cover; cf. L. scutum shield, Skr. sku to cover; cf. F. obscur. Cf. SKY.] 1. Covered over, shaded, or darkened; destitute of light; imperfectly illuminated; dusky; dim.
His lamp shall be put out in obscure darkness. Prov. xx. 20.
2. Of or pert. to darkness or night; inconspicuous to the sight; indistinctly seen; hidden; remote from observation.
The obscure corners of the earth. Sir J. Davies.
3. Not noticeable; humble; mean. "O base and obscure vulgar." Shak. "An obscure person." Atterbury.
4. Not clear, full, or distinct; clouded; as, an obscure view.
5. Not easily understood; not clear or legible; abstruse or blind; as, an obscure passage or inscription.
Syn. — Indistinct, darksome, shadowy, misty; intricate, mysterious; retired, unknown, humble, mean. See DARK, obscure rays. Optics, those rays which are not luminous or visible; the rays of the invisible spectrum.

ob-scure', n. Obscurity, or an obscure part, as in a picture.
ob-scure', v. t. — ob-scure' (skür'), — ob-scure'ing (-skür'ing). [L. obscurare, fr. obscurus; cf. OF. obscurer. See OBSCURE, a.] To make obscure; to darken; to make dim; to keep in the dark; to hide; to make less visible, intelligible, legible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.
They are all crouched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with obscured lights. Shak.
There is scarce any duty which has been so obscured by the writings of learned men as this. Wake.

ob-scure'ry (ob-skür'ri-tí), n.; pl. -tries (-trí-z). [L. obscuritas; cf. F. obscurité.] 1. Quality or state of being obscure; darkness; state of being inconspicuous, uncomprehended, or imperspicuous.
They were now brought forth from obscurity, to be contemplated by artists with admiration and despair. Macaulay.
2. An obscure person, place, or thing, as an obscure expression, a darkly shaded place, etc.
Syn. — Darkness, dimness, gloom.

ob-se-crate (ob-sé-kri-át), v. t. — ob-se-crate'ing (-krát'ing) — ob-se-crate'ing (-krát'ing). [L. obsecratus, p. p. of obsecrare, prop., to ask on religious grounds; ob (see ob-) + scrare to declare as sacred, fr. sacer sacred.] To beseech; supplicate; implore. Rare.
ob-se-cration (-krát'shún), n. [L. obsecratio; cf. F. obsecration.] 1. An obsecrating; supplication; hence, one of those suffrages of the Litany beginning with (L. per).
2. Rhet. A figure of speech in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

ob-se-quent (ob-sé-kwént), a. [L. obsequens, p. pr.] Yielding; submissive; obsequious. Obs. except in phrase below.
ob-se-quent stream, Phys. Geog., a stream flowing down a steep slope of resistant rock in a direction opposed to the dip of the rock, and joining a subsequent valley developed along the strike of a weaker bed beneath the more resistant one.

ob-se-qui-al (ob-sé-kwí-ál), a. Of or pertaining to obsequies.
ob-se-qui-ous (-ús), a. [L. obsequiosus, fr. obsequium compliance, fr. obsequi to comply with; ob (see ob-) + sequi to follow; cf. F. obsequieux. See SEQUENCE; cf. OBSEQUY.] 1. Complaisant; compliant; devoted. Now Rare.
His servants weeping.
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. Addison.
2. Servilely or meanly attentive; compliant to excess; cringing; fawning; as, obsequious flatterer, parasite.
3. [See OBSEQUY.] Of or pertaining to obsequies; funeral. Obs. "To do obsequious sorrow." Shak.
Syn. — Complaisant, yielding, servile. See OBEDIENT.
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— usually with a sense of strictness and fidelity; as, the observance of the Sabbath; the strict observance of duties.
2. An act, ceremony, or rite, as of worship; esp., a customary act or service of attention; a form; practice; custom.
At dances
These young folk kept their observances. Chaucer
Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy observances. Rogers
3. A religious or monkish rule or ordinance; also, a company or order bound to such rule, or their convent;—used specif. of strict Franciscans, or Observants.
4. Respectful attention; dutiful service; deference; homage. Archaic. "Court observance." Beau. & Fl.
To compass her with sweet observances. Tennyson.
Chaucer.
5. Attentive care; vigilance. Obs.
6. Act of observing, or noticing; observation.
Syn. — See OBSERVATION.

ob-serve'ant (ob-zür-vánt), a. [L. observans, -antis, p. pr. of observare; cf. F. observant. See OBSERVE.] 1. Taking notice; viewing or noticing attentively; watchful; attentive; as, an observant spectator; observant habits.
2. Submissively attentive; obediently watchful; regardful; mindful;—with of; as, to be observant of rules.
We are told how observant Alexander was of his master Aristotle. Sir K. Digby.
3. Careful; heedful; as, observant to avoid offense.

ob-serve'ant (ob-zür-vánt; ob-zür-vánt), n. 1. One who observes a prescribed form, rule, or law;—with of. Obs.
2. An assiduous or obsequious servant or attendant. Obs.
Silly ducking observants
That stretch their duties nicely. Shak.
3. [cap.] R. C. Ch. One belonging to a former separate family of Franciscan Observantines;—called also Observant Friars or Friars Observants.

ob-serve'ant-ine (ob-zür-ván-tín; ob-zür-ván'tín), n. [F. observantia.] R. C. Ch. A one belonging to a branch of the Order of Franciscans that adheres more strictly than the other branch, the Conventuals, to the rule as laid down by the founder, esp. as to poverty. The Observantines are now included in the designation Friars Minor, which comprises all Franciscans except the Conventuals and the Capuchins. b One belonging to a branch of the Carmelites observing the stricter rule ratified by Innocent IV.;—distinguished from Conventual.

ob-serve'ation (ob-zür-vá'shún), n. [L. observatio; cf. F. observation.] 1. Act or practice of observing something prescribed; observance (in sense 1). Obs. or R.
We are to procure dispensation or leave to omit the observation of it in such circumstances. Jer. Taylor.
2. Act or faculty of observing, or taking notice; act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon, anything.
My observation, which very seldom lies. Shak.
3. Fact of being observed; as, he was for a long time in danger of observation.
4. Respectful attention; regard; heed. Obs.
5. Science. Act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence, esp. in nature, often involving the measurement of some magnitude with suitable instruments; specif., Naut., the ascertaining of the altitude of a heavenly body to find a vessel's position at sea; as, to take an observation; temperature observations. Also, the information or record so obtained.
6. The result of an act, or of acts, of observing; view; reflection; conclusion; judgment.
In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage in making wise observations on our conduct. I. Watts.
7. Hence: An expression of an opinion or judgment upon what one has observed; a remark. "That's a foolish observation." Shak.
8. Something, as an ordinance, rite, custom, or the like, which has to be observed; an observance. Obs.
Syn. — OBSERVATION, OBSERVANCE. In modern usage, OBSERVATION (see REMARK) commonly designates the act or the result of considering or marking attentively (esp.) a fact or an occurrence; OBSERVANCE (see CELEBRATE) denotes the act of heeding and following, in one's conduct, what is laid down or prescribed as a duty or custom; as, the observance of an eclipse, the habit of observation; the observance of the Sabbath, the observance of due ceremony; cf. astronomical observations, religious observances.

ob-serve'ation-al (-ál), a. Of or pertaining to observation; distinguished from experimental.

ob-serve'ation-car, n. A railway passenger car made so as to facilitate the viewing of the scenery en route; a car open, or with glass sides, or with a kind of open balcony at the rear.

ob-serve'ation-mine, n. A submarine mine fired electrically by an observer on shore or on board ship, the most modern variety having moored directly above it a contact buoy which when struck by a vessel closes an electric circuit, thus signaling to the observer, who then fires the mine.

ob-serve'a-to-ry (ob-zür-vá-tó-ri), n.; pl. -ries (-rí-z). [Cf. F. observatoire.] 1. A building or place equipped with instruments for observing natural phenomena, as in meteorology, magnetism, and esp. of the heavenly bodies.
2. A situation, position, or place, as a building or elevated chamber, affording or commanding a wide view; a lookout.

ob-scure' (ob-skür'ér), n. One that obscures.
ob-scure'ry, v. t. [Obscure + -ry.] To obscure.
ob-scure'ism (ob-skür'ér-izm), n. Obscurantism.
ob-scure'um per ob-scure'um. [L.] (Explaining) an obscure thing by one more obscure.
obscure, v. t. [Obscure + -ry.] To obscure.
ob-scure'ation-ary (ob-at'krá'shún-á-ri), a. Obscurely.
ob-scure'ra-to-ry (ob-sür-k-rá-tó-ri), a. Expressing, or used in, entreaty; supplicating. Rare.
ob-se'de', n. t. [F. obséder, L. obsidere.] To obsess. Rare.
ob-se-quence, n. [L. obsequens, p. pr.] Obsequiousness; compliance. Rare.
ob-se-qui-ous (ob-sé-kwí-ál), n. pl. [L. pl. of obsequium. Cf. OBSEQUIOUS.] Rom. Law. See PATRON.

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ob-serv'a-to-ry (ob-zŭr'vā-tō-rī), a. Pert. to observation, esp. when scientific.

ob-serve (ob-zŭrv), v. t.; ob-SERVĀD' (zŭrvd'); ob-SERVĀRE. [L. observare, observatum; ob (see ob-) + servare to save, preserve, keep, heed, observe; cf. F. observer. See SERVE.] 1. To take notice of by appropriate conduct; to conform one's action or practice to; to keep; heed; obey; to comply with; as, to observe rules or commands; to observe civility; to observe the Sabbath.

2. To be on the watch respecting; to pay attention to; to notice with care; to see; perceive; discover; as, to observe an eclipse; to observe the color or fashion of a dress; to observe the movements of an army.

3. To give attention to, as in deference, respect, etc.; to worship; honor; court; gratify. Obs.

4. To express as what has been noticed; to utter as a remark; to say in a casual or incidental way; to remark.

ob-serve, v. i. 1. To take notice; to be attentive.

2. To remark; to comment; generally with on or upon. I have barely quoted . . . without observing upon it. Pope.

Syn.—See CELEBRATE.

ob-serve'r (ob-zŭrv'ēr), n. 1. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, rite, vow, etc.; one who conforms to anything in practice; as, an observer of his promises. "Diligent observers of old customs." Spenser.

2. A dutiful attendant; a sycophantic follower. Obs.

3. One who observes, or pays attention to, anything; esp., one engaged in, or trained to habits of, close and exact observation; as, an astronomical observer.

4. One who makes a remark or verbal observation. Syn.—See LOOKER-ON.

ob-serve'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of OBSERVE. Specif.: p. a. A. Observant; attentive to what passes; as, an observing person; an observing mind. B. Obsequious; compliant. Obs.

ob-serve's (ob-zŭrv's), v. t.; ob-SERVĒS' (sŭrv); ob-SERVĒING. [L. observatus, p. p. of observare to besiege; ob (see ob-) + sedere to sit.] 1. To besiege; to invest. Obs.

2. To beset as an evil spirit or influence does; hence, to influence, as by a fixed idea, to an unreasonable degree.

ob-serve'sion (ob-zŭrv'sh'ūn), n. [L. observatio.] 1. Siege. Obs.

2. Act of the Devil or an evil spirit in besetting a person, or impelling him to action, from without; the fact of being so beset or impelled.

Whether by obsession or possession, I will not determine. Burton.

3. The persistent and unescapable influence of an idea or emotion; also, the emotion or idea.

The same holds good wherever action follows from the obsession of the mind by a fixed idea.

ob-serve'sive (ob-zŭrv'siv), a. Pertaining to obsession or obsessions.

ob-sid'ian (ob-sid'ian), n. [L. Obsidianus lapis (an erroneous reading for Obsidius lapis), so named, according to Pliny, after one Obsidius (erroneous reading for Obsidus), who discovered it in Ethiopia.] Volcanic glass of a solid compact structure and containing little or no water; specif., except as limited by the attributive (as in basalt obsidian), such glass having the same composition as rhyolite. It is usually black or very dark-colored, sometimes reddish or brown (marble-like), and transparent or translucent in thin splinters, and with bright luster. In a thin section it often exhibits a fluid structure, marked by the arrangement of microlites in the lines of the flow of the molten mass. On account of its fine conchoidal fracture and sharp-edged flakes, it has been largely used by primitive peoples in the manufacture of knives, spear heads, and other implements.

In consequence of its having been often imitated in black glass, there arose in the collection of gems in the last [18th] century the curious practice of calling all antique pastes "obsidians."

ob-sid'io-nal (-ō-nāl), a. [L. obsidionalis, fr. obsidio a siege, obsidere to besiege; cf. F. obsidional. See obsess.] Of or pertaining to a siege.

obsidional coins, coins struck for temporary use in a besieged city.—o. crown, Rom. Antiq., a crown bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place, or upon one who held out against a siege.

ob-so-le-sc'ence (ob-sō-lēs'ēns), v. i.; -LĒSCĒD' (-lēst'); -LĒSCĒING (-lēsing). [L. obsolescere.] To become obsolescent. Rare.

ob-so-le-sc'ent (-lē-sēnt), n. [See OBsolescent.] 1. State of becoming obsolete.

2. Zool. An indistinct part of a marking.

ob-so-le-sc'ent (-ēnt), a. [L. obsolescens, -entis, p. pr. of obsolescere to wear out gradually, to fall into disuse; ob (see ob-) + (prob.) solere to use, be wont.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete.—ob-so-le-sc'ent, p. adv.

ob-so-lete (ob-sō-lēt), a. [L. obsoletus, p. p. of obsolescere. See OBsolescent.] 1. No longer in use; disused; neglected; as, an obsolete word; an obsolete statute;—applied chiefly to words, writings, or observances.

Laws become obsolete because silent but observant and imperative custom makes evident the deadness of their letter, the inapplicability of their provisions. Woodrow Wilson.

3. In schools, a monitor. Eng.

ob-serve'd (ob-zŭrv'ēd), p. p. of OBSERVE. [See OBSERVE.] Observed. Ref. Sp.

ob-serve'r, n. 1. An observation.

2. A remark. Scot.

ob-serve'ry (ob-zŭrv'ēr-ē), n. [L. observatorium, p. p. of observare to observe; cf. F. observatoire.] 1. An observatory.

ob-serve'ry, n. [L. observatorium, p. p. of observare to observe; cf. F. observatoire.] 1. An observatory.

ob-serve'sion (ob-zŭrv'sh'ūn), n. [L. observatio.] 1. Siege. Obs.

ob-serve'sion (-sh'ūn), n. [L. observatio.] 1. Siege. Obs.

2. Worn out; effaced.

3. Zool. Indistinct, esp. as compared with the corresponding character in a related species or earlier stage.

Syn.—Ancient, antiquated, old-fashioned, antique, disused, outworn, neglected. See OLD.

ob-sta-cle (ob-stā-k'l), n. [L. obstaculum, fr. obstare to withstand, oppose; ob (see ob-) + stare to stand; cf. F. obstacle. See STAND.] 1. That which stands in the way, or opposes; anything that hinders progress; a hindrance; an impediment; an obstruction, physical or moral.

If all obstacles were cut away, And that my path were even to the crown. Shak.

2. Opposition; resistance. Obs.

Syn.—See DIFFICULTY.

ob-stet'ric (ob-stēt'rik), a. [L. obstetricus, fr. obstetrix, ob-stet'ri-cal (-rī-kāl) } -icis, a midwife, fr. obstare to stand before. See OBSTACLE.] Of or pert. to midwifery, or obstetrics; as, obstetric art; obstetric forceps.—ob-stet'ri-cal-ly, adv.

obstetrical toad, either of two rather small toads (Alytes obstetricans and A. cisternasus) of central and southwestern Europe, the male of which takes up and fastens about his hind legs the strings of eggs laid by the female, and carries them about until they hatch.

ob-stet'ri-cal (-kāt), n. v. t. & i.; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ing). [L. obstetricatus, p. p. of obstetricare, fr. obstetrix.] To assist in delivery.—ob-stet'ri-cal-ian (-kāt'sh'ūn), n.

ob-stet'ri-cian (ob-stēt'ri-sh'ian), n. One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur.

ob-stet'rics (ob-stēt'riks), n. [Cf. F. obstétrique. See OBSTETRIC.] Science of midwifery; art of assisting women in parturition; the management of pregnancy and labor.

ob-stet'ri-cy (ob-stēt'ri-sē), n.; pl. -cies (-sīz). [See OBSTINATE.] 1. A fixedness in will, opinion, or resolution that cannot be shaken at all, or only with great difficulty; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; unyielding disposition; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency; contumacy. Shak.

2. Quality or state of being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue; as, the obstinacy of a disease or evil.

3. An obstinate action.

Syn.—Pertinacity, firmness, resoluteness, inflexibility, persistency, stubbornness, perverseness, contumacy.

ob-sti-nate (-nāt), a. [L. obstinatus, p. p. of obstinare to set to do a thing with firmness, to persist in; ob (see ob-) + a word from the root of stare to stand. See STAND; cf. DESTINE.] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; persistent; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; stubborn; pertinacious;—usually implying unreasonableness.

I have known great cures done by obstinate resolutions of drinking no wine. Sir W. Temple.

2. Not yielding; not easily subdued or removed; as, obstinate fever; obstinate obstructions.

Syn.—Obdurate, unyielding, unbending, inflexible, immovable, stiff, firm, persistent, opinionated; contumacious, headstrong, heady, perverse, unmanageable, unyielding.—OBSTINATE, DOGGED, STUBBORN, PERTINACIOUS, INTRACTABLE, REFRACTORY, RECALTRANT, UNRULY agree in the idea of persistency, often in a bad sense. OBSTINATE implies persistent adherence, esp. against persuasion or attack, to an opinion, purpose, or course; as, "Browne, fixed and obstinate as a little rock, . . . resisted [their] solicitations" (T. Gray); "so yielding doubtful points that he can be firm without seeming obstinate in essential ones" (Lowell); "They will not be resolute and firm, but perverse and obstinate" (Burke); "Obstinacy in a bad cause is but the idea of persistency, often in a bad sense. OBSTINATE implies persistent adherence, esp. against persuasion or attack, to an opinion, purpose, or course; as, "Browne, fixed and obstinate as a little rock, . . . resisted [their] solicitations" (T. 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oc-ca-sion-al-is-tic (ô-kâ-zhûn-â-l'is-tik), *a.* Like or pertaining to occasionalism or occasionalistic.

oc-ci-dent (ôk'ô-dênt), *n.* [L. *occidens, occidentis*, fr. *occidere*, p. pr. of *occidere* to fall or go down; cf. F. *occident*. See OCCASION.] The part of the horizon where the sun last appears in the evening; that part of the earth towards the sunset; the west; — opposed to *orient*. Specif. [cap.], orig., Europe as opposed to Asia and the Orient; now, also, the Western Hemisphere. *Chaucer*.
[cap.] *Wander from east to occidant.* *Shak.*

oc-ci-den-tal (ôk'ô-dên-tâl), *a.* [L. *occidentalis*; cf. F. *occidental*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the occident, or west; western; as, an *occidental planet*; — opposed to *oriental*. Specif. [cap.], of or pert. (orig.) to Europe as distinguished from Asia and the Orient, or (now) to the Western Hemisphere; as, *Occidental climates*, or customs. 2. Possessing inferior hardness, brilliancy, or beauty; — used of inferior precious stones and gems, because those found in the Orient are generally superior.

oc-ci-den-tal-ist, *n.* An inhabitant of an occidental region, or [cap.] of the Occident; specif., *Ecccl.*, a Western Christian of the Latin rite.

oc-ci-den-tal-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The character, institutions, and culture of Occidental peoples; esp., the character and spirit of Europeans as contrasted with Asiatics.

oc-ci-den-tal-ist, *n.* One who favors, or is versed in, Occidentalism.

oc-ci-den-tal-ity (ôk'ô-dên-tal'it-î), *n.* 1. State or quality, as of a planet, of being in the occident, or west. 2. [cap.] A trait or characteristic of an Occidental or an Occidental community; — used sometimes specif. with reference to America.

oc-ci-den-tal-ize (-dên-tâl-îz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-îzd) -IZING (-îz'ing). To render Occidental; to imbue with Occidentalism. — **oc-ci-den-tal-iza-tion** (-îz-â-zhûn; -î-zâ'-z), *n.*

oc-cip-i-tal (ôk-sip'it-âl), *a.* [Cf. F. *occipital*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the occiput or the occipital bone.

occipital angle, *Cranium*, the angle formed by the plane of the foramen magnum and a line from the opisthion to the inferior border of the orbit (in Daubenton's usage, or to the nasion (in Broca's)). — **artery**, *Anat.*, a branch of the external carotid supplying the muscles, etc., of the back of the neck and head. — **bone**, the compound bone which forms the posterior part of the skull and surrounds the foramen magnum, bearing the condyle or condyles for articulation with the atlas. In the higher vertebrates it is usually composed of four more or less completely united elements, a basioccipital below, a supraoccipital above, and an occipital on each side, but it may include also sphenoid, temporal, or parietal elements. In man it is much curved and of trapezoidal outline, ending in front of the foramen magnum in the basilar process, and bearing on its outer surface behind the foramen magnum two curved transverse ridges (the superior and inferior curved lines) besides a median crest and protuberance. — **condyle**, *Anat.* & *Zool.*, an articular surface on the occipital bone by which the skull articulates with the atlas. Fishes, reptiles, and birds have but one occipital condyle, which is placed below the foramen magnum. In mammals and most amphibians there are two, one on each side of the foramen magnum. — **crest**, *Anat.* & *Zool.*, a either of the two ridges connecting the occipital protuberances and foramen magnum. **a** A transverse ridge at the upper posterior border of the skull of many animals, between the occipital and parietal segments. **b** In birds, a crest of feathers on the back of the head. — **foramen**, *a Anat.* The foramen magnum. **b Zool.** The opening at the back of an insect's head through which the alimentary canal and other organs pass to the thorax. — **lobe**, *Anat.*, the posterior lobe of the cerebral hemisphere, indistinctly separated from the parietal lobe in front and the temporal lobe below. It has the form of a three-sided pyramid. Its external surface is divided by the *superior and middle occipital sulci* into the *superior, middle, and inferior occipital convolutions*. — **plane**, *Cranium*, the plane of the foramen magnum. — **protuberance**, *Zool.*, a scute on the back of the head of certain reptiles. — **point**, *Cranium*, the point on the occiput farthest removed from the glabella. — **protuberance**, *Anat.*, either of two prominences on the occipital bone. The *external* (called in craniometry the *inion*) is on the outer surface midway between the upper border and the foramen magnum. It gives attachment to the ligamentum nuchae. The *internal* is similarly situated on the inner surface. — **segment**. See CRANIAL SEGMENT. — **sinus**, *Anat.*, a venous sinus lodged in a groove on the internal occipital crest. It is occasionally double. — **triangle**, *Anat.* See *triangles of the neck*, under TRIANGLE.

oc-cip-i-tal, *n.* **a** The occipital bone. **b** An occipital plate.

oc-cip'i-to (ôk-sip'it-ô), [See OCCURRY.] A combining form denoting relation to, or situation near, the occiput.

oc-cip-i-to-front'al-is (-frôn-tâl'is), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A fibrous layer covering each side of the vertex of the skull from the eyebrow to the occiput. Its anterior and posterior portions are muscular and constitute the frontalis and occipitalis muscles, respectively.

oc-ci-put (ôk'sip'it-û), *n.*; *L. pl.* OCCIPITA (ôk-sip'it-â). [L.; ob (see OB-) + *caput* head. See CHEF.] 1. *Anat.* The back part of the head or skull; the region of the occipital bone. 2. *Zool.* The back part of the head of insects.

oc-clu-de (ô-kloo'd; 243), *v. t.*; -CLUD'ED (-kloo'd'ed) -CLUD'ING (-kloo'd'ing). [L. *occludere, occlusum*; ob (see OB-) + *cludere* to shut.] 1. To shut up; to close. *Sir T. Browne*. 2. To shut in or out by or as by closing a passage; as, to *occlude light*. 3. *Chem.* To take in and retain; to absorb; — said esp.

with respect to the absorbing of gases by certain substances which do not thereby lose their characteristic properties; as, charcoal, iron, platinum, and palladium *occlude* large volumes of hydrogen, palladium nearly a thousand times its own volume.

oc-clu-dent (ô-kloo'd'ênt), *a.* [L. *occludens*, p. pr. of *occludere*.] Serving to occlude. — *n.* That which occludes.

oc-clu-sal (ô-kloo'sâl), *a.* Of or pertaining to occlusion.

oc-clu-sion (-zhûn), *n.* [See OCCLUDE.] 1. Act of occluding, or state of being occluded. 2. Constriction and occlusion of the orifice. *Howell*. 3. Specif.: **a** The transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening, as of the eyelids. **b Med.** Imperforation. **c Chem.** Absorption, esp. of gases (see OCCLUDE, 3). **d Phon.** A sudden complete closure of some part of the oral passage, with consequent implosion of the breath, as in forming a stopped consonant or explosive.

oc-clu-sive (-siv), *a.* 1. Tending to occlude, or causing occlusion; occludent. 2. *Phon.* Characterized by occlusion.

oc-clu-sive, *n.* An occlusive sound or its symbol; a stop, esp. one formed without explosion. See STOP, *n.*, 9.

oc-cult (ô-kult'), *a.* [L. *occultus*, p. p. of *occludere* to cover up, hide; ob (see OB-) + a root prob. akin to *celare* to conceal; cf. F. *occulte*. Cf. CONCEAL.] Hidden from the eye or the understanding; secret; concealed; hence, mysterious, supernatural, or supernatural. It is of an occult kind, and is so insensible in its advances as to escape observation. *I. Taylor*

Syn. — See RECONDITE.

oc-cult line, *Geom.*, a line drawn in the construction of a figure, but not to appear in the finished plan; a dotted line. — **o qualities**, those qualities whose effects only are observed, but the nature and relations of whose productive agencies are undetermined. — **o sciences**, sciences that relate to the supposed action or influence of occult qualities, or supernatural powers, as alchemy, magic, necromancy, and astrology, — **o spavin**, *Veter.*, spavin in which there is pronounced lameness without apparent enlargement of the hock joint, the inflammation being confined to the center of the hock bones or to their articular surfaces.

oc-cult, *v. t.*; -CULT'ED; -CULT'ING. [L. *occultare* to conceal.] To hide from sight; to conceal; specif., *Astron.*, to conceal, or extinguish the light of, by intervention; to eclipse; — said of one heavenly body, as the moon, with respect to another, as a planet or star.

oc-cult, *v. i.* To become concealed, as a disappearing and reappearing light at a lighthouse.

oc-cul-ta-tion (ôk'ul-tâ'shûn), *n.* [L. *occultatio* a hiding, fr. *occludere*, v. intens. of *occludere*. See OCCULT.] 1. *Astron.* Extinction of the light of a heavenly body by intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies; — applied esp. to eclipses of stars and planets by the moon, and to eclipses of planetary satellites by their primaries. 2. Act of making, or state of being, occult; esp., state of being hidden from view or lost to notice. 3. The reappearance of such an author after those long periods of *Jeffrey*.

oc-cult-ing (ô-kult'ing), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of OCCULT. Specif.: *p. a.* *Optics & Astron.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various devices for occulting, or cutting off from view, a light or light-giving body; as, an *occluding bar*, shutter, screen.

oc-cult-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Occult theory or practice; belief in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control.

oc-cult-ist, *n.* An adherent of occultism; also, one believed to be proficient in occult practices.

oc-cup-pan-cy (ôk'up-pân-sî), *n.* [See OCCUPANT.] Act of taking or holding possession; occupation; specif., *Law*, act of taking possession of a thing having no owner, as waifs, derelicts, wild beasts, etc., the acquiring title thereto.

oc-cu-pant (-pânt), *n.* [L. *occupans*, p. pr. of *occupare*. See OCCUPY.] 1. One who occupies, or takes possession; one who has the actual use or possession, or is in possession, of a thing; one in occupation. 2. Specif.: *Law*. One who takes the first possession of a thing that has no owner, acquiring a title by occupation. 3. A prostitute. *Obs.* *Marston*.

oc-cu-pa-tion (-pâ'shûn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *occupatio*.] 1. Act or process of occupying, or taking possession; actual possession and control; state of being occupied; a holding or keeping; occupancy; tenure; use; as, the *occupation of lands* by a tenant; title by *occupation* (see OCCUPANCY). 2. That which occupies, or engages, the time and attention; the principal business of one's life; vocation; employment; calling; trade. 3. Those engaged in a calling or trade, collectively. *Cowper*. 4. Act of employing; use. *Obs.* *Eng.*

Syn. — Business, profession, trade. — OCCUPATION, EMPLOYMENT, PURSUIT, CALLING, VOCATION. One's OCCUPATION is that to which one's time is devoted, or in which one is regularly or habitually engaged; EMPLOYMENT, which is often interchangeable with *occupation*, may also suggest what one does in another's service; as, "Othello's *occupation's* gone" (*Shak.*); "Let us to our fresh *employments* rise" (*Milton*); "Whoever the king favors, the cardinal instantly will find *employment*" (*Shak.*). A PURSUIT is an occupation directed, esp. voluntarily, to a given end; as, "a plain English merchant . . . strongly attached to literary *pursuits*" (*De Quincy*). CALLING is now generally used in the sense of one's regular business or profession; VOCATION (see VOCATION), the more elevated term, is often exactly

equivalent to *calling*; but it sometimes retains the suggestion of an employment to which one is destined by nature, or called, as it were, by some higher power; as, men who have risen from the humblest *callings*; to follow one's *vocation*; "I suppose it is as hard for him [Tennyson] to relinquish his *vocation* as for other men find it to be in other *callings* to which they have been devoted" (*E. FitzGerald*). See TRADE, OFFICE, WORK, WORKMAN.

occupation neurosis. *Med.* A nervous affection associated with certain occupations, and often caused by constant repetition of some movement, as in writer's cramp.

oc-cu-pa-tive (ôk'up-pâ-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or involving occupation or the right of occupation.

oc-cu-pier (ôk'up-pî-er), *n.* 1. One who occupies. 2. Esp., one in occupation of property as owner or tenant; often, in British usage, a tenant occupying property, as distinguished from an owner, occupiers of property of certain values or classes being liable to certain rates, eligible to the voting franchise (called *occupation franchise*), etc. 3. One who follows an employment; hence, a tradesman. *Obs.* "Merchants and *occupiers*." *Holland*.

oc-cu-py (-pi), *v. t.*; -CUP'IED (-pid) -CUP'YING (-pî'ing). [ME. *occupien*, F. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare*; ob (see OB-) + a word akin to *capere* to take. See CAPACIOUS.] 1. To take or enter upon possession of; to seize. *Obs.*, except of a place by settling in it, conquering it, or the like. 2. To hold possession of; to hold or keep for use; to possess; to dwell or live in; to tenant. *Woe occupieth the fine [end] of our gladness.* *Chaucer*. The better apartments were already *occupied*. *Irving*. 3. To take up, or have place in, the extent, room, space, or time of; to fill; to take or use up; as, the camp *occupied* five acres of ground; I will not *occupy* more of your time. 4. To possess or use the time or capacity of; to engage the service of; to employ; to busy. An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute (Hen. VIII)*. They *occupied* themselves about the Sabbath. *2 Macc. viii 27*. 5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To use; expend; make use of. All the gold that was *occupied* for the work. *Ex. xxxviii 24*. **b** To do business in; practice; carry on; follow. **c** To use (capital) in commerce; to invest; trade or do business with. *Ezek. xxvii 9*. **d** To have sexual intercourse with. **oc-cu-py**, *v. i.* 1. To take possession. *Rare*. 2. To hold possession of; to be an occupant or tenant; reside. *Obs.* "Occupy till I come." *Luke xix. 12*. 3. To make use; — with of. *Obs.* 4. To employ or busy one's self; to do business; to work; practice; also, to trade or traffic. *Obs.* 5. To have sexual intercourse; to cohabit. *Obs.*

oc-cur (ô-kûr'), *v. i.*; -CURRED' (-kûrd') -CUR'RING (-kûr'ing). [L. *occurrere, occursum*; ob (see OB-) + *currere* to run. See COURSE.] 1. To meet; clash, as two bodies. *Obs.* 2. To meet in opposition (to); to make reply. *Obs.* I must occur to one precious objection. *Bentley*. 3. To meet one's eye; to be found or met with; to present itself; to appear; to happen; to take place; as, if opportunity occurs; do not let it occur again. *Anous stolidus* [the noddy tern] chiefly frequents tropical and subtropical regions, and has occurred once in Ireland. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* 4. To meet or come to the mind; to suggest itself; to be presented to the imagination or memory. There doth not occur to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon*. 5. *Ecccl.* To fall on the same day; — said of festivals. Cf. CONCUR, *v. i.*, 2. **Syn.** — OCCUR, HAPPEN are often used without distinction. But OCCUR is the more formal word of the two, and applies esp. to that which is thought of as definitely taking place as an event; HAPPEN is the more general term for that which in any way comes to pass; as, when did it happen? cf. when did it occur? His death occurred at midnight; I don't know what happened (cf. what occurred) after I left. See HAPPEN.

oc-cur-rence (ô-kûr'êns), *n.* [Cf. F. *occurrence*. See OCCUR.] 1. A casual meeting. *Obs.* 2. A coming or happening; as, the *occurrence of a fire*. Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *I. Watts*. 3. Any incident or event, esp. one that happens without being designed or expected; as, an unusual *occurrence*, or the ordinary *occurrences of life*. 4. *Ecccl.* The occurring of two festivals. **Syn.** — See EVENT.

oc-cur-rent (-ênt), *a.* [L. *occurrrens, -entis*, p. pr. of *occurrere*; cf. F. *occurent*. See OCCUR.] Occurring or happening; hence, incidental; accidental. *Now Rare*.

O-ce-an (ô-shûn), *n.* [F. *océan*, L. *oceanus*, Gr. *Ὠκεανός* ocean, in Homer, the great river supposed to encompass the earth.] 1. The whole body of salt water which covers nearly three fourths of the surface of the globe; — called also the *sea*, or *great sea*. The average depth of the ocean is estimated to be about 13,000 feet; the greatest reported depth is 32,112 feet, northeast of Mindanao. The ocean bottom is in general a level or gently undulating plain, covered with a fine red or gray clay, or in certain regions, with ooze of organic origin. The water, whose composition is fairly constant, contains on the average 31 per cent of dissolved salts; of this solid portion, common salt forms about 78 per cent, magnesium salts 15-16 per cent, calcium salts 4 per cent, with smaller amounts of various other substances. The density of ocean water is about 1.026. 2. One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans.

State of having eight rulers, or that which is thus ruled, esp. a country; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, ancient Britain as having eight independent kingdoms, at the time more commonly called that of the heptarchy.

oc'ta-seme (ók'tá-sém) *a.* [*L. octasemus*, Gr. *ὀκτάσημος*].

oc'ta-se-mic (-sém'ík) *a.* [*Gr. ὀκτάσημος*].

oc'ta-stich (ók'tá-stíkh) *n.* [*Gr. ὀκτάστιχος*]. See **oc'ta-stichon** (ók'tá-stíkhon).

oc'ta-stichon (ók'tá-stíkhon) *n.* [*Gr. ὀκτάστιχος*]. See **oc'ta-stich**.

oc'ta-strophe (ók'tá-stróf'ík) *a.* [*oc'ta + strophic*].

oc'ta-teuch (ók'tá-téuk) *n.* [*L. octateuchus*, Gr. *ὀκτάτευχος*]. A collection of eight books; esp. [*cap.*], the first eight books of the Old Testament.

oc'ta-valent (ók'tá-vá'lént; ók'tá-vá'lént) *a.* [*oc'ta + L. valens*, p. pr. See **VALENCE**]. *Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of eight. See **VALENCE**.

oc'ta-valent (ók'tá-vá'lént; ók'tá-vá'lént) *n.* [*L. pl. -RIA (-á)*]. [*LL.*, fr. *octava* an octave. See **OCTAVE**, *n.*] *E. C. Ch.* A service book containing collects, lections, etc., for use within the octaves of festivals.

oc'tava (ók'táv) *n.* [*L. octava* an eighth, fr. *octavus* eighth, fr. *octo* eight: cf. *F. octave*. See **EIGHT**; cf. *oc-tavo*, *UTAS*]. 1. The eighth day (counting the festival day) after a church festival; also, the week after the festival, or, *Obs.*, a period of festivity; — formerly always in *pl.* 2. *Music.* *a.* An interval embracing eight diatonic degrees. See **INTERVAL**. *b.* A tone or note at this interval, or at one of successive like intervals above or below; the eighth tone in a scale, or one of successive eighth tones, sung as *do* in solmization, and beginning a repetition of the eight diatonic tones. *c.* The harmonic combination of two tones an octave apart. *d.* The whole series of notes or digitals comprised within this interval; one of several such series or tone groups reckoned from a standard tone, as middle C (see **RITCH**). It is the unit of the modern scale. *e.* An organ stop giving tones an octave above those corresponding to the digitals; the principal. 3. *Physics.* In any vibration series, an interval analogous to the musical octave, that is, such that the wave numbers at its beginning and end are to each other as 1:2. 4. *Pros.* The first two quatrains, or first eight verses, of a sonnet; a stanza of eight lines. See **SONNET**; **OCTAVA RIMA**. 5. Any group of eight; as, in chemistry, the law of octaves (see **PERIODIC LAW**). 6. *Fencing.* A parry protecting the same line as seconde, and made like it, but with the hand supine. 7. A small cask of wine, the eighth part of a pipe; hence, *Obs.*, any cask containing from 13 to 20 gallons. 8. A Portuguese gold coin, the dobra or double johannes. See **JOHANNES**. *Obs.*

oc'tave, *a.* Consisting of eight; eight; specif., having eight lines, as a stanza.

octave flute. *Music.* *a.* A piccolo. *b.* Organ Building. A flute stop sounding an octave above the tones corresponding to the digitals.

oc'ta-vi-an (ók'tá-vi-án) *a.* [*L. Octavianus*]. Of or pert. to the Roman gens Octavii or some one named Octavius or Octavia; as: the Octavian Library, the first Roman public library, founded by Augustus and named after his sister Octavia, burned in Titus's reign, *a. d.* 79-81.

oc'tavo (ók'tá-vó; ók'tá-vó) *n., pl. -vos (-vóz)*. [*It. octavo*; in + *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*. See **OCTAVE**]. A book of sheets folded each into eight leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made; — usually written 8vo or 8°. Octavos are named, and their size differs, according to the size of paper on which they are printed, thus: *cap octavo*, 4½ by 7 inches; *crow octavo*, 5 by 7½; *demy octavo*, 5½ by 8; *imperial octavo*, 8½ by 11; *medium octavo*, 6 by 9½ (the size commonly meant by *octavo* unqualified); *post octavo*, 5½ by 7½; *royal octavo*, 6½ by 10.

oc'tavo, *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet; as, an *octavo form*, book, leaf, size, etc.

oc'ten-ni-al (-tén'i-ál) *a.* [*L. octennium* period of eight years; *oc'to + annus* year]. Happening every eighth year; also, lasting a period of eight years. — **oc'ten-ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

oc'tet' (ók'tét) *n.* [*Fr. L. octo* eight, like *E. duet*, fr. *L. duo*. See **OCTAVE**]. 1. *Music.* A composition for eight parts, usually for eight solo instruments or voices. 2. A group of eight singers or players for joint performance. 3. Any group of eight; specif., the first eight lines of a sonnet.

oc'til-ion (ók'til-yón) *n.* [*F. octillion*. Cf. **OCTO**; **MILLION**]. The number denoted by a unit with 27 zeros (according to French-American notation) or with 48 zeros (according to English notation) annexed. See **NUMERATION**, 2, *a. Note*. — **oc'til-ion**, *a.* — **oc'til-ionth** (-yénth), *n. & a.*

oc'to (ók'tó) *a.* [*L. octo* eight, or Gr. *ὀκτώ*, with a combining form *oc'ta-*. Cf. **EIGHT**]. Combining forms meaning eight; as in *octodecimal*, *oc'tocolor*.

oc'to-ate (ók'tó-át) *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of an octoic acid; esp., a caprylate.

oc'to-ber (ók-tó-bér) *n.* [*L.*, the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, fr. *oc'to* eight: cf. *F. October*. See **OCTAVE**]. 1. The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. 2. Ale made in the month of October.

oc'to-dec-i-mo (ók'tó-dés'í-mó) *a.* [*L. octodecim* eighteen; cf. *decimus* tenth. See **OCTAVO**, **DECIMAL**, **MO**]. Having eighteen leaves to a sheet, as a book; eighteenmo.

oc'to-dec-i-mo, *n.*; *pl. -mos (-móz)*. A size of book resulting from folding each sheet into eighteen leaves, commonly measuring about 4 by 6½ inches; also, a book of such size; — usually written 18mo or 18°, and called *eighteenmo*.

oc'to-dont (ók'tó-dónt) *a.* [*oc'to + odont*]. *Zool.* *a.* Having eight teeth. *b.* Of or pertaining to the Octodontidae. — *n.* One of the Octodontidae.

oc'to-don'ti-das (-dón'tí-dás) *n.* [*NL.*; Gr. *ὀκτώ* eight + *δόντις*, *odontos*, tooth, from the shape of the crowns of the lower molars]. *Zool.* A large family of hystriocomorphic rodents confined to South and Central America, including the degu, coypu, spin rats, etc. The clavicle is complete and the manus are high up on the sides of the body. The typical subfamily is *oc'to-don'ti-nas* (-dón'tí-nás), the type genus *oc'to-don* (ók'tó-dón).

oc'to-foil (ók'tó-fóil) *n.* [*oc'to + foil*]. A figure with eight leaves; specif., *Her.*, a double quarterfoil, which is the mark of cadency of a ninth son.

oc'to-go-nar-i-an (-jé-ná-rí-án; 115) *a.* [*See OCTOGONARY*]. Eighty or more and less than ninety years old; of or pert. to such age. — *n.* A person eighty or more and less than ninety years old. — **oc'to-go-nar-i-an-ism** (-íz'm) *n.*

oc'tog'e-na-ry (ók'tó-jé-ná-rí) *a.* [*L. octogenarius*, fr. *octogenti* eighty each, *octoginta* eighty, fr. *oc'to* eight. See **EIGHT**, **HIGHER**]. *Octogenerian*.

oc'tog-y-nous (-i-nús) *a.* *Bot.* Having eight pistils.

oc'to-ic (ók'tó-ík) *a.* [*See octo-*]. *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a group of isomeric acids, C₈H₁₆O₂, the most important of which is called *caprylic acid*.

oc'to-naph-thene (ók'tó-ná-fí-thén) *a.* [*oc'to + naphthene*]. *Chem.* A colorless liquid hydrocarbon of the otylene series, occurring in Caucasian petroleum.

oc'to-na-ri-us (-ná-rí-ús; 115) *n.* [*L. See OCTONARY*]. 1. *Lat. Pros.* An eight-foot verse, esp. one made up of four iambic or trochaic dipodies.

oc'to-na-ry (ók'tó-ná-rí) *a.* [*L. octonarius*, fr. *octoni* eight each, *oc'to* eight]. Of or pert. to the number eight; specif.: *Math.* Having 8 as radix or base; proceeding by 8's; — said esp. of the earliest known systems of numeration.

oc'to-na-ry, *n.*; *pl. -ries (-ríz)*. An octad, or group of eight; specif.: *Pros.* A stanza or group of eight verses.

oc'to-ni-on (ók'tó-ní-ón) *n.* [*oc'to + quaternion*]. *Math.* The sum (*or*) of two quantities, one (*q*) a quaternion, and the other (*w*) a quaternion (*r*) multiplied by an otherwise ordinary scalar (*v*) whose square is 0, the axes of both the quaternions passing through the same point (*o*).

oc'to-part-ite (ók'tó-pá-rít) *a.* [*L. octo* eight + *partitus*, p. p. of *partire* to divide]. Having eight parts.

oc'to-pá-da (ók'tó-pá-dá) *n.* *pl.* [*NL.* See **OCTOPUS**]. *Zool.* An order of dibranchiata, cephalopods including the octopuses and the argonauts (see **OCTOPUS**). They have eight arms, with sessile suckers devoid of horny rims. Vestiges of an internal shell may or may not be present. An external shell, secreted by a specially modified pair of arms, is present in the female argonaut only. *b.* Rare syn. of **ARACHNIDA**. — **oc'to-pá-dan** (-dán), *a. & n.*

oc'to-pus (ók'tó-pús; ók'tó-pús; 27; the second pronunciation is etymologically correct, but little used) *n.*; *pl. E. octopuses* (-pús-éz); *L. octopi* (ók'tó-pí) [*NL.*; Gr. *ὀκτώπους* eight-footed; *ὀκτώ* eight + *πούς*, *podós*, foot]. 1. *a.* [*cap.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of cephalopods of the order Octopoda. *b.* Any member of that genus, in a broad sense extended to the other members of the Octopoda, usually excepting *Argonautia*; an eight-armed cephalopod. They have a large head armed with a strong beak, and small oval suckle body, and the eight arms are more or less united at the base by a membrane and are usually provided with two rows of suckers by means of which they cling to their prey or to other objects. Octopuses ordinarily live on the bottom among rocks, but they are also able to swim after the manner of other cephalopods. There are numerous species, mostly of rather small size, and usually timid and inoffensive. *Octopus vulgaris*, common in the Med-

iterranean, is said to reach an extent of 7 or 8 feet from tip to tip of the arms, and *O. punctatus*, of the Pacific coast of North America, an extent of 14 feet. Some species are used as food.



Common European Octopus (*O. vulgaris*). (About 1/3)

2. Something suggestive of an octopus; esp., an organization with many branches through which it maintains a hold on the interests of others, as of the public in general.

oc'to-room' (ók'tó-róom') *n.* [*oc'to + room*, as in *quad-room*]. The offspring of a quodroom and a white person.

oc'tose (ók'tós) *n.* [*oc'to + -ose*]. *Chem.* Any member of a group of sugars containing eight atoms of carbon in the molecule.

oc'to-s-po-rous (ók'tós-pó-rús; ók'tós-spó-rús; 201) *a.* [*oc'to + -sporous*]. *Bot.* Having eight spores, as most asci.

oc'to-s'ti-chous (ók'tós-tí-kús) *a.* [*oc'to + Gr. στίχος row*]. *Bot.* Eight-ranked, as leaves in some forms of phylloclad.

oc'to-syl-lab'ic (ók'tós-síl-láb'ík) *a.* [*L. octosyllabus*]. See **OCTO**; **SYLLABLE**. Consisting of eight syllables. — *n.* A line having eight syllables. — **oc'to-syl-lab'ic-cal** (-í-kál) *a.*

oc'to-syl-la-ble (ók'tós-síl-lá-b'l; ók'tós-síl-l'á) *n.* A line or a word of eight syllables. — *a.* Octosyllabic.

oc'to-yl (ók'tó-íl) *n.* [*oc'to + -yl*]. *Chem.* A univalent radical, C₇H₇CO, the radical of octoic acid. Cf. **BENZYL**. || **oc'troil'** (ók'tróil'), *n.*; *pl. octroils* (-tróilz). Also, *Obs.* or *R.* **oc'troy** (ók'trói). [*F.*] 1. A privilege, grant, or concession; esp., a commercial privilege granted by a sovereign, as an exclusive right of trade. 2. A tax levied in money or kind on commodities, esp. provisions, as a condition of their being brought into a town or other urban municipality. Octrois are indirect taxes. *b.* The boundary or limit at which the octroi is payable, or the official body charged with its collection.

oc'troy (ók'trói) *v. t.* [*F. octroyer*, fr. (assumed) *LL. octroizare*. Cf. **AUTHORIZE**]. *Rare*. 1. To grant or concede. 2. To dictate or command by virtue of authority.

oc'tu-ple (ók'tú-plé) *a.* [*L. octuplus*: cf. *F. octuple*]. Eightfold.

oc'tu-ple, *v. t. & i.*; **oc'tu-pled** (-p'ld); **oc'tu-pling** (-plíng). To make, or to become, eightfold.

oc'tu-plex (-pléks) *a.* [*L. octuplex* eightfold; cf. *E. & L. duplex*]. *Telegr.* Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy by which eight messages can be sent simultaneously over a single wire.

oc'tu-pli-ca-tion (-plí-ká'shún) *n.* [*L. octuplicatio*. Cf. **EIGHT**; **MULTIPLICATION**]. *Arith.* Multiplying by eight.

oc'tyl (ók'tíl) *n.* [*oc'tane + -yl*]. *Org. Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C₈H₁₇, of which octane may be regarded as the hydroide.

oc'tyl-ene (ók'tíl-éu) *n.* [*oc'tane + ethylene*]. *Chem.* Any of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, C₈H₁₆, of the ethylene series, mostly combustible, colorless liquids.

oc'tyl'ic (ók'tíl'ík) *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, octyl: as, *oc'tyl'ic ether*.

o-cu'ba wax (ók-kú'bá) [*Tipi oca-caba*, lit., house fat, conch to *ucuba*, *ucuba*, a species of *Viola*]. A yellowish white wax obtained from the fruit of *Viola sebifera*, growing in South America. It resembles cubeba tallow.

oc'u-lar (ók'tú-lár) *a.* [*L. oculus*, fr. *oculus* the eye: cf. *F. oculaire*. See **EYE**; cf. **ANTLER**, **INVEIGLE**]. 1. Depending on, addressed to, or perceived by, the eye; received by actual sight; actually seen or having seen; as, *ocular proof*. Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death. *South.* 2. Of or pert. to the eye or eyesight; visual; optic; specif., *Entomol.*, pert. to the compound eye of an insect. *ocular lobe*, *Zool.*, a projecting lobe of the prothorax which in some beetles more or less completely covers the eyes. — *o. plates*, *Zool.*, in sea urchins, the five plates at the aboral ends of the ambulacra, bearing the rudimentary eyes. — *o. spectroscop*, a direct-vision spectroscop of large light power and, usually, small dispersion. — *o. spectrum*. = **AFTERIMAGE**. *Rare*. — *o. spot*, *Zool.*, a pigmented organ or part supposed to be sensitive to light.

Octamerous. [*EROS*].

oc'tom'er-ous. Var. of **OCTAM**.

oc'tom-er (-tér) *n.* An octamer.

oc'to-nal (ók'tó-nál) *a.* *Octo-*.

oc'to-nare (-ná-rí) *n.* *Pros.* An octonarian *Rare*.

oc'to-na-ri-an (-ná-rí-án; 115) *a.* [*L. octonarius*, fr. *octoni* eight each, *oc'to* eight]. Made up of eight feet. — *n.* A verse consisting of eight feet.

oc'to-noc'u-lar (ók'tó-nó-lár) *a.* [*L. octoni* eight each + *E. ocular*]. Having eight eyes.

oc'toon' (ók'tóon') *n.* [*oc'to + -oon*, as in *quadroom*]. A person of one eighth white blood. *Rare*.

oc'to-pe-nal (ók'tó-pé-nál) *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, an octopus. *R.*

oc'to-ped (ók'tó-péd) *n.* [*oc'to + ped*, *pedis*, foot]. An animal having eight feet, as a spider. *Rare*.

oc'to-pet'alous *a.* [*oc'to + petal*]. *Bot.* Having eight petals.

oc'to-poth'tal'mous (ók'tó-pó-th'tál'mús) *a.* [*oc'to + Gr. ὀφθαλμικός eye*]. Eight-eyed.

oc'to-phy'lous *a.* [*oc'to + phyllo-*]. *Bot.* Having eight leaflets.

oc'to-pia (ók'tó-pí-á) *n.* [*oc'to + πῆμα (pēma)*, *to suffer*]. An eight feet, limbs, or arms. *b.* Of or pert. to the Octopoda. — **oc'to-pod**, *n.*

oc'to-po'di-a (-pó'dí-á) *n.* [*oc'to + pod*]. *Rare*.

oc'to-pod (ók'tó-pód) *n.* [*oc'to + pod*]. An eight feet, limbs, or arms. *b.* Of or pert. to the Octopoda. — **oc'to-pod**, *n.*

oc'to-pod (ók'tó-pód) *n.* [*oc'to + pod*]. An eight feet, limbs, or arms. *b.* Of or pert. to the Octopoda. — **oc'to-pod**, *n.*

oc'to-pod (ók'tó-pód) *n.* [*oc'to + pod*]. An eight feet, limbs, or arms. *b.* Of or pert. to the Octopoda. — **oc'to-pod**, *n.*

oc'u-lar (ók'ú-lár), n. 1. Ocular nature or property. Obs. 2. Optics. The eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope.

3. Humorously, the eye. oc'u-lar-ist, n. [F. oculo-ris-ta.] A maker of artificial eyes. oc'u-late (ók'ú-lát), oc'u-lat'ed (-lát'éd), a. [L. oculus, fr. latine eye.] 1. Furnished with eyes.

2. Having spots or holes resembling eyes; ocellated. oc'u-li-form (-lí-fórm), a. [L. oculus the eye + -form.] In the form of an eye; resembling an eye; as, an ocelliform pebble.

oc'u-li-na (-lí-ná), n. [NL, fr. L. oculus the eye.] Zool. A genus of tropical aporose corals, usually branched and very solid, with irregularly or spirally distributed corallites. There are a few fossil and numerous living species. It is the type of a family, Oc'u-lin'i-dæ (-lí-n'i-dæ), -oc'u-lin'id (-íd), oc'u-lin'oid (-óid), n. & n. oc'u-list (ók'ú-líst), n. [L. oculus the eye, cf. B. oculis-ta.] 1. One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

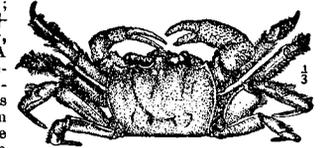


2. One with good eyesight; a sharp-sighted observer. Obs. oc'u-li-ter (ók'ú-lí-tér), n. The third Sunday in Lent, so called from the beginning of the intrat' quatuor semper ad Dominum. Mine eyes ever toward the Lord, Psalm xxv. 15 (in the Vulgate, xxiv. 15).

oc'u-lo (ók'ú-ló), n. Combining form fr. Latin oculus, eye. oc'u-lo-mo'tor (-mó'tér), a. [oculo + motor.] Anat. & Zool. Moving the eyeball; esp., designating, or pertaining to, the motor oculi nerve. -n. The motor oculi nerve.

oc'u-lus (ók'ú-lús), n.; pl. -lí (-lí). [L., an eye.] 1. An eye. 2. Bot. A leaf bud. Obs. 3. Arch. A member resembling or suggesting an eye, as the central boss of a volute; esp., a round window (cf. Ocul-de-oeuvr) such as is common in the west end of Continental churches, or a round opening, such as that at the crown of the dome of the Pantheon.

4. [Comp.] Astron. Corona Borealis; - an early name. o-cy-p'o-dæ (ó-síp'ó-dæ), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ókyp'ov, -podos, swift-footed; ókus swift + pod'is, foot.] Zool. A genus of square-bodied, long-legged crabs which live in holes in the sand along the seashore, a member resembling or suggesting an eye, as the central boss of a volute; esp., a round window (cf. Ocul-de-oeuvr) such as is common in the west end of Continental churches, or a round opening, such as that at the crown of the dome of the Pantheon.



5. Swift-footed; ókus swift + pod'is, foot.] Zool. A genus of square-bodied, long-legged crabs which live in holes in the sand along the seashore, a member resembling or suggesting an eye, as the central boss of a volute; esp., a round window (cf. Ocul-de-oeuvr) such as is common in the west end of Continental churches, or a round opening, such as that at the crown of the dome of the Pantheon.

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point of a weapon, Sw. udda odd, udd point, Dan. od, AS. ord, OHG. ort, G. ort place (cf. E. point, for change of meaning). 1. Not paired with another; remaining over as single after a pairing; without a mate; - said of an individual; as, an odd shoe; an odd glove.

2. Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; - opposed to even; as, 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, etc., are odd numbers. Also, numbered or known by such a number; as, the festival is held in the odd years.

3. Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; indefinitely, but not greatly, exceeding a specified number; extra. Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge. T. Burnet

4. Hence: a Designating an inconsiderable surplus of a smaller denomination, - as in the phrase odd money, now shortened simply to odd; as, it cost ten pounds odd. b Remaining beyond what is complete or taken into account; occurring between or outside of what is regular or noticed; occasional; out-of-the-way; as, odd minutes; an odd job; an odd corner.

5. Solitary; single. Obs. etc. Hist. or Dial. Eng. Until a stranger has kissed me who can do this he is an odd or kissless man, protected only by his lord. F. Seaborn

6. Of singular worth or note; preëminent; choice. Obs. 7. Not according; disagreeing. Also, not balancing the account; not even or quits (with). Obs. 8. Different from what is usual or common; unusual; singular; peculiar; unique; strange. "An odd action." Shak. "An odd expression." Thackeray

Patients have sometimes coveted odd things. Arbuthnot. Syn. - Quaint, unmatched, uncommon, extraordinary, queer, eccentric, fantastical, droll, comical. See STRANGE. odd function, Math., a function that changes sign with its argument, as sin (-x) = -sin x; - so called because in its expansion only odd powers appear. o. lot. Fr. & Com., a number or quantity other than the usual unit in transactions, as less than a hundred shares of stock as in stock-exchange dealings. - o. man, lad, or hand, a person hired to do odd jobs, whether employed casually or continually. Eng. - o. mark, a portion of land lying fallow under preparation for seeding with a particular crop, as wheat. Dial. Eng. - o. or even, or o. and even, a play of guessing whether a group, as a handful of beans, contains an odd or an even number, or whether a concealed number is odd or even. - o. shroud, the after shroud on either side when there are an odd number on each side. - o. tooth = HURTING CO.

odd (ód), n. 1. Something odd, or additional. Specif.: Golf. a A single stroke by which a player exceeds his opponent at a hole; as, to play the odd. Cf. LIKE, n., 2. b A stroke taken from a player's total at a hole, to give him odds. Eng. 2. A small point or gore of land. Dial. Eng.

Odd Fellow A member of a secret order, or fraternity, for mutual aid and social enjoyment, originating in the 18th century by a union of British social clubs, and now, under the name Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, comprising many lodges in all English and some other countries; also, a member of the separately organized fraternity in the United States.

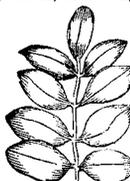
odd'y-ty (ód'í-tí), n. pl. -ties (-tíz). 1. State or quality of being odd; singularity; queerness; peculiarity; as, oddity of dress, manners, and the like. That infinite of oddities in him. Sterne. 2. That which is odd, as, a collection of oddities.

odd'y, adv. 1. In an odd manner. 2. Math. So as to be measured by an odd number. odd'y even, being the product of an even by an odd number, as 14. - odd, being the product of an odd by an odd number, as 21.

odd'ment (ód'mént), n. [odd + -ment.] An odd thing, or one that is left over, disconnected, fragmentary, or the like; something that is separated or disconnected from its fellows; esp. (in pl.) odds and ends. Specif.: Printing. Any separate small parts or pages in a book, other than the text, such as the title page, contents, etc. A miscellaneous collection of riddles, charms, gnomic verses, and "admonitions" of different kinds. Saintsbury

odd'ness, n. State of being odd, in any sense, or a thing or action that is odd; an oddity. odd'-pin'nate, a. Bot. Pinnate with single terminal leaflet.

odds (ódz), n. pl. & sing. [See ODD, a.] 1. Unequal things or conditions; as in, to make odds even, to level unequal things to equality; formerly also, to wipe offenses from the record. 2. Difference in favor of one as against another; excess of one of two things or numbers over the other; inequality; advantage; superiority; hence, excess of chances; probability; as, it makes no odds; by all odds the best. "The fearful odds of that unequal fray." Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the odds lie. The odds



Odd-pinnate Leaf.

It is that we scarce are men, but that we are gods. Shak. 3. Specif.: An equalizing allowance to the one of two competing parties that is at a disadvantage, as, in betting, a

proportional excess in the amount wagered conceded to equalize the chances; as, to give or take odds; the odds are four to one.

4. Quarrel; dispute; dissension; variance; - chiefly in the phrase at odds. "Set them into confounding odds." Shak. odds and ends, that which is left; remnants; scraps; miscellaneous articles. "My brain is filled . . . with all kinds of odds and ends." Irving

od'ic (ód'ík), n. [Fr. L. ode, oda, Gr. ódē a song, especially a lyric song, contr. fr. ódōn, fr. ódōv to sing; cf. Skr. vad to speak, sing. Cf. COMEDY, MELODY, MONODY.] 1. A short poem suited to be set to music or sung, and hence typically characterized by varying length of time and complexity of stanza forms; esp., such a poem expressive of sustained noble sentiment with appropriate dignity of style. In metrical form odes generally follow: (1) the regular Greek ode, as those of Pindar, divided into a strophe and antistrophe of identical form - though differing in different odes - and an epode of contrasting form; or (2) an irregular structure, as the so-called Pindaric odes of Cowley, or Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality"; or (3) the choral ode of the classic Greek drama. Another class has uniform lyric stanzas, as many of the so-called "odes" (carmina) of Horace.

The Greek odes were accompanied by music and dancing, the singers moving to one side during the strophe, retracing their steps during the antistrophe, . . . and standing still during the epode. Brownson

2. East. Ch. A song or hymn, usually having three, four, or five strophes, or stanzas, as in the canon of the order; also, a Scripture canticle.

ode (-ód). [Gr. ódōs, ódes, fr. -o + -eōs; like; eidos form.] A suffix denoting like, thing that is like; as phyllo-ode, cladode, genode, sarcode.

-ode. A suffix from Greek ódōs, way, path, as in cathode, anode, electrode.

O'dels-thing (ód'els-tíng), n. [Norw. odal odal + ting parliament.] The lower house of the Norwegian Storting. See LEGISLATURE.

o-de'um (ó-dé'um), n.; pl. ODEA (-á). [L., fr. Gr. ódeion, fr. ódō. See ODE.] A kind of theater in ancient Greece and afterward in Rome, smaller than the dramatic theater and roofed over, in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes; hence, in modern usage, a hall, gallery, etc., for musical or dramatic performances.

od'ic (ód'ík), a. Pertaining to, or forming, an ode. od'ic (ód'ík; ód'ík), a. Of or pertaining to od. See OD. Obsol. - od'ic-al-y (-í-kál-y), adv.

O'din (ód'in), [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. Óðinn, akin to AS. Wōden. See WODEN.] Norse Myth. The supreme deity of the later Norse pantheon, called Woden by the Germanic Teutons. He was god of wisdom, poetry, and war, and in Valhalla presided over the banquets of those slain in battle. He was also god of the dead, and was believed to lead the Furious Host (see WILD HUNT). He was also a god of agriculture, particularly of sowing, and for this purpose Wednesday, the day devoted to him, was considered lucky. He was represented as a man with long staff, and one-eyed, since he had given an eye to Mimir (which see). His worship seems to have originated in Germany, where in early times human sacrifices were offered to him. Later he displaced Thor as the chief god of the Norse. His wife was Frigg. He was father of Balder and other gods. See ÆSIR, FENRIR, VALKYRIE, YMIR.

O'din-ism (ód'in-íz'm), n. [Worsip of Odin; broadly, the autocratic heathenism. - O'din-ís', n. Odinism was valor; Christianity was humility, a nobler kind of valor. Carlyle

O'dious (ód'í-ús), a. [L. odiosus, fr. odium hatred; cf. F. odieux, OF. odieux. See ODIOUS.] Deserving of or provoking hatred or repugnance; exciting odium. "The odious side of that polity." Macaulay

He rendered himself odious to the Parliament. Clarendon. Syn. - Detestable, invidious, repulsive. See HATEFUL. - O'di-ous-ly, adv. - O'di-ous-ness, n.

o'di-um (ód'í-um), n. [L., fr. odi I hate; cf. Gr. ódus-óscōai, AS. atol dare, horrid. Cf. ANNOY, NOISOME.] 1. Hatred; now, usually, state or fact of being hated; as, that brought him into odium, or brought odium upon him. 2. The stigma attaching to what is hateful; opprobrium. She threw the odium of the fact on me. Dryden

3. That which is hated. Obs. Syn. - Abhorrence, detestation, antipathy; reproach. - ODIUM, HATRED agree in the idea of strong aversion. But HATRED may denote either the enmity which one feels for another or that which one experiences or incurs; odium applies only to the latter, and denotes esp. the opprobrium attaching to an object of general aversion; as, "a . . . secret hatred and aversion toward society" (Bacon). "They seek for hatred at my hands" (Shak.); "Whatever odium or loss her maneuvers incurred she flung upon her counselors" (J. R. Green). See HATE, HATEFUL, OPPROBRIOUS.

O'di-um me'di-um (méd'í-um), n. [L., the hatred of rival players; cf. the o'di-um (the o'di-um) [L.], the enmity peculiar to contending theologians.

O'do graph (ód'ó-gráf), n. [Gr. ódōs way + -graph.] 1. A machine for registering the distance traversed by a vehicle or pedestrian. 2. A device for recording the length and rapidity of stride and the number of steps taken by a walker.

oc'u-lar-ly, adv. Visibly. Obs. oc'u-lar-y, adv. of Ocular. oc'u-lar-y, n. Ocular. Obs. oc'u-lar-y, n. Ocular. Obs. oc'u-lar-y, n. Ocular. Obs.

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3. Conditioned or circumstanced, esp. as to material welfare; — with qualifying adverb; as, well off; badly off; — perhaps derived from the phrase to come off (which see).

4. Designating, or pertaining to, the sale of liquor to be consumed away from, or not on, the premises; — short for off the premises; as, off sale; off license. Eng.

off (ôf; 205), *prep.* **1.** Away from, or from; so as no longer to be on; as, take it off the table; — sometimes indicating: **a** Source or material; as, to dine off roast beef. **b** That which one is normally engaged upon; as, to be off duty.

2. Hence: Not up to, or in condition for; as, off his feed. In the meantime I had been a little off my game. *H. Varion.*

3. Naut. To seaward of; as, two miles off shore. See also **OFF THE WIND**.

4. Opening off from; as, an alley off Main Street.

off color or colour, not of the natural or proper color; hence, below standard. See **OFF-COLOR**, *a.* — off side, in football, hockey, and several other games, said of a player in such a position relative to the ball or the player actually or last in possession of it that according to the rules he is barred from playing the ball and, generally, from interfering with an opponent, until by his own movement or that of the ball he again becomes on side. In general a player is off side when the ball has been last played or touched by one of his own side behind him. In the American game of football being off side in a scrimmage involves a penalty of loss of distance to the offender's side. — off the wind, *Naut.*, with the wind abaft the beam; sailing free; as, to sail off the wind. Cf. **ON THE WIND**.

off, interj. Stand or be off; away; begone.

off, n. **1.** *Naut.* Offing. *Rare.*

2. State or condition of being off.

3. Cricket. The off side of the wicket. See **OFF**, *a.*, 2 *f.*

off (ôf; 205), *v. t.*; **OFFED** (ôft); **OFFING**. **1.** To put off; to postpone. *Obs.*

2. To eat off; to swallow. *Rare.*

3. To take off; to doff. *Rare.*

off, v. i. **a** To go off; to depart; to come off. *Obs.* or *Colloq. & Vulgar.* **b** *Naut.* To move off from the shore. *R.* To go off with, to take off. *Naut.* or *Humorous.*

off, [**OFF**, *adv.*] The adverb off used as a prefix with verbs, verbal nouns, nouns, and participial adjectives. It was formerly written off- (see **OFF**).

offal (ôf'âl), *n.* [**OFF** + *fall*]. **1.** That which falls off from anything, or is allowed to fall off as worthless, or as negligible for the immediate purpose, as chips of wood, the extreme side and end pieces of a hide of leather, etc.; — now *diad., technical, or trade cant*, as, specif.: **a** The waste parts of a butchered animal, or the parts cut off in dressing it, as (in American packing houses) the digestive tract, blood, lungs, feet, and external genitals, and in cattle and sheep also the head. **b** The by-products, screenings, bran, and shorts of wheat. **c** Small or inferior fish, as distinguished from prime.

2. Anything that is thrown away as worthless; carrion; refuse; rubbish; garbage.

off-cast (ôf'kást; 205), *a.* Also **off-cast'**. *South.* The *off-cast* of other professions. **Cast off**; **rejected**. — *n.* One that is cast off or rejected.

off-color, or -col'our, n. Not of the proper or natural color; hence, below the mark or standard; not in order or good condition; specif.: **a** Dubious; of doubtful propriety; risqué; as, his stories were rather off-color. **b** Not having the right color or not colorless, and thus being inferior; — said esp. of diamonds.

off-cut (ôf'kút; 205), *n.* **1.** That which is cut off.

2. Specif.: *Print.* A portion of the printed sheet, either cut off to reduce it to the proper size, or, in certain sizes of books, cut off and folded separately. Cf. **INSERT**, 3 *a.*

off-drive, *v. t.* *Cricket.* To drive to the off side.

off-end (ôf'end), *v. i.*; **FEND-ED**; **FENDING**. [**OFF**, *offend*, *L.* *offendere*, *offensum*; *ob* (see **OB**); + *fendere* (in comp.) to thrust, dash. See **DEPEND**.] **1.** To stumble. *Obs. & R.*

2. To transgress the moral or divine law; to commit an offense or crime; to stumble; sin.

We have offended against the Lord already. *2 Chron. xxviii. 13.*

If it be a sin to covet honor, I am the most offending soul alive. *Shak.*

3. To cause dislike, anger, or vexation; to displease. I shall offend, either to detain or give it. *Shak.*

4. To be offended. *Obs. & R. Scot.*

off-end', v. t. **1.** To transgress; to violate; to sin against; to wrong. *Obs.* "He hath offended the law." *Shak.*

2. Bib. To oppose or obstruct in duty; to cause to stumble; to cause to sin or to fall. *Obs.*

If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out. *Matt. v. 29, 30.*

3. To strike against; to attack; to assail. *Obs.*

4. To strike so as to injure; to hurt; to cause to have bodily pain; to injure physically. *Obs. or Archaic.*

5. To displease; to make angry; to affront; to vex.

The conduct that offends you so. *Cowper.*

off-end'er (ôf'end'ér), *n.* One who offends; one who violates any law, divine or human; one who commits an offense; a wrongdoer; a transgressor.

offense, **offence** (ôf'ens), *n.* See **Orthography, Introd.**, § 27. [**ME.** *offense*, *offence*, *offens*, *OF.* *offense*, *offens*, *F.* *offensa*, *offensum*, *offensus*, all fr. *offendere*. See **OFFEND**.] Act of offending, or state of being offended; also, that which offends; specif.: **a** Stumbling, lit. or fig. *Obs.*, except in *Bib.* usage.

A stumblingstone and rock of offense. *Rom. ix. 33.*

b An occasion of stumbling or of sin; a stumblingblock. Wee to that man by whom the offense cometh! *Matth. xviii. 7.*

c Act of attacking; attack; assault; as, weapons or arms of offense. **d** Injury; hurt; damage; pain. *Obs. or Archaic.* **e** Act of displeasing, affronting, or angering; state of being displeased, affronted, etc.; displeasure; affront. "Just cause of offense." *Sir P. Sidney.*

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without offense to their memories. *Dryden.*

f Disfavor; disgrace. *Obs.* **g** Quality or state of being

offensive or disgusting; also, that which is offensive or disgusting; a nuisance. *Obs.* In a breach of moral or social conduct; an infraction of law; a crime; sin; transgression; misdeed; any public wrong, whether a crime or misdemeanor. *Offense* has no technical legal meaning; but it is sometimes used specifically for an indictable crime (as in the British Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 73), and sometimes for a misdemeanor or a wrong punishable only by fine or penalty. Sometimes a distinction is made between offenses and quasi-offenses, as in the second *Citation*, below.

Who was delivered for our offenses, and was raised again for our justification. *Rom. iv. 25.*

Offenses are those illegal acts which are done wickedly and with the intent to injure, while quasi offenses are those which cause injury to another, but proceed only from error, neglect, or imprudence. *Edwards v. Turner, 6 Barb. (L.S.) 382.*

Syn. — *Umbrage*, resentment; misdeed, misdemeanor, trespass, delinquency, affront, indignity, outrage, insult.

offenseless, or fenceless (ôf'ens'less), *a.* Unoffending; inoffensive; incapable of offending or attacking.

offensive (ôf'ens'iv), *a.* [**CF.** *F. offensif*. See **OFFEND**.]

1. Making attack; pert. to, or characterized by, offense or attack; assailing; aggressive; hence, fitted for, or used in, attacking; — opposed to *defensive*; as, an offensive war; offensive weapons; a league offensive and defensive.

2. Causing injury or damage; harmful; injurious. *Obs.*

Offensive to the stomach. *Bacon.*

3. Giving offense; causing, or such as to cause, displeasure or resentment; insulting; as, offensive words.

4. Giving pain or unpleasant sensations; obnoxious, as to the physical senses or to the moral sense; revolting; disgusting; as, an offensive smell; offensive sounds.

5. Of the nature of an offense, sin, or transgression; offending, or tending to offend; transgressive. *Obs.*

6. Productive of spiritual stumbling. *Obs.*

Syn. — *Displeasing*, disagreeable, distasteful, obnoxious, disgusting, impertinent, rude, saucy; opprobrious, insolent, abusive, scurrilous; attacking, invading. See **HATEFUL** — **offensive-ly**, *adv.* — **offensive-ness**, *n.*

offensive, *n.* State or posture of one who offends or makes attack; aggressive attitude; act of the attacking party; — opposed to *defensive*; as, to act on the offensive.

offer (ôf'ér), *v. t.*; **OFFERED** (ôf'ér'd); **OFFERING**. [**ME.** *offren*, *offrien*, *AS.* *offrian* to sacrifice, fr. *L.* *offerre*; *off* (see **OB**); + *ferre* to bear, bring. The English word was influenced by *F. offrir* to offer, of the same origin. See **BEAR** to carry.] **1.** To present, as an act of worship; to sacrifice; to present in prayer or devotion; — often with *up*.

A holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices. *1 Pet. ii. 5*

2. To give or present in general. *Obs.*

3. To present for acceptance or rejection; to hold out; to tender; proffer; as, to offer a bribe; to offer one's self in marriage.

4. To bid, as a price; to make an offer to give or to pay; as, to offer a guinea for a ring; to offer a salary or reward.

5. Com. To present, bring forward, or expose for sale.

6. To present or bring forward for action or consideration; to propose; suggest; propound; as, to offer an opinion.

With an infinitive object: To make an offer; to declare one's willingness; as, he offered to help me.

7. To attempt or try to inflict, make, or do; hence, to do, make, or give, as to offer violence, resistance, an insult, etc.

8. To attempt; undertake; try; — with the infinitive.

All that offer to defend him. *Shak.*

Syn. — **OFFER**, **PROFFER**. TO OFFER is to tender what may be accepted or rejected at the option of the other party; to proffer is to make an offer esp. voluntarily, heartily, or in good faith; as, "I offer thee three things: choose thee one of them" (*1 Chron. xxi. 10*); "There was a crown offered him; and being offered him, he put it by" (*Shak.*); "Refuse not, mighty lord, this proffered love" (*id.*); "Dorothea . . . felt that it would be indelicate just then to ask for any information which Casaubon did not proffer" (*G. Eliot*).

offer, v. t. **1.** To present something as an act of worship or devotion; to make an offering or sacrifice; to sacrifice.

2. To make an offer or proposal, as of a position or of marriage; to propose.

3. To make an attempt, essay, or trial; — used with *at*. "Without offering at any other remedy." *Swift.*

He would be offering at the shepherd's voice. *L'Estrange.*

4. To incline; to tend. *Obs.*

5. To present itself; to come to hand.

The occasion offers, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

offer, n. [**CF.** *F. offre*, fr. *offrir* to offer. See **OFFER**, *v. t.*]

1. Act of offering, bringing forward, proposing, or bidding; a presenting for acceptance; a proffer; a proposal, as of marriage; an advance; a bid. In law an unaccepted offer creates no liability. Cf. **ACCEPTANCE**, 4.

When offers are disdained, and love denied. *Pope*

2. Condition of being offered, as for sale.

3. That which is offered, brought forward, or presented for acceptance; an offering, as in worship. *Obs. or R.*

4. Attempt; endeavor; essay; as, he made an offer to catch the ball. "Some offer and attempt." *South.*

5. Hence, fig.: A small knob on a deer's antler; a rudimentary point or tine.

on offer, *on* or *for* sale.

offer-ing, n. [**AS.** *offringa* sacrifice.] **1.** Act of one who offers; a proffering; specif.: **a** A presenting of something as an act of worship or devotion; sacrifice; oblation. [None] to the offering before her should go. *Chaucer.*

b A presenting or tender of something for acceptance or rejection, for sale, etc.

2. That which is offered; a gift; specif., that which is presented as an expiation or atonement for sin, or as a free gift; a sacrifice; an oblation; as, a sin offering.

3. Jew. Antig. One of various ceremonial sacrifices or gifts to the deity. The offerings described in the Levitical code are usually classified as bloody (animal), and bloodless (vegetable, from the produce of the tilled field and the vineyard, but not the garden or orchard), and liquid, offerings. Incense and salt were regularly used with all victims and

oblations, part of these being burnt, while part fell to the priest. Among the ancient Jews the principal kinds of offerings were:

burnt offering, the chief animal sacrifice in use from the earliest times, usually in collective worship. The victim was an unblemished bullock, he-goat, or ram. The hide was given to the priest, but all the rest of the animal was burnt on the altar, whence this was sometimes called the *whole burnt offering*. Also loosely applied to offerings that were partly burnt (*Lev. i.*) — drink o., a libation of wine, etc., often accompanying other sacrifices and required with every public burnt offering. — *freewill o.* See under *peace offering*, below. — *guilt o.*, an animal sacrifice, usually of an unblemished ram, in atonement for trespass against property of God or man. Its ritual resembles the sin offering, with which it is sometimes confused; but its specific feature is preliminary restitution of six fifths the value taken (*Num. v. 5 ff.*) — *heave o.*, in a peace offering, the portion of the animal which was lifted up by the officiating priest (*Ex. xxix. 27; Lev. vii. 32*). — *meal o.*, a vegetable sacrifice of a preparation party of flour and salt, usually mingled with oil (*Lev. ii.*) — *meat o.* = **MEAL OFFERING**.

Meat . . . is in the Authorized Version food in general, not, as now, flesh food only. . . . The meat offering contained no flesh, but was composed of meal and oil. (Dict. of Bible (Hastings)).

— *peace o.*, an animal sacrifice of an unblemished ox, sheep, or goat in which the fat was burnt, the breast given to the priests, and the remains partaken of by the worshippers and burnt. In *Lev. vii. ff.* this offering is subdivided into the *freewill offering*, in which the victim need not be unblemished; the *thank offering*, in which the remains must be entirely consumed on the day of the sacrifice, and in which was made a peculiar cereal oblation including leavened bread; and the *votive offering*, made in fulfillment of a vow (*Lev. iii.*) — *sin o.*, an animal sacrifice in which the blood was smeared on the altar and the choice and fat parts burnt there, but the remainder burnt outside the sanctuary. The victim was, typically, an unblemished she-goat, lamb, turtle dove, or pigeon (*Lev. v.*, *v.*) — *thank o.*, *votive o.* See *peace offering*, above. — *wave o.*, in a peace offering, the portion which was moved backward and forward by the officiating priest, and which was given to Aaron and his sons (*Ex. xxix. 28 ff.; Lev. vii. 30*).

4. Eccl. A sum of money offered at a service; as, a missionary offering. *Specif.:* *Ch. of Eng.* Personal tithes payable according to custom, either at certain seasons, as Christmas or Easter, or on certain occasions, as marriages or christenings.

offer-to-ry (ôf'ér-tô-ry), *n.*; **pl.** -RIES (-rîz). [**L.** *offeritorium* the place to which offerings were brought, in **LL.** *offertery*.] **1.** [Usually *cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* Also **Off'er-tô-ri-um** (-tô-ri-um). **a** An antiphon or anthem sung or said in the Mass immediately after the Credo, during which formerly the faithful made their offerings of bread and wine for the Mass, of gifts for the clergy, etc., and during which now the collection, if there is to be one, is taken. **b** That part of the Mass which the priest says while the offerings are made. **c** The anticipatory oblation, or oblation of the unconsecrated elements.

2. Chs. of the Anglican Communion. **a** Now usually, more fully, *offertery sentences*. The Scripture sentences said or sung in the communion services, or any other occasion of public worship, during the collection of the offerings. **b** That part of the communion service at which the offerings of the people are received; also, a similar part of other services for public worship.

3. The offering made during an offertery (def. 1 & 2). Hence, a collection of money taken at a religious service.

4. Eccl. Antig. **a** A cloth in which the bread received from the people was wrapped. **b** A chalice veil. **c** A cloth for enveloping the paten.

5. An anthem sung, or an organ voluntary played, during the offertery, or taking collection, in a religious service.

off-hand (ôf'hând; 205), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation; extempore; as, he replied off-hand.

off-hand' (ôf'hând'; 87), *a.* Done or made off-hand, extempore; impromptu; as, off-hand excuses.

office (ôf'is), *n.* [**FR.** *L. officium*, prob. from *officium*; *ops* ability, wealth, help + *facere* to do or make. See **OPULENT**; **FACT**.] **1.** That which a person does for, or with reference to, another or others; a service. I would I could do a good office between you. *Shak.*

2. That which one ought to do or must do; a requirement or thing to be expected; specif.: **a** Duty connected with an occupation, position, etc.; an assigned service; one's task or part. **b** Position of trust or ministrations. Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine office. *Rom. xi. 13.*

3. Discharge of a duty or service; attendance. *Obs.*

4. That which is performed, or intended to be done, by a particular thing; that which anything is fitted to perform; proper action; function. They (the eyes) resign their office and their light. *Shak.*

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb are the office of so many priests. *Sir I. Newton.*

5. Specif., referring to excretions; evacuation. *Obs. or Dial.*

6. a A special duty, trust, charge, or position, conferred by an exercise of governmental authority and for a public purpose; a position of trust or authority conferred by an act of governmental power; a right to exercise a public function or employment and receive the emoluments (if any) thereto belonging; as, an executive or judicial office; a municipal office; — distinguished from an *employment*. In its fullest sense an office embraces the elements of tenure, duration, duties, and emoluments, but the element of emoluments is not essential to the existence of an office. **b** In a wider sense, any position or place in the employment of the government, esp. one of trust or authority; also, that of an employee of a corporation invested with a part of the executive authority; a position of trust or authority in the regular and continued employment of a corporation; also, the trust itself.

7. A ceremonial oblation, religious or social; a ceremony; a rite; esp., *pl.*, obsequies.

TABLE OF OILS AND FATS.

ABBREVIATIONS. B. = berries; W. = wood; d = drying; etc.

The word oil is to be understood as forming a part of the name (thus: African palm = African-palm oil), except where another word is printed, as in cacao butter.

I. VEGETABLE OILS.

Table with columns: NAME, SOURCE, AP-PROX. SP. GR., NATURE: CHIEF USES. Includes entries like African-palm, almond, and various seed oils.

Table with columns: NAME, SOURCE, AP-PROX. SP. GR., NATURE: CHIEF USES. Includes entries like dill, dingo, domba, erigeron, etc.

Table with columns: NAME, SOURCE, AP-PROX. SP. GR., NATURE: CHIEF USES. Includes entries like rosewood, safflower, sandalwood, etc.

II. ANIMAL OILS AND FATS.

Table with columns: NAME, SOURCE, SP. GR., CHIEF USES. Includes entries like arctic-sperm, blackfish, bottlenose, etc.

oil box. A box for oil, as for storage or lubrication. Cf. OIL CUP. oil bush. Mach. A bush in which a journal runs in an oil bath. oil cake. A cake or solid mass composed of flaxseed, cottonseed, hempseed, rapeseed, etc., from which the oil has been expressed, used as food for stock or for manure.



šle, senáte, čáre, šm, áccount, šrm, ášk, sofá; šve, švent, šnd, recšnt, makšr; ice, ill; šid, šbey, šrb, šdd, šóft, cšnšct; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circúš, menú; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

compact. There are no definite parapodia, usually no cirri or gills, and only a few setae on each segment. There is no distinct head. The development is direct, without metamorphosis. Most of the Oligochaeta inhabit earth or fresh water; a few are marine. — **ol'i-go-chæ'te'** (ôl'i-gô-kêv'), a. & n. — **ol'i-go-chæ'tous** (-kêv'tûs), a. n. — **ol'i-go-clas'** (ôl'i-gô-klás'), n. [*oligo-* + Gr. *κλάσις* fracture, fr. *κλάω* to break.] *Min.* A trichitic soda-lime feldspar. See **VELDSPAR**.

ol'i-go-cy-thæ'mi-a, or **the'mi-a** (-sî-thê'mî-á), n. [NL. See *oligo-*; *-cyte*: *χημία*.] *Med.* Anæmia in which the blood is deficient in red corpuscles. — **ol'i-go-cy-thæ'mi-c**, or **the'mi-c** (-thê'mîk; -thê'mîk), a.

ol'i-go-ga-lac'ti-a (-gá-lák'thî-á), n. [NL.; *oligo-* + Gr. *γάλα*, -ak-os, milk.] *Med.* Deficient secretion of milk.

ol'i-gom'er-ous (-gôm'er-ûs), a. [*oligo-* + *-merous*.] *Bot.* Having one or more whorls with fewer members than others, as some heteromeric flowers. — **ol'i-gom'er-y** (-y), n.

ol'i-go-sid'er-ite (-sî-dê'rî-tê), n. [*oligo-* + *siderite*.] *Min.* A meteorite which is characterized by the presence of but a small amount of metallic iron. — **ol'i-go-sid'er-ic** (-sî-dê'rîk), a.

ol'i-go-syn-thet'ic (-sîn-thê'tîk), a. [*oligo-* + *synthetic*.] *Philol.* Adding but few derivative elements to a stem.

ol'i-go-v'o-kous (-gôv'ô-kûs), a. [*oligo-* + Gr. *τοκος* offspring.] *Zool.* Producing few young.

ol'i-gu-re'sis (-gû-rê'sîs), n. [NL.; *oligo-* + *uresis*.] *Med.* Deficiency in the excretion of urine.

ol'i-gur'i-a (-gû'rî-á), n. [NL.; *oligo-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by oliguresis, or deficiency in excretion of urine.

o-lin'da bug (ô-lîn'dá; ô-lên'dô). [From the town *Olanda* on Maui Island.] A weevil (*Araucivus julieri*) very destructive to roses in Hawaii. It is supposed to have been introduced from Mexico.

O-lin'ta (ô-lîn'tá), n. [NL., after Johan Henrik *Olin*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs or small trees (order Myrtales), constituting the family *Oliniaceæ*. They have opposite coriaceous leaves, small red or white flowers in bracted cymes, and drupaceous fruits. *O. cymosa* is the hard pear.

ol'io (ôl'yô), n. [Sp. *olla* an earthen pot, a dish of boiled or stewed meat, fr. *L. olla* a pot, dish. Cf. *OLLA*, *OLLAPODRIDA*.] 1. A dish made by stewing or boiling together meat and various vegetables, etc., highly spiced; hence, any dish of many ingredients; a hodgepodge. Besides a good *olla*, the dishes were trifling. — *Enchir.* 2. A mixture; a medley; a hodgepodge. — *Dryden*. 3. A collection of miscellaneous pieces, as pictures, verses, pieces of music, etc.; a medley; a potpourri. *b Theat.* The vaudeville part of a burlesque performance or minstrel show. *U. S.*

ol'i-phânt (ôl'y-fân't), n. [OF. *olifant* ivory, horn of ivory. Cf. *ELEPHANT*.] 1. An elephant. *Obs.*

ol'i-va (ôl'yá), n. [*oliva* olive.] Resembling the olive; of the color of the olive; olive-green; as, *olivaceous* markings on a bird.

ol'i-va-ry (ôl'y-vá-rî), a. [L. *olivarius* belonging to olives, fr. *oliva* an olive.] *Anat.* A shaped like an olive. *b* Of or pertaining to the olivary body. — **olivary body**, *Anat.*, an oval prominence on each side of the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata just below the pons. It is formed by the olivary nucleus, or corpus dentatum, a lamina of gray matter the surface of which is covered by a very thin layer of white matter. These structures are sometimes called the inferior olivary body and nucleus, to distinguish them from a smaller and more dorsally situated mass of gray matter, the superior olivary nucleus. There is also a small accessory nucleus on the mesial side of the corpus dentatum. — *See* **OLIVARY BODY**, *o. peduncle*, *Anat.*, a bundle of sensory fibers entering the olivary body at its inner side. — *o. process* or *eminence*, *Anat.*, a small eminence behind the optic groove on the sphenoid bone.

ol'ive (ôl'iv), n. [F., fr. *L. oliva*, fr. Gr. *ἐλιά*, for *ἐλαία*. See *OLIO*.] 1. A tree (*Olea europæa*) cultivated from antiquity throughout Asia Minor and southern Europe for its fruit; also, its fruit or its wood. The tree has a low, often gnarled trunk, willowlike leaves, and yellow flowers. Its branches are familiar emblems of peace. The fruit is an important source of oil, and is eaten as a pickle or relish when green. The ripe olive is bluish black in

color, and is also eaten. The wood is hard and yellow, of ten hand-somely variegated, and is used in turnery.

2. An olive branch or wreath.

3. Any other species of *Olea*; also (with a qualifying term), any of numerous shrubs and trees of the same or other families, more or less resembling the true olive.

4. A child; an "olive branch." *R.*

5. *Cookery.* A small slice of meat seasoned, rolled up, and cooked; — usually in *pl.*; as, *olives* of beef or veal.

6. An oval or olive-shaped button or piece of wood covered with silk, etc., used with a loop, through which it is passed, to fasten a garment.

7. *Anat.* The olivary body.

8. An oval plate on the strap of a satchel or bag, provided with a hole through which a swiveled stud or button passes to fasten the bag.

9. Olive color.

10. An olive-complexioned girl or woman. *Colloq.*

11. **A Short for OLIVE SHELL.** *b* The oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*

ol'ive (ôl'iv), a. Approaching the color of the olive: *a* Of the color of the urripe fruit; of a peculiar dark brownish, yellowish, or tawny green. *b* Brownish yellow or yellowish brown; tawny; as a complexion. *c* Of the color of the leaves of the tree; of a dull ashy or silvery green. *R.*

ol'ive-backed (-bák't), a. Having an olive-colored back. — **olive-backed thrush**, a common thrush (*Hylcochlaustulata swainsonii*) which breeds from New England to Labrador and Alaska and migrates to the tropics. It has uniform olivaceous upper parts and tail, with the under parts whitish spotted with dusky on the breast.

olive branch, *a* A branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace; hence, anything offered as a sign of good will. *b* Fig. A child; — in allusion to Ps. cxviii. 3 (as in *Bk. of Com. Prayer* verse 4). *c* The child (ren like the olive branches round about thy table).

olive brown. Brown with a tinge of green.

olive green. A dark brownish green; olive.

ol'iv'en-ite (ôl'yvên-î-tê; ôl'yvên-î), n. [G. *olivenerz* + *-ite*: cf. *F. olivénite*.] *Min.* An olive-green, dull brown, or yellowish orthorhombic mineral, occurring in crystallized, fibrous, and earthy forms. It is a basic copper arsenate, $Cu_2AsO_4 \cdot Cu(OH)_2 \cdot H_2O$. *Sp. gr.* 4.1-4.4.

olive oil. A pale yellowish or yellowish green nondrying oil expressed from ripe olives. It is much used as a salad oil, also in cooking, as a lubricant and illuminant, in toilet soaps, for oiling wool, etc. See *OLIO*, *Table*.

ol'iv-er (ôl'yvêr), n. [F. *olivier*, orig. uncert.] 1. Masc. prop. name. *L. Olivierus* (ôl'yvêr'ô); *F. Olivier* (ôl'yvêr'yâ); *It. Oliviero* (ôl'yvêr'yô); *Ulviero* (ôl'yvêr); *Sp. Olivario* (ôl'yvêr-ô); *Pg. Olivairo* (ôl'yvêr-ô); *G. & D. Olivier* (ôl'yvêr; ôl'yvêr).

2. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne, the friend and companion in arms of Roland (which see).

3. A son of Sir Rowland de Bois in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." He maltreats his younger brother Orlando until the latter saves his life. He marries Celia.

ol'iv-er, *n.* 1. A small tilt hammer, worked by the foot. 2. An old form of smith's hammer, worked by means of a treadle and normally held off the work by a spring pole;

also, a device consisting of a pair of swages held together by a spring handle. Called also *holliper*.

olive scale, *a* A small, round scale insect (*Aspidiotus rapae*) infesting the olive in California. *b* See **LECANIUM**.

olive shell. Any of numerous rachiglossate gastropods of the genus *Oliwa* or the family *Olividae*. They have an elongate, smooth, highly polished shell with a very short spire, a narrow mouth, notched in front, and a plicose columella. The foot is long, and the mantle envelops the shell. They live mostly along sandy tropical coasts. **ol'iv-ét** (ôl'yvê't), n. [Dim. of *olive*: cf. *F. olivette*.] 1. = **OLIVE**, 6. 2. An imitation pearl, esp. one made for traffic with savages.

ol'iv-ét, *n.* [L. *olivum*.] An olive yard; an olive grove or orchard. *Obs.*, except as a proper name of the Mount of Olives. *Acts i. 12.*

ol'iv-étan (ôl'yvê'tân; ôl'yvê'tân), n. *Ecccl. Hist.* A member of a strict monastic essentially Benedictine order, founded by John (or in religion Bernard) Tolomei in 1319; — so called from its first monastery, Our Lady of Monte Oliveto (Mount of Olives), near Accona, Italy.

ol'iv-é-wood' (ôl'yvê-wôd'), *n.* *a* The wood of the olive. *b* The wood of the olive plum, or the tree itself.

ol'iv-yá (ôl'yv-yá), *n.* [Cf. *It. Olivaria*, OF. *Olive*, and L. *oliva* olive. Cf. **OLIVE**.] 1. Lit., an olive; — fem. prop. name. *L. Olivaria* (ôl'yv-yá); *It. & G. Olivaria* (ôl'yv-yá).

2. *a* A rich countess in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," who rejects the suit of Duke Orsino, falls in love with Viola disguised as a page, and finally marries Viola's twin brother, Sebastian. *b* The Vicar's beautiful and sprightly elder daughter in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." She elopes with the vicious Squire Thornhill, who deserts her, but it is found that he is legally married to her.

ol'iv-yne (ôl'yv-yên), *n.* [*olive* + *-yne*; cf. *F. olivine*.] *a Min.* See **CHRYSOLOITE**. *b* *Corn.* Green garnet; — a term due to confusion of this stone with the true olive.

ol'iv-yin'ic (-vîn'yîk), **ol'iv-yin'it'ic** (-vîn-yî'tîk), *a*. Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, olive.

ol'ia (ôl'yá), *n.*; *pl.* **OLLÆ** (-ê). [L.] *Class. Archæol.* A jar or pot, of any kind.

ol'ia (ôl'yá; *Sp.* ol'yá; 194), *n.*; *pl.* **OLLAS** (ôl'yáz; *Sp.* ol'yás). [Sp. See **OLIO**.] 1. In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a round or bulging pot or jar, as of baked clay, having a wide mouth. It is used in cooking, in cooling water by evaporation, etc. 2. Hence, a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in a pot of this kind; an olio; an olla-podrida.

ol'ia-po-dri'da (-pô-drê'dá), *n.* [Sp., lit., a rotten pot. See **OLIO**.] 1. A favorite Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of several kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed or boiled with vegetables; an olio. 2. Any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection; an olio; a hodgepodge; a medley. *B. Jonson.*

Ol'ney-a (ôl'nî-yá), *n.* [NL., after Stephen Olney, American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees consisting of the single species *O. tesota*, native of southern California, Arizona, and Mexico. It is a small tree with pinnate leaves and racemes of white or purplish flowers.

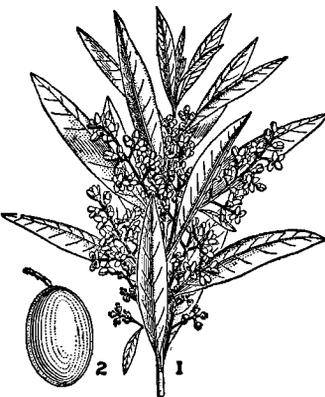
ol'o-gy (ôl'ô-jî), *n.*; *pl.* **OLIGES** (-jîz). [See **-LOGY**.] A science or branch of knowledge. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and all other *oligies* whatsoever. *Dr. Quincey.*

ol'o-g'ic-al (ôl'ô-jîk-ál), **ol'o-g'is-t'ic** (ôl'ô-jîs-tîk), *a.* — **ol'o-g'ist** (ôl'ô-jîst), *n.*

ol'ym'pl-ad (ôl'ím-pl-ád), *n.* [*L. olympias*, -adis, Gr. Ὀλύμπιας, -άδος, fr. Ὀλυμπίος Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia; cf. *F. Olympiade*.] *Gr. Antig.* A period of four (or, in the inclusive reckoning of the Greeks, five) years from one Olympian festival to the next, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned time. See **OLYMPIAN**, *a.*; **ERA**, *n.*, *Table*. — **O-lym'pl-ad'ic** (-ád'yîk), *a.*

O-lym'pl-an (-ân), *a.* [L. *Olympianus*, *Olympicus*, Gr. Ὀλύμπιος, fr. Ὀλυμπίος. See **OLYMPIAD**.] 1. *Ol* or per-



Olive. 1 Flowering Branch; 2 Fruit (4).

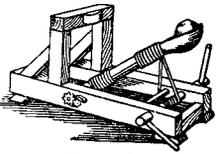


Olive Shell (Olivaphyria).

on (ŏn), *a.* **Cricket.** Designating the side of the field next to which the batsman stands; — opposed to *off* (see *off*, a, 2 d). Cf. *leg*, n., 7 a.

on, *n.* **Cricket.** The on side of the wicket. See *on*, a.

on-a-ger (ŏn'ä-jēr), *n.*; *pl.* L. -gari (-grī), E. -gers (-jērjz). [*L. onager, onager, Gr. onager.*] 1. A wild ass of western India and Baluchistan (*Equus onager*), probably only a variety of the kiang, from which it differs in paler color, broader dorsal stripe, and smaller size.



Onager, 2.

on-a-grā (ŏn'ä-grā), *n.* [NL.] *fr.* *Gr. onagra* a kind of plant. **Bot.** A small genus of North American herbs yielding the family Onagraceae. They have large showy yellow flowers with a deeply 4-cleft stigma, and horizontal ovules and seeds. The species are among the more showy of the evening primroses, and are exceedingly variable.

On-a-grā-cē (ŏn'ä-grā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL.] **Bot.** A family of plants (order Myrtales), the evening primrose family, consisting of about 40 genera and 470 species, of wide distribution, *Epilobium* being the largest genus. They are chiefly herbs of variable habit, known by the inferior ovary, 2 or 4 petals, 1-3 stamens, and simple style. The flowers are frequently showy, as in species of *Clarkia*, *Godetia*, *Fraxinella*, etc. — **on-a-grā-cēous** (-shūs), *a.*

on-an-ist (ŏn'än-iz't), *n.* [*Onan* (Gen. xxviii. 9).] Self-pollination; masturbation. — **on-an-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *a.*

on-an-ist, *n.* One addicted to onanism.

once (wūns), *adv.* [ME. *ones, ones*, an adverbial form fr. *one, on, an, one*. See *one*; cf. *wards*.] 1. One time and no more; not twice nor any number of times more than one. Trees that bear mast are fruitful but *once* in two years. *Bacon*.

2. At one time (as opposed to another). *Obs.*

3. In the first place; for one thing. *Obs.*

4. At any one time; on any occasion; ever; — often used conjunctively as equivalent to *if ever or whenever; as soon as; as, once* that is accomplished, all will be well.

5. *Whit* that not be made clean? When shall *it once* be? *Jer.* xliii. 27.

6. Once for all; in short. *Obs.*

7. At some one time; — used indefinitely, but now usually with reference to the past; formerly.

8. My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee. *Addison*. That court which we shall *once* govern. *Bp. Hall*.

9. *once* and *again*, *once* and *once* more; twice (at least); now and then. "A dove sent forth *once* and *again*, to spy." *Milton*.

10. *once*, *o.* for all, *always*, etc., *once* to take the place of all possibilities; *once* and *finally*, *o.* in a while, occasionally; now and then; — *o.* twice, a few times.

11. *once*, *a.* That *once*; former. Cf. *then*. "The *once* province of Britain." *J. N. Pomeroy*.

12. *once*, *n.* One time or occasion; — used in phrases, as *at once* (see below), for *once*, *this*, or *that* *once*.

13. *at once*. *a.* At one stroke, etc.; *once* for all. *Obs.* *b.* In or into union; in one body; together. *Obs.* *c.* At one and the same time; simultaneously; as, they all moved *at once*. *d.* In one and the same action, condition, degree, etc.; equally. *e.* At one, or a, time; each time. *Obs.* *f.* At the same point of time; immediately; without delay. "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go *at once*." *Shak.* *g.* "I withdrew *at once* and altogether." *J. Grey*.

on-cid'ium (ŏn-sid'ĭ-um), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Gr. ōkos*; barb of an arrow; from the shape of the labellum. Cf. *E. D.*] **Bot.** A large genus of tropical American epiphytic or terrestrial orchids having flowers of great beauty, frequently (as in *O. papilio*) resembling butterflies. The columns are short and winged, and the labellum usually at right angles to it. These orchids are favorites in cultivation.



Oncidium (*O. papilio*), reduced.

on-cid'ium (ŏn-sid'ĭ-um), *n.* [Gr. *ōkos*; bulk + *-graph*.] An instrument to register changes observed with an oncometer.

on-com'e-ter (ŏn-kŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *ōkos* bulk + *-meter*.] An instrument to measure variations in size of the internal organs, such as the kidney, spleen, etc. — **on-com'e-ter'ic** (ŏn-kŏm'ē-tēr'ik), *a.*

on-com'ing (ŏn-kŏm'ing), *n.* Coming on; approach.

on-com'ing, *n.* Coming on; approaching.

on-co-rhin'chus (ŏn-kŏ-rĭn'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *Gr. ōkos* barb, hook + *rhynchus*: snout.] **Zool.** A genus of salmon in-

cluding the commercially important species of the North Pacific and coastal streams. It is closely related to *Salmo*, but differs in the increased number of anal rays, branchiostegals, pyloric caeca, and gill rakers. See *SALMON*.

on-co-sim'e-ter (ŏn-kŏ-sĭm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *ōkos* a swelling + *-meter*.] **Metall.** An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of a molten metal by means of an immersed solid ball having a known weight.

on-do-gram (ŏn-dŏ-grām), *n.* [*F. onde* wave, *L. unda* + *-gram*.] **Elec.** The record of an ondograph.

on-do-graph (-grāf), *n.* [*F. onde* wave, *L. unda* + *-graph*.] **Elec.** An instrument for autographically recording the wave forms of varying currents, esp. rapidly varying alternating currents.

on-dom'e-ter (ŏn-dŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*F. onde* wave, *L. unda* + *-meter*.] An electric wave meter. See *WAVE METER*.

on-do-yant' (ŏn-dŏw'änt'), *n.* [*F.* p. pr. of *ondoyer* to undulate, *fr. onde* wave, *L. unda*.] **Art.** Wavy; having the surface marked by waves or slightly depressed furrows; as, *ondoyant* glass.

one (wūn; formerly pronounced ŏn, *ŏn*, later also wŏn, wūn, the present accepted pron. wūn corresponding to the spelling with *w*, which has not survived in standard English), *a.* [ME. *one, on, an*, AS. *ān*; akin to D. *een*, OS. *ēn*, OFries. *ēn*, *ān*, G. *ein*, Dan. *een*, Sw. *en*, Icel. *einn*, Goth. *ains*, W. *un*, Ir. & Gael. *uon*, L. *unus*, earlier *ūnus*, *uenus*, *Gr. oivn* the ace on dice; cf. Skr. *eka*.] The same word as the indefinite article, *a.* Cf. *ALONE*, *ANON*, *ANY*, *NONE*, *NONCE*, *ONLY*, *ONION*, *UNIT*. 1. Being a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; not multifold; single; individual; — the cardinal numeral noting unity. As added to twenty, thirty, and the other tens in forming numerals, one now usually follows without *and*; as, *forty-one* years. It is sometimes used for the ordinal first, esp. when it follows its noun; as, *chapter one*.

2. Denoting a person or thing conceived or spoken of indefinitely; a certain. "I am the sister of *one* Claudio," that is, of a certain man named Claudio; he was having *one* day, that is, on a certain day.

3. Pointing out a contrast, or denoting a particular thing or person different from some other specified; — used as a correlative adjective, with or without the, often in antithesis to *another*, *other*.

4. Closely bound together; undivided; united; constituting a whole; as, they cried out with *one* voice.

5. Single in kind; identical; the same; a common.

6. A single person or thing. "The shining *ones*." *Bunyan*. "Hence, with your little *ones*." *Shak*.

7. Like other numerals, *one* was formerly used before a superlative; as, "the wisest prince," that is, a prince, the wisest one.

8. *in one* word, in short; to sum up. — *o.* day. *a.* On a certain day, not definitely specified, referring to time past; as, *one day* when he was here. *b.* Referring to future time; at some uncertain day or period; some day. "I will marry *one day*." *Shak*. — *o.* leg. *Cricket*, guard covering leg stump only. — *o.* point perspective. See *PERSPECTIVE*.

9. *o.* seeded cucumber, *o.* seeded bur cucumber, the star cucumber. — *o.* *to.* *o.* distribution. *Math.*, a distribution in which each object is put into a separate class, there being as many classes as objects.

one, *n.* 1. A single unit; unity; as, *one* is the base of all numbers.

2. A symbol representing a unit, as 1, or i.

3. A single person or thing. "The shining *ones*." *Bunyan*. "Hence, with your little *ones*." *Shak*.

4. One's self; myself, etc. *Obs.* & *Colloq.*

5. *Philos.* The absolute; the first principle or ultimate being; in Neoplatonism, that which is prior even to being; after *one*, after one fashion; alike. *Obs.* *Chaucer*. — *at o.* See in *FRASE*. — *o.* a. In union or union; in or into a single whole together. *b.* Straight on; in one course; without stopping. Cf. *ANON*, *ADV.* *Obs.* — *o.* after another, successively. — *o.* and *o.* by *o.* singly; one at a time; one after another. "Raising *o.* by *o.* the suppliant crew." *Dryden*. — *o.* of two, *o.* of three, etc. *Golf*, one taken from two, three, etc. — *i.* used, in the reckoning of strokes, of the stroke to be taken by one side when the opposing side has played two, three, etc., strokes more. — *o.* or two, a small number, a few, — *o.* with another. *a.* Together. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. *b.* On the various aspects.

one, *indef. pron.* 1. (*pl.* *ONES* [wūnz]) A certain person.

Med. Condition marked by the development of tumors.

on-co-sphere (ŏn-kŏ-sfēr), *n.* [*Gr. ōkos* a swelling, *sphaira*, a sphere.] **Zool.** An embryonic form of a tapeworm, preceding the cysticercus or conurus stage.

on-cost', *n.* [*on*, *adv.* + *cost*.] 1. Contingent or additional cost or expense. *Scot.*

2. An oncost man. *Scot.*

on-cost', *a.* *Mining*. Of work done on time wages; — of men, working on time wages. *Scot.*

on-co't-my (ŏn-kŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*Gr. ōkos* bulk, mass + *tony*.] **Med.** The incision of an abscess or tumor.

on-d', *n.* [*ORAM*.] **on-d'gram**. Var. of *ONDOD-GRAM*.

on-d'gram. Var. of *ONDOD-GRAM*.

on-dam'e-ter (ŏn-dām'ē-tēr), *n.* Var. of *ONDOMETRER*. [*SCOPE*.]

on-d'scope. Var. of *ONDOD-GRAM*.

on-dat' (ŏn-dāt'), *n.* [*Prob.* of North Amer. Ind. *on-dat'*; origin: cf. *F. ondatra*.] The muskrat.

on-de, *var. of ONDRY*.

on-de, *n.* [*AS. andia* malice, anger; akin to *feel*, *and*, *ind*, *breath*.] *a.* A hatred; spite; animus; envy. *b.* Emotion; *c.* Breath. [*breath*.] *Obs.*

on-de, *v. i.* [*Cf. ANDR*, *v.*] To *on-de* (*ŏn-dĕ*), *a.* [*F.*] *Her* = *to be*. [*of under*.]

on-der. *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. var.

son or thing not specified; some person or thing; as, to choose one of their own clan; *one* named Brown; a person or thing of the kind under consideration; as, he had apples and gave *me one*; *one* they saw yesterday. *One* is often used in this sense after *the*, *this*, *some*, *any*, *no*, *each*, *every*, *such*, *a*, *many*, *a*, *another*, *the other*, etc.

2. Any person or thing whatever; anybody, indefinitely. *Obs.* *One* in the same correspondence, *German*, *man*, and when used alone as an antecedent is now regularly followed by *one*, *one's*, *one's self*; as, what *one* would have well done, *one* should do *one's self*.

3. It was well worth *one's* while. *Hawthorn*.

4. Against this sort of condemnation one must steel *one's self* a. *one* best can. *G. Elliot*.

5. *one* and all, *every one*. — *o.* *another*, primarily construed *one*, as a nominative, *other*, as an oblique case (as in, they hailed *one another*; they called *one to another*; they saw *one another's* signals), but is now used also as a compound reciprocal pronoun in an oblique case, esp. after a proposition; as in, they called to *one another*; they fought against *one another*. Cf. *each other*.

6. The *one* received *one another*. *Thackeray*.

one (wūn), *v. t.* To cause to become one; to gather into a single whole; to unite; to assimilate. *Rare*.

1. The rich folk that embraced and *oned* all their heart to treasure of the world. *Chaucer*.

one, *v. i.* To unite; agree. *Obs.*

one (-ŏn). **Chem.** A termination sometimes used to indicate that the hydrocarbon to the name of which it is affixed belongs to the series C_nH_{2n-4}; as, *heptone*.

one. [*From Gr. -ων*, signifying, female descendant.] **Chem.** A suffix indicating that the substance in the name of which it appears is a *ketone*; as, *acetone*.

one. **Petrolog.** See *PETROGRAPHY*.

one-grained' (wūn'grānd'), *a.* Designating a kind of wheat or spelt (*Triticum monococcum*) with a short flat barleylike ear, also known by the German name *Einkorn*.

one-hand', *a.* Employing one hand; as, the *one-hand* alphabet. See *DACTYLOLOGY*.

one-horse', *a.* 1. Drawn or operated by one horse; as, having but a single horse; as, a *one-horse* carriage.

2. Second-rate; inferior; small; petty. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

Onei'da (ŏn-ĭ-dä), *n.* 1. An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly dwelling near Oneida Lake in the State of New York, and forming part of the Five Nations. Remnants of the tribe now live in New York, Canada, and Wisconsin.

2. **Geol.** A subdivision of the (Upper) Silurian in the eastern United States. See *GEOLOGY*, *Chart*. The formation is chiefly conglomeratic.

Oneida Community. A communistic society established in 1847-48 at Oneida, New York, by J. H. Noyes (1811-86) with the removal there of a portion of his followers from Putney, Vt., where in 1838 he had introduced the principle of communism into the sect of Perfectionists founded by him in 1834. The most distinctive features of this society were the system of "complex marriage," or community of wives, by which marital relations were carefully regulated and the community occupied the place of the family, and the plan of "mutual criticism," which took the place of the ordinary means of government. The society became prosperous, but through its introduction of a branch at Wallingford, Conn., but through opposition, esp. on the part of the churches to its system of marriage, it was led to abandon this feature in 1879, and on January 1, 1881, voluntarily to dissolve and reorganize as a joint-stock company. The members were called also *Perfectionists*.

one-i-de'ad, *one-i-de'ad* (wūn'ĭ-dĕ'äd), *a.* Having, or possessed by, but one idea.

one-i-ro' (ŏn-ĭ-rŏ). Combining form fr. *Gr. ōneiros*, *dream*.

one-i-ro-crit'ic (-krĭt'ik), *n.* [*Cf. F. onéirocritique*.] See *ONEIROCRITICAL*. An interpreter of dreams.

one-i-ro-crit'ic-al (-ĭ-käl), *a.* [*Gr. ōneirokritikos*; *ōneiros* a dream + *kritikós*: critical, fr. *krivō* to discern.] Of, pertaining to, or skilled in, the interpretation of dreams.

one-i-ro-crit'ic-ism (-ĭ-zĭm), **one-i-ro-crit'ic-ics** (-ĭ-ks), *n.* Art of interpreting dreams.

one-i-ro-logy (ŏn'ĭ-rŏ-lŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Gr. ōneirologia*; *ōneiros* dream + *logos*: discourse.] The study of dreams or their interpretation. — **one-i-ro-logy-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

one-i-ro-man'cy (ŏn'ĭ-rŏ-mān'sĭ), *n.* [*oneiro-* + *-mancy*.] Divination by dreams. — **one-i-ro-man'cer** (-sĕr), *n.*

one-i-ro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ik), *a.* A characteristic of dream vision. *b.* Relating to oneiroscopy.

one-ness (wūn'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being one. *a.* State of being one in number; singleness; unity.

Our God is one, or rather very oneness. *Hooker*.

b. Uniqueness; singularity. *c.* Aloneness; loneliness. *d.* Undividedness; unity; as, the *oneness* of humanity. *e.* Union; unity. "Pearl was the *oneness* of their being." *Hawthorne*. *f.* Sameness; identity; also, invariableness;

the necessity of regeneration. *Collon*. *W. James*.

on-co'st'us (ŏn-kŏ-s'tŭs), *n.* [*Gr. ōkos* a swelling, *stoma*, a gullet.] **Med.** An embryonic form of a tapeworm, preceding the cysticercus or conurus stage.

on-cin (ŏn-sĭn), *n.* [*OF.*, a hooked stick, *L. uncinus* a hook.] A medieval weapon with a hooked iron head.

oncine + *UNCLEAN*.

on-col'o-gy (ŏn-kŏ-lŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Gr. ōkos* bulk + *logos*.] **Med.** Study of tumors. — **on-col'o-g'ic-al** (ŏn-kŏ-lŏ-jĭ-käl), *a.*

on'come, *n.* That which comes on one; a coming on; on-coming; as: *a.* A calamity; an attack of disease; *b.* a mysterious malady. *New Chiefly Scot.* *b.* An attack or invasion. *Obs.* *c.* A heavy fall, as of snow. *Scot.*

on'com-mence *pr* *à* *tr* *dupe*, *on'ant* *par* *à* *tr* *tr* *dup*, *on'ant* *par* *à* *tr* *tr* *dup*, *on'ant* *par* *à* *tr* *tr* *dup*. [*F.*] One begins by being a dupe, one ends by being a rascal; — said of a person controlled by the desire of gain.

on'con-nat' *le* *vé* *ri* *ta* *'ble* *ami* *dans* *le* *bo* *son*, *on'cŏ-nā* *lĕ* *vĕ* *rĭ* *tā* *'blĕ* *ā* *mĭ* *dā* *n* *s* *lĕ* *b* *ŏ* *s* *ŏ* *n*. [*F.*] A true friend is known in (time of) need.

on-co'sia (ŏn-kŏ-sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. ōkos* a swelling.]

posed mainly of the siliceous skeletons of radiolarians, calcareous matter being dissolved by the large percentage of carbon dioxide in the water at these depths.

ooze leather. Leather made from sheep and calf skins by mechanically forcing ooze through them; esp., such leather with a soft, finely granulated finish (called sometimes *valvet finish*) put on the flesh side for special purposes. Ordinary ooze leather is used for shoe uppers, in book-binding, etc. Hence ooze calf, ooze finish, etc.

oozy (oo'zē), *a.* 1. Containing, or composed of, ooze; muddy; miry; resembling ooze; as, the oozy bed of a river. 2. [Related to ooze, *v.*] Exuding moisture; damp with exuded or deposited moisture; specif., slimy.

The grapes, oozy with the southern juice. *Hawthorne*

—oo'zily (-zī-lī), *adv.* —oo'ziness, *n.*

op- An assimilated form taken by *op-* before *p*.

opac'ity (ō-pās'ī-tē), *n.* [L. *opacitas* shadiness: cf. F. *opacité*.] Quality or state of being opaque; opacity; specif.: a State of being shaded or obscure; darkness; obscurity or an instance of it. *b* State of not reflecting light. *Time.* *c* Quality or state of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency or translucency. *d* By extension, in physics, imperviousness to sound, radiant heat, electric waves, etc. *e* Obscurity of sense; want of clearness; unintelligibility. *f* Mental dimness or obtuseness; dullness; also, a dull person.

opah (ō'pā), *n.* A large oceanic fish (*Lampris guttatus*), inhabiting the Atlantic Ocean. It is remarkable for its brilliant colors, which are red, green, and blue, with tints of purple and gold with round silvery spots. It constitutes the family Lampridae, or Lampridae.



Opah. (i)

opal (ō'pāl), *n.* [L. *opalus*, fr. Gr. *οπαλιος*, Skr. *opala*, a rock, stone, precious stone: cf. F. *opale*.] 1. *Min.* A mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, SiO₂, but softer, less dense, and containing a varying amount of water. It occurs in amorphous masses. H., 5.5-6.5. Sp. gr., 1.9-2.3. The precious or noble opal, highly esteemed as a gem, presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, due to diffraction of light by the surface layers of the stone. One kind, with small shifting patches of brilliant colors, is called the harlequin opal. The fire opal has colors like the red and yellow of flame. Common opal has a milky or resinous appearance, in the latter case being called resin opal, or pitch opal. Wood opal is wood petrified with opal. Other varieties are *chokoloni*, *girasol*, *hyaline*, *geyserite*, and *menilite*.

2. *Comm.* Opal glass; opaline.

opal-escence (ō-pāl'ē-sēns), *v. i.*; **OPAL-ESCENT** (-ē-sēnt'), **OPAL-ESC'ING** (-ē-sēnt'ing). To emit or exhibit a play of colors, like an opal.

opal-es-cent (ō-pāl'ē-sēnt), *a.* [opal + *-escent*.] Reflecting an iridescent light; having a milky iridescence; opaline. —

opal-es-cence (-ēns), *n.*

opal glass. A translucent opalescent glass, much used for stained-glass windows and ornamental ware.

opaline (ō'pāl-in; -in), *a.* [cf. F. *opalin*.] Of, pertaining to, or like, opal in appearance; opalescent.

opaline, n. 1. An opaline variety of yellow chalcodony. 2. Opal glass.

opalize (-iz), *v. t.*; **OPAL-IZED** (-izd); **OPAL-IZ'ING** (-iz'ing). To convert into opal or make opalescent.

opalize, v. i. To opalesce.

opal-o-type (ō'pāl-ō-tīp; -ō-pāl'ō-tīp), *n.* [opal + *-type*.] A photograph on opal glass.

opaque (ō-pāk'), *a.* [L. *opacus* shady, dark: cf. F. *opaque*. Cf. *OPACOUS*.] 1. Dark; unilluminated. *Obs.* 2. Not reflecting or giving out light; dark; not shining. 3. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent; as, an opaque substance; an opaque thicket. 4. By extension, impervious to heat, electricity, etc.; not conducting or transmitting heat, etc. 5. Obscure; unintelligible; also, dull; stupid; obtuse. *Syn.* — See *DARK*.

opaque, n. That which is opaque; an opaque medium or space; also, an eye shade.

opaque, v. t.; **OP-AQUE'D (-pāk'ŭt'); **OP-AQUING** (-pāk'ing). To make opaque.**

ope (ōp), *v.* [See *OPEN*.] *Poetic.* *Spenser.*

ope, n. An opening; opportunity; aperture. *Obs.*, *exc.*

Dial. Eng., a narrow covered passage between houses.

ope, v. t. & i.; **OPED** (ōpt); **OP'ING** (ōp'ing). To open. *New Poetic Only.* *Emerson.*

op-al'do-scope (ō-pī'ā-dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ὄψ*, *ōps*, voice + *είδος*, *ēidos*, form + *-scope*.] *Physics.* An instrument consisting essentially of a tube across one end of which is stretched a thin flexible membrane bearing a small mirror. It is used for exhibiting upon a screen, by rays reflected from the mirror, vibratory motions caused by sounds.

open (ō'pŏn), *a.* [AS. *open*; akin to D. *open*, OS. *opan*, G. *offen*, OHG. *offan*, Icel. *opinn*, Sw. *öppen*, Dan. *åben*, and perh. to E. *up*. Cf. *UP*, *OP'Ū*.] 1. Not shut; not impeding or preventing passage; as, an open gate; not shut up; having its door, lid, etc., not closed, or having no door, lid, etc.; affording free ingress or egress; — applied to passageways; as, an open road, window, etc.; also, to inclosed structures or other containing objects; as, open houses, boxes, etc.; an open harbor. *Specif.*: Not covered over; as, an open carriage or boat; not obstructed or clogged; esp., of the bowels, not constipated

Through the gate.

Wide open and unguarded. *Satan* passed. *Milton.*

2. Hence: Free to be entered, visited, or used; as, an open library; an open session; without restrictions (actually or comparatively) as to the number or character of participants; as, the open class in a competition; an open fellowship; also, free to avail one's self of; available; as,

out of print; overproof.

op-a-cate (ō-pā'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *opacatus*, p. p. of *opacare*.] To make opaque; to darken. *Rare.*

op-a-cite (ō-pā'sīt), *a.* *Opacous*.

op-a-cite (ō-pā'sīt; ō'pā-sīt), *n.* [L. *opacius* opaque.] *Poetic.* Any substance occurring as minute black grains or scales not certainly referable to any particular mineral; — a term used in microscopic petrography.

op-a-cous (ō-pā'kūs), *a.* [L. *opacus* shady, dark. See *OPACUS*.] Opaque. *Obs.* or *R.*

op-a-cous-ness, n. *Obs.* or *R.*

op-a-cu-lar (ō-pā'kū-lār), *a.* Somewhat opaque. *Obs.*

op-ake' + **OPACUE**.

opal-ite (ō-pāl'īt), *a.* [cent. R.] **opal-ite** (ō-pāl'īt), *a.* *Opalescent*.

opal-ize (ō-pāl'īz), *v.* See *OPALIZE*.

op-a-lin-a, *pl.* See *OPALS*.

op-a-lin-a (ō-pā-lī'nā), *n.* [NL. See *OPALINE*, *a.*] *Zool.* A genus of flattened, oval in-

two courses are open; the invitation is still open. *Specif.*: diangenged, as, to keep a day open for an appointment.

If Demetrius had a matter against any man, the law is open and there are deputies. *Acts* xix. 33.

It was no longer open to him to deny. *Freunde.*

3. Empty, or nearly so, of obstruction to passage or view; admitting access from all, or nearly all, sides; as, an open river, i. e., one clear of ice; an open field, i. e., one clear of woods; hence, of a battle, carried on in such a clear space. *Specif.*, of weather or season, not frosty or inclement; as, an open winter; *Naut.*, not foggy.

4. Uncovered or unprotected; not concealed or hidden; exposed; bare; as, open plumbing; to lay open the lungs with the knife. *Fig.*: Liable; — with *to*; as, open to temptation. "Open to all injuries." *Shak.*

5. Not concealed from the mental view; not secret, hidden, or disguised; exposed to general knowledge; revealed; evident; existing, done, or acting, without concealment or in public; public; as, to lay open schemes or plans; *open shame* or guilt. "His thefts are too open." *Shak.*

That I may find him, and with secret gaze
Or open admiration him behold. *Milton.*

6. Without reserve or pretense; sincere; unfeigned; frank; candid; — applied to personal appearance, or character, and to the expression of thought and feeling, etc.

With aspect open, shall erect his head. *Pope.*

The French are always open, familiar, and talkative. *Addison.*

7. Not drawn together, folded, or contracted; extended; expanded; spread out; as, an open hand; open arms; an open flower; an open book.

8. Having, or characterized by, openings, interstices, spaces, holes, bare places, or the like; separated by an interval or intervals; as, open teeth; open ranks; also, perforated, porous. *Specif.*: *a* *Print*. More or less widely spaced or leaved. *b* Of soil, not solidified by the action of frost or heat; loose; porous. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

9. In various technical uses: *a* *Naut.* (1) In full view of; — with *on* or *to*. *Obs.* (2) With a visible opening between; clear; as, steer so as to keep the two spires open. *b* *Music*. (1) Not closed or stopped with the finger; — said of the string of an instrument, as of a violin, when it is allowed to vibrate throughout its whole length. Also, not closed at the top (of an organ pipe); or not stopped with the hand (of a horn). (2) Produced by an open string, pipe, etc.; as, an open tone. *c* *Phon.* (1) Of a vowel, uttered with a relatively wide opening of the articulating organs; — contrasted with other vowel sounds called *narrow*. See *CLOSE*, *a.*, 15. (2) Of a consonant, uttered with the oral passage simply narrowed without closure, as *s*; continuous; — contrasted with *closed* consonants or *stops*.

d *Chem.* Characterized by open-chain structure. *e* *Weaving*. Designating, or conforming to, a principle in shedding in which the bulk of the warp forms two stationary lines (forming vertical shallow diamond-shaped figures), changes being made by carrying the threads from one fixed line to the other. *f* *Mach.* Not crossed; as, open belt, eccentric rods, etc. Cf. *CROSSED BELT*.

10. Not closed or stopped against appeals, proposals, ideas, etc.; ready to hear, see, etc.; accessible; — of a person: responsive; amenable; as, to keep one's eyes and mind open; hence, generous; liberal; as, he gave with open hand. His ears are open unto their cry. *Ps.* xxxiv. 15.

11. Not settled or adjusted; not decided or determined; not closed or withdrawn from consideration; as, an open account; an open question.

12. Characterized by the absence of legal restrictions as to the opening of drinking places, places of amusement, or the like; as, an open town; an open Sunday. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. — Unclosed, uncovered, unprotected, exposed, plain, apparent, obvious, evident, public, unreserved, honest, sincere, undissembling, artless. See *FRANK*.

open air, the air out of doors. — *air school*. *Painting*. See *FLEIN-AIR*, *a.* — *Brethren*. See *PLYMOUTH BRETHREN*. — *bridle*, a bridle having no binders. — *o* *bundle*, *bol*, a collar of wadded material containing cambric between the xylem and phloem portions, and thus capable of secondary increase in thickness. Cf. *CLOSED BUNDLE*. — *o* *chain*, *Chem.*, an arrangement of atoms represented in the rational formula by a chain whose ends are open, that is, not joined so as to form a ring of any kind; — opposed to *closed chain*. — *o* *circuit*. *Elec.* See *CIRCUIT*, *n.*, 8. *a.* — *o* *communion*, *Ecol.*, among Baptists, communion not restricted to persons who have been baptized by immersion. Cf. *CLOSE COMMUNION*. — *o* *conning*, the pursuit of any base discovery, without regard to rules or regulations. — *o* *court*, *Law*. *a* A court that is in session and organized for the transaction as such of official business, as distinguished from the sitting of a judge in chambers or when acting as a judge but not as a court. *b* A court at the transactions of which the public are free to be present. — *o* *diapason*, *Music*. See *DIAPASON*, *a.* — *o* *door*. *a* Open or free admission to all; hospitable welcome; free opportunity.

b The act of the open soul and *open door*.

With room about her hearth for all mankind! *Lowell.*

b In modern diplomacy, opportunity for intercourse, esp. commercial, open to all upon equal terms, particularly with reference to a state whose policy is wholly or partially fixed by states foreign to itself, or to territory newly acquired by a conquering nation. In this sense often used attributively, as *open-door* system, *open-door* policy, etc. — *o* *dot*, an opening worked in pillow lace to give lightness to the design. — *o* *end*, *Mach.*, a connecting rod big end in which the journal is confined by a cap and bolts or by a strap and cotter; — distinguished from a solid end, in which the metal of the rod takes the strain. — *o* *field*, an uninclosed field, as of arable land. — *o* *fire*, *Smelting*, a large fire in which combustion takes place in a hollow in the middle of the hearth, and for which a water-jacketed tuyere is used; — *disting.* from *stock fire*. — *o* *flank*, *Fortif.*, the part of the flank of a bastion covered by an orillon. *Obs.* or *Hist.* — *o* *form*, *Cryst.*, a form whose faces do not completely inclose a space, as a prism. — *o* *front furnace*, a blast furnace having a forehearth. — *o* *gait*, the gait of a trotting horse that places his hind feet outside of the forward ones in action, probably the fastest method of trot-

ting. — *open gowan*, the globeflower. — *o* *grand*. See *GRAND*, *n.*, 3. *b.* — *o* *hand knot*. See *2d* *KNOT*, 1. — *o* *harmony*, *Music*. See *HARMONY*, 3. *c.* — *o* *hawse*, *Naut.*, a hawse in which the cables lead out on each side of the stem and clear of each other. Cf. *FOUL HAWSE*. — *o* *hearth*, *Metal.*, the shallow hearth of a reverberatory furnace. — *o* *newel*. = *HOLLOW NEWEL*. — *o* *newel stair*, open-well stair. — *o* *order*, *Mil.* & *Naut.*, a formation in which the units are separated by considerable intervals; extended order. — *o* *oscillation circuit*, *Elec.*, a kind of electrical circuit. — *o* *pattern*, *Pattern Making*, a pattern for molding only the general form of a casting. — *o* *pig*, coarse-grained pig iron. — *o* *policy*, *Insurance*, a policy in which the value of the subject of insurance is not fixed, and the loss, if any, must be proved by the insured; also, sometimes, a policy in which the specific objects of insurance and their respective amounts vary as they are insured on the policy from time to time; — opposed to *valued policy*. — *o* *port*, a port open to foreign commerce, as a Chinese port. — *o* *score*, a musical score in which each part has a staff to itself; — opposed to *close score*, in which two or more parts are put on the same staff. — *o* *sea*, *Internal Law*, the main sea, or that not inclosed between headlands or included in narrow straits, or the like; — opposed to *a closed sea*, or *mare clausum*. See *MARE CLAUSUM*, *INTERNAL WATERS*. — *o* *season*. A See *DEF.*, 3, above. *b* *Hunting & Fishing*. *a* (or the) season during which the lawful taking of game or fish is permitted; — opposed to *close season*. *c* *Secret*, something that is very generally known. — *o* *shop*, a shop in which workmen of different classes, esp. nonunion and union workmen, are employed without discrimination; — opposed to *closed shop*. — *o* *sight*, *Ordnance & Firearms*, a rear sight having an open notch instead of a peephole or a telescope. The front sight is usually either a pointed stud or a cross formed by two intersecting steel ribbons inside a ring. — *o* *stitch* (*Soot*, *stee*), a kind of stitch used to produce open work. — *o* *stop*, *Music*, a stop laying the upper ends of the pipes open. — *o* *string*, *a* *Music*. See *DEF.*, 5 *b* (1). *b* *Arch.* In stairs, a string having its upper edge cut out to fit underneath the steps, the ends of which overlap the edge. — *o* *syllable*, *Phon.*, a syllable ending in a vowel or diphthong. — *o* *tare*, the actual weight of the package in which goods are weighed. — *o* *timber roof*, *Arch.*, a timber roof of which the structural parts, together with the under side of the covering, or its lining, are treated ornamentally, and left to form the ceiling of an apartment below. — *o* *time*, the time during which a specified thing is open; as, *a* The early spring, or the time when flowers begin opening. *Obs.* *Nares*. *b* The time, or days, when no fast is in posess; esp., the time between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, wherein marriages were formerly solemnized publicly in churches. *c* The time after harvest when the common fields are open to all kinds of stock. *Obs.* *d* *A* (or the) open season for game, etc. — *o* *track*, *Railroads*, a track reserved for movements through a yard. — *o* *valley*, in roofing, a valley laid with a broad open gutter, the slates, tiles, or shingles lapping over the edges of the metal. — *o* *verdict*, *Law*, a verdict on a preliminary investigation, finding the fact of a crime but not stating the criminal, or finding the fact of a violent death without disclosing the cause. — *o* *vowel* *consonant*, *Phon.*, a vowel, as *o*, *open*, *o*, *o*, *o*, well stair, a stair having successive flights or a continuous spiral surrounding a space left open between the strings. — *under* *o* *sky*, out of doors. — *with* *o* *arms*, with outspread arms; hence, with an eager or warm welcome. — *with* *o* *face*, with unveiled or uncovered face; hence, with confidence or assurance; frankly; also, impudently.

We all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into his image. *1 Cor.* ii. 14.

— *with* *o* *mouth*, with the mouth open for speaking or hearing; hence of astonishment, etc.: open-mouthed.

o'pen (ō'pŏn), *v. t.*; **OPENED** (ō'pŏnd); **OPEN-ING**. [AS. *openian*. See *OPEN*, *a.*] 1. To move (a gate, lid, etc.) from its shut position. "Open thou my lips." *Ps.* li. 15.

2. To render open or clear for ingress or egress; to turn back or remove a door, covering, etc., from; as, to open a box, room, or letter; to clear (a pass; away) from obstruction; as, to open a road; specif.: *a* To make (bodily passages, as the bowels) unobstructed. *b* *Poker Playing*. To throw (a jack pot) open for play. See *JACK POT*, 1.

3. Hence: *a* To render open or accessible for its special purpose; as, to open a shop, office, or park; specif.: to render available or accessible for settlement, trade, etc.

The English did adventure far for to open the north parts of America. *Abt.* *Abbot.*

b To declare (a building, park, etc.) to be open to the public, usually by a formal ceremony.

4. To spread out; to expand; to extend; to unfold or unroll; as, to open the hand; to open a book; to open a hole.

5. To make one or more openings or apertures in; to cut or break into; to make or effect (an opening or aperture); as, to open an abscess or boil; to open a chasm.

6. To loosen or make less compact; as, to open matted cotton by separating the fibers; to open ranks; formerly also, to disintegrate or dissolve.

7. To disclose or expose to view; hence, to reveal; to make known; to divulge; to unbosom. *Obs.*, except of feelings, intentions, etc.

The king opened himself to some of his council. *Bacon.*

Unto these have I opened my cause. *Jer.* xx. 12.

8. *Naut.* To bring into view, or come in sight of, by changing position so as to remove an intervening object from the line of sight; as, we sailed along the base of the cliff until we opened a bay.

9. To interpret; explain; expound. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

While he opened to us the Scriptures. *Luke* xxiv. 32.

10. To make more discerning or responsive; to enlarge; to enlighten; to expand; to enlarge, as the heart.

Then opened he their understanding. *Luke* xxiv. 45.

11. To enter upon; to begin; start; initiate; as, to open a discussion, or an account; to open fire upon an enemy; to open trade, or correspondence; to open a meeting.

12. *Law*. *a* To make the statement by which the trial of (a case) is begun and put before the court; also, to be the first to speak in summing up or arguing (a case), which the affirmative is generally entitled to do. *b* To restore or recall, as an order, rule, judgment, etc., from a finally determined state to a state in which the parties are free to

oo'zel + oo'zel.

ō'zō-zō (ō'zō-zō), *n.* *pl.* [NL.; *ōzō* + *-zōu*.] *Zool.* *Syn.* of *PROTOZOAN*. — *ō'zō-an* (-ān), *a.* *fn.*

ō'zō-zō'oid (-ōid), *n.* *Zool.* A zoid or individual developed from an egg.

op *Obs.* or *Scot. var.* of *UP*.

op *Abbr.* *Opera*: *opposite*; *op-time* (*Colloq. Eng.*); *oppos*.

o. p. or o. p. *Abbr.* *Old Prices*: *opposite*; *opponent*; *op*; *o. d. in* *Predicatory* (L., of the Order of Preachers, or Dominicans).

opac'ity (ō-pās'ī-tē), *n.* [L. *opacitas* shadiness: cf. F. *opacité*.] Quality or state of being opaque; opacity; specif.: a State of being shaded or obscure; darkness; obscurity or an instance of it. *b* State of not reflecting light. *Time.* *c* Quality or state of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency or translucency. *d* By extension, in physics, imperviousness to sound, radiant heat, electric waves, etc. *e* Obscurity of sense; want of clearness; unintelligibility. *f* Mental dimness or obtuseness; dullness; also, a dull person.

opal (ō'pāl), *n.* [L. *opalus*, fr. Gr. *οπαλιος*, Skr. *opala*, a rock, stone, precious stone: cf. F. *opale*.] 1. *Min.* A mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, SiO₂, but softer, less dense, and containing a varying amount of water. It occurs in amorphous masses. H., 5.5-6.5. Sp. gr., 1.9-2.3. The precious or noble opal, highly esteemed as a gem, presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, due to diffraction of light by the surface layers of the stone. One kind, with small shifting patches of brilliant colors, is called the harlequin opal. The fire opal has colors like the red and yellow of flame. Common opal has a milky or resinous appearance, in the latter case being called resin opal, or pitch opal. Wood opal is wood petrified with opal. Other varieties are *chokoloni*, *girasol*, *hyaline*, *geyserite*, and *menilite*.

2. *Comm.* Opal glass; opaline.

opal-escence (ō-pāl'ē-sēns), *v. i.*; OPAL-ESCENT (-ē-sēnt'), OPAL-ESC'ING (-ē-sēnt'ing). To emit or exhibit a play of colors, like an opal.

opal-es-cent (ō-pāl'ē-sēnt), *a.* [opal + *-escent*.] Reflecting an iridescent light; having a milky iridescence; opaline. —

opal-es-cence (-ēns), *n.*

opal glass. A translucent opalescent glass, much used for stained-glass windows and ornamental ware.

opaline (ō'pāl-in; -in), *a.* [cf. F. *opalin*.] Of, pertaining to, or like, opal in appearance; opalescent.

opaline, n. 1. An opaline variety of yellow chalcodony. 2. Opal glass.

opalize (-iz), *v. t.*; OPAL-IZED (-izd); OPAL-IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To convert into opal or make opalescent.

opalize, v. i. To opalesce.

opal-o-type (ō'pāl-ō-tīp; -ō-pāl'ō-tīp), *n.* [opal + *-type*.] A photograph on

prosecute or oppose it by further proceedings. The opening of a judgment or other decision is not an annulment or setting aside thereof. c Negotiable Paper. To free (a check) from the restrictions imposed by crossing it. A drawer may open a crossed check by writing "pay cash" and signing the alteration. Eng.

to open out. A To make accessible or visible by taking away what infolds or conceals; to open up; to unpack, etc. b To develop, as an undertaking. c To disclose or reveal. d Naut. To bring into view; to open. Stevenson. As I opened out the cleft between the two peaks, I became aware of a wavering glow against the sky.

to o. the budget, to lay the budget before the House of Commons; — said of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Obs. — to o. the trenches, Mil., to begin to dig trenches in forming the lines of approach. — to o. up, to open to view, access, traffic, etc.; to lay open; to discover; to disclose; to bring up (a subject) for discussion or treatment; as, poetry opens up a world of fancy.

o'pen (ô'p'n), v. t. 1. To become open, or unshut; to unclose or become unenclosed; — said either of a door, lid, etc., of a passageway, or of a containing space or thing; to burst or break open, as a wound; to have the doors opened for business, as a store or office. The earth opened and swallowed up Dathan. Ps. cvi. 17.

2. To give access; also, to have an opening, passage, or outlet; — with to, into, out of, towards, etc.; as, the door opens into a vestibule. 3. To expand; to spread out or apart; fig., to become enlarged, enlightened, or more discerning, as the heart or understanding.

4. To become or be disclosed, as to view; to begin to appear; to spread out in, or be presented to, the sight; Naut., to come to be seen as separate; to appear distinct; as, the island gradually opened from the mainland. 5. To disclose or reveal one's mind, feelings, or knowledge by speaking; to break one's reserve; to speak out; to begin to talk; to talk freely.

6. Hunting. To bark on perceiving the game; to give tongue. 7. To begin; to commence; as, the stock opened at par; the battery opened (i. e., opened fire) upon the enemy; he will open in this trial. 8. Theat. To have a first performance; to open a season, tour, or run. Open sesame! the magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the Arabian Nights' tale of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves; hence (often o'pen-see'-a-me), something that unfasteningly opens or admits; a magical or irresistible key. — to o. out. = OPEN, v. t., in senses 3, 4, and 5. — to o. up, to become open to view, access, etc.; to present itself.

o'pen, adv. Openly. Obs. o'pen (ô'p'n), n. 1. An opening, or aperture; mouth. Rare. 2. An opening, or opportunity. Rare. 3. Open, public, or unconcealed condition. Obs. 4. Open or unobstructed space, as land without trees, buildings, or obstructions; uninclosed country; open ocean, open water, open air; — chiefly with the. "To sail into the open." Jowett (Thucyd.).

in open, in full view; clearly; openly. Obs. o'pen-air, a. Taking place, done, or existing in, or characteristic of, the open air; outdoor; as, an open-air game or meeting. Specif., Painting, plain-air; o'pen-air'ish, a. — o'pen-air'ish-ness, n. — o'pen-air'ism (-îz'm), n. — o'pen-air'ness, n.

o'pen-band (ô'p'n-bând), a. Textile Manuf. Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of twist, yarn, or thread produced by a method of twisting the fibers so that they revolve from left to right; — opposed to crossband. o'pen-bill (-bîl), n. A stork of the genus Anastomus, in which the bill is grooved, and with the upper and lower parts touching only at the base and tip. A. oscitans of eastern Asia is white with black back, wings, and tail. A. lamelligerus of Africa is chiefly black. See BILL, Illust. (m).

o'pen-cast (-kâst'), n. Mining. A working in which excavation is performed from the surface, as in quarrying. o'pen-cast, a. & adv. Mining. Exposed to the air like a quarry; as, opencast working; a deposit worked opencast. o'pen-coil, a. Elec. Designating, or pertaining to, a method of winding armatures in which each coil is an open circuit during a part of its revolution; — opposed to closed-coil. — open-coil armature, an armature with a winding not closed except by the external circuit connected to it through the brushes and commutator.

o'pen-door, a. a Done or carried on with the doors open; public. b See open door b, under OPEN, a. o'pen-er (ô'p'n-êr), n. One that opens; as, a can opener. Specif.: a An aprerent. Obs. b A machine in which cotton from the bale is loosened and partially cleaned. c Poker Playing. (1) One who opens a jack pot. (2) pl. Cards entitling a player to open a jack pot.

o'pen-eyed (-îd; êt'), a. With the physical or mental eyes open; watchful; vigilant; discerning; receptive. Shak. o'pen-faced (-fâst'), a. Having an open face; as: a Of a watch, having the face or dial covered only with a glass. Cf. HUNTING CASE. b Having a frank, ingenuous, or undisguised face.

o'pen-field, a. Designating, or pertaining to, a system of husbandry in which the arable land of a village or district is made up of uninclosed strips held by the different owners or cultivators subject to the use of the arable as a common of pasture during a certain period of each year. o'pen-hand'ed, a. Having the hand open: a Generous; liberal; munificent. b Ready to receive; receptive. Obs. — o'pen-hand'ed-ly, adv. — o'pen-hand'ed-ness, n. o'pen-heart'ed, a. Candid; frank; generous. — o'pen-heart'ed-ly, adv. — o'pen-heart'ed-ness, n. o'pen-hearth, a. Metal. Designating, or pertaining to, a

process (open-hearth process) of making steel in a furnace having an open hearth, called also the Siemens-Martin process. The furnace is of the regenerative reverberatory type, and the steel is made by melting cast iron and adding to it, with spiegel Eisen, etc., either wrought iron (sometimes called the Martin process), or iron ore (Siemens process), or both. The open-hearth process is second in importance only to the Bessemer process, and, like the latter, it includes a basic process for ores containing phosphorus.

o'pen-ing (ô'p'n-ing; ô'p'ning), p. pr. & vb. n. of OPEN, v. Specif.: vb. n. 1. Act of one that opens; a making or becoming open. 2. A place or part which is open, as a strait or a bay or gulf; a breach; an aperture; a gap, cleft, or hole; also, width; spread; span. We saw him at the opening of his tent. Shak.

3. A thinly wooded space, without undergrowth, in the midst of a forest or grove; as, oak openings. U. S. 4. Act of beginning; start; initiation; commencement; that with which anything opens or begins; initial stage; first step or appearance; as, the opening of a speech. The opening of your glory was like that of light. Dryden.

5. Theat. The introduction or burlesque part of a pantomime (the other part being the harlequinade). 6. See 1st CHSS, and 4th CHECKER, 2. 7. An opportunity; as, an opening for business. opening bit, a broach; reamer. — o. machine, a machine for opening, as a cotton opener. — o. stress. See STRESS, v., 4.

o'pen-mouth'ed (ô'p'n-mouth'ed; -mouht'; êt'), a. Having the mouth open; wide-mouthed; gaping; hence, greedy; in full cry; clamorous; vociferous. o'pen-ness, n. Quality or state of being open. o'pen-work (ô'p'n-wôrk'), n. 1. Any work so constructed or manufactured as to show openings through its substance; work that is perforated or pierced. 2. Mining. A working that is open to the sky; an open-cast.

— o'pen-work'ed (-wôrk't'), a. — o'pen-work'ing, n. op'er-a (ô'p'êr-â), n. [It, fr. opera work, composition, opposed to an improvisation, fr. L. opera pains, work, fr. opus, operis, work, labor; cf. F. opéra. See OPERATE.] 1. A drama of which music forms an essential part; a drama wholly or mostly sung, consisting typically of recitative, arias, choruses, duets, trios, etc., with orchestral accompaniment, preludes, and interludes, together with appropriate costumes, scenery, and action; drama set to music. Modern opera began with Peri's "Daphne" (1597), written for a circle of Florentine amateurs, enthusiasts of the Renaissance, who thought to revive the musical declamation of the Greek drama. To this end they set aside the contrapuntal style of their time for a simple recitative with orchestral support. The movement was furthered by Monteverdi (d. 1643), but the quick popularity of opera was followed by a decline in which either the spectacle or the singing was carried to artistic excesses. Italian work was dominant, esp. in Germany, throughout the 17th century, though French opera was then founded by Lully (d. 1687), and English by Purcell (d. 1695). A return to the Florentine ideals of dramatic and musical sincerity signaled the work of Gluck (d. 1787), and a blending of dramatic expressiveness with great melodic beauty, that of Mozart (d. 1791). Since then such of the greater names are: (1) in Italian opera — Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, and Verdi; (2) in French — Cherubini, Spontini, Auber, Meyerbeer, Gounod, and Bizet; (3) in German — Spöhr, Weber, and Richard Wagner, the last the most striking figure in the history of opera, whose work embodied a radical change of form. See MUSIC DRAMA.

2. The score of a musical drama, either written or in print; a play set to music. 3. The performance of an opera, or a house where operas are performed; — usually combining the two notions; as, to go to the opera; I heard it at the opera.

o'p'êr'a bouffe (ô'p'êr'â bouff'), [F. o'p'êr'a bouffe comic, lit. buffo.] Comic opera, esp. of farcical character. opera cloak. A woman's fine loose cloak or wrap for wear in attending an opera, evening party, etc.

o'p'êr'a co'mique (ô'p'êr'â kô'mîk'), [F.] Lit., comic opera, but technically distinguished from grand opera simply in having its musical numbers interspersed with spoken dialogue, while grand opera is sung throughout. opera flannel. A light flannel, highly finished. opera glass or glasses. A small telescope of the Galilean type, usually binocular; a lorgnette; — so called because adapted for use at the opera, theater, etc.

opera hat. A hat for wear to or at the opera; specif., a man's tall silk hat made to fold flat, a crush hat. opera house. A theater devoted to the performance of operas. op'er-ance (ô'p'êr-âns), n. An instrument for counting the rotations or other movements of a wheel or other part of a machine. o'p'er-an-ey (-ân-êy) } operation. Rare. o'p'er-and (-ând), n. [From neuter of L. operandus, gerundive of operari. See OPERATE.] Math. The magnitude, quantity, or symbol upon which a mathematical operation is performed; — called also faciend.

o'p'er-ant (-ânt), a. [L. operandus, p. pr.] Operative. Shak. — n. An operative person or thing; an operative. Rare. o'p'er-ate (ô-â), v. t. : o'p'er-ated (-ât'êd); o'p'er-ating (-ât'ing). [L. operandus, p. pr. of operari to work, fr. opus, operis, work, labor; akin to Skr. apas, and also to G. üben to exercise, OHG. uoben, Icel. sefa. Cf. INURE, MANUEVER, URK.] 1. To perform a work or labor; to exert power or influence; to act; to work; to produce an effect. The virtues of private persons operate but on a few. Atterbury. A plain, convincing reason operates on the mind both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. Swift.

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2. To produce or take an appropriate effect; to issue in the result designed; as, the drug operated quickly. 3. To perform an operation or series of operations; specif.: a Surg. To perform some manual act on the living body in a methodical manner, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, etc. b Mil. & Nav. To conduct operations against the enemy. c To deal in stocks or any commodity, esp. speculatively. Com. Cant.

o'p'er-ate (ô'p'êr-ât), v. t. 1. To produce an effect; to cause to effect; to bring about; to work. The same cause would operate a diminution. A. Hamilton. It commonly operates revolutions in our way of life. Emerson. 2. To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; to manage; to conduct; to carry out or through; to work; as, to operate a machine.

o'p'er-at'ic (-ât'ik), a. Rarely o'p'er-at'ic-al (-î-kâl). Of, pertaining to, or like, opera. o'p'er-ation (-â-shûn), n. [OF. operation, -cion, F. opération, L. operatio.] 1. In general, act, process, or effect of operating. 2. A doing or performing action; work; a deed. Obs. 3. Working; agency; exertion of power or influence. The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its operation on the stomach. Locke.

4. Method or way of operating or working; mode of action or form of activity. 5. State of being operative or in action; as, the new railroad will soon be in operation. 6. Efficacy; virtue; potency. Now Rare. Shak. 7. Effect produced; influence. Obs. or R. The birds . . . had great operation on the vulgar. Fuller.

8. An action done as a part of practical work or involving practical application of a principle or process, esp. when experimental or involved in a series of actions; as an act done as part of a plan; as, naval operations. Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual operation, can never attain to perfection. Dryden.

9. Com. A transaction, esp. a speculative one. 10. Surg. Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the living body, to produce a curative or remedial effect, as in amputation, etc. 11. Production; creation; also, a product or work. Obs. 12. Act of operating, or putting into or maintaining in, action; as, the operation of a machine, railroad, etc. 13. Math. Something to be done; some transformation to be made upon quantities, the transformation being indicated either by rules or symbols; a definite passage from one form or value to another; — not to be confounded with some process by which the operation may be effected.

o'p'er-a-tive (ô'p'êr-â-tîv), a. [Cf. L. operativus, F. opératif.] 1. Having the power of acting; exerting force or influence; active in the production of effects; operating; in operation; as, an operative motive. It holds in all operative principles. South.

2. Producing the appropriate or designed effect; efficacious; as, an operative dose, rule, or penalty. 3. Involving, or having to do with, physical operations, as of the hands or of machines; as, operative arts. 4. Surg. Based upon, or consisting of, an operation or operations; as, operative surgery. 5. Engaged in, or doing, work; active; esp., occupied in productive labor; working.

operative words, Conveyancing, the words in a deed or other instrument legally effecting the transaction which the instrument is intended to evidence. In a lease these words are usually "lease and demise;" in deeds they vary, as "bargain and sell" in a deed of bargain and sale, "grant" in a grant, or any words clearly indicating an intention of effecting the transaction.

o'p'er-a-tive, n. One that operates: a An agent or means. b An operating drug or medicine. Obs. c A worker, esp. one employed in a mechanical industry; one who works in, or operates a machine in, a mill or manufactory; artisan; mechanic; factory hand. o'p'er-a-tor (-tôr), n. [L.] In general, one that operates; as: a One who produces an effect or does something; an agent; Obs., a maker or creator. b One who does appropriate practical operations, as in a business, art, or science; a professional or official performer of such work; one who operates or works a machine, etc. c Surg. One who performs a surgical operation. d A maker of quack medicines, fraudulent articles, or the like; a mountebank; a quack; one who gets a living by cheating or fraud. Obs. e A dealer in stocks or any commodity; esp., a speculator. Com. Cant. f Math. A symbol indicating an operation and itself the subject of operations; a facient. g A person who transmits and receives telegraphic or telephonic messages.

o'p'er-ic (ô-p'êr'ik; ô'p'êr-k'î), n. [See OPERCULUM.] An operculum; specif., the upper posterior (and usually the largest) bone of the operculum, or gill cover, of fishes. o'p'er-cu-lar (ô-p'êr'k'û-lâr), a. Of, pertaining to, or like, an operculum. — n. The opercle of the gill cover of a fish. opercular bones, Zool., in most fishes, the bony plates developed in and supporting the gill cover. They are usually the opercle, proopercle, subopercle, and interopercle.

o'p'er-cu-la'ta (-lâ'tâ), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. The operulate gastropods collectively; esp., the operculate land shells. o'p'er-cu-late (ô-p'êr'k'û-lât') a. [L. operculatus, p. p. of o'p'er-cu-lat'us (-lât'us)] } operculare to furnish with a lid, fr. operculum lid. Having a lid, or operculum, as the capsule of a moss or, Zool., (1) most prosobranchiate gastropods, and (2) most existing fishes, the sharks and rays excepted.

o'p'er-cu-li-form (ô-p'êr'k'û-lî-fôr-m; ô'p'êr'k'û-l'), a. [L. operculum a cover + -form; cf. F. operculiforme.] Resembling a lid, or operculum. Math. Referring to operations; as, operational calculus. o'p'er-a-tive-ly, adv. of OPERATIVE.

o'p'er-a-tive-ness, n. See NESS. o'p'er-a-tiv-ly (ô'p'êr-â-tîv-ly), n. Quality of being operative. Rare. o'p'er-a-tize (ô'p'êr-â-tîz), v. t. To make into opera. Rare. o'p'er-a-to-ry, a. Operative. Obs. o'p'er-a-to-ry, n. [LL. operatorium.] A laboratory. o'p'er-a'tress (ô'p'êr-â'trêz), n. A female operator. Rare. o'p'er-a'trice (ô'p'êr-â'trîs), n. [F. opératrice.] Operatrix. Obs.

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opiate.] 1. Any medicine containing, or derived from, opium, and tending to induce sleep or repose; a narcotic. 2. Anything which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They chose atheism as an opiate. Bentley. Opi-ate (ô'pî-â), a. [See OPIUM.] Containing, or mixed or impregnated with, opium; hence, inducing sleep; somniferous; narcotic; fig., anodyne; causing rest, dullness, or inaction; as, the opiate rod of Hermes. Milton.

Opi-ate (-ât), v. t. -AT'ED (-â'téd); -AT'ING (-â'tîng). 1. To subject to the influence of an opiate; to put to sleep. 2. Fig.: To diminish the force, intensity, or sensitiveness of; to deaden. 3. To impregnate or mix with opium.

Opi-a-ble (ô-pin'â-b'l); formerly ôp'in-â-b'l), a. [L. opinabilis.] 1. Being a matter of opinion. Obs. 2. Capable of being opined or thought.

Opi-ble (ô-pin'), v. t. & i.; O-PIN'ED (-pînd't); O-PIN'ING (ô-pin'îng). [L. opinari, p. p. opinatus; cf. F. opiner.] To have, express, form, or hold, an opinion; to give out formally as one's opinion, or to give a formal opinion; to judge; think; suppose.

Opi-ning (ô-pin'îng), n. Forming or expressing of opinions; an opinion. Jer. Taylor.

Opi-nion (ô-pin'yün), n. [F., fr. L. opinio. See OPI-NE.] 1. That which is opined; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; settled judgment in regard to any point; a notion or conviction founded on probable evidence; a belief; a view; a judgment.

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of uncertainty or doubt. Sir W. Hale.

All their opinions are downright beliefs. T. Hughes. 2. A formal expression by an expert, professional authority, or the like, of his thought upon or judgment or advice concerning a matter; as, a medical expert's opinion.

3. Specif.: Law. The formal expression by a judge, court, referee, or the like, of the legal reasons and principles upon which the decision is based; — often used to include also the judgment or decision.

4. The judgment or sentiment which the mind forms of persons or things; estimation; sometimes, high or favorable estimation; esteem. I have bought golden opinions from all sorts of people. Shak. However, I have no opinion of those things. Bacon.

5. Favorable judgment or estimate of one's self; in a good sense, self-confidence; in a bad sense, self-conceit. Obs. 6. Estimation in which one is held by others; esp., favorable or good estimation; reputation; repute; credit. Obs. This gained redeemed thy lost opinion. Shak. This gained Agricola much opinion. Milton.

7. Expectation; anticipation. Obs. 8. Report; rumor; — a Latinism. Obs. Syn. — Idea, impression, notion, judgment, belief. — Opinion, sentiment, persuasion. An opinion, in ordinary usage, is what one thinks or believes about something; the word does not imply the definiteness or weight of a judgment or the assurance or certainty of a conviction; as, "I say freely what you think." — "Then this is mine opinion." (Shak.); "Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making" (Milton); "one who shuns contention, though he will hazard an opinion" (Burke); "in my opinion; a matter of opinion; public opinion. SENTIMENT, as here compared (see SENTIMENT), suggests a more or less settled opinion, often, but not necessarily, with reference to something which involves one's feelings; as, "I have told you caudally my sentiments. I think they are not likely to alter yours" (Burke); "His 'Solomon' had many noble sentiments elegantly expressed" (Johnson); public sentiment. FEELING, as here compared (see FEELING), suggests an attitude of mind which rests on what one feels rather than on what one thinks; as, you know my feeling (cf. opinion, sentiment) about education. See FEELING. BELIEF, to be of opinion, to hold the opinion; to opine; to think.

Opi-nion-ate (-ât), v. t. & i. [CF. OF. opinionier.] To opine; Obs., to make (one's self) opinionated or obstinate; to force or bring (one's self) by thinking. Now Rare.

Opi-nion-ate (-ât), a. Obs. 1. Grounded on opinion; held as an opinion; uncertain; supposed. 2. Opinionated, as an opinionated person.

Opi-nion-ated (-â'téd), a. 1. Having or holding a (specified or certain) opinion; opinionated; specif., thinking highly; proud; conceited; — often used with of. Obs.

Opi-nion-ate (-ât'ic), a. [L. opinio.] Designating a famous Roman wife of the vintage of the year 121 B. C., when Opimius was consul.

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2. Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion or to preconceived notions; obstinate, esp. in opinion; self-willed. Scott.

Syn. — OPINIONATED, OPINIONATIVE. OPINIONATIVE (the less common term) is now practically synonymous with OPINIONATED (see DICTATORIAL), but sometimes carries a less disagreeable connotation; as, "A painter is bold and opinionative enough to dare and to dictate" (Waldpole).

Opi-nion-a-tive (ô-pin'yün-â-tîv), a. 1. Based on opinion; conjectural; imaginary. Obs. 2. Of, pert. to, or consisting in, opinion or belief; doctrinal. "Things both opinionative and practical." Bunyan. 3. Of the nature of an opinion. Rare. 4. Unduly attached to one's own opinions; opinionated. 5. Proud or conceited; — with of. Obs.

Opi-nion-a-tive-ly, adv. — Opi-nion-a-tive-ness, n. Opi-nion-a-tive, n. A point or object of opinion. Obs. Opi-nion-ed (-yünd), a. Now Rare. 1. Having or holding an opinion; possessed of (such an) opinion; specif., having a favorable opinion (with respect to a certain thing); thinking highly; proud or conceited; — often used with of. 2. Opinionated. "His opinionated zeal." Milton. Opi-nion-ist (-yün-îst), n. [Cf. F. opinioniste.] 1. One who holds or maintains an unusual or heretical belief or opinion; a sectary. Obs. 2. [cap.] Eccl. Hist. A member of a 15th-century sect that held that no pope who did not practice voluntary poverty could be a true vicar of Christ. 3. One who holds some opinion.

Opi-oph-a-gism (ô'pî-ôf'â-jîz'm) n. [Opium + Gr. ôpi-ôph-â-gi-ôn (ô'pî-ôf'â-jî) + gism.] Med. Opium eating.

Opi-son-ter (ô'pî-sôm'têr), n. [Gr. ôπισσω backwards + -meter.] An instrument used to measure curved lines, as on a map. It consists of a screw (b in the illus.) with a wheel-shaped nut (w) which is made to rotate forward along the curved lines and then backward (to its original position on the screw) along a straight scale.

Opi-sis (ô-pî'sîs), n. [Gr. ôπισθη.] Combining form from Greek ôπισθη, behind. Opi-sis (ô-pî'sîs), n. [Gr. ôπισθη.] Combining form from Greek ôπισθη, behind. Opi-sis (ô-pî'sîs), n. [Gr. ôπισθη.] Combining form from Greek ôπισθη, behind.

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two and a half feet long, including the scaly prehensile tail. The fur is chiefly dusky grayish mixed with coarse whitish hairs. An abdominal pouch is present and the young are transferred to it immediately after birth. It is chiefly nocturnal, largely arboreal, and almost omnivorous. When caught it feigns death, whence the expression "playing possum." Other genera and species range from Mexico to Paraguay. The mouse opossums (Marmosa) are scarcely larger than rats. The woolly opossums (Caluromys) have no well-developed pouch, and the young are carried on the mother's back. The yapo or water opossum (Chironectes minimus), of South America, is aquatic.

2. Any of several phalangers which somewhat resemble the true opossums. Australia.

opossum shrimp. A schizopod crustacean of the family Mysidae, so called because the females carry their eggs in a pouch between their legs. See SCHIZOPODA, Illust.

oppl-an (öp'f-än), a. Of or pert. to C. Oppian, a Roman tribune (b. c. 213) of the plebs. — Oppian law, Rom. Hist., a sumptuary law (215-195 b. c.) regulating the color of women's dress, the amount of gold they could possess, and the occasions when they could ride in carriages.

oppl-dan (öp'f-dän), a. [L. oppidanus, fr. oppidum town.] Of or pertaining to a town or the town. Howell.

oppl-dan, n. 1. An inhabitant of a town; a townsman. 2. In a university town, a townsman, or student who lives in the town, as opposed to a townsman. Obs., Eng.

3. At Eton College, England, and formerly also at other schools, a student not on the foundation and who boards in the town; — distinguished from collegier.

op-pig-no-rate (öp-pig'no-rät), op-pig'ner-ate, v. i. [L. oppignoratus, eratus, p. p. of oppignorare, -erare, to pawn. See OB-; PIGNORATE.] To pledge; to pawn. Obs. — op-pig-no-ration (-räs'zhün), n. Obs.

op-pliate (öp'f-lät), v. t. — LAT'IN (-lä't'äd); — LAT'ING (-lä't'ing). [L. oppilatus, p. p. of oppilare to stop up; ob (see OB-) + pilare to ram down, to thrust.] To stop up; to fill with obstructions; to block up; to obstruct.

op-pliation (-lä'shün), n. [L. oppilatio: cf. F. opilation.] Act of oppilating, or state of being oppilated; also, an obstruction.

op-pliative (öp'f-lät-iv), a. [Cf. F. opilatif. See OPPLATE.] Tending to oppilate; obstructive; constricting.

op-po-nen-er (öp-pö'nän-sär), n. 1. Opposition; antagonism. 2. Action of maintaining an opposing argument in, or opening, an academical disputation, esp. in trying for a degree, by proposing objections to a tenet. Obs. or Hist., Eng.

op-po-nent (-nän), a. [L. opponens, -entis, p. pr. of opponere to set or place against, to oppose; ob (see OB-) + ponere to place. See POSITION.] 1. Situated in front; opposite; hence, opposing; adverse; antagonistic. Pope. 2. Anat. Bringing into opposition, as an opponens muscle.

op-po-nent, n. 1. One who opposes a tenet or thesis in a disputation, argument, or other verbal controversy; specif., one who opens an academical disputation by attacking some thesis or proposition, in distinction from the respondent, or defendant, who maintains it. Obs. or Hist. 2. One who opposes; an adversary; antagonist; foe.

Syn. — OPPONENT, ADVERSARY, ANTAGONIST agree in the idea of opposition, without of necessity implying personal animosity or hostility (see ENEMY). AN OPPONENT is one who is on the opposite side in a contest (esp. an argument or disputation); ANTAGONIST implies sharper opposition, esp. in a struggle or combat for supremacy or control; as, "conscientiously an opponent of the first revolutionary war" (Coleridge); one's opponent in debate; "Antagonist of Heaven's Almighty King" (Milton); "As for Jeffrey, it is a very handsome thing of him to speak well of an old antagonist" (Byron). AN ADVERSARY ranges in connotation from the idea of mere opposition to that of active hostility; as, "To vindicate the permanency of truth is to dispute without an adversary" (Beattie); "Your adversary the Devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour" (1 Pet. v. 8). See OPPOSITE, HOSTILITY.

op-por-tune (öp'pör-tün; öp'pör-tün; 277), a. [F. opportunus, lit., at or before the port; ob (see OB-) + the root of portus port, harbor. See PORT harbor; cf. IMPORTUNE.] 1. Fit; suitable; convenient; ready; hence, seasonable; timely. Milton.

This is most opportune to our need.

2. Advantageous; helpful; useful. Obs.

3. Exposed; open or liable (to). Obs.

Syn. — Well-timed, seasonable. — OPPORTUNE, TIMELY are often interchangeable. But OPPORTUNE frequently suggests that which fits directly into a given concurrence of circumstances, or which comes in the nick of time; TIMELY applies more generally to that which is well-timed or seasonable; as, "The murkiest den, the most opportune place, the strong suggestion of my mind, my private honor into lust" (Shak.); "an opportune resignation opened the way to his own advancement; by an opportune chance the door was open; "To me alone there came a thought of grief; a timely utterance gave that thought relief" (Wordsworth); "thy timely mandate" (id.); "It was the church's eloquent way of bidding unrestricted expansion to the youthful heart in its timely purpose to seek the best" (W. Pater). See OPPORTUNITY.

op-por-tune-ly, adv. — op-por-tune-ness, n.

op-por-tu-nism (-tün'iz-m), n. [Cf. F. opportunisme.] Art, policy, or practice of taking advantage, as in politics, of opportunities or circumstances, or, often, of seeking immediate advantage with little regard for principles or ultimate consequences.

op-por-tu-nist (-nist), n. [Cf. F. opportuniste.] One who advocates or practices opportunism.

op-por-tu-nity (-nät-ty), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [F. opportunité, L. opportunitas. See OPPORTUNE.] 1. Quality or state of being opportune; opportuneness. Rare. 2. Fit or convenient time; a time or place favorable for executing a purpose; a suitable combination of conditions; suitable occasion; chance.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds. Bacon.

op-pl-ate, a. Oppilated. Obs.

op-plin-yon, n. Opinion. Obs. Scot.

op-pler, n. [F. oppler, a. [L. opplere, p. n. of opplere to fill up; ob (see OB-) + plere to fill.] Filled up; crowded. Obs. — r. t. To fill up. Obs. — op-pler-ty (-plär-ty), n.

op-pon, + UPON.

op-pon-er, v. t. & t. [L. opponere.] To oppose. Obs.

op-po-nens (-pö'nän-s), n. [L., p. n.] Anat. One of several muscles of the hand or foot, as the op-po-nens pol-li-cis or op-po-

3. Convenience or advantage of situation; fitness. Obs.

4. Importunity; — an erroneous use. Obs. Jer. Taylor. Syn. — Chance. — OPPORTUNITY, OCCASION agree in the idea of a condition or juncture of circumstances favorable to some end. Occasion, as here compared (see OCCASION), often implies little more than a possibility or chance of giving rise to some result; an OPPORTUNITY is a specific, fit, and (esp.) opportune occasion; as, "Ye shall not have occasion any more to use this proverb in Israel" (Ezek. xviii. 9); "You have many opportunities to cut him off" (Shak.); to take occasion to speak of something, to avail one's self of an opportunity to speak. See OPPORTUNE.

op-po-sa-bil-i-ty (öp-pö'sä-bil-ty), n. State or quality of being opposable.

op-po-sa-ble (öp-pö'sä-bäl), a. 1. Capable of being opposed or resisted.

2. Capable of being placed opposite something else; as, the thumb is opposable to the forefinger.

op-po-sal (öp-pö'säl), n. 1. A putting of questions; examination; posing; that which poses or puzzles. Obs.

2. A position. Rare. b Astron. = OPPOSITION, 1 a. Obs.

op-po-see (öp-pö'se), v. t.; op-posed' (-pözd'); op-posing (-pöz'ing). [F. opposer. See OB-, ROSE to place, ROSE to question; cf. PUZZLE, n.] 1. To confront with hard or searching questions, or with objections. Obs.

2. = 1st APOSE, 2. Obs.

3. To place in front of, or over against; to exhibit.

In a rich chair of state; opposing freely The beauty of her person to the sky. Shak.

4. a To proffer; offer. Obs. b To lay bare; expose. Obs.

5. To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail; to set against, whether by way of contrast or of resistance; to offer antagonistically.

I may . . . oppose my single opinion to his. Locke.

6. To stand opposite to, or facing; as, to oppose the south. Now Rare.

7. To resist or antagonize, whether by physical means or by arguments, etc.; to contend against; to confront; to resist; withstand; as, to oppose the king; oppose a petition.

Syn. — Withstand, gainsay, contravene, contradict, oppose, counteract, check, baffle, thwart. — OPPOSE, RESIST agree in the idea of setting one's self against something, and are often interchangeable. But RESIST frequently implies more active striving than OPPOSE, esp. against something which is itself exerting adverse energy or force; as, to oppose a measure, an idea, to resist attack or arrest; "multitudes . . . banded to oppose his high decree" (Milton); "Ye have not yet resisted unto blood, striving against sin" (Heb. xii. 4); "I am a simple woman, much too weak to oppose your cunning" (Shak.); "It boots not to resist both wind and tide" (id.). See OPPONENT.

op-po-see, v. i. 1. To offer hard or searching questions, or objections, as to a thesis. Obs. or Hist.

2. To act adversely or in opposition. Obs.

op-posed' (öp-pözd'), p. a. 1. Set or placed in opposition; opposite; contrary; adverse.

2. Mach. Opposite to each other; placed on opposite sides of a common crank shaft; — said of two engine cylinders. Hence, of an engine, having cylinders so placed.

opposed propriety, Medieval Music, a time quality of a ligature.

Opposed propriety produces two semibreves . . . Whence, if several notes come into a ligature, they are as follows: each perfect note is long, each imperfect note is a breve except those that are made semibreves by opposed propriety.

op-po-site (öp-pö'sit), a. [F., fr. L. oppositus, p. p. of opponere. See OPPONENT.] 1. Set over against (that which is at the other end or side of an intervening line or space); facing; — often with to. Thus in a quadrilateral opposite sides are distinguished from adjacent sides, between which the intervening space at one point becomes zero; and opposite angles at the ends of a diagonal, from adjacent angles. With respect to a given line two points are opposite when their connecting line would cross it at right angles; in a circle, two points in the circumference are opposite only when at the ends of a diameter.

2. Bot. A situated in pairs on an axis, each being separated from the other by half the circumference of the axis, as leaves. b With reference to floral parts, = SUPERPOSED.

3. Contrarily turned or moving; as, two points move in opposite directions when moving apart along the same straight line, or when moving in the same directions as two such points, but along parallel lines.

4. Of persons: opposed or hostile. Obs.

5. Diametrically different; contrary; repugnant; antagonistic.

Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure opposite to that which is designed in an epic poem. Dryden.

Articles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost opposite, significations.

By omission of to, opposition often has the construction of a preposition; as, in, opposite the bank.

Syn. — OPPOSITE, CONTRARY, CONTRADICTORY. OPPOSITE implies diametrical difference in position or nature, but does not necessarily suggest antagonism; CONTRARY commonly implies mutual opposition or divergence, and often connotes antagonism; but the two words are not always clearly distinguished, as, opposite points on a circle, opposite directions, the one character is the opposite of the other, on opposite sides of a dispute; contrary directions, contrary winds, contrary propositions, cf. "on the contrary." CONTRADICTORY is a stronger term than opposite or contrary, implying variance or contrariety that admits no medium; as, contradictory terms, statements, attributes. See ADVERSE, INCOMPATIBLE, CONTRARY.

op-po-site, n. 1. Astron. The opposite point of the heavens; opposition; opposite aspect. Obs.

2. One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist. Obs. or R. "The opposites of this day's strife." Shak.

teristic of an opportunist.

op-por-tu-nous, a. [L. opportunus.] Opportune. Obs.

op-posed, n. [F. opposer. See OB-, ROSE to place, ROSE to question; cf. PUZZLE, n.] To set up the contrary; to object. Rare.

op-po-si-ty, adv. of OPPOSITE.

op-po-si-ty, n. See OPPOSITE.

3. That which is opposed, or contrary; as, sweetness and its opposite; vice is the opposite of virtue.

The virtuous man meets with more opposites and opponents than an any other. Lawlor.

op-po-si-ti (öp-pö'si-ti), a. A combining form from Latin oppositus, meaning opposite.

op-po-si-tion (öp-pö'si-tün), n. [L. oppositio: cf. F. opposition. See OPPOSITE.] 1. Act of setting opposite, or over against, or the state or position of being so set. Specif.: a [the earliest sense in English] Astron. The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another when differing from it in longitude by 180°, that is, when directly opposite to it; e. g., such position of a planet or satellite with respect to the sun; — signified by the symbol \oslash ; as, \oslash Jupiter to the sun. Cf. CONJUNCTION, 2. b Rhet. A setting of one proposition against another; a counter proposition. Obs. c The putting of questions; inquisition; also, the putting forward of objections to be answered by one defending a thesis. Obs. d Logic. The relation between two propositions when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity, in quality, or in both. Logicians recognize four kinds of opposition: (1) Contrariety, obtaining between a universal affirmative and a universal negative proposition, where the difference is one of quality only. (2) Subcontrariety, obtaining between a particular affirmative and a particular negative, where the difference is of quality only. (3) Subalternation, obtaining between a universal and a particular affirmative, or between a universal affirmative and a particular negative, where the difference is one of quantity. (4) Contradiction, obtaining between a universal affirmative and a particular negative, or between a universal negative and a particular affirmative, where the difference is of both quality and quantity. These relations are represented in the square of opposition as shown (the letters A, E, I, and O standing for universal affirmative, universal negative, particular affirmative, and particular negative, respectively). An immediate inference by opposition is an inference from the truth or falsity of its opposite. Thus if A is true, E is false; if A is false, E or I may be true, though not both, while O is true. Similar inferences may be drawn from the truth or falsity of E, I, and O.

5. Fencing. A position of one's blade, when crossed with that of one's opponent, such that the latter cannot hit in the line of engagement; as, to take opposition in carte. f Chess. A position of the king preventing the advance of the adverse king either directly or obliquely.

6. Hostile or contrary action or condition; resistance.

7. An opposite, contrary, or contrast. Obs.

8. That which opposes; an obstacle; specif., the aggregate of those opposing; hence, in politics and parliamentary practice, the party opposed to the party in power.

op-po-si-tion-al (-äl), a. Pert. to or constituting opposition.

op-po-si-tive (öp-pö'si-tiv), a. [See OPPOSITE.] Capable of being put in opposition; opposing. — op-po-si-tive-ly, adv. — op-po-si-tive-ness, n.

op-press' (öp-präs'), v. t.; op-press' (-präs't); op-press'ing. [F. opprimer, LL. opprimer, fr. L. opprimere, oppressum; ob (see OB-) + premere to press. See PRESS, 1.] To hurt by pressing; to crush; — said of weight. Obs.

2. Hence: a To overwhelm, as by numbers. Now Rare. b Fig. To weigh heavily upon; to weigh down; as, he was oppressed by a sense of failure. "With love and wine at once oppressed." Dryden. c To put down; to extinguish; to suppress. Obs.

The mutiny here hastes to oppress. Shak.

3. To crush, burden, or trample down by abuse of power or authority; to tyrannize over; to treat with unjust rigor or with cruelty.

Behold the kings of the earth; how they oppress thy chosen I. Milton.

4. Obs. a To ravish; rape. b To harass; distress. c To conceal. d To shut up; stop (the ears, eyes, etc.).

Syn. — OPRESS, DEPRESS. TO OPRESS, as here compared, is to weigh upon or burden, as by the imposition of a load; TO DEPRESS is to bring down or cause to sink (esp. in value, vigor, and the like); the word is used particularly of that which lowers the spirits; as, "The weary world of waters between us oppresses the imagination" (Lamb); "The long dull evenings in these dull lodgings when one is weary with work depress one sadly" (J. R. Green); "the oppression produced by a close atmosphere" (H. Spencer); "an utter depression of soul . . . an iciness, a sinking, a sickening of the heart, an unredeemed dreariness of thought" (Poe); "a blaze of oppressive heat" (Jane Austen); "the departure of my family, which was depressing" (Scott); cf. the oppression of slavery, depression in trade. See SUPPRESS, MELANCHOLY.

op-press-ion (öp-präs'hün), n. [F., fr. L. oppressio.] 1. That which oppresses; unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power; cruelty; severity; tyranny. "The multitude of oppressions." Job xxxv. 9.

2. Act of weighing down (a person, the mind, etc.), also, state of being weighed down, as by misfortune. Obs.

3. A sense of heaviness or obstruction in the body or mind; depression; dullness; lassitude; as, an oppression of spirits; an oppression of the lungs.

First found me, and with soft oppression seized My drowsed sense. Milton.

4. Ravishment; rape. Obs.

5. Act of crushing; repression. Obs.

op-press-ive (öp-präs-iv), a. [Cf. F. oppressif.] 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe, rigorous, or

peduncles. Rare.

op-po-si-ti-fo-li-ous, a. [Oppositifolius, Bot.] Placed opposite to each other, as the tendrils of a grapevine. Rare. b Having opposite leaves. Rare.

op-po-si-tion-ist, n. See -IST.

op-po-si-tion-less, a. See -LESS.

op-po-si-tion-op-posed (öp-pö'si-tün-öp-pözd'), a. [Oppositifolius + metathesis.] Bot. Superposed upon a petal. Rare.

op-po-si-ti-pin-nate, a. [Oppositifolius + pinna.] Bot. Oppositely pinnate. Obs.

op-po-si-ti-tes, n. [Oppositifolius + -ites.] Bot. Superposed upon a sepal. Rare.

op-po-si-tor, n. [Cf. OPPOSITIFOLIUS.] An opponent. Obs.

op-po-si-ty, n. Given to opposing. Obs.

op-po-si-ty, n. + OPOSSUM.

op-po-si-ty, n. See -TY.

opossum tree. a The Australian escalloniaceous timber tree Quintinia sieberii. b The liquidambar. U. S. [Fr. opossum.] c The opossum wood. The silver-bell. d The op-ther-a-py (öp-thär'ä-py), n. [Gr. thērō juice + therapy.] Med. = ORGANO-THERAPY.

op-pl-ate, a. Oppilated. Obs.

op-plin-yon, n. Opinion. Obs. Scot.

op-pler, n. [F. oppler, a. [L. opplere, p. n. of opplere to fill up; ob (see OB-) + plere to fill.] Filled up; crowded. Obs. — r. t. To fill up. Obs. — op-pler-ty (-plär-ty), n.

op-pon, + UPON.

op-pon-er, v. t. & t. [L. opponere.] To oppose. Obs.

op-po-nens (-pö'nän-s), n. [L., p. n.] Anat. One of several muscles of the hand or foot, as the op-po-nens pol-li-cis or op-po-

nens mi-ni-mi d'i-gi-ti (mim' d'ij-ti), which tend to draw one of the lateral digits across the palm or sole toward the others.

op-por-tu-nate, a. [See OPPORTUNE: cf. IMPORTUNATE.] Suitable or opportune. Obs.

op-por-tu-nous, a. [See OPPORTUNE: cf. IMPORTUNATE.] Suitable or opportune. Obs.

op-por-tu-nity (-nät-ty), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [F. opportunité, L. opportunitas. See OPPORTUNE.] 1. Quality or state of being opportune; opportuneness. Rare. 2. Fit or convenient time; a time or place favorable for executing a purpose; a suitable combination of conditions; suitable occasion; chance.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds. Bacon.

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op-po-si-tes, n. [Oppositifolius + -ites.] Bot. Superposed upon a sepal. Rare.

op-po-si-tor, n. [Cf. OPPOSITIFOLIUS

harsh; as, *oppressive taxes*; *oppressive exactions* of service; an *oppressive* game law. *Macaulay*.

2. Using oppression; tyrannical; as, *oppressive rulers*.

3. Heavy; overpowering; hard to be borne; as, *oppressive grief* or heat.

To oppress the soul of one *oppressive* weight. *Pope*.

op-pres/sive-ly, *adv.* — **op-pres/sive-ness**, *n.* — **op-pres/sor** (ô-prê'sôr), *n.* [L. cf. *Oppressor*.] One that oppresses, esp. with unjust rigor, exactions, or the like.

The orphan pines while the *oppressors* feasts. *Shak.*

op-pro/bri-ous (ô-prô'bri-ûs), *a.* [L. *Opprobrius*, fr. *opprobrium*: cf. *Opprobrius*. See *OPPROBRIUM*.] **1.** Expressive of opprobrium; attaching disgrace; reproachful; scurrilous; as, *opprobrious language*.

They . . . vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison*.

2. Infamous; despised; rendered hateful; involving or bringing opprobrium; as, an *opprobrious* name, conduct.

This dark, *opprobrious* den of shame. *Milton*.

Syn. — Disgraceful, reproachful, abusive, insulting, offensive; contemptuous, insolent, disdainful; gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul, indecent, scurrile. — **OPPROBRIOUS**, **CONTUMELIOUS**, **SCURRILOUS**. — **OPPROBRIUS** implies abusive reproach; **CONTUMELIOUS** adds to *opprobrious* the implication of insolent contempt; **SCURRILOUS**, that of grossness and vulgarity; as, "This party . . . has generally mentioned [the allies] under *opprobrious* appellations, and in such terms of contempt or execration as never had been heard" (*Burke*); "Curving a *contumelious* lip, [he] gorgonized me from head to foot with a stony British stare" (*Tennyson*); "They never fail to attack the passengers with all kinds of *scurrilous*, abusive, and indecent terms" (*Fielding*).

See *ASPERSIVE*, *ABUSIVE*, *CONSUERE*.

op-pro/bri-ous-ly, *adv.* — **op-pro/bri-ous-ness**, *n.* — **op-pro/bri-um** (-bri-ûm), *n.* [L.; *ob* (see *OB*) + *probrium* reproach, disgrace.] **1.** The disgrace that follows from, or is attached to, conduct considered evil or wrong; infamy; reproach mingled with contempt; abusive language.

Being both dramatic author and dramatic performer, he found himself heir to a twofold *opprobrium*. *De Quincey*.

2. That which causes disgrace or elicits reproach.

op-pug-nant (ô-pûg'nânt), *a.* [L. *Oppugnans*, p. pr. of *oppugnare*. See *OPPUGNARE*.] Tending to awaken hostility; hostile; opposing; warring. "Oppugnate forces." *I. Taylor*.

— *n.* An opponent. *Rare*. *Coleridge*. — **op-pug-nance** (-nâns), **op-pug-nant-ry** (-nânt-ri), *n.*

op-pug-na-tion (ô-pûg-nâ'shûn), *n.* [L. *Oppugnatio*: cf. *OPPUGNATIO*.] Attack; opposition. *Rare*.

Ops (ôps), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the harvest, in early times associated with *Consus*. Later she was identified with the Greek *Hebe*, consort of *Cronus*, and was therefore made the consort of *Saturn*. Her festival was the *Opalia* (ô-pâ'li-â), Dec. 19. She was also called *Ops Consensiva* (kôn-sên-siv'â) and under this name celebrated in the *Opiconsivia* (ô-pî-kôn-siv'î-â), Aug. 23.

op-sis (ô-pis-â), **op-sis** (ô-pis-â), **op-sy** (ô-pis-â). Combining forms from Greek *opsis*, appearance, sight, vision; as, *anopsia*, *anopsy*, *photopsis*, etc. Cf. *OPHIA*.

op-sis-om-e-ter (ô-pis-ôm-ê-têr), *n.* [Gr. *opsis* sight + *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision.

op-sis. Combining form fr. Gr. *opsis*, sight. See *OPHIA*.

op-sion-ic (ô-pis-ôn'ik), *a.* *Bacteriol.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by, *opsonin*. — **op-sion-ic**, the ratio between the number of bacteria destroyed through the action of leucocytes in normal blood serum and the number destroyed in that to which *opsonin* has been added.

op-so-nin (ô-pis-ôn-in), *n.* [Gr. *opsônon* to buy victuals, to cater.] *Bacteriol.* A constituent of blood serum which renders invading pathogenic bacteria more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.

op-sy. Combining form fr. Gr. *opsis*, sight. See *OPHIA*.

opt (ôpt), *v. i.*; **opt'ed**; **opt'ing**. [F. *optare*, L. *optare*.] To make a choice; choose; as, to *opt* in his favor. *Now Rare*.

opt'ate (ôpt'ât), *v. i.* [L. *optatus*, p. p. of *optare*.] To choose; to elect. *Rare*. — **opt'ation** (ôpt'â'shûn), *n.* *Rare*.

opt'a-tive (ôpt'â-tiv); see note below, *a.* [L. *optativus*: cf. *F. optatif*.] Expressing desire or wish. — **opt'ative mood**, *Gram.*, that mood or form of a verb, as in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., in which a wish or desire, and certain related distinctions, are expressed. It is an original part of the Indo-European verb, having for its sign an *i*-element inserted between the tense sign and the personal endings.

☞ In British grammar school and college use both *a.* & *n.* are commonly pronounced ôpt'â-tiv. *Oxf. E. D.*

opt'a-tive, *n.* **1.** Something to be desired. *Rare*.

2. [Cf. *F. optatif*.] *Gram.* The optative mood, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

opt'ic (ôpt'ik), *a.* [F. *optique*, Gr. *ὀπτικός*; akin to *ôpsis* sight, *ôpsom*: I have seen, *ôpsoma* I shall see, and to *opsis* the two eyes, *ôps* face, L. *oculus* eye. See *OCULAR*, *RYE*; cf. *CANOPY*, *OPHTHALMIA*.] **1.** Of or pert. to vision. *Obsol.*

The moon, whose orb Through *opt'ic* glass the Tuscan artist views. *Milton*.

2. Of or pert. to the eye; ocular; as, the *opt'ic* nerves.

3. Relating to the science of optics; optical.

opt'ic angle. **a.** See *BINOCULAR PARALLAX*. **b.** = *VISUAL ANGLE*. **c.** *Min.* The angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal. — **o. axis** *a. Optics*. = *OPTICAL AXIS*. **b.** *Min.* The line in a doubly refracting crystal, in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. A uniaxial crystal has one such line, a biaxial crystal has two. — **o. chiasm**, *chiasm*, or *commisure*. See *OPTIC NERVE*. — **o. disk**, the nearly circular light-colored area at the back of the retina where the optic nerve enters the eyeball; — usually synonym-

ymous with *optic papillus*. — **opt'ic entrance**. = *OPTIC DISK*. — **o. equation**, *Astron.* The apparent variation in a planet's orbital motion due to its varying distance from the earth. — **o. ganglia**, *Zool.*, the corpora bigemina. See *CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA*. — **o. groove**, *Anat.*, a narrow transverse groove near the front of the superior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, in which the optic chiasma rests. It is continuous on each side with a foramen (*optic foramen*) for the passage of the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery.

— **o. lobes**, *Zool.*, the corpora bigemina. See *CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA*. — **o. nerve**, *Anat.* & *Zool.*, the special nerve of sight, connecting the eye and the optic centers of the brain (see *BRAIN*, 1). Vertebrates above *Anphioxus* have two optic nerves, which form the second pair of cranial nerves. They pass out from the ventral region of the diencephalon, and in the cyclostomes go directly to the eye of the corresponding side, but in most classes of vertebrates they form a commissure or decussation (the optic chiasma or commissure), most of the fibers passing to the opposite eye, but some to the eye of the same side. In teleost fishes they simply cross, all the fibers passing to the opposite eye. Penetrating the sclerotic and retina, each nerve breaks up into branches which spread over the anterior surface of the retina. (See *EYE*, 1.) The term *optic nerve* is often restricted to the part distal to the chiasma, the proximal parts being called the *optic tracts* and (with the chiasma) regarded as a part of the brain. — **o. neuritis**, *Med.*, inflammation of the optic nerve. — **o. papillus**, the slight elevation produced by the thick bundles of the fibers of the optic nerve in entering the eyeball. Cf. *OPTIC DISK*.

— **o. thalamus** (*opt. AMI*), *Anat.*, either of the pair of oblong masses of gray matter (covered on their free surfaces with a layer of white matter) situated on either side of the third ventricle of the brain. — **o. tract**, *Anat.* & *Zool.* See *OPTIC NERVE*. — **o. tube**, a telescope. *Arcuate*. — **o. vesicles**, *Embryol.* **a.** The outer, or first hollow, which grows out from the forebrain of vertebrate embryos and, becoming invaginated into a cuplike form, develop into the retina. They are called primitive optic vesicles to distinguish them from: **b.** The secondary optic vesicles, which are the spaces between the retina and lens in which the vitreous humor develops.

opt'ic (ôpt'ik), *n.* [From *opt'ic*, *a.*] **1.** The organ of sight; an eye. *Pope*.

2. An eyeglass. *Obs.* *Herbert*.

3. An optician; also, optics. *Obs.*

opt'ic-al (ôpt'ik-âl), *a.* [See *opt'ic*, *a.*] **1.** Relating to the science of optics; as, an *opt'ic-al* instrument.

2. Relating to vision; optical.

opt'ic activity, *Physics & Chem.*, ability to rotate the plane of polarized light. See *POLARIZATION*, 2. — **o. anomaly**, *Min.*, an apparent lack of harmony between the crystal form of a mineral and its optical properties. — **o. axis**, **a.** A straight line from the posterior wall of the eye through the center of curvature of the lens and cornea. See *VISION*. **b.** *Optic*. See *AXIS*, *n.* **4.** **o. center**, on the axis of a lens, the point so situated either within or near the lens that no rays passing through it are changed in direction. — **o. circle**, a graduated circle used for the measurement of angles in optical experiments. — **o. correction**, *Arch.*, a slight modification of mathematically correct lines for the purpose of making them appear correct to the eye. — **o. cube**, *Optics*, **a.** *Optic*. **b.** *Optic*, an opaque disk with a half disk of glass superposed on its white face so that diameters correspond. It is used to show reflection and refraction of a pencil of light passing radially across the disk. — **o. double**, *Astron.*, a double star the connection of whose members is apparent only and due to their being nearly in the same line of sight. Cf. *BINARY STAR*. — **o. equation**, *Astron.*, the angle at the center of the epicycle between the center of the orbit and the earth's center. — **o. glass**, an extra lens, quality of tint or crown glass used in making lenses, prisms, etc. — **o. isomerism**. See *ISOMERISM*, 1. — **o. lever**, *Physics*, an arm or lever the displacement of which is measured by an attached mirror and a fixed telescope and scale, commonly used for measuring small lengths. — **o. parallax**. = *BINOCULAR PARALLAX*.

— **o. square**, *Surr.*, a small hand instrument for laying off a right angle by means of two mirrors set at an angle of 45 degrees.

opt'ic-ally, *adv.* By optics or sight; with reference to optics. — **opt'ic-ally active**, *o. inactive*, etc. See *ACTIVE*, *INACTIVE*, etc. — **o. double**, *acting* double to the eye — said of two stars apparently close together, but a vast distance from each other in the line of sight.

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opt'ic-mate (ôpt'ik-mât), *a.* [L. *Optimus*, -atis, *adj.*, *optimates*, *n. pl.*, the adherents of the best men, the aristocrats, fr. *optimus* the best.] Of or pert. to the nobility or aristocracy. — *n.* A noble or aristocrat; a chief man, as in a city.

opt'ic-ma'tes (-mât'êz), *n. pl.* [L. See *OPTIMATE*.] **1.** The nobility or aristocracy of ancient Rome, as opposed to the *populares*.

2. [cap.] *A.-S. Hist.* The members, collectively, of the national councils of Mercia, Wessex, and Sussex.

opt'ic-mo (ôpt'ik-mô), *n.* [L., *adv. fr. optimus* the best.] In Cambridge Univ., Eng., a man who obtains honors, but fails to get placed among the wranglers, in the mathematical tripos; — called *senior optimo* or *junior optimo* according as he is placed in the second or third class.

opt'ic-mism (ôpt'ik-miz'm), *n.* [F. *optimisme*, fr. L. *optimus* the best.] **1.** *Metaph. & Ethics*. The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature, being the work of God, is ordered for the best, or that the ordering of things in the universe is such as to produce the highest good. Cf. *PESSIMISM*. *Optimism* is the original name of Leibnitz's doctrine that the world is the best possible world, based on the argument that God, being all-wise, must know all possible worlds; being all-powerful, must be able to create whichever he might choose; and, being all-good, must choose the best.

2. The quality of being the best or for the best.

3. A disposition to take the most hopeful view; — opposed to *pessimism*.

opt'ic-mist (-mist), *n.* [Cf. *F. optimiste*.] **1.** *Metaph.* An adherent of the doctrine of optimism.

2. One who looks on the bright side of things, or takes hopeful views; — opposed to *pessimist*.

opt'ic-mist, *a.* Pertaining to optinists or optimism.

opt'ic-mis'tic (-mis'tik), *a.* **1.** *Metaph.* Of or pertaining to optimism; tending, or conforming, to the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.

2. Hopeful; sanguine; as, an *optimistic* view.

opt'ic-mis'ti-cal (-tik-âl), *a.* *Optimistic*. — **opt'ic-mis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

opt'ic-mize (ôpt'ik-miz), *v. t. & i.*; -MIZED (-mizd); -MIZ'ING (-miz'ing). To be optimistic; to treat optimistically. — **opt'ic-mis'ti-cal-ly** (-tik-âl-ly), *adv.*

opt'ic-mum (-mûm), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *optimus* best.] **1.** The best or most favorable degree, quantity, etc.

2. *Biol.* The most favorable condition as to temperature, light, moisture, food, etc., for the growth and reproduction of an organism. Often used adjectively; as, *optimum* conditions, *optimum* temperature, etc.

optimum capacity (of an induction coil), *Elec.*, the capacity which, if placed across the break, will give the longest spark in the secondary circuit.

opt'ion (ôp'shûn), *n.* [L. *optio*; akin to *optare* to choose, wish: cf. *F. option*.] **1.** The exercise of the power of choice or choice.

Translation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile. *Bacon*.

2. Power of choosing; the right of choice or election; an alternative.

There is an *option* left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contentible and miserable, as a nation. *Washington*.

3. That which is offered for choice, or which is chosen, as an elective study in a university.

4. *Ch. of Eng.* A right formerly belonging to an archbishop to select any one dignity or benefice in the gift of a suffragan bishop consecrated or confirmed by him, for bestoval by himself when next vacant. It was annulled by Parliament in 1845.

5. A wishing; a wish. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall*.

6. *Fin. & Com.* A stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract, of demanding its fulfillment on any day within a specified limit.

Syn. — See *ALTERNATIVE*.

opt'ion-al (-âl), *a.* Involving an option; depending on the exercise of an option; left to one's discretion or choice; not compulsory; as, *opt'ional* studies; it is *opt'ional* with you to go or stay. — *n.* An optional study; an elective. — **opt'ion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Original writs are either *optional* or *peremptory*. *Blackstone*.

opt'o- A combining form for *opt'ic*.

opt'o-gram (ôpt'ô-grâm), *n.* [*opt'o-* + *-gram*.] *Physiol.* An image of external objects fixed on the retina by the photochemical action of light on the visual purple. See *VISUAL PURPLE*.

opt'og'ra-phy (ôpt'ô-grâ-fî), *n.* [*opt'o-* + *-graphy*.] *Physiol.* The production of an optogram on the retina; the fixation of an image in the eye. See *OPTOGRAM*.

opt'om-e-ter (ôpt'ôm-ê-têr), *n.* [*opt'o-* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision, or the accommodative scope of the eye, mainly for the selection of eyeglasses.

opt'om-e-trist (ôpt'ôm-ê-têr-ist), *n.* One who is skilled in or practices optometry.

opt'om-e-try (-trî), *n.* **1.** *Med.* Measurement of the range of vision, esp. by means of the optometer.

2. As defined (with minor variations) in the statutes of various States of the United States: **a.** "The employment of subjective and objective mechanical means to determine the accommodative and refractive states of the eye and the scope of its functions in general." **b.** "The employment of any means, other than the use of drugs, for the measurement of the powers of vision and adaptation of lenses for the aid thereof."

ORCHIDS



LEADING ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD AND OF MERIT



ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM



ORDER OF THE HOLY SEPULCHER



TEUTONIC ORDER AUSTRIA



ORDER OF THE DANNEBROG DENMARK



ORDER OF THE SERAPHIM SWEDEN



ORDER OF THE GARTER GREAT BRITAIN



ORDER OF THE ANNUNCIATION ITALY



ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE AUSTRIA



ORDER OF THE ELEPHANT DENMARK



ORDER OF THE THISTLE GREAT BRITAIN



ORDER OF ST. ANDREW RUSSIA



ORDER OF THE BLACK EAGLE GERMANY



ORDER OF THE BATH GREAT BRITAIN



ORDER FOR MERIT PRUSSIA



ORDER OF ST. PATRICK GREAT BRITAIN



LEGION OF HONOR FRANCE



IRON CROSS GERMANY



ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE GREAT BRITAIN



VICTORIA CROSS GREAT BRITAIN



ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA GREAT BRITAIN



ORDER OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM JAPAN



ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE GREAT BRITAIN



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER GREAT BRITAIN



ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER GREAT BRITAIN

Round Table; typically, one of those originating in the era of the crusades, such as the Knights Templars, the Hospitallers, Teutonic Knights. **c** A society more or less patterned on the orders of chivalry last named, but typically founded by a sovereign, a prince, or a national legislature, for the conferring of honorary distinction. Also, the insignia or badge of such a society. Orders of this type may be classified as (1) royal orders, for the most responsible members of the royal stock or to nobles of the highest rank; (2) noble family orders, generally selecting members from the higher nobility; (3) orders of merit, conferred primarily in recognition of service. The following are the chief honorary orders:

17 In the following list is given information about the chief foreign orders as follows: **Name**, **Country**; date: name of founder; character of order, or reason for its being conferred; description of the badge, specified, of other insignia, the motto, initials, or words thereon being in italics.

African Star, *Kongo State*: 1888: Leopold II.: for services to Kongo Free State and African civilization: 5-pointed star and laurel wreath. — **Albert**, *Saxony*: 1850: Frederick Augustus II.: for civil merit: white cross against wreath; medallion of Duke Albert the Bold. — **Alcántara**, *Spain*: 1572: as Knights of St. Julian, to combat the Moors: orig. religious and military; since 1835, a court order: crest, a pear tree. — **Alexander Nevski**, *Russia*: 1725: Catherine I.: cross pattée, St. Alex. on horseback. — **Annunciation**, *Italy*: 1562: Amadeus VI. of Savoy: now first aristocratic military order of Italy, with king as grand master: gold medal representing the annunciation: chain of love knots and roses. — **Aviz**, *Portugal*: c. 1162: Alfonso I.: to combat Moors; now for merit: green enamel cross fleury, with gold fleur-de-lis. — **Bath**, *Great Britain*: 1725: George I.: at first military, since 1841 also civil; three classes. — **Knights Grand Cross** (G. C. B.), **Knights Commanders** (K. C. B.), and **Companions** (C. B.): **Mitella** cross with lions, roses, thistle, and shamrock; *Prussia*: 1813: Diniz: orig. military and religious, now honorary, for Catholics of noble descent: Latin cross of red and white enamel, edged with gold, surrounded by 8-pointed star. — **Chrysanthemum**, *Japan*: 1874: Mutualities for promotion and high rank. — **Romania**: 1881: chrysanthemum between leaves. — **Crown**, *Bavaria*: 1808: Maximilian I.: for service to state: confers nobility: 8-armed white cross; *Virtus et Honor*. — **Crown**, *Prussia*: 1801: William I.: for merit on field of battle: banded white and gold cross with royal crown, and *Gott mit uns* motto. — **Crown**, *Württemberg*: 1818: Charles, on assuming royal title. — **Crown**, *Württemberg*: 1818: William I.: for civil and military merit: 8-pointed cross, lions, and monogram. — **Crown of India**, *Great Britain*: 1878: Victoria, on assuming title "Empress of India": for ladies connected with court of India: for soldiers, royal order in jeweled wreath oval; heraldic crown. — **Crown of Italy**, *Italy*: 1868: Victor Emmanuel II.: commemorates union of Italy: white cross pattée, gold-edged, with crowns of Lombardy and Savoy. — **Dannebrog**, *Denmark: 1219: Waldemar I.: reinstated 1671: now for merit: cross pattée, white edged, with red and gold. — **Distinguished Service**, *Great Britain*: 1918: for military merit: white cross with red center: gold cross with enameled white heraldic crown; *France*: 1870: Doule Dragon, *China*: 1865: orig. for foreigners in Chinese service: enameled medal showing double dragon. — **Elephant**, *Denmark*: 1482: Christian I.: limited to 300 knights besides royalty: white elephant. — **Golden Eagle**, *Prussia*: 1813: Charles William: for high state officials and foreign princes: 8-pointed red cross, *ce* between each 2 arms; *Fidelitas*. — **Franz Joseph**, *Austria*: 1854: for military merit: red enamel cross pattée, with small circle between arms. — **India**, *Empire: *Great Britain*: 1878: Victoria: for British subjects in India: open red rose of gold, with effigy of Queen Victoria. — **Iron Cross**, *Prussia*: 1813: Frederick William III.: for services in war: iron cross pattée, silver rim. — **Iron Crown**, *Austria*: 1805: Napoleon I., as king of Italy; adopted by France in 1806: for civil and military merit: iron crown of Monza, under the double-headed Austrian eagle. — **Isabella the Catholic**, *Spain*: 1815: Ferdinand VII.: for loyal colonists and dependents: cross pattée indented; center medallion. — **Legion of Honor**, *France*: 1802: Napoleon: for civil and military merit: white enamel cross with gold border; center medallion. — **Leopold**, *Austria*: 1808: Francis I.: for civil and military merit: cross red with white border; *F. I. A.* — **Leopold**, *Belgium*: 1832: Leopold I.: for civil and military merit: white 8-pointed cross edged with gold; wreath of oak and laurel. — **Lion**, *Netherlands*: 1815: William I.: for military merit: green star, with center gold-edged; medallion within oak crown. — **Orange-Nassau**, *Netherlands*: 1802: in name of Wilhelmina: for service to country or royal house: 8-pointed blue and white cross edged with gold; laurel wreath and national arms. — **Osmalie**, *Turkey*: 1826: Abdul Mejid: for service to the state: 8-pointed green star; center medallion with crescent. — **Pole Star**, *Sweden*: 1748: Frederick I.: civil merit, esp. scientific: 8-pointed white star and crown; polar star. — **Red Eagle**, *Prussia*: 1705: Margrave of Bayreuth: white cross pattée, with gold border and red eagle. — **Redeemer**, *Germany*: 1829: for distinction in war: silver cross with gold border; center medallion. — **Redeemer**, *Germany*: 1829: white cross on wreath; figure of Christ. — **Rising Sun**, *Japan*: 1875: Mutsuhito: civil and military merit: sun of red medallion with 32 white rays. — **Rue Crown**, *Saxony*: 1807: Frederick Aug. I.: for high state officials: green maltese cross with gold and white border; gold rays. — **St. Anne**, *Russia*: 1838: Peter the Great: chief of order; *Russia*: only for imperial family, princes, chief generals, etc.: black double eagle and Russian crown: St. Andrew on the cross. — **St. Anne**, *Russia*: 1735: Charles Frederick of Holstein, became Russian, 1737: 1st class confers nobility: red cross, image of St. Anne. — **St. Anne**, *Russia*: 1714: Peter the Great: military and noble houses: diamond cross with oval medallion and image of saint. — **St. George**, *Bavaria*: 1729: Charles Albert: requires 8 generations nobility on**

both sides: 8-pointed cross; Virgin and St. George. — **St. George**, *Russia*: 1769: Catharine II.: for officers (from colonel up): white cross pattée; image St. George and dragon. — **St. Henry**, *Saxony*: 1736: Augustus III.: for military distinction: gold and white 8-pointed cross; effigy of Henry II. — **St. Hubert**, *Bavaria*: 1444: Gerhard V.: highest Bavarian order; orig. Order of the Horn; chiefly for persons of princely rank: 8-pointed white cross tipped with balls; gold rays between the arms; medallion, conversion of St. Hubert. — **St. James of the Sword**, *Spain*: c. 1170: Ferdinand II.: originally 13 knights banded to protect shrine of St. James against the Moors: gold shield, with broad cruciform red sword. — **St. John of Jerusalem**, *Rome*: see *OSPITALIERS*; revised, 1879, by Leo XIII.: maltese cross (each branch of order has differences). — **St. Louis**, *France*: 1688: Louis XIV.: military merit; discontinued 1800: 8-pointed white cross; fleur-de-lis; medallion with figure of St. Louis. — **St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, *Italy*: 1434: Annunzio VIII.: orig. ecclesiastical; now for service to the state: white enamel cross botone against green 8-pointed cross. — **St. Michael**, *France*: 1403: Louis XI.: later restricted to noble families: 8-pointed cross with fleur-de-lis; medallion, St. Mary and dragon. — **St. Michael and St. George**, *Great Britain*: 1815: George III.: military and civil; orig. for British subjects in the Mediterranean possessions (*Abbr.* R. M. G.): white enamel cross showing Archangel Michael; reverse, St. George. — **St. Olaf**, *Norway*: 1847: Oscar I.: for civil and military merit: white cross; national arms on red ground. — **St. Patrick**, *Great Britain*: 1783: George III.: consists of sovereign, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, and 22 knights companions of noble rank (*Abbr.* R. M. P.): white shield with cross of St. Patrick, shamrock, and three gold crowns. — **St. Stanislaus**, *Russia*: 1765: Stanislaus II. of Poland; restored, 1815: for merit: 8-pointed red cross, gold eagles, white medallion, laurel. — **St. Stephen**, *Hungary*: 1704: Maria Theresa: civil order for nobles: green cross with crown; red medallion with green mountain. — **Seraphim**, *Sweden*: c. 1290: Magnus Ladulas: for 24 Swedish and 8 foreign members: cross with seraphs' heads and *J. H. S.* — **Star of India**, *Great Britain*: 1861: Victoria: for dignitaries of India (*Abbr.* K. S. I.): oval medallion, bust of Victoria. — **Sun and Lion**, *Persia*: 1808: Fath Ali: civil and military merit: silver metal-rayed star with center medallion showing lion and sword. — **Sword**, *Sweden*: 1822: renewed, 1748, by Frederick I.: military merit: cross, crowns, and sword on blue medallion. — **Thistle**, *Great Britain*: 1540: restored 1857: by James II.: now for 16 Scottish nobles, besides royalty (*Abbr.* K. T. J.): 8-pointed star, charged with figure of St. Andrew, and cross; thistle flower. — **Tower and Sword**, *Portugal*: 1439: Alfonso V.: for merit, bravery, and service: 5-pointed white star; tower, and medallion with sword. — **Vasa**, *Sweden*: 1772: Gustavus III.: civil merit: 8-pointed white cross with crown; oval medallion in center. — **Victorian**, *Great Britain*: 1886: Victoria: for personal services to the sovereign: white maltese cross with crimson oval containing the royal and imperial cipher, and "Victoria." — **White Eagle**, *Russia*: 1925 (?): in Poland; revived, 1881, as Russian order: 8-pointed cross, white eagle, imperial crown. — **White Eagle**, *Serbia*: 1888: Milan I.: commemorates establishment of kingdom: white 2-headed eagle and crown. — **White Elephant**, *Siam*: 1861: civil and military: round medallion, showing white elephant, all within wreath. — **William**, *Netherlands*: 1815: William: military, "for valor, prudence, fidelity": white cross, laurel between arms.**

2 According to medieval angelology, any of the nine grades of angels; also, any similar class of beings.

3 **Ecl.** a Any of the several grades or ranks of the Christian ministry. The eight orders of the Roman Catholic Church are those of bishop, priest, deacon, and subdeacon, called the major, greater, holy, or sacred, orders, and those of acolyte, exorcist, lector or reader, and doorkeeper, called the minor orders. Some authorities reckon the orders as seven, not regarding bishop as a distinct order from priest. The three orders, or holy orders, of the churches of the Anglican Communion are bishop, priest, and deacon. The orders, or holy orders, commonly recognized in the Eastern Church are: major orders, bishop, priest, and deacon; minor orders, subdeacon and anagnost or reader, sometimes also, singer. **b** The office, position, or status of a person in the Christian ministry; — now usually in the *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy*; as, the order of priesthood; to take orders, or *holy orders*, i. e., to enter the Christian ministry; in orders. **c** The conferment

of such office; ordination, which in the Roman Catholic Church, in the Eastern Church, and by some in churches of the Anglican Communion is held to be a sacrament conferring special grace and as such administrable only by bishops; — usually in *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy*.

4 A rank or class in society; a group or division of men in the same social position; a specific rank in the state; also, a group of persons who, by reason of profession, special interests, or the like, are regarded as a distinct class; as, the higher and lower orders of society; the order of baronets; the military order.

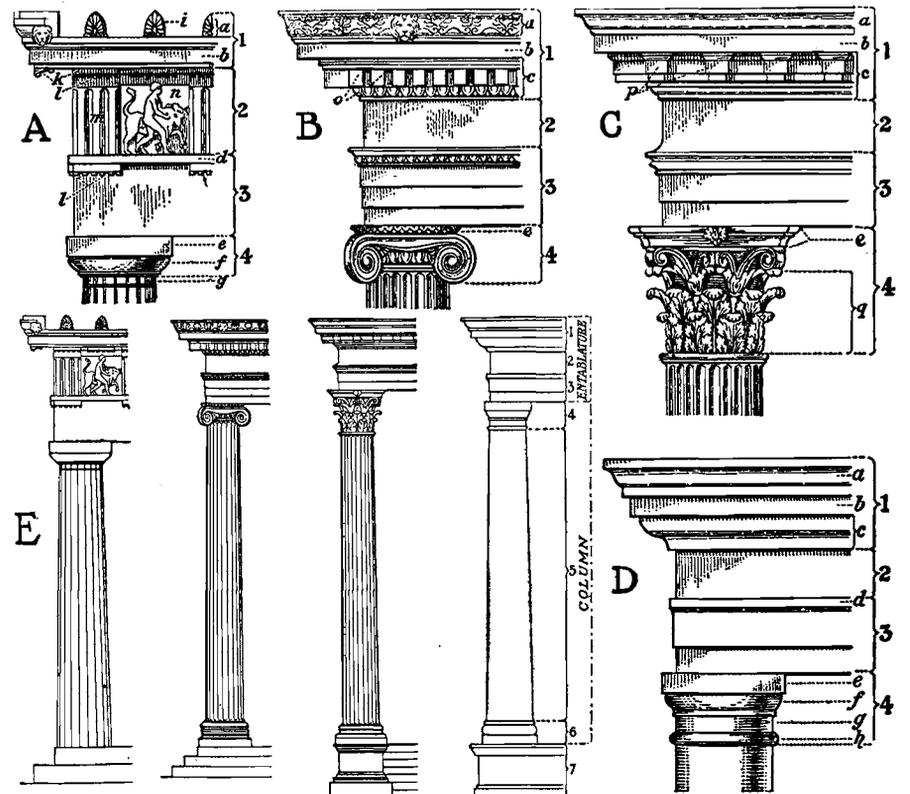
5 **Arch.** a A style of building. **b** **Classical Arch.** A type of column and entablature, viewed, with its forms, proportions, and mode of decoration, as the unit of a style. The Greeks used three orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Of these the oldest and the simplest in outline is the Doric, having its column shaft slightly convex, fluted with about twenty channelings of nearly semielliptical section and separated by sharp arrises; having no base, and a capital with the echinus — of a peculiar eccentric curve in profile — supporting a square unmoled abacus, and separated from the shaft by one or more annulets. The Doric style was prevalent in Greek temples, and in those of the Periclean age shows a remarkable blending of solidity with refinement of lines and proportions. The Ionic order has paired spiral volutes on the front and rear of its capital, with the spiral fillets continued across the face under the abacus, and the volutes united at the sides by scrolls. Its columns are generally about nine diameters high, with 24 flutings separated by fillets; they rest on bases of various styles, esp. the Attic. Its entablature has the architrave, typically in three bands, separated by a rich molding from the sculptured frieze. The Corinthian is the most ornate of the orders. Except for the capital, it is similar to the Ionic. Its capital is bell-shaped, and in typical examples is enveloped with rows of acanthus leaves, with volutes under the projecting angles of its abacus, and helices under the anthemion or other ornament at the concave middle of the abacus. The shaft is typically fluted like the Ionic, and rests on the Attic base. The Corinthian was the latest of the Greek orders to come into favor. Its richly decorative character led to its wide use by the Romans, and by the architects of the Renaissance. To the Greek orders the Romans added the Tuscan, a crude Doric with unfluted columns on bases, few and bold moldings, and general lack of ornament; and the Composite a modified Corinthian, having the capital commonly with eight volutes, adopted (with ovolo between each pair) from the Ionic and grafted on the Corinthian bell. They used the Doric and Ionic in modified forms, lacking the refinement of the Greek. Renaissance writers on architecture recognized five orders as orthodox or classical, the (Roman) Doric, the Ionic, the Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite. See *Illustr.* below. **c** A system of intercolumniation (which see). **Obs.**

6 **Math.** a Degree; thus, the order of a curve or surface is the same as the degree of its equation. **b** Of a differential equation, its highest index of derivation.

7 **Biol.** A category of classification ranking above the family and below the class. In botany, *order* or *natural order* was formerly exclusively applied to the category now more appropriately called *family*. The suffix denoting the latter is *-aceae*, while the *order* of modern taxonomists has the suffix *-ales*. Thus, the order Rosales is made up of the Rosaceae (rose family), Fabaceae (bean family), Casalpiniaceae (cassia family), Mimosaaceae (mimosa family), etc. *Order* and *family* are still used interchangeably by some botanists. In zoölogy no distinctive suffix for names of orders has been adopted.

8 See **PETROGRAPHY**.

9 Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession or harmonious relation; method; system; as: of material things, like the books in a library; of intel-



A Capital and Entablature of Greek Doric Order; B Same of Greek Ionic; C Same of Greek Corinthian; D Same of Tuscan; E Comparative View of these four Orders. 1. Corinth; 2. Frieze; 3. Architrave; 4. Capital; 5. Shaft; 6. Base; 7. Stylobate; 8. Cyma; 9. Corona; c Bed-molding; d Tænia; e Abacus; f Echinus; g Gorgeron; h Astragal; i Antefix; k Mutules; l Guttas; m Triglyph; n Metope; o Dentils; p Modillions; q Bell, enveloped in Acanthus Foliage and Cauliculi.

food, foot; out, oil; chain; go; sing; ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. loch, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gloss.

Full explanations of Abbreviations. Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

lectual notions or ideas, like the topics of a discourse; of periods of time or occurrences, and the like. Hence: a A condition in which everything is so arranged as to play its proper part; as, "Order is Heaven's first law." Pope. Bright harmonies and angles sit in order servicable. Milton.

b The fixed arrangement of phenomena, both physical and psychological;—used esp. in such phrases as "moral order," "order of nature," "order of things," etc.

10. Eccl. A prescribed form of service, as for a rite; as, the order of confirmation.

11. Customary mode of procedure; established usage or method; as, the order of brewing. Obs., except as used of procedure in debate, the conduct of deliberative bodies, etc.; as, he raised a point of order; the speaker is out of order.

12. Conformity to law or decorum; freedom from disturbance; general tranquillity; public quiet; rule of law or proper authority; as, to preserve order in a community.

13. Condition in general; normal state; as, the house is in order; in good order; in bad order; out of order.

14. A rank, row, or series. Obs. or Archaic.

15. Mil. Position of order arms (see ORDER ARMS).

16. Action suited to a particular end; as, they took order to avoid disaster. Obs. or Archaic.

17. A putting or keeping in order; regulation; control. Obs.

18. A rule or regulation made by competent authority; also, a command; mandate; precept; direction.

Upon this new freight, an order was made by both houses for disarming all logical order or plan; as, "Order is Heaven's first law" (Pope); his business lacks system; cf. books in neat and orderly rows, systematic reading.

19. Law. a In its widest sense, any command or direction of a court. b Usually, in practice, any direction of a judge or court entered in writing and not included in a judgment or decree.

20. A commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to furnish supplies, to admit to a building, a place of entertainment, or the like; as, orders for blankets are large.

21. Con. The direction by which the payee or holder of negotiable paper prescribes to whom payment shall be made. A piece of commercial paper expressly made "payable to order of —" or "to — or his order" is negotiable; and by statute in Great Britain and in many States of the United States checks are payable to order when expressed to be payable to a particular person and not containing words prohibiting, or indicating an intention to prohibit, transfer.

Syn. — ORDER, SYSTEM. ORDER is formal or regular disposition or arrangement; system implies a definite, methodical, or logical order or plan; as, "Order is Heaven's first law" (Pope); his business lacks system; cf. books in neat and orderly rows, systematic reading.

in order, for the purpose of; to the end; as means to. The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in order to our eternal happiness. Tillotson.

— on the o. of, belonging to the class or kind of. — o. in council, a royal order issued with and by the advice of a privy council. b Order of a branch point, the number of sheets (less one) that are connected cyclically at the point. — o. of a function, Math., the number of times that the function assumes every assignable value. — o. of battle, Mil., the particular disposition which is given to the troops of an army or the vessels of a fleet in preparation for the delivery or reception of an attack. — o. of multiplicity (of a right line as to a surface), Math., the number of planes through the line tangent to the surface. — o. of root or zero, Math., the exponent of the variable in the function. — o. of roots (f), that becomes 0 at the point a; the number of roots coincident at a. — o. of the Cincinnati, a hereditary order founded in 1783 by officers of the War of the American Revolution. The membership includes (usually) only the oldest living male lineal descendants of the original members. There are chapters in various States. — o. of the day, a In legislative bodies, the special business appointed for a given day. b Mil. Specific orders or notices issued by a commander to his troops. c The prevailing custom or usage of the time. — orders of knighthood, nobility, and merit. See ORDER, n., 1 c.

OR'DER (ôr'dêr), v. t.; OR'DERED (ôrdêrd); OR'DER-ING. [From ORDER, n.] 1. To put in order; to reduce to a methodical arrangement; to arrange in a series, or with reference to an end; specif., to draw up in battle array. Archaic.

2. Hence, to regulate; dispose; direct; rule; manage.

3. In Obs. senses: a To take a particular course with; to treat; to deal with. b To make ready; prepare. c To bring (a person) into order; to coerce; hence, to correct; punish.

4. To give an order for; to secure by an order; as, to order a carriage; to order groceries.

5. To give an order to; to command; as, to order troops to advance.

6. Eccl. To admit to holy orders; to ordain; to receive into the ranks of the ministry; formerly also, to install in a monastic order.

These ordered folk be especially titled to God. Chaucer. Syn. — See COMMAND.

order arms, the command at which a soldier brings his rifle to a vertical position at his side, with the butt on the ground, and at which a cavalryman drops his sword or saber to the front with point on or near the ground; also, the position taken at such command. See ILLUSTRATION.

order, v. i. To give orders; to issue commands.

ordered (ôr'dêrd), pret. & p. p. of ORDER, v. Hence: p. a. Specif.: a Having membership in an order. Obs. or R. b Math. Having its elements so arranged that if a and b are distinct, then either a < b or a > b, and conversely, and if a < b and b < c, then a < c;—said of a class.

order-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of ORDER, Specif.: n. Arrangement, regulation, ordination, etc.

order-ly, a. 1. Conformed to order; in order; regular, as, an orderly course or plan. Milton. 2. Observant of order, authority, or rule; hence, obedient; quiet; peaceable; not un-OrderArms. ruly; as, orderly children; an orderly community. 3. Performed in good or established order; well-regulated. "An orderly march." Clarendon. 4. Being on duty; keeping order; conveying orders. "Aide-de-camp and orderly van." Scott. orderly bin, a street box for refuse. Eng.—o. book, Mil., an order book. Eng.—o. officer, Mil., a The officer of the

day. b An orderly. Eng.—orderly room, Mil., a room in barracks, sometimes occupied by the first, formerly called orderly, sergeant, which contains the company records and the like and is often used by the company commander when attending to company business and discipline.—o. sergeant, the first sergeant of a company;—formerly so called.

or'der-ly (ôr'dêr-lî), n.; pl. -lies (-lîz). 1. Mil. A non-commissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior officer to carry his orders, or to render other service. 2. A hospital attendant who does general work. 3. A street cleaner. Eng. Mayhew. 4. Any orderly person. Rare.

order type, Math. A simply ordered aggregate, the result of abstracting from the character of the elements of another simply ordered aggregate, A; an ordinal number:—denoted by A.

or'di-na-ble (ôr'dî-nâ-b'l), a. Math. [See ORDAIN.] That may be ordered;—said of a class.

or'di-nal (-nâl), a. [L. ordinalis, fr. ordo, ordinis, order; cf. F. ordinal. See ORDER.] 1. Regular; orderly. Obs. 2. Indicating order or succession; as, the ordinal (disting. from cardinal) numbers or numerals, first, second, etc. 3. Of or pertaining to an order.

or'di-nal, n. 1. A book of rules or regulations. Obs. 2. Eccl. a [often cap.] Ch. of Eng. The book of forms to be used in the consecration of bishops and the ordination of priests and deacons. b [usually cap.] R. C. Ch. A book containing the rubrics of the Mass. 3. A word denoting order; an ordinal number.

or'di-nance (ôr'dî-nâns), n. [ME. ordonnance, ordonnance, OF. ordonnance, F. ordonnance. See ORDAIN; cf. ORDANCE, ORDONNANCE.] 1. Act of ordaining, ordering, or arranging, or state of being ordered or arranged. Hence: 2. A orderly arrangement; regular disposition; order; array or manner of being arrayed; also, an array or military force. Obs. b Planned or regulated disposition of parts or members, as in architecture or literature. c Planning; devising; contriving; a plan, device, or contrivance. Obs. d Act of preparing or furnishing; preparation; provision; equipment; apparatus; furniture. Obs.

They had made their ordonnance Chaucer e Provision or equipment for war; esp., artillery, cannon; ordnance. Obs. Shak. 3. a Ordering; regulation; direction; management; control. Archaic. b That which is decreed or ordained, as by God; a dispensation or appointment, as of Fate. c Authoritative direction as to the way of acting or doing; established rule or system of principles; system of government or discipline. Obs. or Archaic. d An authoritative decree or direction; specif., any public enactment, rule, or law promulgated by governmental authority; esp.: (1) Eng. Hist. A law or regulation promulgated without the assent of one of the three powers (Crown, House of Lords, and House of Commons) necessary to an act of Parliament. (2) In modern British usage, any public rule, decree, or regulation enacted by any authority less than the sovereign-enacting power. (3) A local law or regulation enacted by a municipal government, as a common council, board of aldermen, or the like. Chiefly U. S. Historically the lines of distinction between what is an ordinance and what is a statute were not definitely drawn. The term was specifically applied to various enactments including: (a) Any of the decrees of the Ordainers (1310). (b) The Ordinance of the Forest (33 & 34 Edw. I.). (c) The Ordinance of the Staple or statute staple (which see). (d) Any of the acts of the Long Parliament between 1641 and 1649, as the Self-denying Ordinance. (e) In French History, esp., any of the decrees of Charles X. in 1830, subverting the constitution and suspending the liberty of the press. (f) Any of certain acts of Congress under the Confederation; as, the Ordinance of 1787 (see below), the colonial ordinances of 1641, etc. (g) In Spiritual usage, usually, a law or statute.

4. a A prescribed practice or usage; specif., Eccl., an established rite or ceremony, as the sacraments, esp. the Communion. b Decree of settlement by an arbitrator or arbitrators; settlement of relations. Obs. c Appointment to office, esp. ecclesiastical office; ordination. Obs. d Appointed place, state, etc.; also, rank, order; station. Obs. Shak.

Ordinance of 1787, U. S. Hist., an act of Congress, passed in 1787, establishing the government of the Northwest Territory. Religious and legal freedom, encouragement of education, just treatment of the Indians, the future division into States, and the exclusion of slavery were ordained.

or'di-na-ry (-nâr-i), a. [L. ordinarius, fr. ordo, ordinis, order; cf. F. ordinaire. See ORDER.] 1. According to established order; methodical; settled; regular. "The ordinary forms of law." Addison. 2. Common; customary; usual. Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversation than in writing. Addison. 3. Law. a Having or designating immediate or original jurisdiction, as opposed to that which is delegated; having jurisdiction of his own right, or virtue of office; also, belonging to such jurisdiction. This deems that all "ordinary," i. e., nondelegated, jurisdiction in the King's Bench. b Eng. Law. Specif., designating the common-law branch of the court of chancery. See CHANCERY, 2. 4. Of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished by superior excellence or beauty; hence, not distinguished in any way; commonplace; inferior; of little merit; as, men of ordinary judgment; an ordinary book.

An ordinary lad would have acquired little or no useful knowledge in such a way. Macaulay. Syn.—Normal, usual, customary. See COMMON.

ordinary ambassador, See AMBASSADOR, 2.—o. function, Math., a function continuous and differentiable at every point of the given interval, and monotonous within each of a finite number of subintervals constituting the whole interval, and this even when x and y are interchanged. It is representable by a graph.—o. legate, See LEGATE, 1 a.—o. negligence, See NEGLIGENCE, 2.—o. point (of a curve or surface), Math., a point in whose immediate neighborhood the coordinates x = φ(u), y = χ(u), z = ψ(u) are developable in converging power series, and for which the three first derivatives of φ, χ, ψ are not all 0.—o. policy, Life Ins., a policy whose premiums are paid continuously during the life of the insured and on which the insurance is payable at death only.—o. ray, Optics, that one of the two parts of a ray divided by double refraction which follows the usual

or'di-nal-ism (ôr'dî-nâl-iz-m), n. State of being ordinal. Rare. or'di-nance, n. Mil. To equip, as with artillery. Obs. or'di-nand (ôr'dî-nând), n. [L. ordinandus. See ORDAIN.] One about to be ordained.

or'di-nant (-nânt), a. [L. ordinans, p. pr. of ordinare, 'ordaining'; decreasing. Rare.] or'di-nant, n. One who ordains. or'di-nar (ôr'dî-nâr), a. & n. [F. ordinaire.] Ordinary. Scot. or'di-nar-ly (ôr'dî-nâr-lî), adv. of ORDINARY.

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[L. ordinatus.] Tending to ordain; directing. Rare. or'di-nator (-nâ-tôr), n. [L.] One who ordains; director. [E. ordines (ôr'dî-nê), n. [OF. ordines, ordene, p. p.] One who has been or is being ordained.

or'di-nate (ôr'dî-nât), a. [L. ordinatus, p. p. of ordinare. See ORDAIN.] 1. Well-ordered; orderly; moderate; regular; methodical. Obs. or R. 2. Zool. Arranged in rows, as spots or markings of insects. or'di-nate, n. Math. That one of the coordinates (of a point) which is drawn parallel to a line (called the axis of ordinates) to the point from the other axis (called axis of abscissas) or from the plane of the other axes of coordinates, assumed as the base of reference. See Cartesian coordinates, under COORDINATE, n., 2.

or'di-nate (-nât), v. t.; -NÂTED (-nâ-têd); -NÂTING (-nâ-tîng). To appoint; ordain; harmonize; coordinate. or'di-nation (-nâ-shûn), n. [L. ordinatio; cf. F. ordination.] 1. Act of ordaining, or state of being ordained; specif., Eccl., the setting apart for, or admission into, the Christian ministry; the conferring of holy orders. Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the happiness and misery of life respectively. Norris. 2. Disposition; arrangement; order. Rare. 3. That which is ordained; an ordinance. Obs.

or'di-na-to (ôr'dî-nâ-tô), Zool. Combining form for ordinate; as in or'di-na-to-punc-tate, or'di-na-to-mac'u-late, etc., indicating the presence of dots, spots, etc., in rows. or'di-nance (ôr'dî-nâns), n. [From ME. ordonnance, ordonnance, prop. an ordering, arrangement; hence, supplies. See ORDINANCE.] 1. Military supplies; ordnance stores;—usually in phrase, "ordnance and ordnance stores," which includes all artillery with mounts, carriages, equipments, and ammunition; small arms; horse equipments and harness, except for the quartermaster's department; tools, machinery, and material for making or repairing anything included in the term, etc. In early times it included armor, arrows, etc. In the United States navy it includes all material for fighting, including guns, gun mounts, torpedoes, submarine mines, armor, range finders, etc. 2. Arms or engines for throwing missiles of any kind, as catapults, bows, arbalests, etc.;—sometimes in pl. Obs. 3. Heavy firearms discharged from mounts or carriages; cannon; artillery;—formerly sometimes in pl. All the battlements their ordnance fire. Shak. 4. The branch of the army service having charge of matters relating to the ordnance; as, the general had distinguished himself in the ordnance. Chiefly Eng.

Ordnance Board, Mil. In the U. S. Army, a board composed of officers of the Ordnance Department, advisory to the Chief of Ordnance, and charged with the investigation of such subjects and the performance of such duties as the Chief of Ordnance may direct.

Ordnance Department, a In the United States Army, the staff department charged with the duty of procuring, by purchase or manufacture, and distributing, the necessary ordnance and ordnance stores for the army and organized militia, and of establishing and maintaining arsenals and depots for their manufacture and safe keeping. Its head is an officer of the rank of brigadier general, called Chief of Ordnance. b A similar department in the British Army commanded by an officer called Director General.

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ordnance officer. 1. Mil. In the United States army: a An officer of the Ordnance Department. b An officer of the line of the army having charge of the ordnance and ordnance stores at a fortification or other place.

ordnance sergeant. Mil. In the United States army, a sergeant having immediate charge under the ordnance officer of the ordnance property of any post or command, with the duty of preparing all prescribed returns connected therewith.

Ordnance Survey. The official government survey of the United Kingdom, conducted by officers of the Royal Engineers, formerly under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, but under that of the Board of Agriculture since the latter's establishment in 1889.

ord-nance (ôr'dô-nâns; F. ôrdô'nâns), n. [F. See ORDINANCE.] 1. Arrangement; order; specif., Fine Arts, the disposition of the parts of any composition with regard to one another and the whole.

2. In Europe, a law or decree; an ordinance; specif.: a French Hist. A decree of the king or regent, answering to the capitularies of the Frankish kings; esp., any of the codes on various subjects issued by Louis XIV. and the later kings. b An order of a criminal court.

Or-do-vlân (ôr'dô-vlân), a. 1. Of or pertaining to Celtic people in Wales, called by the Romans the Or-dov-ânes (ôr'dôv'â-êz).

2. Geol. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the period following the Cambrian; — sometimes called Lower Silurian. See GEOL. CHART. — n. The Ordovician period or system. Important geographic changes, such as the emergence of great areas of land in North America, marked the close of the period. Trilobites, graptolites, and bryozoans became abundant. The earliest known vertebrate (fish) remains occur in rocks of this system. Cryptogamic plants almost certainly flourished. The Ordovician strata contain important deposits of oil and gas in Ohio and eastern Indiana, and of lead and zinc ores in the upper Mississippi basin, and of lead in southeastern Missouri.

ord-ure (ôr'dûr), n. [F. ordure, OF. ôrd' filthy, foul, fr. L. horridus horrid. See HORRID.] Filthy; dung; excrement; feces.

ôr-dur-ous (-ûs), a. Of or pertaining to ordure; filthy. ôre (ôr'ê), n. sing. & pl. [Dan., Sw., & Norw.] A bronze coin and money of account of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, being 1/16 part of a krone and worth about 1/4 of a cent. See COIN.

ore (ôr; 201), n. [AS. ðra (of uncert. origin), confused in E. with the unrelated ðr brass, bronze, which is akin to OHG. êr, G. ehern brazen, Ital. eir brass, Goth. ais, L. aes, Skr. âyas iron. Cf. ERA.] 1. A native compound containing one or more metals; sometimes, also, a native metal or even a valuable native nonmetal, as sulphur. 2. Mining. Any material containing valuable metallic constituents for the sake of which it is mined and worked; as, cinnabar is an ore of mercury; gold-bearing quartz is a gold ore; also, material mined and worked for non-metals; as, pyrites is a sulphur ore. The term ore has usually been applied, among miners, to the crude material obtained without other than hand sorting of the lumps; but where mechanical concentration is practiced at the mine the concentrates are often called ore. Waste may of course contain valuable constituents and may, owing to improved processes, be brought into use.

2. Metal, esp. precious, as, the liquid ore. Rare. Milton. 3. Metal. A soft compact variety of hematite used for the bottoms of puddling furnaces.

ore in sight, Mining, the amount of ore in a mine which is so far exposed by existing developments as to make its availability and value reasonably certain. Mining engineers do not, as a rule, estimate as "in sight" any body of ore not exposed on three sides or edges by shafts and levels at intervals so small as to make intervening changes of character and value highly improbable.

ôr-ad (ôr'ê-ad; 201), n. [L. Oreas, -adis, Gr. Ôpeâs, -âdos, fr. ôpos mountain.] Class. Myth. One of the nymphs of mountains and hills.

ora chute or shoot. Mining. A body of ore, usually of elongated form, occurring in a larger vein or ore deposit and bordered by comparatively valueless vein material.

or-ec-tic (ôr'êk'tik), a. [Gr. ôrektikos, fr. ôrekein to reach after.] Philos. Of or pertaining to the desires; hence, impelling to gratification; appetitive.

Or'e-gon (ôr'ê-gôn), n. A State of the United States. —

ord-nance stores. See ORDINANCE. or-do (ôr'dô), n. pl. ORDINANCES (ôr'dô-nâns; 201). [L. Ord; hence [cap.], R. C. Ch., the Ordinal, or directory as to the Mass and office for each day of the year. Chiefly used in various Latin phrases: or-do ad nos, lit., order in respect to us, order from a human point of view. Also, and more usually, "in ordine ad (se) nos," meaning "a subject is studied, a thing is considered" "in (the) relation to (itself) us" or "in relation to our mental faculties." Thus spirit is more knowable than matter, in ordine ad se, in relation to itself, more knowable than spirit, in ordine ad nos. — or-do ad uni-versum, order from a universal point of view. — or-do cog-nô-tivus (kôg'nô-tiv'us), lit., order of cognition. — or-do cog-nô-scen-ti (kôg'nô-sên-ti), order of knowing. — or-do es-sen-ti-âl, order of being. — or-do et con-ven-ti-âl (ê-tô-kôn-vên-ti-âl), dem-est ac or do et con-ven-ti-âl re-um (id'ê-kôn-vên-ti-âl), the order and connection of ideas is the same as the order and connection of things. — or-do ex-ec-u-ti-ôn-is (êk'êk'û-ti-ôn'is), order of execution; real order. — or-do fan-ti-âl, order of becoming. — or-do in-ten-ti-ôn-is (în-tên-ti-ôn'is), order of intention; ideal order. — or-do na-tu-

Oregon bearwood, the cascara buckthorn. — O. cedar, a tall pinaceous timber tree of the western United States (Chamaecyparis lasiocarpa); also, its heavy wood, which is harder than white cedar. — O. charr, the Dolly Varden trout. — O. fir, the Douglas spruce. O. grape, an evergreen barberry (Berberis aquifolium) of Oregon and California or its small blue-black berry. — O. maple, the broad-leaved maple (Acer macrophyllum). — O. oak, an oak of Washington and Oregon (Quercus garryana) with light gray bark and obovate, pinnatifid leaves; also, its valuable hard wood, which constitutes the best oak timber of the Pacific coast. — O. pine, the Douglas spruce. — O. Question. Amer. Hist. See NORTHWEST BOUNDARY DISPUTE. — O. robin, the varied thrush. — O. sturgeon, the white sturgeon (Acipenser transmontanus).

o-rel'in (ô-rê-lîn), n. [From NL. orellana, a specific name of annatto, alluding to the fact that the Amazon (on the banks of which annatto is common) was discovered by Francisco Orellana.] Chem. A yellow substance obtained from the seeds of annatto (Bixa orellana). Cf. BIXIN.

o-ren-dite (ô-rên-dit), n. [From Orenda Butte, Wyoming.] Petrog. A peculiar lava consisting mostly of orthoclase and leucite with some diopside and phlogopite.

Oreo-. Combining form from Greek ôreos, ôpeos, mountain. Ô-re-o-phâ-sis (ôr'ê-ô-fâ-sis; 201), n. [NL.; oreo- + Gr. φασος, the river Phasis, for φασάκος pheasant (bird of Phasis).] Zool. A genus of curassows containing one large species (O. derbianus), called mountain curassow, of high mountains in Guatemala. Its eggs are black with white underparts, a white tail band, red feet, and a red casque on the head. It is the type of a subfamily, Ô-re-o-phâ-si-na (î-dâ-si-nê), — ô-re-o-phâ-si-ne (î-rê-sîn; -sîn; 183), a.

Ô-re-ortyx (ôr'ê-ôr'tiks), n. [NL.; oreo- + Gr. ôρυξ a quail.] Zool. The genus constituted by the mountain quail of the western United States. See MOUNTAIN QUAIL.

ore'shoot (ôr'shûot; 201), n. A body of ore, usually of elongated form, extending downward in a vein.

Ô-res-te'an (ôr'ê-s-tê'an), a. [L. Orestes, Gr. Ôpêrteos.] Of or pertaining to, or typified by, Orestes.

Ô-res-tê-la (ôr'ê-s-tê-lâ; -tê-lâ), n. [Gr. Ôpêrteia.] A poem narrating the history of Orestes; esp. the dramatic trilogy written by Æschylus. The first of the Æschylean dramas is "Agamemnon." It depicts the return of Agamemnon from Troy and his murder by Clytemnestra with the complicity of Ægisthus. The opening chorus sketches the bloody history of the house of Atreus and narrates the sacrifice of Iphigenia, which Clytemnestra makes the justification of her act, while Cassandra, brought captive from Troy before the throne, prophesies the vengeance of Orestes, who is in Phocis. (See AGAMEMNON, CLYTEMNESTRA, IPHIGENIA, I.) The "Chophora" depicts the return of Orestes, his encounter with Electra, with whom he plots the death of Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, both of whom he slays. The play ends with his being driven forth, maddened by the Erinyes, aroused to vengeance by his matricide (see ELECTRA, ORESTES). The "Eumenides" is a trilogy by Euripides, in which the Areopagus, his purification by Apollo, and the conversion of the Erinyes into the Eumenides. (See AREOPAGUS, EUMENIDES.)

Ô-res-tê-tis (ôr'ê-s-tê-tis), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ôpêrte; cf. ôres mountain.] 1. Lit., a mountaineer; — masc. prop. name. 2. Gr. Myth. A son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenges his father's murder by slaying his mother and Ægisthus. He is reared in Phocis, where (Sophocles states) his sister Electra (which see) has sent him to escape Clytemnestra. Returning in disguise at the command of Apollo, he executes his vengeance. Subsequently (as related by Æschylus) he is driven forth by the Erinyes and pursued until eventually purified at the Areopagus (see ORESTES). In another version (trad. by Euripides) at the command of Apollo he seeks purification by going to Tauris, whence he brings back his sister Iphigenia (which see) and the cult of the Tauric Artemis. (See HERMIONE, I.)

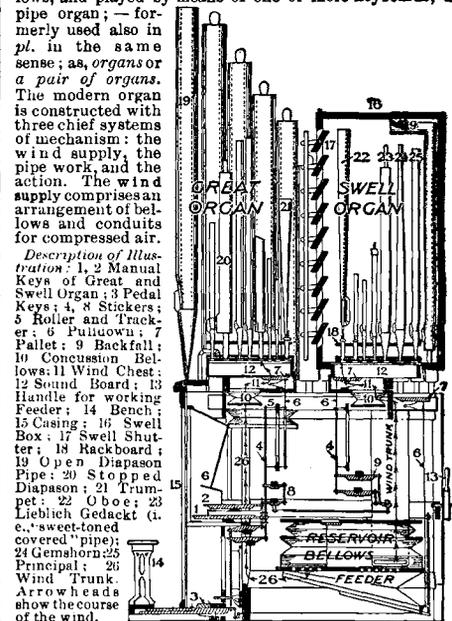
Ô-rex'in (ôr'êk'sîn), n. [Gr. ôρεξις appetite.] Pharm. A complex derivative of quinine, C₁₇H₁₉NO₄, forming colorless, odorless, lustrous crystals with a bitter, pungent taste. It is of some repute as a stomachic.

Ô-rex'is (ôr'êk'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ôρεξις.] Med. Desire; appetite.

Ôr-gan (ôr'gân), n. [AS. organe, an implement, a musical instrument, L. organum, also, an implement, instrument, Gr. ôργάνον; akin to ôrgan work, and E. work of OF. orguene, F. orgue, the musical instrument, F. organe, in other senses. See work; cf. ORGUE.] 1. Music. A one of various instruments, esp. of wind; — used chiefly in Scriptural passages or allusions. Obs. or Hist. Jubal . . . the father of all such as handle the harp and organ. Gen. iv. 21

b Specif.: A wind instrument, in its complete modern form the largest, most powerful, and most varied in resources of musical instruments, consisting of from one to

many sets of pipes, sounded by compressed air from bellows, and played by means of one or more keyboards; a



Section of a Two-manual Tracker Organ.

This compressed air (which is called "wind") is drawn by means of feeders into a storage bellows, where it is kept evenly compressed under weights, and from which it is carried by wind trunks to wind chests under the pipes. The pipe work comprises various sets of metal and wooden, fine and bad, pipes, differing in shape and size according to the quality and pitch of their tones, and arranged in stops or registers. Stops are generally set in groups upon single wind chests, each such group constituting, with its wind chest and keyboard, a partial organ, of which there are usually from two to five: the great organ, echo or swell, solo, and pedal organs. See c following. The action comprises the successive banks of keys — the pedal and the manuals — together with the wind knob apparatus for various stops and couplers, the combination pedals, swell pedal, etc., and the complicated series of stickers, backfalls, trackers, etc., connecting the keys with the pallets or valve levers, which, with the levers, rods, etc., between the stop knobs and wind chests, are often worked by electric or pneumatic action. The organ, in more or less developed form, has been in church use from the earliest Christian times, and is a valuable adjunct to choral music. Since the 16th century its elaborated orchestral qualities have brought it into independent concert use, with a considerable literature of its own.

The mercy organ [pl.] that in the church. Chaucer. The deep, majestic, solemn organs blow.

c One of the assemblages of pipes, with their accessories, constituting a partial organ of a pipe organ (see under b above), including: (1) the great organ, having the pipes of largest scale and loudest tone, (2) the swell organ, having its pipes inclosed in a box, with shutters on one side that are opened or shut by means of a pedal, for crescendo and diminuendo effects; (3) the echo organ, having pipes of small scale and soft tone to distinct effects, now generally superseded by the swell — such pipes being included in the latter; (4) the choir organ, having stops (largely flute tone) of a lighter and softer character than the great organ, often also inclosed in a swell box, and esp. suited for play-

Gr ôpôdô-. A yellow domesticated variety of the id (fish).

ôr-fan (ôr-fân; 201), n. [F. orfan, Ref Sp orfaner, n. [F. orfèvre.] A goldsmith. Obs.

ôr-fêv'er-ê (ôr-fêv'êr-ê), n. [OF. F. orfèvre.] Goldsmith's work. Obs., exc. in French form.

ôr-gild (ôr-gild; 201), n. [AS. orf catic, property + gild, gold, a payment.] O Eng Law The gold or fine of cattle payable by the hundred to which the wrongdoer belonged.

ôr-fray. Var. of ORPHREY. or'fray, n. [F. orfèvre. Cf. ORPHREY.] The orphey. Obs.

ôr-frô-ry (ôr-f-rô-ry; 201), n. [OF. F. orfèvre.] A goldsmith's work. Obs. Also or'ga-my. (See ORGANE.) Organ (Obs. or organ, n. Organ. Obs. or

ôr-ga-nal, n. A bodily organ. Obs. or'gan-a-l, a. 1. Biol. Containing, or pert. to, particular organs. Rare. [Obs.] 2. Of or pert. to musical organ. organ beater. A player on a medieval organ, in which the keys were struck with the fist.

ôr-gan-bird. A Tasmanian crow shrike (Gymnorhina organ-

ôr-gan-ic (ôr-gân'ik; 201), n. [Gr. ôργάνον.] A yellow domesticated variety of the id (fish).

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ôr-gan-ic (ôr-gân'ik; 201), n. [Gr. ôργάνον.] A yellow domesticated variety of the id (fish).

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

ing accompaniments; (5) the solo organ, having the "orchestral" stops of varied individual qualities; (6) the pedal organ, having the deep-toned stops for bass parts, played by the feet. d One of certain other instruments, as a barrel organ. e A reed organ. f = ORGANUM, 2.

2. Biol. A part or structure in an animal or plant adapted for the performance of some specific function or functions, as the heart, kidney, etc. In most organs of multicellular organisms some particular form of tissue, depending on the function of the organ, forms the essential and active part of the structure, while other tissues serve for its support, nutrition, control, etc. Groups of organs having a common function are known as systems.

3. An instrument or medium by which an important action is performed or end accomplished; as, legislatures, courts, taxgatherers, etc., are organs of government.

4. A component part performing an essential office in the working of any complex machine; as, the cylinder, valves, crank, etc., are organs of the steam engine.

5. Any piece of mechanism, esp. a firearm, more or less elaborate in construction. Obs.

6. An instrument, in various fig. senses, as: a A person or thing by means of which something is performed. Archaic. b A mental faculty regarded as an instrument of the mind or compared to an organ of the body; as, conscience is the organ which reveals the law. c A medium of communication between one person or body and another; as, the Secretary of State is the organ of communication between the government and a foreign power; a newspaper is the organ of its editor, or of a party, sect, etc.

organ of Bojanus (bō-jā'nis; bō-yā'nōs) [after L. H. Bojanus (1776-1827), German anatomist], Zool., one of a pair of nephridial excretory organs of lamellibranch mollusks, situated on each side of the body just below the pericardium. — o. of Corti (kōr'tē) [after Corti (1729-1813), Italian anatomist], Anat., a complex epithelial structure in the cochlea, which in mammals is the chief if not the only part of the ear by which sound is directly perceived, being especially adapted for distinguishing differences in pitch. It rests on the internal surface of the basilar membrane, which forms the floor of the scala media (see COCHLEA, 3), and appears to be the naked eye as a spiral ridge. It contains two spiral rows of minute rods (the rods of Corti) which incline toward each other and are in contact at one end so that they arch over a spiral passage, the tunnel of Corti. To the inner side of the rows of rods (nearest the axis of the cochlea) is a single row of columnar hair cells (see HAIR CELL), to the outer side are several rows. The bases of the hair cells are surrounded by arborizations derived from the ganglion cells of the ganglion spirale of the auditory nerve. — o. of Giraldes' (zhē'rāl'dēs') [after C. C. J. A. Giraldes (1808-75), French physician], Anat., the paradidymis. — o. of Jacobson. Zool. = JACOBSON'S ORGAN. — o. of Rosenmüller (rō'sen-mū'lēr) [after J. C. Rosenmüller (1771-1820), German anatomist], Anat., the epiphoron. — organs of the lateral line. Zool. See LATERAL LINE.

organ-die (ōr'gān-dī), n. [F. organ-di.] A kind of fine organ-dye } thin muslin, plain or figured, used for dresses. organ-ic (ōr'gān'ik), a. [L. organicus, Gr. ὀργανικός; cf. F. organique.] 1. Acting as an instrument of nature or art to a certain defined function or end; instrumental. 2. These organic arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously. Jitou.

2. Of or pertaining to an organ or a system of organs. Hence: Biol. a Consisting of, or containing, organs; as, the organic structure of animals and plants. b Produced by an organ or organs; as organic pleasure. Rare.

3. Biol. Pertaining to, or derived from, living organisms; exhibiting characters peculiar to living organisms; as, organic bodies, life, remains. Cf. INORGANIC, 1 a.

4. Pertaining to, or inherent in, a certain organization; depending upon the constitution or structure; not secondarily or accidentally. Specif.: a Philol. Belonging etymologically to the structure of a word. Cf. INORGANIC, a., 1 a. b Law. Designating, or pertaining to, the law or laws by virtue of which a government or organization exists as such; designating the laws incorporated or involved in the organization of a state, political organism, other organized association; fundamental. Organic in this sense is commonly used as essentially synonymous with constitutional, but it is sometimes used in a wider sense, esp. with reference to states having a written constitution.

The organic law of a territory takes the place of a constitution as the fundamental law of the local government. 101 U. S. 132. In framing the laws which were to govern the new government the Assembly distinguished between those which were "constitutional" and subject to change only by special processes of amendment, and those which, though "organic," were to be left subject to change by the ordinary processes of statutory enactment by the two houses of the legislature. Woodrow Wilson.

The term organic act is used to designate acts of Congress conferring powers of government upon the Territories. 135 U. S. 443.

5. Chem. Pert. to or designating a branch of chemistry treating in general of the compounds produced in plants and animals and of many other carbon compounds of artificial origin; — contrasted with inorganic. See CHEMISTRY, 1.

6. Philos. Possessed of a complex structure comparable to that of living beings; possessed of a structure, or forming a totality, in which the relations of the parts involve relations to the whole, which itself is free or comparatively free from external relationship; forming a complex, self-determined unity. See ORGANISM, 3.

7. Music. a Organlike. b Of or pertaining to the medieval organum.

organ cactus. The giant cactus of an organic substance, esp. in an obsolete process of treating dry plates with albumen or gelatin, etc., to preserve and increase their sensitiveness.

organ-ette (ōr'gān-ē'tē), n. [OF. organette, for organiste.] Organist. Obs.

organ-ette, n. [OF. organette, for organiste.] Organist. Obs. Specif.: ORGANETTE.

organ fish. The drumfish (Pogonias cromis), the giant cactus of an organic substance, esp. in an obsolete process of treating dry plates with albumen or gelatin, etc., to preserve and increase their sensitiveness.

organ gallery. An organ loft.

organ gun. A piece of ordnance with several chambers or barrels arranged side by side; — a general term of loose application. Cf. ORGUE, 1 b.

organ harmonium. Music. A harmonium of large compass and power.

organ-ically, adv. of ORGANIC.

organ-icalness, n. See -NESS.

organ-ist (ōr'gān'ist), n. One who organizes.

organ-ize, v. t. [L. organizo, from organum, an organ. Obs. See LESS.

organ-ize, v. t. [L. organizo, from organum, an organ. Obs. See LESS.

organ analysis. Chem., the analysis of organic compounds, concerned chiefly with the determination of carbon as carbon dioxide, hydrogen as water, nitrogen as free nitrogen, ammonia, or nitric oxide, and oxygen as the difference between the sum of the others and 100 per cent. o. description of curves, Math., act of tracing curves on a plane with instruments. — o. disease, Med., a disease attended with morbid changes in the structure of the affected organs; — opp. to functional disease. — o. electricity. = ANIMAL ELECTRICITY. — o. geometry, the "Geometria Organica" of Maclaurin (1719), which treats higher curves as arising from simpler ones; also, modern synthetic geometry. — o. memory, the reappearance or recurrence of a state or action which has once affected the nervous system, whether or not accompanied by conscious memory. — o. selection, Biol., a theory or process by which some biologists explain the influence of acquired characters on evolution without admitting their inheritance. Acquired individual characters are considered to protect congenital variations while these are still too insufficiently developed to be perpetuated by natural selection. — o. sensation, Psychol., sensations arising from the state or activity of the bodily organs, such as muscular, alimentary, sexual, respiratory, circulatory, and static sensations. Cf. CYNÆSTHESIS. — o. stricture, Med., a contraction of one of the natural passages of the body due to structural changes in its walls, as distinguished from a spasmodic stricture due to muscular contraction. — o. unity. See UNITY.

organ-ic (ōr'gān'ik), n. With Kant, that in which the parts are means and ends to one another and to the whole. Each part separately is mere mechanism; it is a true or significant machine only in relation to other parts, its full significance being determined by the complex whole which the interacting parts create, not as their sum, but as a construction differing in quality from each and all of them.

organ-ic-ism (-iz'm), n. Med. The doctrine of the localization of disease which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. — organ-ic-ist (-ist), n.

organ-ic-ity (ōr'gān'ik-ē-tē), n. [organ + -ic-ity.] Making an organic or organized structure; producing an organ; acting through, or resulting from, organs. Prof. Park.

organ-ism (ōr'gān'iz'm), n. [Cf. F. organisme.] 1. Organic structure; organization. "The advantageous organism of the eye." Grew.

2. Biol. An individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by means of parts or organs more or less separate in function but mutually dependent; any living being; any animal or plant.

3. Metaph. Anything, structure, or totality of correlative parts, in which the relationship of part to part involves a relationship of part to whole, thus making it self-inclusive and self-dependent. Kant defines an organism as a material being "which is possible only through the relation of all that is contained in it to something else as end and means." See ORGANIC, n.

It was in part from the example of an instrument contrived by human intelligence that Plato introduced the conception of function or final cause into philosophy; and the ultimate meaning of "organism" is a system of tools or instruments. B. Bosniquet

organ-ist, n. [Cf. F. organiste.] 1. Music. a A player on the organ. b An organ builder. Obs. c Medieval Music. One who organizes; an organizer.

2. A tanager of the genus Euphonia; esp., E. musica of Haiti.

organ-ize-able (ōr'gān-iz-ā-b'l), a. Capable of being organized; esp., Biol., capable of being formed into living tissue. — organ-ize-able-ly (-lī), adv.

organ-ize-ation (-iz-ā'shūn; -iz-ā'shūn; 277), n. [Cf. F. organisation.] 1. Act or process of organizing, whether as a living structure or as any systematic whole; as, the organization of an army or a government.

2. Specif., in Medieval Music, the singing of the organum.

3. State or manner of being organized; organic structure. What is organization but the connection of parts in and for a whole, so that each part is, at once, end and means? Coleridge.

4. That which is organized; any vitally or systematically organized whole; as, a religious organization. — organ-ize-ation-ist (-ist), n.

organ-ize-ing (ōr'gān-iz-ing), v. t.; ORGAN-IZED (-izd); ORGAN-IZING (-iz'ing). [Cf. F. organiser. See ORGAN.] 1. To furnish with organs; to give an organic structure to; — usually in the past participle. See ORGANIZED.

These nobler faculties of the mind, matter organized could never produce. Ray.

2. To arrange or constitute in interdependent parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation with respect to the whole; to systematize; to get into working order; as, to organize an army; to organize recruits. This . . . supreme will organizes the government. Cranch.

3. Music. To sing the organum to (a cantus firmus). Hence: To sing in parts; as, to organize an anthem.

organ-ize, v. i. a To make one's self, or become, organic. b To make one's self, or become, systematized or constituted into a whole of interdependent parts.

organ-ized (-izd), pret. & p. p. of ORGANIZE. Specif.: p. a. Biol. Exhibiting the characters of an organism; forming a part of an animal or plant; as, an organized being; organized matter. — organized ferment. See FERMENT, 1 (f).

organ-ize-ing (ōr'gān-iz-ing), v. t.; ORGAN-IZED (-izd); ORGAN-IZING (-iz'ing). [Cf. F. organiser. See ORGAN.] 1. To furnish with organs; to give an organic structure to; — usually in the past participle. See ORGANIZED.

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organ-o-gen (ōr'gān'ō-jēn), n. [organ + -gen.] Chem. Any one of the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, which are esp. characteristic ingredients of organic compounds; — sometimes extended to other less common ingredients, as sulphur, phosphorus, etc.

organ-o-ge-nic (ōr'gān'ō-jē-nik), n. [organ + -genesis.] Biol. The origin and development of organs in plants and animals. — organ-o-ge-netic (-jē-nē'tik), a. [F. organogénétique.] 1. A description of instruments. Obs. 2. Biol. A description of the organs of animals or plants. See MORPHOLOGY, 1.

organ-o-graph-ic (ōr'gān'ō-grāf'ik), or organ-o-graph'ic (-ī-kāl), a. — organ-o-graph-ic-ally (-ī-kāl-ē-ē), n. [F. organoleptique, fr. Gr. ὀργανον an organ + λαβῆναι to lay hold of.] Physiol. a Making an impression upon an organ; plastic; — said of the effect or impression produced by any substance on the organs of touch, taste, or smell, and also on the organism as a whole. b Capable of receiving an impression.

organ-nol'o-gy (-nōl'ō-jē-jī), n. [organ + -logy; cf. F. organologie.] 1. The science of organs or of anything considered as an organic structure.

The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the organology of style. De Quincy.

2. The study of the organs of animals and plants. — organ-o-log'ic (-nō-lōj'ik), or organ-o-log'ic (-ī-kāl), a. — organ-o-log'ic-ally (-nō-lōj-ē-ē), n.

organ-o-me-tal'ic (-nō-mē-tāl'ik), a. [organ + metal-lic.] Chem. Designating, or pert. to, a compound of a metal with a hydrocarbon radical, as zinc ethyl, Zn(C₂H₅)₂.

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The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the organology of style. De Quincy.

2. The study of the organs of animals and plants. — organ-o-log'ic (-nō-lōj'ik), or organ-o-log'ic (-ī-kāl), a. — organ-o-log'ic-ally (-nō-lōj-ē-ē), n.

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āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

ical instrument with one or more sets of reeds and an exhaust bellows, played by means of a crank which draws a strip of perforated paper over the reeds, to which the perforations admit the wind, producing the melodic and harmonic effects according to their position and size.

orgy (ôr'jî), n.; pl. orgies (-jîz). [F. orgie, orgies, L. orgia, pl., Gr. ôrgia.] 1. Gr. & Rom. Antiq. Chiefly pl. Secret ceremonial rites in honor of any of various deities, esp. those of the worship of Dionysus, or Bacchus, characterized by ecstatic or frenzied singing and dancing, and often by dissolute revelry. Hence, any rites or ceremonial performances regarded as of a like character. 2. Sing. & pl. Drunken revelry; carousal.

or'li (ôr'li). [Gr. ôpos bound.] A combining form meaning limit, prefixed to the names of various forms in Euclidean geometry to denote the analogous limiting forms in Lobachevskian geometry when the center recedes to infinity; as, or'liconic, or'lic-ellipse, etc.

Or'li-an'a (ôr'li-ân'a), n. In the romance of "Amadis de Gaul," a daughter of Lisuarte, an imaginary king of England. She is beloved by Amadis, and is the fairest and most faithful woman in the world. The name was also given in flattery to Queen Elizabeth, esp. in a set of madrigals published in 1601. Ben Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I., as if it were Oriens Anna (i. e., the Dawning Anna).

or'li-chal'ceous (ôr'li-kâl'se-ûs), a. Pertaining to or resembling orichalc; of a color or luster like that of brass.

or'li-chalch (ôr'li-kalk), n. [L. orichalcum, Gr. ôreikh'alkos; ôpos mount in + χαλκός brass.] Some yellow metallic substance, considered precious by the ancient Greeks and Romans; a mixed metal, either brass or like it.

or'li-ol (ôr'li-ol; 201), n. [OF. oriol gallery, corridor, LL. oriolum portico, hall; orig. uncert.] 1. A gallery for minstrels. Obs. 2. A small apartment next a hall; a sort of recess. Obs. 3. Arch. A large bay or recessed window projecting from the face of the wall, with a semihexagonal or semisquare plan, and when not on the ground floor supported by a corbel or bracket; also, any bay window.

or'rient (ôr'ri-ent; 201), n. [L. oriens, or F. orient. See ORIENT, a.] 1. The part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning; the east. Now Poetic. [Morn] came furrowing all the orient into gold. Tenneyson.

2. [often cap.] The East; eastern countries, or, less commonly, the eastern part of a country; esp., the countries immediately east of the Mediterranean or the ancient Roman empire; also, the countries of Asia generally. 3. Sunrise. Obs. or R. Oriol, 3. 4. An orient pearl; a pearl of great luster (see ORIENT, a., 2). Also, rarely, the luster peculiar to a superior pearl.

or'ri-ent (ôr'ri-ent; 201), n. [L. oriens, oriens, p. pr. of oriri to rise. See ORIGIN; cf. ORIENT, n.] 1. Eastern; oriental. Now Poetic. "The orient part." Hakluyt. 2. Bright; lustrous; pellucid; — applied to superior pearls and precious stones, because the most perfect jewels were anciently found in the East. Also fig. "Pearls round and orient." Jer. Taylor. "Oriental liquor." Milton.

3. Rising, as the sun. Moon that now meet at the orient sun. Milton. Cf. ORIENTATE, 1. To cause to face or point toward the east; specif., to build, as a church or temple, with its longitudinal axis pointing eastward, and its chief altar at the eastern end; to define the position of in relation to the east; also, to set or arrange in any certain position in relation to the points of the compass; hence, to ascertain the bearings of.

2. Specif.: To place, as a map or chart, so that its east side, north side, etc., lie toward the corresponding parts of the horizon; esp., in Surv., to rotate (a map attached to a plane table) until the line of direction between any two of its points is parallel to the corresponding direction in nature. 3. Fig.: To set right by adjusting to ascertained principles; to put (esp. one's self) into a correct position or relation. 4. To arrange in order; to place (an object) in some definite position with respect to other objects or so as to show the relations of its parts among themselves: specif., (Cryst., to place (a crystal) so that its crystallographic axes lie in certain conventional directions.

or'ri-ent'al (-ent'âl), a. [F. fr. L. orientalis.] 1. Pertaining to, or situated in, that part of the heavens in which the sun rises; eastern. Now Rare. 2. Specif.: A star. Designating a planet or other heavenly body in the eastern quarter of the sky, esp. a planet so seen before sunrise; hence, designating a planet seen before sunrise in any quarter. [The sun's] ascendant and orient radiations. Sir T. Browne. b [Usually cap.] Pertaining to, situated in, occurring in, or characteristic of, the Orient, or East (see EAST, n., 2 a); also, pertaining to eastern Europe or the eastern part of Christendom; Eastern; as, Oriental countries, languages, or customs; the Oriental Church. c [often l. c.] Of pearls and other gems or stones: = ORIENT, n., 2. d Zoogeog. Designating a realm or region including Asia south of the Himalayas, the Philippine Islands, and the Indo-Malayan Archipelago as far as Wallace's line. Some authors include also Celebes.

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ALERP BOL. — Oriental crane, Canton crane. — O. emerald. See EMERALD, 1. — O. garnet, precious garnet. See GARNET, 1. — O. opal, precious opal. See OPAL, 1. — O. plague, the bubonic plague. See PLAGUE. — O. poppy, an Asiatic perennial poppy (Papaver orientale) with bright scarlet flowers, commonly cultivated. — O. powder, an explosive consisting of a mixture of gamboge with potassium nitrate and chlorate. — O. rube, A. C. Ch., the usage or usages of the United Greeks (which see). — O. roller. See ROLLER, pigeon. — O. ruby. See RUBY, 1. — O. seminary, a school of preparation for practice in Oriental diplomacy or business. — O. topaz, a yellow variety of transparent corundum. See CORUNDUM.

or'ri-ent'al (ôr'ri-ent'âl), n. [usually cap. in senses 2, 3, & 4.] 1. An oriental gem, as a pearl. Obs. 2. pl. Oriental languages. Obs. 3. A member of one of the indigenous races of the Orient; esp., a person reared in one of the three great civilizations of Asia, the Mohammedan, Indian, or Chinese-Japanese. 4. pl. Eccl. Eastern Christians of the Oriental Rite.

or'ri-ent'al-ism (-iz'm), n. [usually cap.] 1. Any trait, style, custom, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people. 2. Knowledge or use of Oriental languages, history, etc.

or'ri-ent'al-ist, n. [usually cap.] [Cf. F. orientaliste.] 1. = ORIENTAL, 3 & 4. Obs. 2. One versed in Eastern languages, literature, etc.

or'ri-ent'al-ity (ôr'ri-ent'âl'i-tî), n. Quality or state of being oriental or [usually cap.] Oriental (in sense 2 b); oriental, or [cap.] Oriental, characterized.

or'ri-ent'al-ize (-ent'âl-iz), v. t.; -IZED (-izd); -IZING (-iz'ing). To make oriental; specif., [usually cap.] to render Oriental (in sense 2 b); to conform to Oriental manners or conditions. — or'ri-ent'al-iza'tion (-i-zâ'shûn; -i-zâ'-), n.

or'ri-ent'ate (ôr'ri-ent'ât; ô'ri-ent'ât; 277), v. t.; -TATED (-tâ'téd); -TATING (-ing). [See ORIENT, 2.] To orient. or'ri-ent'ate, v. i. To move or turn toward the east.

or'ri-ent'a'tion (ôr'ri-ent'â'shûn), n. [Cf. F. orientation.] 1. Act or process of orienting. See ORIENT, v. t. Specif.: a Arch. The placing of a church or temple so that the most sacred part (as the chancel, containing the altar toward which the congregation fronts in worship) will be at the east end. b Biol. The change of position exhibited by various protoplasmic bodies within the cell, due to the agency of external influences, as light, heat, etc. A familiar example is found in the action of chloroplasts in the leaves of plants in passing from the epistrophic to the apostrophic position. Cf. CIRCULATION, 5, ROTATION. c Act of turning or facing eastward, as in worship. d Fig.: Adjustment to first or ascertained principles.

2. Position, state, or fact of being oriented, in any sense. orientation of a curve, Math., act of distinguishing between the positive and the negative sense along a curve. or'ri-ent'ice (ôr'ri-ent'is), n. [F., fr. L. orificium; os, oris, a mouth + facere to make. See ORAL; FACT.] A mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, etc.; an opening; as, the orifice of an artery or vein; the orifice of a wound; the orifice of a volcano or of a chimney. Syn. — Opening, hole, perforation, chink, vent. — ORIFICE, APERTURE. An ORIFICE is an opening of relatively small size, which forms the mouth of something; an APERTURE is an opening (often for passage) esp. through something or between two objects; as, the orifice of a tube; "the lower orifice, or mouth, of the stomach" (P. Fletcher); "Their mouths with hideous orifice gaped on us wide" (Milton); "The morning light . . . stole into the aperture at the foot of the bed, between those faded curtains" (Hawthorne). See HOLE.

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origin and genesis thou pleasest" (Carlyle); to support an undertaking from its inception. See OCCASION, BEGIN. origin of angles, Geom., the polar axis or any half line from which angles are reckoned. — o. of coordinate axes, Math., the point where the axes intersect. See COORDINATE, n., 2. or'rig'i-na-ble (ôr'ri-jî-nâ-b'l), a. Capable of being originated.

or'rig'i-nal (-nâl), a. [F. original, or L. originalis.] 1. Of or pertaining to the origin or beginning; preceding all others; first in order or existence; belonging to, or being, the origin or source (of something copied or reproduced); as, the original text; primitive; primary; pristine; as, the original state of man; the original laws of a country; the original inventor of a process. 2. Being such from his (her, etc.) birth or beginning; "born." "An original thief." De Foe. 3. Not copied, imitated, reproduced, or translated; unde rived; first-hand; as, an original thought; an original process; hence, novel; fresh. 4. Having the power to produce new thoughts or combinations of thought; independent and creative in thought or action; inventive; as, an original genius.

Syn. — See NATIVE. original bill, Equity Practice, the initial bill of a proceeding not already before the court between the same parties standing in the same interests. It consists of a statement of the cause of complaint and petition for relief. — o. contract. Political Science. See SOCIAL CONTRACT. — o. Freshwill Baptists. See BAPTIST, n., 2. — o. line. See PREPACTIVE. — o. package, Law & Com., the package in which goods transported from one place to another are shipped, kept, handled, and delivered, as where the goods are imported into one jurisdiction from another. By the interstate commerce clause (Art. I, § 8, cl. 3) of the Constitution of the United States the States are prevented from interfering with or regulating the sale in the original package of imported goods, but the Federal Wilson Law of 1891 provided that liquors imported should be subject to the police power of a State as if they had been produced there. When the package is broken, however, the goods become a part of the mass of property in the State, and lose their privileged character. What constitutes an original package under the interstate commerce clause is uncertain. — o. process. See PROCESS. — o. sin, Theol., the innate sin, or depravity, inherited from our parents, and the source of all actual sins in the first sin of Adam, the father of the human race. See CALVINISM. — o. writ, Law, in England, the writ, or original process, by which the jurisdiction of the court was laid in beginning personal actions, until the summons was substituted by the Judicature Act of 1873; — opposed to judicial writ. It issued out of chancery to the sheriff. Cf. PRÆCIPUE. In general, any writ by which a defendant is in the first instance brought into court.

or'rig'i-nal, n. [Cf. F. original.] 1. [OF.] Act or fact of arising; origination; origin; commencement. Now Rare or Archaic. 2. That which is original; as: a A source or cause (said of a thing); an originator or author (said of a person). Rare or Archaic.

b That of which anything else is a copy or reproduction, as a writing or document, a piece of first-hand work, or a person or object portrayed in a work of art. The Scriptures may be now read in their own original. Milton. c A person or (rarely) thing that is original in action or character; esp., one who is singular or eccentric. d pl. Original elements. Obs. Milton. 3. Specif.: Zool. & Bot. The wild species from which a domesticated or cultivated variety has been derived.

or'rig'i-nal-ty (ôr'ri-jî-nâl'i-tî), n. [Cf. F. originalité.] State or quality of being original. Macaulay.

or'rig'i-nal-ly, adv. 1. As regards the nature of origin or source; by virtue of origin; primarily. God is originally holy in himself. Rp. Pearson. 2. At the time of origin or inception; at first; initially. "Originally a half length [portrait]." Walpole.

or'rig'i-nar-y (ôr'ri-jî-nâr-i), a. [L. originarius; cf. F. originare.] Now Rare. 1. Of or pertaining to, or constituting, the origin; primary; primitive; original. The grand originary right of all rights. Hickok. 2. Causing existence; productive. The production of animals, in the ordinary way, requires a certain degree of warmth. Cheyne.

or'rig'i-nate (-nât), v. t.; -NATED (-nâ'téd); -NATING (-nâ'ting). [From ORIGIN.] To give an origin or beginning to; to bring into existence; to produce as new. A decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of originating a new civil order. Burke.

or'rig'i-nate, v. i. To take first existence; to have origin or beginning; to begin to exist or act; as, the scheme originated with the governor and council.

or'rig'i-na'tion (-nâ'shûn), n. [L. originatio.] 1. Act, fact, or process of originating, or state of being originated; origin. "The origination of the universe." Keill. What comes from spirit is a spontaneous origination. Hickok. 2. Mode of production, or bringing into being. This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common origination of all caterpillars. Ray. 3. Specif.: Etymology. Obs.

or'rig'i-na-tive (ôr'ri-jî-nâ-tiv), a. Having power, or tending, to originate; originating. — or'rig'i-na-tive-ly, adv. or'ri-l'ion (ôr'ri-l'yon) n. [F. oreillon, orillon, lit., or'ri-l'ion (-ôn); F. ô-re'yôn'] a little ear, fr. oreille an ear, fr. L. auricula, dim. of auris an ear. See EAR.] Fort. A projection at the shoulder of a bastion to cover the flank. Obs. or Hist.

or'ri-na'sal (ôr'ri-nâ'sâl; 201), a. [L. os, oris, mouth + E. nasal.] Of or pertaining to the mouth and the nose; specif.: Phon. Uttered with the oral and nasal passages both open; as, an orinatal explosion; an orinatal vowel. The French "nasal" vowels are formed thus. — n. An orinatal sound. — or'ri-na-sal'i-ty (-nâ-sâl'i-tî), n. If the velum is opened instead of the mouth, the explosion is nasal; if both are opened, it is orinatal. E. W. Scripture.

origen, n. [L. origo, acc. of origo.] Origen, a. One that originates. or'rig'i-na'tor (-nâ'tôr), n. One that originates. or'rig'i-na'tress (-três), n. A female originator [tive. Obs.] or'rig'i-nous, a. Original; nasal. or'ri-g'nal (ôr'ri-n'gâl; ô're-nâ'gâl), n. [Canadian Fr. fr. Basque oreña, oreñ, origin, str.] The American musk. Obs. or'ri-g'o-ma'ti (-g'o-mâ'tî), n. [L.] The origin of the evil. or'ri-g'o-ma'ti (-g'o-mâ'tî), n. [L.] The origin of the evil. or'ri-g'o-ma'ti (-g'o-mâ'tî), n. [L.] The origin of the evil. or'ri-g'o-ma'ti (-g'o-mâ'tî), n. [L.] The origin of the evil.

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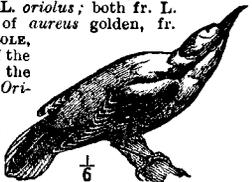
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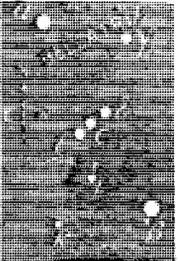
Or'iole (ôr'i-ôl; 201), n. [NL. *oriolus*, fr. OF. *oriol*. F. *oriol*, for *oriol*, or LL. *oriolus*; both fr. L. *aureolus* golden, dim. of *aureus* golden, fr. *aureum* gold. Cf. **AURIBOLE**, **LORIOLE**.] 1. Any bird of the family Oriolidae; esp. the European golden oriole (*Oriolus galbula*). It is bright yellow, with the wings and tail chiefly black and sharply contrasted. A related species (*O. kundoo*) is found in India, and others throughout southern Asia and Africa. Those of the Australian region are of the genera *Minseta* and *Apheloceros*. 2. Any of various American birds of the genus *Icterus* and family Icteridae, not closely related to the Old World orioles. The males are usually bright black and yellow or orange, the females chiefly greenish or yellowish. The common species of the eastern United States are the Baltimore oriole (*I. galbula*) and the orchard oriole (*I. spurius*). The hooded oriole (*I. cucullatus*) and Bullock's oriole (*I. bullockii*) are found in the western United States and Mexico. See **BALTIMORE ORIOLE**, **Hooded**, and **ORCHARD ORIOLE**. 3. An artificial trout fly having a black-and-tinsel body, yellow feather wings, black hackle, black-and-white tail, and gold tinsel tag.



Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*).

Or'i-ol'-id-ae (ôr'i-ôl'-îd-ê), n. pl. [NL. See **ORIOLE**.] **Zool.** A family of passerine birds related to the crows and consisting of the Old World orioles, most of which inhabit tropical and semitropical regions. The typical genus is **ORIOLE** (*Oriolus*).

Or'i-on (ôr-i-ôn), n., gen. **ORIONIS** (ôr-i-ôn-is), [L., fr. Gr. *Ὠρίων*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A hunter slain by Artemis for making love to Eos, and erected into a constellation. 2. *Astron.* A large and bright constellation on the equator, represented on pictorial charts by the figure of a man, the row of three stars forming **O-ri-on's Belt** (*δ-ρι-ώνος*), the three lucid stars below being **Orion's Sword**. It contains a remarkable nebula (just above ϵ in the cut).



Orion. α Betelgeuse; β Rigel.

Orion nebula. *Astron.* The largest of all the nebulae, irregular in form, gaseous in constitution, located in the sword belt of Orion, and faintly visible to the naked eye.

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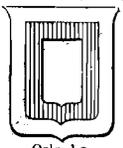
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or'le (ôr-lî), [Fr. *orle* an orle, a fillet, fr. LL. *orlum*, *orla*, for *orulum*, -la, border, dim. of L. *ora* border, margin.] 1. *Her.* a bearing, in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from, the border. 2. The wreath, or chaplet, surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight and bearing the crest.



Orle, 1a.

2. Hence, anything likened to an orle (def. 1a). *Specif.* *Arch.* A narrow fillet, esp. such a fillet at the top of a shaft, separating it from the bell of the capital, or at the bottom above the molding of the base.

Or'le-an-ist (ôr-lî-ân-îst), n. An adherent or supporter of the Orleian family, which claims the throne of France from being descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV. There has been but one sovereign in the family, Louis Philippe, who reigned 1830-48. — **Or'le-an-ist**, a.

Or'le-an-ism (ôr-lî-ân-îz-m), n. — **Or'le-an-ist** (ôr-lî-ân-îst), a.

Or'le-ans (ôr-lî-ân-z), n. [From the city of Orleans, in France.] 1. A dress cloth made of worsted and cotton, which alternate on the surface. 2. Bixim. 3. A purple English variety of plum.

or'lo (ôr-lô), n. [It., border, brim. See **ORLE**.] *Arch.* a = **ORLE**. 2. The smooth surface between two flutes of a shaft. 3. The surface between two grooves of a triglyph. 4. By extension, a flat plinth of any width, as beneath the molded base of a column.

or'lop (ôr-lôp), n. [D. *overloop* the upper deck, lit., a running over or overflowing, fr. *overloopen* to run over. See **OVER**, **LEAP**; cf. **OVERLOOP**.] *Naut.* The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war, consisting formerly of a platform laid over the beams in the hold, on which the cables were coiled; — called also **orlop deck**. The name was first given to the single deck of a small vessel; later to the lowest deck. In modern large warships it is a partial deck next below the berth deck, or next below the protective deck when there is one just below the berth deck. There are usually one forward and one aft, called respectively the forward orlop and the after orlop. See **DECK**, n., 2.

Or'mazd (ôr-mâzd; -mâzd) or **A-hu-ra-Maz'da**, n. [Zand *Ahuramazda*.] *Zoroastrianism.* The supreme deity, the principle of good, creator of the world, and guardian of mankind. He is the opponent of Ahriman, the spirit of evil, both being sprung from Eternity, and according to another version, Ahriman being the offspring of a moment of doubt on the part of Ormazd. Ormazd is attended by angels and archangels. He is represented as a bearded man inclosed in a winged circle, a conception probably derived from the Assyrian representations of Ashur.

or'mo-lu (ôr-mô-lô), n. [Fr. *or moulu*; or gold (L. *aurum*) + *moulu*, p. p. of *moudre* to grind, to mill, L. *molvere*.] 1. *Orig.*, a preparation of ground gold for gilding; hence, bronze or other metal so gilded. 2. A variety of brass made to imitate gold in appearance, used in mounts for furniture, etc. The effect is often heightened by means of lacquer of some sort, or by use of acids. Called also **mosaic gold**.

or'na-ment (ôr-nâ-mên-t), n. [ME. *ornement*, F. *ornement*, fr. L. *ornamentum*, fr. *ornare* to adorn.] 1. An article of equipment; an adjunct, useful or decorative, as of clothing, furniture, etc. *Archaic*, exc. in ecclesiastical usage. Like that long-buried body of the king.

2. That which is added to embellish or adorn that which adds grace or beauty; an embellishment; a decoration; an adornment. *Ornament*, as in architecture, is often distinguished as *structural*, when it is an integral part of what it adorns; or as *applied*, when executed on the surfaces of something structurally complete without it. See **APPLIQUÉ**, a.

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or'na-men'tal-ist (ôr-nâ-mên-tâl-îst), n. An artist in ornamentation.

or'na-men-tal'i-ty (mên-tâl-î-tî), n.; pl. **-TIES** (-tîz). State of being, or that which is, ornamental.

or'na-men'tal-ize (mên-tâl-î-zîz), v. t.; -IZED (-îzd); -IZING (-îz'îng). To make ornamental.

or'na-men-ta'tion (mên-tâl-î-sh'ân), n. 1. Act of ornamenting, or state of being ornamented. 2. That which ornaments; ornament. C. Kingsley.

or'na-ment'ist (ôr-nâ-mên-tîst; ôr-nâ-mên-tîst), n. An ornamentalist.

or-nate' (ôr-nâ-tî; ôr-nât), a. [L. *ornatus*, p. p. of *ornare* to adorn.] 1. Adorned; decorated; esp., adorned in excess; more ornamented than is usual. "So bedecked, ornate, and gay." Milton. 2. Of a style of composition, marked by elaborate rhetoric; embellished with figures of speech.

— **or-nate'ly**, adv. — **or-nate'ness**, n.

or'nis (ôr-nîs), n. [G., fr. Gr. *ὄρνις* bird.] The bird life of a region; an avifauna.

or-nith'ic (ôr-nîth'îk), a. [Gr. *ὄρνιθικός*, fr. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds; as, *ornithic fossils*.

or-nith'ic-mite (ôr-nî-thîk'î-tî), n. [*Ornithio* + Gr. *ἴσος* track.] *Paleont.* The fossil footmark of a bird; — applied chiefly to tracks preserved in the Triassic sandstone of the Connecticut Valley, at first supposed to be those of birds, but later believed to have been made by dinosaurs. *Obs.*

or-nith'ine (ôr-nî-thî-nî; -thî-n; 184), n. Also **-thim**. [Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, bird.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance (chemically, diamino-valeric acid) found in the excrement of fowls.

or-nith'o- (ôr-nî-thô; ôr-nî-thô; see note below). [Cf. **ERN**.] A combining form from Greek (*ornis*, *ὄρνιθος*, bird). When accentuation on the second syllable is possible, the second form, is etymologically correct, but little used.

Or-nitho-cep'h-a-lus (ôr-nî-thô-sêp'hâ-lûs), n. [NL.; *ornitho* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Paleont.* The first discovered and best-known genus of pterodactyls. *Pterodactylus* is a synonym. It is the type of a family, *Ornitho-cep-hal'i-dæ* (sê-fâl'î-dê), syn. *Pterodactylidae*.

or-nitho-co-p'ros (-kôp'rôs), n. [NL.; *ornitho* + Gr. *κόπρος* dung.] The dung of birds; guano.

Or-nitho-ga'a (-jê'â), n. [NL.; *ornitho* + Gr. *γαία*, *γῆ*, the earth.] *Zoögeog.* The New Zealand region; — so called because of its various peculiar groups of birds, living and extinct. — **Or-nitho-ga'an**, or **ga'an** (-jê'ân), a.

Or-nitho-g'a-lum (ôr-nî-thô-gâ-lûm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ὄρνιθος* the plant Star of Bethlehem; *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, bird + *γάλα* milk.] *Bot.* A large Old World genus of liliaceous bulbous herbs with basal grasslike leaves, and naked scapes bearing clusters of white, yellow, or greenish flowers with spreading perianth segments and flattened filaments. *O. umbellatum* and *O. mutans*, both known as Star of Bethlehem, are often cultivated, as is also *O. arabicum*. Also [*l.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

orthotropism (ôr-thô'trô-pîz'm), *n.* [*ortho-* + *tropism*.] *Plant Physiol.* Vertical growth; and tendency to elongate vertically, as most primary stems and roots. Cf. **FLAGIOTROPISM**. — **orthotropical** (ôr-thô'trô-pî-shl), *a.*

orthotropeus (ôr-thô'trô-pî-ûs), *a.* [*Ortho-* + *Gr. τρέπω* to turn.] *Bot.* a Having the nucellus straight, so that the chalazae, hilum, and micropyle are in the same axial line; — applied to certain ovules, as those of *Polygonaceae*. **b** = HOMOTROPIC. **c** = ORTHOTROPIC.

orthotropy (-pî), *n.* [*ortho-* + *tropy*.] *Bot.* Condition of being orthotropeous.

ortol (ôr'tôl; -tôl), *n.* [G. a trade name.] *Photog.* a yellowish white, soluble, crystalline substance, used as a developer and also as an intensifier. It is a derivative of phenol.

ortolan (ôr'tô-lân), *n.* [Fr. It. *ortolano* ortolan, gardener, fr. L. *hortulanus* gardener, fr. *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus* garden; cf. Fr. *ortolan* gardener. So called because it frequents the hedges of gardens. See **YARD** an enclosure; cf. **HORTULAN**.] **1.** A European bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*). It is about six inches long, with a greenish gray head, brown and black wings and back, yellowish breast, and buff abdomen. Large numbers of them are netted and fattened for table delicacies.

2. A wheat ear. *Lo.* — *Ortolan* (*Emberiza hortulana*). *cal. Eng.* **b** The sora rail. *C* The bobolink. *Local, U. S.*

ory (ôr'y; 201), *a.* [*ore* + *3d -y*.] Resembling or containing metallic ore.

ory. [*L. -orius*; cf. *F. -oire*.] **1.** An adjective suffix meaning of or pertaining to, serving for; as in auditory, pert. to or serving for hearing; prohibitory, amendatory.

2. [*L. -orium*; cf. *F. -oire*.] A noun suffix denoting place of or for, or that which pertains to or serves for; as in ambulatory, that which serves for walking; consistory, etc.

Oryx (ôr'iks; 201), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *oryx* a kind of gazelle or antelope, Gr. *ὄρυξ*.] **1.** *Zool.* A genus of large African antelopes having (in both sexes) long, cylindrical, and nearly straight horns ribbed in their basal half and projecting backward in nearly exact continuation of the plane of the forehead and nose. The tail is long and tufted and the neck rather short and thick. The principal species are the *gemsbok*, *beisa*, *beatriz*, and *leucoryx* antelopes.



Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).



Oryx (*O. beatrix*).

2. [*l. c.*] Any antelope of the genus *Oryx*.

Oryza (ôr'îzâ), *n.* [L. rice, Gr. *ὄρυζα*. See **RICE**.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian cereal grasses known by the perfect flowers with six stamens. *O. sativa* is the rice plant.

os (ôs), *n.* *pl.* ossa (ôs'â). [*L. Anat. & Zool.* A bone. *os calcis* (kâl'sîs) *L.* calcis, gen. of *calcis* heel, *Anat. & Zool.*, the calcaneum. — *os calcis* (kâl'sîs) [NL], *Anat. & Zool.*, the calcaneus. — *os cloacae* (klo-â'sîs) [NL], bone of the cloaca. — *os cloacae* (klo-â'sîs) [NL], the hypochium. — *os coccygis* (kôk-sî'jîs) [L. bone of the coccyx], *Anat.*, the coccyx. — *os coridis* (kôr'id'sîs) [L. bone of the heart], *Zool.*, a nodule of bone in the septum of the heart of certain mammals, as the elephant and ox. — *os hamatum* (hâ-mâ'tûm) [*L. hamatum*, neut. of *hamatus* hooked], the unciform bone. — *os in-nominatum* (î-nô-mî-nâ'tûm) [L. *Anat.*, See **INNOMINATE**.] — *os japonicum* (jâ-pôn'î-kûm) [NL], the Japanese bone], *Crania*, the lower part of the malar bone when the bone is divided by a suture. It is of especially frequent occurrence among Japanese and Ainu, although found in other races. — *os magnum* [L. great bone], *Anat.*, a bone of the carpus situated at the base of the third metacarpus. — *os orbiculare* (ôr-bî-kul-âr'ê; 115) [L. *Anat.*, the orbicular bone. See **LENTICULAR PROCESS**.] — *os pedis* [L. bone of the foot], *Fur.*, the coffin bone. — *os planum* [L. *planum*, neut. of *planus* flat], *Anat.*, the outer surface of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. — *os pu-*

bis [L.], *Anat. & Zool.*, the pubis. — *os sacrum* [L.], *Anat. & Zool.*, the sacrum. — *os suturæ glanialis* (sû-trâ'jî-nîs) [L. bone of skull], *Fur.*, the great pecten bone. — *os transversum* (trânsv-ûr'sûm) [L.], *Zool.*, the transverse bone of a reptile's skull. See under **TRANSVERSE**. — *os triquetrum* (tri-kwê'trûm) [L. *triquetrum* triangular], *Anat.*, a Wormian bone. — *os unguis* (ûn'gû-wîs) [lit. the bone of the nail], *Anat.*, the lachrymal bone.

O-sage' (ô-sâj; ô'sâj), *n.* *pl.* OSAGES (-êz). **1.** One of a tribe of Siouan Indians, formerly dwelling between the Missouri River and the Arkansas River, but now on an agency in Oklahoma. Per capita they are, from the sale of their lands, the wealthiest tribe in the United States.

2. [From the *Osage* River, Missouri.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous) in the Mississippi basin. See **GEOLOGY**, **Chart**.

3. Short for **OSAGE ORANGE**.

O'sage orange (ô'sâj), *n.* An ornamental American moraceous tree (*Toxylon pomiferum*) closely allied to the mulberry; also, its yellow, tubercled, apple-shaped fruit, composed of the united fleshy calyxes of the pistillate flowers. The tree was first found in the country of the *Osage* Indians, commonly planted in parks and hedges.

osamine (ôs'mî-nî; ô'sâ-nî; 184), *n.* Also **osamin**. [*G. osamin*. See **OS-AMINE**.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds derived from sugars by replacement of hydroxyl with amidogen.

os-a-zone (ôs'â-zôn), *n.* [*-ose* + *hydrazone*.] *Org. Chem.* A dihydrazone having the two phenyl hydrazone groups ($N-NHCO_2H_2$) attached to two adjacent carbon atoms, as, *glucosazone*. See **HYDRAZONE**. The osazones are formed by the action of phenyl hydrazine on compounds containing the grouping $-CO-CO-$, or (as in the case of the sugars) $-CH(OH)-CO-$, in the latter case with oxidation of the alcohol group. Certain other similar classes of compounds also yield them. The osazones are yellow compounds. By reason of being well crystallized, nearly insoluble, and easily distinguishable from one another by melting point, etc., they are of great importance in the isolation and study of the various kinds of sugar.

Os-bal-di-stone, **Francis** (ôs-bâl'dî-stôn), *n.* A leading character in Scott's romance "Rob Roy." His father is a wealthy London merchant who, estranged by the son's refusal to lead a merchant's life, sends him away to his father's brother in the north. He falls in love with Diana Vernon, his cousin, and with the aid of Rob Roy rescues her from his unprincipled cousin **Rashleigh Os-bal-di-stone** (râsh'li), who is killed by Rob Roy.

Os-can (ôs'kân), *n.* [*L. Oscan*, *pl. Osci*.] One of a race of ancient Italy occupying Campania and probably in late prehistoric times constituting a distinct nation; also, their language, specimens of which are preserved in inscriptions, coins, etc. It employed an alphabet intermediate between the Latin and the Greek. See **INDO-EUROPEAN**. — **Os-can**, *a.* **os-chæ** (ôs'kê-ê), **os-chæ** (ôs'kê-ê). Combining form from Greek *ὄσχος*, *oschus*, the scrotum.

Os-cil-la-ri-a (ôs'îl-lâ-ri-â; 115), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *oscillare* to swing.] *Bot.* A genus of blue-green algae typifying the family Oscillariaceae.

Os-cil-la-ri-a-cæ-sæ (-â'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. See **OSCILLARIA**.] *Bot.* A family of blue-green algae of the class Schizophyceae, containing about 5 or 6 genera and numerous species, growing in water or on damp ground. They consist of slender filaments, often matted together, and commonly exhibiting oscillating movements. Reproduction is entirely vegetative, by means of segments (homogonia) split off from the filaments. — **os-cil-la-ri-a-cæ-us** (-shîs), *a.* **os-cil-late** (ôs'îl-lâ-tî), *v. i.*; **os-cil-lat-ed** (-lâ-têd); **os-cil-lat-ing** (-lâ'tîng). [*L. oscillare* to swing, fr. *oscillum* a swing.] **1.** To move or swing backward and forward; to vibrate like a pendulum.

2. To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits; to act or move in a fickle or fluctuating manner; to change repeatedly, back and forth.

The amount of superior families oscillates rather than changes, that is, it fluctuates within fixed limits. *De Quincy*.

3. *Physics, Math., etc.* To vibrate or vary above and below a mean value. See **OSCILLATION**, 3, 4.

Syn. — See **FLUCTUATE**.

os-cil-lat'ing, *v. l.* To swing or sway back and forth.

os-cil-lat'ing (-lâ'tîng), *pr. & vb. n.* of **OSCILLATE**. — oscillating current, a current alternating in direction. — *o*, engine, a direct-acting steam engine with cylinder supported on hollow trunnions (furnished with steam ports) on which it oscillates to permit the piston rod to follow the connecting rod through its path and thus disengage with the connecting rod. It is now practically obsolete.

os-cil-la-tion (-lâ'shîân), *n.* [*L. oscillatio* a swinging.]

os-ryc-to-graph'ic-al, *a.* *Obs.* **os-ryc-tô-ey** (-lô'tô'jî), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρυξ* dug + *λόγος*; cf. *F. oryctology*.] The science of things dug from the earth; now, *cit.*: a Mineralogy, b Paleontology. — **os-ryc-to-log'ic-log'ic-al**, *n.* — **os-ryc-tô-og'ist** (-lô'tô'jîst), *n.* *pl.* *os-ryc-tô-og'ists*.

os-ry-gi-næ (ôr'î-jî-nê), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ὄρυξ*, *oryxus*, a kind of antelope. *Zool.* = **HYPOTRAGINÆ**.]

os-ry-l'ic (-lî'îk), *a.* [Gr. *ὄρυξ* whey + *λίος* (lî'îos), designating an acid, $C_2H_2N_2O$, derived from carnine acid, and said to occur in milk.]

os-ry-ziv'ô-rons (ôr'î-zîv'ô-rûs), *a.* [Gr. *ὄρυζα* rice + *-vorous*.] *Bot.* **Os-ry-ziv'ô-ryz'ô-m'is** (-rîz'ô-m'îs; ô-rîz'ô-m'îs), [NL, fr. Gr. *ὄρυζα* rice + *μῦς* mouse.] *Zool.* A large genus of murine rodents including the rice rats.

os-ry-zop'is (ôr'î-zôp'îs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ὄρυζα* rice + *ῥίζα* root.] A genus of American lifted grasses with open panicles composed of l-flowered spikelets remotely suggesting rice, whence the species are named as mountain rice.

os-ry-zo-ri-c'æ-s (ôr'î-zô-ri-k'æ-s), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ὄρυζα* rice + *ῥίζα* root.] *Zool.* A genus of small molelike insectivores of Madagascar, related to the tenrec. It is the type of a subfamily, **Os-ry-zo-ri-c'æ-s** (-rî-k'î-nê).

os (ôs), *n.* *pl.* ORA (ôr'â). [L.]

1. Act or fact of oscillating; a swinging or moving backward and forward, like a pendulum; vibration.

2. Fluctuation; variation; change back and forth.

His mind oscillated, undoubtedly; but the extreme points of the oscillation were not very remote. *Macaulay*.

3. *Physics.* A single swing from one extreme limit to the other of an oscillating body; also, *Elec.*, an electric oscillation (see under **ELECTRIC**). Oscillations are damped when continually decreasing in amplitude, **undamped** (or **persistent**) when maintained with undiminished amplitude, **forced** when the period is that of an impressed force.

4. *Math.* The variation of a function between limits; *specif.*: **a** Of a function in a finite interval, the difference between the superior and the inferior limits of the function values in the interval. **b** Of a function at a point *a*, the difference between the greatest and the least of the five values, *f(a)* and the four limits of indefiniteness at *a*, when all are finite.

oscillation constant. *Elec.* In an oscillating circuit, the time of one oscillation divided by 2 π . It is equal to the square root of the product of inductance and capacity (\sqrt{LC}) and is the reciprocal of the oscillation number.

oscillation number. *Elec.* In an oscillating circuit, the number of oscillations in 2 π seconds.

os-cil-la-tive (ôs'îl-lâ-tîv), *a.* Tending to oscillate; vibratory. *Rare.* — **os-cil-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

os-cil-la'tor (-lâ'tôr), *n.* One that oscillates; *specif.*: **a.** *Elec.* Any device for producing electric oscillations; esp., an apparatus for generating electric waves in a system of wireless telegraphy. **b.** *Mech.* An instrument for measuring rigidity by the torsional oscillations of a weighted wire.

os-cil-la'tory (-lâ'tôr-î), *a.* [See **OSCILLATE**.] Characterized by oscillation; oscillating; vibratory.

os-cil-lo-gram (-lô-grâm), *n.* [*L. oscillare* + *-gram*.] *Elect.* An autographic record made by an oscillograph.

os-cil-lo-graph (-grâf), *n.* [*L. oscillare* to swing + *-graph*.] *Elect.* An apparatus for recording or indicating alternating current wave forms or other electrical oscillations, usually consisting of a galvanometer with strong field, in which the mass of the moving part is very small and frequency of vibration very high. — **os-cil-lo-graph'ic** (-grâf'îk), *a.*

os-cil-lom'eter (-lôm'ê-têr), *n.* [*L. oscillare* to swing + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the angle through which a ship rolls or pitches at sea.

os-cil-lo-scope (ôs-sîl'ô-skôp), *n.* [*L. oscillare* to swing + *-scope*.] *Elect.* An instrument for showing visually the changes in a varying current; an oscillograph.

os-cine (ôs'î-n; -în), *a.* *Zool.* Relating to, or having the character of, the Oscines. — *n.* One of the Oscines.

Os-ci-nes (ôs'î-nêz), *n. pl.* [L. *pl. of oscen*, *-inis*.] *Zool.* A division (in recent classifications a superfamily) of passerine birds comprising those with the most highly specialized vocal apparatus. Its members are commonly referred to as the singing birds, though many among them do not sing. As now restricted the group contains those eleutherodactyl passerine birds having four to five pairs of diaphragmatic syringeal muscles, and comprises by far the majority (about 5,000 species) of passerine birds. See **PASSERIFORMES**.

os-ci-tance (ôs'î-tân-s), *n.* [See **OSCITANT**.] **1.** Act of **os-ci-tan-cy** (-tân-sî) } gaping or yawning.

2. Drowsiness; dullness; sluggishness. *Haliam*.

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers. *Addison*.

os-ci-tant (-tânt), *a.* [*L. oscitans*, *-antis*, *p. pr.* of *oscitare*.] **1.** Yawning; gaping.

2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish; careless.

He must not be *oscitant*, but intent on his charge. *Barrow*.

os-ci-tate (-tâ-tî), *v. i.*; **os-ci-tat-ed** (-tâ-têd); **os-ci-tat'ing** (-tâ'tîng). [*L. oscitare*, *os* the mouth + *citare*, *v. intens.* fr. *ciere* to move.] To gape; yawn. *Rare.* — **os-ci-tat'ion** (-tâ'shîân), *n.* *Rare.*

os-cnode (ôs'k'nod), *n.* [*osculate* + *node*.] *Math.* A node that is also a point of osculation; a three-point contact of two branches of a curve.

os-cu-lant (ôs'k'ul-ânt), *a.* [*L. osculans*, *-antis*, *p. pr.* of *osculari* to kiss. See **OSCULATE**.] **1.** Kissing; hence, meeting; clinging.

2. *Zool.* Adhering closely; embracing. **b.** *Biol.* Intermediate in character; forming a connecting link between two groups.

os-cu-lar (-lâr), *a.* [*L. osculum* little mouth, a kiss.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the mouth or a kiss.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to an osculum.

3. *Math.* Relating to contact of higher than the first order. — *oscular line*, *Math.*, a straight line lying throughout

father's wishes, marries Amelia Sedley, the daughter of a bankrupt. George falls at the battle of Waterloo. See **DOUBT**, **MAJOR**.

O. S. C. ABBR. Oblati Sancti Caroli (L. Oblates of St. Charles), a certain religious order of men.

Osc. *Abbr.* *Oscar*. [*Gaelic*, orig. uncert.] *Masc. prop. name.* *L. Oscanus* (ôs'kâ-rûs).

os-che-al (ôs'k'ê-d), *a.* [Gr. *ὄσχος* scrotum.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the scrotum.

os-che-itis (ôs'k'î-tîs), *n.* [NL; *oscheo* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the scrotum.

os-che-o-car'ic'no-ma, *n.* [NL; *oscheo* + *carcinoma*.] *Med.* *Cancer* of the scrotum.

os-che-o-cele, *n.* [*oscheo* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Tumor of the scrotum; serotal hernia.

os-che-o-plas'tic, *a.* [*oscheo* + *-plastic*.] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the scrotum. — **os-che-o-plas'tic**, *a.* [*OSCHREITIS*.] **os-chi-l'ic** (ôs'k'î-tîs), *var.* Of **os-chi-pho-ri-a** (ôs'k'ô-fô-ri-â; 201), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὄσχος* scrotum + *φύραξ* young branch + *φύραξ* to bring. An Athenian festival, associated with the Pyanepsia, held in honor of Dionysus and Athena.

os-cil-lance (ôs'î-lân-s), *os-cil-lan-cy* (-lân-sî), *n.* *Oscillation*. — **os-cil-lant** (-lânt), *a.* *Elect.* oscillation transformer. *Elect.* An air-core transformer of oscillating currents.

os-cil-la'tor (ôs'î-lâ'tôr), *n.* An electrical machine, whose function is to produce an oscillating current. — **os-cil-la'tory**, *a.* An electrical machine, whose function is to produce an oscillating current.

os/se-in (os'e-in), n. [L. osseus bony.] Physiol. Chem. The chief organic basis of bone tissue, which remains as a residue after removal of the mineral matters from bone by dilute acid. It is considered to be identical chemically with the collagen of connective tissue.

os/se-let (os'e-let; os'let), n. [F.] 1. A little bone. Rare. 2. Zool. The internal shell of a cuttlefish. Rare.

os/se-o (os'e-o), a. [L. osseus, fr. os, ossis, bone; akin to Gr. ὀστέος, Skr. asthi. Cf. osseous.] Composed of, or resembling, bone; bony. — os/se-ous-ly, adv. osseous fishes, Zool., the Teleostei, or bony fishes. — o. labyrinth, Anat., the bony labyrinth. See lat ear, 1.

os/set (os'et), n.; also Os'ete (os'et; os'et'). One of a people of central Caucasus, possibly immigrants from Persia. They are tall, but not well-favored. Their religion is a mixture of Mohammedanism and Christianity.

os/se-ter (os'e-tēr; os'set'er), n. [Russ. osset' sturgeon.] A large sturgeon (Acipenser guldenstädtii) of northern Europe and Asia.

os/set'ic (os'et'ik), a. Of or pert. to the Ossets. — n. The language of the Ossets, closely related to Iranian. It employs both the Russian and the Armenian alphabets. See Indo-EUROPEAN.

os/sian (os'h'an), n. [Gael. Oisín, dim. fr. os a fawn.] A legendary Gaelic bard and hero of the 3d century. See FENIAN, 1.

os/si-an'ic (os'h'i-an'ik; os'Y-; 277), a. Of or pert. to Ossian or the cycle of tales and poems (the latter chiefly fragmentary or late) dealing with him and his father, Finn; esp., pertaining to, designating, or resembling the poetry or rhythmic prose published in 1762 and 1763 by James Macpherson, and purporting to be a translation of poems of Ossian. Macpherson's work, based in part on genuine Celtic fragments, is characterized esp. by descriptions of wild scenery, and, in spite of its grandiloquence and monotony, has considerable romantic charm.

os/si-cl'e (os'Y-k'l'), n. [L. ossiculum, dim. of os, ossis, a bone.] Anat. & Zool. 1. A little bone or part resembling a small bone; as: a The malleus, incus, or stapes of the ear. b One of the small plates of bone in the sclerotic of some reptiles and birds. c One of the numerous small calcareous pieces of the skeleton of many echinoderms. d One of the parts of the gastric mill of the stomach of some crustaceans.

os/si-fi-ca'tion (os'h'i-f'i-kā'sh'n), n. [Cf. F. ossification.] See ossification. 1. The formation of bone; the state or process of being converted into bone. Ossification begins at one or more points (called centers of ossification) for each future bone and is accomplished by mesoblastic cells called osteoblasts, which deposit the inorganic bone substance about themselves, becoming the bone corpuscles of the completed bone. Ossification may take place in membrane (intermembranous ossification) that is, in connective tissue (see MEMBRANE BONE), or in cartilage (endochondral, or intercartilaginous, ossification). The latter is much the more complex process, involving the calcification (by deposition of lime salts) of the matrix of the cartilage, and its subsequent absorption and replacement by true but spongy bony tissue, which, in the interior of the limb bones, is mostly finally absorbed to form the marrow cavity, the bone meanwhile increasing in size by layers of bony tissue deposited on the outside under the periosteum.

2. That which is ossified: a bone. 3. The state of being changed into a bony substance; also, a mass or point of ossified tissue.

os/si-fied (os'Y-fid), v. a. Changed to bone or something resembling bone; hardened by deposits of mineral matter of any kind; — said of tissues.

os/si-flu-ent (os'h'i-flu-ent), a. [L. os, ossis, a bone + fluens, -entis, p. pr. of fluere to flow.] Med. Coming from diseased bone; said of a discharge from a fistula.

os/si-form (os'Y-fōrm), n. [L. os, ossis, bone + -form.] Having the appearance of bone; osseous.

os/si-frage (os'Y-frāj), n. [L. ossifragus, ossifragus, osprey, fr. ossifragus bone-breaking; os, ossis, a bone + -frangere, fractum, to break.] See osseous, BREAK; cf. OS-FRAX. 1. The lammergeier. b A young sea eagle. Obs. c The osprey; — called also breakbones.

os/si-frageous (os'h'i-frā-jē-ōs), a. [L. ossifragus. See OSSIFRAGE.] Serving to break bones; bone-breaking.

os/si-fy (os'Y-fī), v. i. or t. 1. os/si-fied (-fid); os/si-fy'ing (-fī'ing). [L. os, ossis, bone + -fy; cf. F. ossifier.] See osseous. 1. Physiol. To form or change into bone. See OSSIFICATION. 2. Fig.: To harden; as, to ossify the heart. Ruskin.

os'se (os'se), n. pl. [NL. fr. L. osseus bony.] Zool. The Teleostei. — os'se-an (-ān), a. & n. os'se-ment (os'se-ment), n. pl. [F.] Bones, or remains, of the dead. Obs. or R. os'se-ment (os'se-ment), n. [Gr. ὀσσεῖν, pl.] Eccl. Hist. A member of an ancient sect of heretics, whose tenets seem to have combined Essene and pseudo-Christian doctrines. They were found in the country east of the Dead Sea.

os'se-o-al'bu'minoid, n. Physiol. The albuminoid of bone. os'se-o-mu'coid, n. Physiol. The mucoid of bone os'se-ous-ly, adv. Physiol. As regards bones. os'set, n. Prob., a woolen material. Obs. [OSSETIC.] os'se-tian (os'se-ti-an), a. & n. = OSSETIC. os'se-t'ish (-sēt'ish), n. = OSSETIAN. os'sian-esque (os'h'i-an-esk'), a. After, or suggesting the style of, the Ossianic poems. See OSSIANIC. — n. Ossianesque style. os'sian-ism (os'h'i-an-iz'm), n. The realm of Ossianic legend and poetry. os'sian-ize, v. t. To make Ossianic in style or form. os'si-ular (os'h'i-ū-lār), n. Zool. Of like, or pert. to, osseous.

os/su-a-ry (os'ū-ā-rī; os'h'ū-rī), n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). [L. ossuarium, fr. ossuarium or of bones, fr. os, ossis, bone.] A depository for the bones of the dead; a charnel house, urn, etc. Rare.

os'tal'gia (os'tāl-jī-ā), n. [NL. See OSTEO-; -ALGIA.] Med. Pain in a bone.

os'ta'ri-o-phys'ic (os'tā-rī-ō-fīz'ik; 115), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. ὀστέριον, dim. of ὀστέον a bone + φύσα bladder.] An extensive division of teleost fishes having the anterior four vertebrae strongly modified, often ossified together and supporting a chain of small bones which connect the air bladder with the ear. It includes the characines, carps, catfishes, the electric eel, etc. Called also os'ta'ri-o-phys'ic-ae (-fīz'e-ē). — os'ta'ri-o-phys'ian (-fīz'ian), n. — os'ta'ri-o-phys'ic-al (-fīz'ī-āl), a. os'te-al (os'tē-āl), a. [Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] Osseous. os'te-itis (-ī-tis), n. [NL.; osteo- + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of bone. — os'te-itic (-ī-tik), a. os'te-ol' Man'f'es-to (os'tē-ōl'), n. U. S. Hist. A manifesto issued from Ostend, Belgium, in 1854, jointly by Buchanan, Mason, and South, United States ministers to Great Britain, France, and Spain respectively, offering the grounds upon which the United States might seize Cuba in case of Spain's refusal to sell it.

os'ten-si-bil'ity (os'tēn-sī-bīl'ī-tī), n. State or quality of being ostensible.

os'ten-si-ble (os'tēn-sī-b'l), a. [F. fr. L. ostendere, ostensum, -tum, to show, prop., to stretch out before; fr. obs (fr. ob-) + tendere to stretch. See TEND.] 1. Capable of being shown; proper or intended to be shown. Obsolete. 2. Shown; exhibited; declared; avowed; professed; apparent; — often used as opposed to real or actual; as, an ostensible reason, motive, or aim. D. Ramsay. Syn. — See SPECIOUS. ostensible partner. Law. See PARTNER.

os'ten-sion (shūn), n. [F. fr. L. ostensio a showing. See OSTENSIBLE.] 1. Exhibition. Obs. 2. Eccl. The showing of the sacrament on the altar that it may receive the adoration of the communicants.

os'ten-sive (-sīv), a. [Cf. F. ostensif.] Showing; exhibiting; also, ostensible. ostensive demonstration. Math. direct demonstration, as opposed to apagogical, or indirect, demonstration. — o. reduction, Logic, a reduction in which the propositions are the same as the original or their conversions; — contrasted with apagogical reduction.

os'ten-so-ri-um (os'tēn-sō-rī-ūm; 201), n. pl. L. -RIA (-ā). [NL. See OSTENSIBLE.] R. C. Ch. A monstrance. os'ten-so-ry (os'tēn-sō-rī), n. pl. -RIES (-rīz). An ostensorium.

os'tent' (os'tent'; os'tent), n. [L. ostentus a showing, display, fr. ostendere (p. p. ostensus and ostentus) to show. See OSTENSIBLE.] Now Rare. 1. [L. ostentum.] Manifestation; token; portent. Dryden. 2. Exhibition; air; mien. Shak. 3. Ostentation.

os'ten-ta'tion (os'tēn-tā'sh'n), n. [L. ostentatio: cf. F. ostentation.] 1. Presage; portent. Obs. 2. Act of displaying, exhibiting, or showing; display. Obs. or Archaic. 3. Act of making an ambitious display; unnecessary show; pretentious parade. "Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm." Milton. 4. A show or spectacle. Obs. Shak. 5. Apparition; false exhibition; pretense. Obs. Syn. — See PARADE.

os'ten-ta'tious (shūz), a. Characterized by, fond of, or evincing, ostentation; unduly conspicuous; pretentious. Far from being ostentatious of the good you do. Dryden. The ostentatious professions of many years. Macaulay. Syn. — Boastful, vainglorious, presuming, presumptuous, conceited, priggish, showy; bombastic, turgid, grandiloquent. OSTENTATIOUS, PRETENTIOUS, POMPUS, OSTENTATIOUS implies undue or vainglorious display or parade; as, "Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar, but not coarse, and elegant, but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison" (Johnson); "the paltry affectation of ostentatious disregard for money" (De Quincy); "the ostentatious simplicity of their dress" (Macaulay). That is PRETENTIOUS (see PRETENSE) which lays claim to greater importance, or which makes more show, than is warranted; as, a pretentious mansion, equipage, work; "Nothing could induce Gilbert White to exaggerate; even his style is free from the faintest tinge of pretentiousness" (T. E. Brown). POMPUS implies a solemn and exaggerated self-importance; as, "a well-meaning, civil, prosing, pompous woman, who thought nothing of consequence but as it related to her own . . . concerns" (Jane Austen); "like all Wordsworths . . . pompous and priggish" (E. FitzGerald). See PARADE, TURGID.

os'ten-ta'tious-ly, adv. — os'ten-ta'tious-ness, n. os'te-o- (os'tē-ō-). Combining form fr. Greek ὀστέον, bone. os'te-o-bl'ast' (-blāst'), n. [osteō + -blast.] Anat. A bone-forming cell. See OSSIFICATION, 1. os'te-o-bl'as't'ic (-blāst'ik), a. Pert. to the formation of bone.

ost. Var. of OAST. [Itides.] o. s. t. Abbr. Ordinary spring ostage. + HOSTAGE. os'tag'ra, n. [NL. See OSTEO-; -AGRA.] Surg. A forceps to remove bones. Obs. Os'ta-ra, n. [Cf. G. ostern Easter, E. EASTER.] = EOSTRE. oste. + HOST. oste. Obs. or dial. Eng. Var. of os'te-in (os'tē-in), n. [Gr. ὀστέον bone.] Ossein. os'tel' + HOSTEL. os'tel'er' + HOSTELER. ostelment' + HOSTELMENT. ostel' + HOSTELRY. ostend' + OST. [L. ostendere to show.] To exhibit. Obs. or R. Ost'end' rab'bit. See BELGIAN HARE. ostent'ab'ly (os'tēn'tā-b'lī), adv. OF OSTENSIBLE. ostent'ab'ly, adv. OF OSTENSIBLE. ostent'ab'ly, adv. OF OSTENSIBLE. ostent'ab'ly, adv. OF OSTENSIBLE.

ostent'ab'ly, v. t. [OF ostentare, or L. ostentare, to ostentate. Obs.] os'ten-tat' (-tāt'), n. pl. r. t. [L. ostentatus, p. p. of ostentare, v. intens. fr. ostendere. See OSTENT, n.] To make show ostentatiously. Obs. or R. os'ten-ta'tive, a. Ostentatious; also, ostensible. Obs. — os'ten-ta'tive-ly, adv. Obs. os'ten-ta'tor, n. [L.] One fond of display; a boaster. Obs.

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os'te-o-car-ci-no'ma (os'tē-ō-kār-sī-nō-mā), n. [NL.; osteo- + carcinoma.] Med. A Carcinoma of a bone. b A carcinoma which has become ossified.

os'te-o-cl'ast' (os'tē-ō-k'lāst'), n. [osteō + Gr. κλάω to break.] 1. Anat. One of the large multinuclear cells in developing bone which absorb the bony tissue in the formation of the canals, marrow cavity, etc. Cf. MYELOPLAST. 2. Surg. An instrument for performing osteoclasis.

os'te-o-clas't'ic (-klāst'ik), a. os'te-o-col'la (-kōl'ā), n. [osteō + Gr. κόλλα glue.] 1. A kind of glue obtained from bones. 2. A cellular incrustation of calcium carbonate on the stems of plants, — formerly supposed to unite fractured bones.

os'te-o-cope' (os'tē-ō-kōp'), n. [Gr. ὀστέοκοπος; ὀστέον a bone + κοπεῖν a striking, pain.] Med. Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in a bone. — os'te-o-cop'ic (-kōp'ik), a. os'te-o-den'tine (-dēn'tīn), n. [osteō + dentine.] Zool. A modified dentine approaching true bone in structure, found chiefly in the teeth of fishes. — os'te-o-den'tin'al (-tīn'āl), a.

os'te-o-gen' (os'tē-ō-jēn'), n. [osteō + -gen.] Physiol. The soft tissue or substance which ossifies to form bone. os'te-o-gen'es-is (-jēn'ē-sīs), n. [osteō + -genesis.] Physiol. Formation of bone (ossification).

os'te-o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nē'tik), a. Physiol. Pertaining to osteogenesis, or the production of bone. osteogenic layer. See OSTEOBLAST. os'te-o-glos'si-dā (-glōs'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL.; osteo- + Gr. γλῶσσοσ tongue.] Zool. A family of very large freshwater isospondylous fishes consisting of the arapaima and related forms. They have the head naked and largely incased in bone, and the scales are large, bony, and composed of mosaiclike pieces. They live in tropical South America, Africa, Australia, and the East Indies. The typical genus is Os'te-o-glos'sum (-ūm). — os'te-o-glos'soid (-ōid), a. & n. — os'te-o-glos'sid' (-īd), n.

os'te-o-oid (os'tē-ō-oid), a. [osteō + -oid.] Anat. Like bone. os'te-o-l'e-pis (os'tē-ō-lē-pīs), n. [NL.; osteo- + Gr. λείπῃ a scale.] Paleont. A genus of extinct crossopterygian fishes from the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. Their body was slender and covered with large rhombic scales, and the head was incased in bone. It is the type of a family, Os'te-o-lep'īdā (-lēp'ī-dē).

os'te-o-log'ic (-ō-lōj'ik), a. Of or pertaining to osteology. os'te-o-log'ic-al (-lōj'ī-kāl), n. — os'te-o-log'ic-al-ly, adv. os'te-o-l'o-gy (-ō-lōj'ī), n. [osteō + -logy: cf. F. ostéologie.] The science dealing with the bones of vertebrates.

os'te-o-l'y'tic (-līt'ik), n. [NL.; osteo- + -lysis.] Softening and absorption of bone. — os'te-o-lyt'ic (-līt'ik), a. os'te-o-ma (os'tē-ō-mā), n.; L. pl. -MATA (-tā). [NL.; osteo- + -oma.] Med. A tumor composed mainly of bone; a tumor of a bone.

os'te-o-ma-la'cia (-ō-mā-lā'shī-ā), n. [NL.; osteo- + malacia.] 1. Med. A chronic progressive disease of adults, esp. pregnant women, characterized by gradual softening of various bones, leading to great deformities. 2. See CRIPPLE, n., 6. — os'te-o-ma-lac'ial (-shāl), os'te-o-ma-lac'ic (-lās'ik), a. os'te-o-my'e-lit'is (-mī-ē-līt'is), n. [NL.; osteo- + myelo- + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of a bone and its marrow.

os'te-o-path'ic (-pāth'ik), a. Med. Of or pertaining to osteopathy. — os'te-o-path'ic-al-ly (-pāth'ī-kāl), adv. os'te-o-pa-thist' (-pā-thīst), n. One who practices osteopathy; an osteopath. os'te-o-pa-thy' (-thī), n. [osteō + -pathy.] Med. A any disease of the bones. R. b A system of treatment based on the theory that diseases are chiefly due to deranged mechanism of the bones, nerves, blood vessels, and other tissues, and can be remedied by manipulations of these parts.

os'te-o-per'f-os'tit'is (-ō-pēr'f-ōs'tīt'is), n. [osteō + -per-osteum + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of a bone and its periosteum. os'te-o-phyte' (os'tē-ō-fīt'), n. [osteō + -phyte.] Med. A small bony outgrowth. — os'te-o-phyt'ic (-fīt'ik), a. os'te-o-plas'tic (-plāst'ik), a. [osteō + -plastic.] 1. Physiol. Producing bone; as, osteoplastic cells. 2. Surg. Of or pertaining to the replacement of bone; as, an osteoplastic operation.

os'te-o-plas'ty (os'tē-ō-plāst'ī), n. [osteō + -plasty.] Surg. A plastic operation to remedy a defect or loss of bone. os'te-o-po-ro'sis (-pō-rō'sīs), n. [NL.; osteo- + Gr. πόρος pore.] Med. & Physiol. An absorption of bone so that the tissue becomes unusually porous. os'te-o-sar-co'ma (-sār-kō-mā), n.; pl. -MATA (-tā). [NL.; osteo- + sarcoma.] Med. A sarcoma containing a deposit of bone. — os'te-o-sar-com'a-tous (-kō-mā-tūs; -kō-mā-, a.

derm.) Zool. A bony dermal plate. — os'te-o-der'm'al, a. os'te-o-der'ma-tous (-dēr'mā-tūs), os'te-o-der'mous (-mūs), a. [osteō + Gr. δέρμα, a-sar-, skin.] Anat. Osteocytic. os'te-o-dyn'ia (-dīn'ī-ā), n. [NL.; osteo- + -dyn'ia.] Chronic pain in a bone. os'te-o-rh'o'ma, n. [NL.; osteo- + -rhoma.] Med. A tumor containing osseous and fibrous tissue.

os'te-o-gen'ic (os'tē-ō-jēn'ik), a. os'te-o-g'e-nous (-jēn'ūs), a. [osteō + -gen.] Descriptive osteology. — ra-pher (-fēr), n. os'te-o-lite' (os'tē-ō-līt'), n. [osteō + -lite.] Min. A massive impure earthy apatite, or calcium phosphate. os'te-o-lith'ic (-līth'īk), a. [osteō + lithic + -al.] Pert. to petrified or fossil bones. Obs. os'te-o-l'o-gar (-lō-jēr), n. An osteologist.

os'te-o-l'o-g'ist (-lōj'ist), n. One versed in osteology. os'te-o-man'y (-mān'ī), n. [osteō + -maney.] Divination from bones. os'te-o-man'y' (-mān'ī), n. [osteō + Gr. μαντεῖα a divina-

tion.] Osteomancy. os'te-o-mer'o (-mēr'), n. [osteō + -mere.] An osteocoma. os'te-o-m'e'try (os'tē-ō-mē-trī), n. [osteō + -metry.] Measurement of bones; esp., anthropometrical measurement of the human skeleton. — os'te-o-met'ric (-mēt'rik), met'rī-cal, a. os'te-o-met'ric'sis, n. [NL.] Med. Necrosis of bone. os'te-o-neu'r'al-gia, n. [NL.] Med. Neuralgic pain in a bone. os'te-o-pile-b'ic (-pīl'īk), n. [NL.; osteo- + -pile.] Med. Inflammation of the veins in bone. os'te-o-phon'e, n. [osteō + -phone.] An audiphone.

os'te-o-ph'o-ny (-fō-nī), n. [osteō + -phony.] The conduction of sounds by bone. os'te-o-phy'ma (-fī-mā), n. [NL.; osteo- + -phyma.] Med. A bony outgrowth or tumor. os'te-o-plas'tic (-plāst'īk), a. [osteō + -plastic.] Med. Inflammation of the veins in bone. os'te-o-ph'o-ny (-fō-nī), n. [osteō + -phony.] The conduction of sounds by bone. os'te-o-phy'ma (-fī-mā), n. [NL.; osteo- + -phyma.] Med. A bony outgrowth or tumor.

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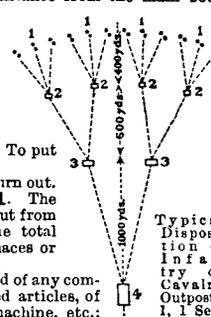
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out (out), *v. i.* To come or go out; to get out or away; to become public. "Truth will out." *Shak.*
out-act (out-ákt'), *v. t.* To surpass in acting; to outdo. He has made me heir to treasure.
out-age (out-áj), *n.* [out + age.] A vent or outlet also, quantity or bulk lost in transportation, as of oil from a cask.
out-and-out, *a.* Thoroughgoing; complete; outright.
out-balance (out-bá'láns), *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.
out-bear (out-bár'), *v. t.*; *pret.* **out-bore** (out-bór'); 201; *p. p.* **out-borne** (out-bór'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **out-bearing**. 1. To bear, or lead, forth or abroad. This song of soul I struggle to outbear. Through portals of the sense. *Mrs. Browning.*
 2. To bear out; to support; to sustain. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
out-bid (out-bíd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* **out-bid** or **out-bid** (out-bíd'); *p. p.* **out-bid** or **out-bid** (out-bíd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **out-bidding**. 1. To exceed or surpass in bidding. "Outbid the gold." *Pope.*
 2. To overrate.
 3. = **outdo**.
out-board (out-bórd'), 201; *a. & adv.* 1. *Naut.* Outside of the lines of a vessel's bulwarks or hull, or situated nearer the side than the center; in a lateral direction from the hull or from the keel; — opposed to **inboard**; as, **outboard rigging**; swing the davits **outboard**; the **outboard** end of a transverse passageway or of an oar. "Stand at attention facing **outboard**." *Ridley McLean.*
 2. *Mach.* Designating a bearing, center, or other support, used in conjunction with, and outside of, a pair of bearings, etc., in line, and usually independent of the frame supporting these bearings, being often on a separate foundation.
out-bond (out-bónd'), *a.* *Masonry.* Laid with its longer side along, or parallel to, the face of the wall; — said of a brick or stone. Opposed to **inbond**.
out-book, *n.* *Banking.* A book containing records of out clearings.
out-born (out-bór'n'), *a.* Foreign. — *n.* A foreigner.
out-bound (out-bóund'), *a.* Foreign bound, as a means of transportation or that which is transported; also, pert. to outbound transportation; — contrasted with **inbound**.
out-bounds (out-bóundz'), *n. pl.* The farthest or exterior bounds; extreme limits; boundaries. *Spenser.*
out-brave (out-brá'v), *v. t.* 1. To face, endure, or resist bravely or valiantly; also, to excel in bravery; to outdare. 2. To excel in bravery, or fiery; to exceed in comeliness or beauty. "The basest weed **outbraves** his dignity." *Shak.*
out-brazen (out-brá'z'n), *v. t.* To braid down with a brazen face; to surpass in impudence. *T. Brown.*
out-break (out-brák'), *n.* A bursting forth; eruption; a sudden or violent manifestation of harmful activity; esp., a breach of public tranquillity; an insurrection. The flash and **outbreak** of a fiery mind. *Shak.*
out-breaker (out-bré'k-er), *n.* 1. One who participates in an outbreak, or insurrection. 2. A breaker distant from the shore.
out-break (out-bré'k), *n.* Act of breaking out; an outbreak.
out-breathe (out-bré'th), *v. t.* 1. To breathe forth; to exhale. 2. To cause to be out of breath; to exhaust. *Shak.*
out-breathe, *v. i.* To issue, as breath; to exhale.
out-build (out-bíld'), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house; an outthouse.
out-burst (out-búrst'), *n.* A bursting forth; an outbreak. She sat . . . in a great **outburst** of weeping. *Hall Caine.*
out-cast (out-kást'), *n.* 1. One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home, society, or country; hence, often, a degraded person; a vagabond. 2. That which is cast out or forth; specif.: a. A refuse. b. A projectile or missile. *Obs.* c. A structure built out from a building, as a buttress. *Obs.*
 3. Act of casting forth or out.
 4. An outlet, vent, or opening. *Rare.*
 5. A quarrel or contention. *Scott.*
out-cast (out-kást'), *v. t.* 1. To cast out. 2. To build out. See **outcast**, *n.*, 2 c.
out-cast (out-kást'), *a.* 1. Cast out; degraded. 2. Rejected; thrown aside or away.
out-caste (out-kást'), *a.* Of no caste; outside of caste society or expelled from caste privileges.
out-caste, *n.* In India, one who has been ejected from his caste for violation of its customs or rules. The outcastes are denied all ordinary social rights.

out-caste (out-kást'), *v. t.*; **out-cast**'ED; **out-cast**'ING. To make an outcaste of.
out-casting, *n.* 1. Act of casting out. 2. That which is cast out. 3. An offshoot. *Obs.*
out-class (out-klás'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in class; to be or prove superior to.
out-clear, *n.* *Banking.* The representative who acts for a bank at the out clearing. *Eng.*
out-come (out-kúm'), *n.* 1. Act of coming out; egress. 2. That which comes out, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence; upshot. All true literature, all genuine poetry, is the direct **outcome**, the condensed essence, of actual life and thought. *J. C. Shairp.*
 3. An outlet.
 4. The season when the days begin to lengthen. *Obs. Scot.*
out-crier (out-krí'er), *n.* One who cries out or proclaims; a herald or crier.
out-crop (out-króp'), *n.* *Geol. & Mining.* a The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. *Lyell.* b That part of a stratum which appears at the surface; basset.
out-crop, *v. i.*; **out-crop**'ED; **out-crop**'ING. To crop out; specif., *Geol.*, to come out to the surface of the ground, as strata. — **out-crop**'ING, *p. pr. & vb. n.*
out-cross (out-kró's'), 205; *n.* A cross with an animal of another strain. — **out-cross**'ING, *n.*
out-cry (out-krí'), *n.* 1. A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress, alarm, opposition, or detestation; clamor. 2. Sale at public auction; also, the crying of wares for sale in the streets.
out-cry (out-krí'), *v. i.*; **out-cry**'ED; **out-cry**'ING; *as verbal n., or adj.* **out-cry**'ING. 1. To cry out; shout. 2. To exceed in clamor; hence, to cry down. 3. To sell at auction; to auction off.
out-cry, *v. t.* To cry out.
out-curve (out-kúrv'), *n.* That which curves out. See **Cl. It is convenient to employ a specific name for a projection of a coast line less pronounced than a peninsula, and for an inlet less pronounced than a bay or bight; *outcurve* and *incurve* may serve the turn. *Encyc. Brit.*
out-dare (out-dár'), *v. t.* To surpass in daring; also, to overcome by daring. *Shak. R. Browning.*
out-difference (out-dí'stáns), *v. t.* To pass completely; to outstrip; also, to extend beyond.
out-do (out-dó'), *v. t.*; *pret.* **out-did** (out-díd'); *p. p.* **out-done** (out-dón'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **out-doing**. 1. To put out. *Obs.* 2. To go beyond in performance; to excel; surpass. I grieve to be **outdone** by Gay. *Swift.*
 3. To overcome.
 4. To foil; nonplus. *U. S.*
out-door (out-dóor'), 201; *a.* 1. Being, belonging, or done out of doors; as, **outdoor sports**; **outdoor dress**. 2. Belonging, occurring, residing, arising, etc., outside the walls of an institution such as a hospital; as, **outdoor relief**; **outdoor pensions**; specif., *Eng.*, arising, done, etc., outside of Parliament; as, **outdoor ministerial speaking**. 3. *Steam Engin.* See **INDOOR**, *a.*, 4. *outdoor apprentice*, an apprentice who does not live in his employer's household. — *o. stroke.* See **INDOOR**, *a.*, 4.
out-doors (out-dóors'), *adv.* [out, as prep. = out of.] Abroad; out of the house; out of doors.
out-dwell (out-dwél'), *n.* One who dwells outside (the bounds considered); esp., *Eng.*, one who holds land in a parish, but lives elsewhere.
out-er (out-er'), *a.* [Compar. of **OUT**. Cf. **UTER**, *a.*] 1. Being on the outside; external; farthest or further from the interior, from a given station, or from any space or position regarded as a center or starting place; — opposed to **inner**; as, **outer wall**; the **outer stump** in cricket; the **outer world**. 2. *Philos.* External; objective; not subjective. Cf. **INNER**, 2. 3. *Phon.* Of a sound, pronounced with the place of articulation or narrowing nearer the lips than in another sound called **inner**; thus *r* is "inner point," *th*, "outer point." **Syn.** — **OUTER**, **OUTWARD**, **OUTSIDE**, **EXTERNAL**, **EXTERIOR** are in many cases interchangeable. **OUTER** (which sometimes retains its comparative force) and less frequently **OUTWARD** (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations; as, "He brought me forth into the **outer court**" (*Ezek. xlvi. 21*); one's **outer garments**, an **outward course**. Both words (but esp. **outward**) are used in implied contrast with the mind or soul; as, the **outer man**; "the **outward** and social forms of life rather than . . . its internal spirit" (*Wordsworth*); "obstinate questionings of sense and **outward things**" (*id.*). That is **OUTSIDE** which is on,**

or which pertains to, the outer parts or surface of anything; as, an **outside stateroom**, an **outside passenger**, **outside shutters**. **EXTERIOR** frequently applies to the outer limits or portions of the thing in question; **EXTERNAL**, to that which lies wholly outside it; as, "Thou, whose **exterior** semblance doth belie thy soul's immensity" (*Wordsworth*); "I was often unable to think of **external** things as having **external** existence" (*id.*); "In general its culture is **exterior** chiefly; all the **exterior** graces and accomplishments and the more **external** of the inward virtues" (*M. Arnold*). See **EXTERIOR**, **EXTERNS**, **EXTERNS**.
outer bar, in England, the body of junior (or utter) barristers; — so called because in court they occupy a place beyond the space reserved for king's counsel. See **BARRISTER**. — *o. form*, or **outside form**, *Printing*, a form containing the half of a sheet that includes the first and last pages. — *o. gap*, *Elec.*, a spark gap in an outer circuit, as an extra gap in the secondary circuit of an electric ignition device for an internal-combustion engine, additional to the gap in the spark plug, to indicate whether the apparatus is working properly and supposed to increase the effectiveness of the spark plug. — *o. house*, in Scotland, the great hall in the Parliament house at Edinburgh, in which the Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session sit as judges of the first instance; hence, *Colloq.*, the judges collectively, or the business there transacted; — opposed to **Inner House**.
outer (out-er'), *n.* 1. The part of a target outside of the circle or rectangle called **inner**; also, a shot that strikes it. 2. An outer wrapping or garment.
outer, *n.* 1. One who outs or, or says, anything. *Obs.* 2. One who takes an outing, or pleasure trip. "The grand army of **outers**." *Geo. W. Sears.* 3. *Elec.* Either of the main or outside wires of a three-wire system, in distinction from the middle or neutral wire.
outer-most (out-er-móst'), *a.* [From **OUTER**. Cf. **UTERMOST**, **UTMOST**.] Being on the extreme external part; farthest outward; as, the **outermost row**. — *Also adv.*
out-face (out-fás'), *v. t.*; **out-face**'ED; **out-face**'ING; **out-fac**'ING. 1. To face or look (one) out of countenance; to resist or bear down by bold looks or effrontery; to brow-beat; also, to brave; defy. Having **outfaced** all the world. 2. To state or maintain impudently or defiantly (something false, insolent, or insulting); or to give the lie to or insult (a person). *Obs. or Archaic.* It seems a poor kind of pleasure to **outface** a boy. *Stevenson.*
out-fall (out-fál'), *n.* 1. The mouth or vent of a river, drain, sewer, etc.; the lower end of a watercourse, or the part of any body of water where it drops away into a larger body; as, the **outfall** of the Gulf of Mexico. 2. A sally or sortie. *Obs.* b The people issuing from a large building; as, the **outfall** of a theater. *Now Rare.* 3. A quarrel; a falling out. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
out-field (out-fíld'), *n.* 1. A field beyond, or separated from, the inclosed land about the homestead; an unclosed or unexplored tract. b In Scotland, the outlying land of a farm, generally moorland or pasture. 2. Hence, figuratively, an unfamiliar or unsystematized region of thought or fact. *Trench.* 3. *Sports.* a *Baseball.* (1) The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. (2) The players in the outfield, including the left, right, and center fielders. See **BASEBALL**. b *Cricket.* The part of the field farthest from the batsman.
out-fielder (out-fíld-er'), *n.* *Sports.* A player in the outfield.
out-fielding, *n.* *Sports.* Playing in the outfield.
out-fit (out-fít'), *n.* 1. A fitting out, or equipment, as of a ship for a voyage, or of a person or party for an expedition or journey, esp. in an unsettled region or for residence in a foreign land; also, the expense of equipment. 2. The articles forming an equipment, as for a journey or an expedition; as, a bridal **outfit**; also, the tools or instruments comprised in any special equipment; as, a carpenter's or a surgeon's **outfit**; a gambling **outfit**; hence, fig., mental or moral endowments or requirements. 3. a The persons constituting a party engaged in exploring, herding, mining, railroad building, etc.; specif., the people in charge of the baggage and provisions of a party. b Hence, in broader sense, any local group of persons engaged in a particular industry or pursuit or assembled about a particular center. *Colloq., North America.*
out-fit, *v. t. & i.* To furnish with an outfit; to fit out.
out-fitter (out-fít-er'), *n.* One who furnishes outfits, as for a voyage, a journey, or a business.
out-flank (out-flá'k), *v. t.* *Mil.* To go, extend, or be, beyond the flank or flanks of; to turn the flank of; hence, fig., to outmaneuver; as, the enemy's right **outflanked** our left as they lay, but was **outflanked** by it in the fighting.

limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army, for observation of the enemy or to guard against surprise. Also, the troops placed at such a station. The outposts include all outlying guards of all kinds, as vedettes, pickets, sentinels, and strong detachments.



out-put (out-pūt), v. t. 1. To put out or outside; expel. Obs. 2. To put forth as output; turn out. out-put (out-pūt), n. 1. The amount of coal or ore put out from one or more mines, or the total product of one or more furnaces or mills, during a given time. 2. Hence, a yielding or a yield of any commodity, esp. of manufactured articles, of power from a generating machine, etc.; also, the amount which a man, machine, factory, or industry produces or is able to produce in a given time; as, a weaver's daily output; last year's output in the cotton industry; and sometimes applied to mental production; as, the literary output.

3. Physiol. That which is expelled from the body by the lungs, skin, and kidneys, as products of metabolic activity; the egesta other than the feces. See INCOME, 3 b. out-putter (out-pūt-er), n. 1. In various Obs. uses: a One who utters false coin. Scol. b One bound to furnish and equip men for military service. c One of certain maintainers and abettors of thieves or freebooters. Oxf. E. D. 2. An instigator. Obs. 3. A producer.

outrage (outrāj), n. [F. outrage, OF. outrage; OF. outre, outre, beyond (L. ultra) + age, as in courage, voyage. See ULTRA.] 1. Intemperance; excess; esp., excessive or extravagant indulgence; luxury; sometimes, extravagant conceit; presumption. Obs. Chauver. 2. Extravagant or violent misdoing; injurious and wanton wrong done to persons or things; hence, an outrageous action; a gross violation of right or decency. He wrought great outrages, wasting all the country. Spenser. 3. Extravagance of mood or behavior; violent distemper or disorder; mad display of passion; also, violence of expression due to such passion; clamor. Obsoles. Yet saugh I woodness laughing in his rage; Armed complexion, outreaches, and hers outrage. Chauver. 4. A violent effort. Obs. Syn. — Affront, insult, abuse.

outrage (outrāj), formerly out-rage, v. t.; OUTRAGED (outrāj), OUTRAGING (outrāj-ing). [Cf. F. outrager. See OUTRAGE, n.] 1. To commit outrage upon; to subject to outrage; to treat with violence or excessive abuse. This interview outrages all decency. Broome. 2. Specifically, to violate or ravish (a female).

outrage, v. i. 1. To be guilty of outrage. 2. To become outraged; to go into a rage or passion. Obs. 3. = OUTRAGE, v. t. 1. Obs.

outrageous (outrāj-ūs), a. [OF. outrageous, outrajous, F. outrageux. See OUTRAGE, n.] Of the nature of outrage or of an outrage; exceeding the limits of right, reason, or decency; involving or doing outrage; excessive; extravagant; furious; violent; atrocious. "Outrageous weeping." Chauver. "Outrageous villainies." Sir P. Sidney. Syn. — Violent, furious, exorbitant, excessive, atrocious, monstrous, nefarious, heinous. See FLAGRANT.

outrageously, adv. — out-rageously, n. out-rag'er (outrāj-er), n. One who commits outrage. out-rance (outrāns), formerly out-rāns, n. [F. See OUTRAGE.] The utmost or last extremity; — formerly adopted from OF., and used as a naturalized English word.

outrange (outrāng), v. t. 1. To exceed in range. 2. To range, pass, or extend beyond. Athenaeum. out-rank (outrānk), v. t. To exceed in rank; hence, to take precedence of.

outray (outrā), v. t. To flash forth as a ray or rays. out-ray (outrā), v. t. To outshine. Rare. Skelton. out-rye (outrī), a. [F. p. p. of outrer to exaggerate, fr. L. ultra beyond. See OUTRAGE.] Out of the common course or limits; extravagant; bizarre; as, an outré costume. My first mental development had in it much of the uncommon — even much of the outré. E. A. Poe.

out-reach (outrēch), v. t. 1. To reach, or extend, beyond. 2. To overreach; to outwit; to cheat. Obs.

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out-reign (out-rān), v. t. To reign through or longer than. out-rem'er (out-rēm-er), n. [F., beyond the sea; outre beyond (L. ultra) + mer sea, L. mare.] The region beyond the sea; foreign parts.

out-ride (out-rīd), v. t. 1. To ride better or faster than. 2. To ride out (a storm); — said of ships. out-ride (out-rīd), v. t. To ride out; also, to ride as an outrider. out-ride (out-rīd), n. A riding out; an excursion; a raid; foray; also, a place for riding out. Rare.

outrider (outrīd-er), n. 1. A summoner who cites men before the sheriff, collects dues, etc.; also, an officer in charge of the local business of a religious house. Obs. 2. One who rides out; specif.: a A highwayman. Obs. b A servant on horseback attending a carriage.

outrigger (outrīg-er), n. 1. A projecting timber, beam, or the like, run out for temporary use or, less commonly, stationary, as from a ship's mast to extend a rope or a sail, from a building to support hoisting tackle, etc. 2. A projecting support for a rowlock, extended from the side of a boat, allowing greater leverage of the oar. b A boat thus equipped. c A projecting contrivance at the side, or sides, of a boat's prevent upsetting, as light projecting spars with a shaped log at the end, used in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. See CANOE, Illustr.

outrigging (outrīg-ing), v. t. To outrigger (a rowing boat); — chiefly in p. p. outrigger (outrīg-er), n. 1. Any spar or projecting timber, beam, or the like, run out for temporary use or, less commonly, stationary, as from a ship's mast to extend a rope or a sail, from a building to support hoisting tackle, etc. 2. A projecting support for a rowlock, extended from the side of a boat, allowing greater leverage of the oar. b A boat thus equipped. c A projecting contrivance at the side, or sides, of a boat's prevent upsetting, as light projecting spars with a shaped log at the end, used in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. See CANOE, Illustr.

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outright (outrīt), v. t. 1. Immediately; forthwith; at once; as, he was killed outright. 2. Straight ahead or straight onward; directly; also, Rare, continuously or consecutively. 3. To or in entirety; wholly; completely; entirely. The world is not created outright, but is molded out of matter. G. P. Fisher.

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out-shine (out-shīn), v. t. To excel in splendor. out-shoot (out-shūt), v. t.; pret. & p. p. out-shoot' (-shūt'); p. pr. & vb. n. out-shooting'. 1. To exceed or excel in shooting; also, to shoot beyond. 2. To shoot out; to project.

out-shoot (out-shūt), v. t. 1. Act of shooting out; also, that which shoots out; a projection. 2. Baseball. A pitched ball (or its course) that curves suddenly away from a right-handed batter.

out-side (out-sīd; out-sīd'), adv. or prep. 1. On or to the outside or exterior (of); without; beyond the limits (of); as, to ride outside the coach; outside the scope of this essay. 2. Besides; except; as, nobody outside those three can tell. Colloq., U. S.

out-side (out-sīd; 87), a. 1. Of, on, or pertaining to, the outside; external; exterior; superficial. "The outside or utter circuits of the land." Robinson (More's Utopia). 2. Reaching the extreme or farthest limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; as, an outside estimate. Colloq. 3. Situated or done beyond or outside of certain limits; also, coming from, sojourning, or living, outside of a given place or area; as, outside labor; specif., Colloq.: a Outside of the line of settlement. Australia. b Out of the United States; in Canada. Northeastern U. S. 4. Not included in a society, movement, guild, or the like; as, outside influences; an outside broker. Syn. — See OUTER.

outside broker, a broker not a member of an exchange, as a curb broker. — o. clinch. Naut. See 2d KNOR, 1. — o. finish, Arch., a term for the minor parts, as corner boards, window casings, etc., required to complete the exterior of a wooden building. Rare in Masonry. — o. gauge or gage. Mech. See GAUGE, n., 3. — o. jaunting car. See JAUNTING CAR, — o. lap. See 4th KAR, n., 2 b. — o. lead. See 6th LEAD, n., 5 (1). — o. left, in some games, as association football, hockey, etc., where there are five forwards, the outermost forward on the left of the center; so outside right, the corresponding forward on the right. — o. quire or ream, a quire or ream of outsides. See OUTSIDE, n., 5.

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over-bowed (ŏ'vēr-bōd'; see OVER-), *a.* Having a bow too strong for the archer's proficient management.

over-brim (-brīm'), *v. t.*; **BRIMMED** (-brīmd') - **BRIMMING**. 1. To cause to flow over the brim. 2. To flow over the brim of.

over-brim, *v. i.* To flow over the brim; to overflow.

over-brood (-brōod'), *v. t.* To brood or hover over. *Ye see the curse which overbroods* Whittier. A world of pain and loss.

over-brow (-brōw'), *v. t.* To hang over like a brow; to impend over. *Wordsworth.*

over-build (-bīld'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **OVER-BUILT** (-bīlt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVER-BUILDING**. 1. To build over. 2. To build too much; to build beyond the demand.

over-build (ŏ'vēr-bīld'; see OVER-), *a.* Having too many buildings; as, an **overbuilt part** of a town.

over-burden (-būr'dn'), *v. t.* To load with too great weight or too much care, etc. *Sir P. Sidney.*

over-burden, *n.* 1. Excess of burden. 2. Waste overlying a deposit of mineral or quarry stone.

over-burn (-būr'n'), *v. t.* To burn down, or too much.

over-burn, *v. i.* To be overzealous.

over-buy (-bī'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* **OVER-BUGHT** (-bōt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVER-BUYING**. 1. To buy at too dear a rate. 2. To buy in quantities exceeding the actual or probable demand; to affect injuriously by too much buying; as, an **overbought market**; the people **overbought**. 3. To buy off or to buy over. *Obs.*

over-cap-i-tal-ize (-kăp'f-tā-līz), *v. t.* To put too high a value upon the capital of, as for purposes of incorporation.

over-cap-i-tal-i-zation (-kăp'f-tā-lī-zā-shān'), *n.*

over-carry (-kăr'f'), *v. t.* 1. To carry over or across. *Obs.* 2. To carry too far; to carry beyond the proper point. 3. Hence, to carry to an immoderate distance or degree, as an action; to carry away.

over-cast (ŏ'vēr-kăst'), *n.* Mining. An airway crossing above another passage.

over-cast (-kăst'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **OVER-CAST**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVER-CASTING**. 1. To cast or cover over; hence, to cloud; to darken. *Those clouds that overcast your morn shall fly. Dryden.* 2. *Obs.* a To overthrow or cast down. b To transform. c To turn over. 3. To compute or rate too high. *Bacon.* 4. *(pron. usually ŏ'vēr-kăst')* Sewing. To take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam) to prevent raveling; also, to sew over and over. 5. *Bookbinding.* To fasten, as single sheets, by overcast stitching or by folding one edge over another. 6. To recover from; to throw off. *Scot.*

over-cast, *v. t.* 1. To darken; to become overcast. 2. *Bowls.* To make an overbowl.

over-cast (ŏ'vēr-kăst'), *n.* 1. An outcast person or something cast away. *Obs. or Dial.* 2. A covering; esp., a covering of clouds over the sky. 3. An overestimate; a calculation that is excessive. 4. An arch or support carrying an overhead passage, or carrying one passage over another, as in mines.

over-casting (-kăst'ing; ŏ'vēr-kăst'ing), *n.* 1. Act of casting or coating over; esp., the act or process of giving a rough coat of plaster to masonry. 2. Act of overthrowing. 3. That which overcasts, as a cloud.

4. Sewing. Long loose stitches taken over a raw edge.

over-cast stitch. *Embroidery.* A small close stitch, sometimes over a foundation thread, used around openings, such as eyelets, to form outlines, or to fill in a design.

over-cautious (ŏ'vēr-kăsh'ūs; see OVER-), *a.* Too cautious; cautious or prudent to excess. — **over-cautiously**, *adv.* — **over-cautiousness**, *n.*

over-charge (ŏ'vēr-chărj'), *v. t.* [*cf. SUPERCARGO, SUPERCARGO.*] 1. An excessive load or burden. 2. A charge in an account, either in excess of the proper or agreed amount, or exorbitant.

over-charge (-chărj'), *v. t.*; **CHARGED** (-chărjd'); **CHARGING** (-chărj'ing). [*cf. SURCHARGE.*] 1. To charge or load too heavily; burden; oppress; hence, to fill too full; crowd. *Our language is overcharged with consonants. Addison.* 2. To overburden with expense; to overtax; oppress. 3. To charge excessively or beyond a due rate or price. 4. To make extravagant charges or accusations against. 5. To exaggerate; overdraw; as, to **overcharge** a report.

over-charge, *v. i.* To make excessive charges.

over-charged (as *adj.* ŏ'vēr-chărjd' or ŏ'vēr-chărjd'; see OVER-), *p. p.* of **OVERCHARGE**. *overcharged mine. Mil. See GLOBE OF COMPRESSION.*

over-check (ŏ'vēr-chĕk'), *n.* or **overcheck rein.** A check-rein passing between the ears of a horse. — **over-check**, *v. t.*

over-chrome (-krŏm'), *v. t.*; **CHROMED** (-krŏmd'); **CHROMING** (-krŏm'ing). *Dyeing.* To chrome too much.

over-clothes (ŏ'vēr-kłŏthz'), *n. pl.* Outer garments.

over-cloud (-kloud'), *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds; to becloud; to overcast; to obscure.

over-cloud, *v. i.* To cloud over.

over-coat (ŏ'vēr-kŏt'), *v. t.* [*cf. SURCOAT.*] A coat worn over the other clothing; a greatcoat; a topcoat.

over-coating, *n.* Material for making overcoats.

over-coil (-kŏil'), *n.* *Horol.* The outer coil of a Bréguet spring bent over the spring.

over-come (-kŏm'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* **OVER-CAME** (-kăm'); *p. p.* **OVER-COME**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVER-COMING** (-kŏm'ing). [*AS. ŏfercuman.* See OVER-COME; cf. SUPERVENI.] 1. To get the better of; to surmount; conquer; subdue; as, to **overcome** difficulties or dangers; to **overcome** enemies in battle; hence (usually in the passive), to render helpless or exhausted; as, to be **overcome** by illness, by liquor, etc. *This wretched woman overcame* Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been. *Spenser.* 2. To go to the end of; to get or pass over or through; to complete; accomplish. *Obs.* 3. To go beyond; to exceed; outstrip. *Now Rare.* 4. To come or pass over; to spread or flow over; specif., to come over suddenly or without premonition. 5. To come over so as to control or dominate. *Rare.* "Overcame with pride." *Shak.* **Syn.**—Vanquish, overpower, overthrow, overturn, defeat, crush, overbear, overwhelm, prostrate, beat. See CONQUER. To overcome a battle, to win a battle. *Obs.*

over-come, *v. i.* 1. To gain the superiority; to be victorious. *Rev. iii. 21.* 2. To come to pass; to happen. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* 3. To recover from dizziness or a swoon. *Obs. or Dial.*

over-come (ŏ'vēr-kŏm'), *n.* *Scot.* A Surplus. b An overwhelming attack or shock. c An outcome. d A saying or phrase often repeated, as the burden of a song. e A coming over; a journey over or across.

over-comer (-kŏm'ēr), *n.* A One who overcomes. b [*cap.*] A member of a religious sect which originated in Chicago about 1880 and founded a colony at Jerusalem. They are communistic and reject marriage.

over-com'ing (-kŏm'ing), *a.* Conquering; subduing. — **over-com'ing-ly**, *adv.*

over-com-pound (-kŏm'pound'), *v. t.* *Elec.* To add series coils to (a compounded dynamo), beyond those required to maintain a constant terminal voltage, in order to provide proper regulation under varying conditions and at distant points in the distributing circuit.

over-com'fi-dent (-kŏm'fī-dĕnt; see OVER-), *a.* Confident without reason or unwarrantably. See OVER- 4 c. — **over-com'fi-dence** (-dĕns), *n.* — **over-com'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

over-con-scious (-kŏn'sh'ūs; see OVER-), *a.* Characterized by acute or undue awareness of immaterial or secondary matters, as of one's appearance. **over-con'scious-ness**, *n.*

over-cor-rect (-kŏr'ĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To go too far in correcting. 2. *Optics.* To correct (a lens) beyond the point of achromatism, or so that there is aberration of a kind opposite to that of the uncorrected lens.

over-count (-kount'), *v. t.* To rate too high; to outnumber or overestimate. *Shak.*

over-cov'er (-kŏv'ēr'), *v. t.* To cover up; cover completely. **over-cov'er**, *v. i.* 1. To crop or lop the head of (a plant); also, to overtop. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.* 2. To cultivate to excess; to exhaust the fertility of by excessive cultivation.

over-crow (-krŏ'), *v. t.* To crow, exult, or boast over; also, to overpower; to overbear. *Spenser. Shak.*

over-cup oak (ŏ'vēr-kŏp'), *n.* An oak of the southern United States (*Q. lyrata*) with lyrate leaves, and acorns deeply immersed in the cupule; also, any of several other species of this character, as the bur oak, post oak, etc.

over-cut (-kŏt'), *n.* 1. A shortened or cut way leading over a hill or the like. 2. A cutting on the upper surface. 3. *Tennis.* A cut made with an overhead stroke. 4. *Amer. Coll. & Univ.* An absence in excess of the number of "cuts" customarily allowed. *Colloq.*

over-dare (-dăr'), *v. t.* To dare too much or rashly; to be too daring. — *v. i.* To surpass in daring. *Martineau.*

over-date (-dăt'), *v. t.* To date later than the true or proper period. *Milton.*

over-deck (-dĕk'), *v. t.* 1. To cover over. *Obs.* 2. To adorn extravagantly; to adorn excessively.

over-de-vel'op (ŏ'vēr-dĕ-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* To develop excessively; specif., *Photog.*, to subject (a plate or film) too long to the developing process. — **over-de-vel'op-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

over-do (-dŏo'), *v. t.*; *pret.* **OVER-DID** (-dĭd'); *p. p.* **OVER-DONE** (-dŏn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVER-DOING** (-dŏo'ing). [*AS. ŏferdĕn.*] 1. To do too much; to exceed what is proper or true in doing; to exaggerate; to carry too far. *She stood, ignoring the gaze from the fire-side with a faintly overdone calmness of face. G. W. Cable.* 2. To overtask, or overtax; to fatigue; exhaust; as, to **overdo** one's strength. 3. To surpass; excel. *Tennyson.* 4. To cook too much; as, to **overdo** meat.

over-do, *v. i.* To do too much; either to work beyond one's powers or to do more than is necessary.

Over-do', Jus'tice (ŏ'vēr-dŏo'), *n.* An overzealous justice of the peace in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair." He visits the fair in disguise to see for himself its "enormities," is beaten and put in the stocks as an accomplice to pickpockets, etc., and unwittingly has his own wife and kinsmen arrested.

over-door (ŏ'vēr-dŏr'; 201), *n.* A picture or carved panel, or other decorative member, over a doorway or a door frame. — **over-door**, *a.*

over-dose (-dŏs'), *n.* Too great a dose; an excessive dose.

over-dose (-dŏs'), *v. t.* To dose to excess; to give an overdose, or too many doses, to.

over-draft, **over-draught** (ŏ'vēr-drăft'), *n.* 1. *Banking.* Act of overdrawing, or state of being overdrawn; also, the amount or sum overdrawn; as, an **overdraft** results when a note discounted at a bank is not met when due. 2. An excessive draft of men for the army. 3. A draft or current of air passing over a fire, kiln, etc. *overdraft, or overdraught, kiln,* a kiln in which the hot gases are constrained to pass downwards through it before passing to the flues.

over-draw (-drŏ'), *v. t.*; *pret.* **OVER-DREW** (-drŏo'); *p. p.* **OVER-DRAWN** (-drŏn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVER-DRAWING**. 1. a To draw across or draw over; b To draw out of. *Obs.* 2. To draw too much or too far; hence, to exaggerate. 3. *Banking.* To make drafts upon or against in excess of the proper amount or limit, esp. in excess of the amount to the credit of the drawer. *to overdraw the badger, to overdraw one's account at a bank. Colloq., Eng.*

over-draw, *v. i.* 1. To draw or pass over; overpass. *Obs.* 2. To make an overdraft.

over-draw (ŏ'vēr-drŏ'), *n.* An act of overdrawing.

over-draw, *a.* That draws over — **overdraw check**, an overcheck.

over-dress (-drĕs'), *n.* An outer or upper dress.

over-dress (-drĕs'), *v. t.* To dress or add to excess.

over-drive (-drĭv'), *v. t.*; *pret.* **OVER-DROVE** (-drŏv'); *p. p.* **OVER-DROVE** (-drĭv'n'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVER-DRIVING** (-drĭv'ing). [*AS. ŏferdrĭfan, for sense 1.*] 1. a To drive away. b To drive through; to pass through. *Scot.* c To drive over. 2. To drive too hard, or far, or beyond strength.

over-drive, *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* a To pass away; — said of time. b To delay. 2. To overwork.

over-drive (-drĭv'n'), *p. p.* of **OVER-DRIVE**. *Specif.:* *p. a. (pron. ŏ'vēr-drĭv'n')* *Mach.* Designating, or driven by, a crank that travels outward (that is, in a steam engine, away from the engine cylinder) in the upper part of its stroke, or a pulley driven so that the belt advances toward the pulley from the top; — opposed to **underdriven**, which designates a crank, or machine, etc., driven by such a crank, that travels in the reverse direction, etc.

over-due (ŏ'vēr-dŭ); **ŏ'vēr-dŭ**; see OVER-), *a.* Due and more than due; delayed, or unpaid, beyond the proper time of arrival or payment, etc.; as, an **overdue** vessel or note.

over-dye (ŏ'vēr-dī'), *v. t.*; **DYED** (-dĭd'); **DYEING**. To dye with excess of color; also, to put one color over (another). *Shak.*

over-eat (-ĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* **OVER-ATE** (-ĕt'); *cf. BAT, v. t.*; *p. p.* **OVER-ATE** (-ĕt'n'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OVER-EATING**. 1. To gnaw or nibble all over. *Obs.* 2. To eat to excess; — often with a reflexive. 3. To eat more than.

over-eat, *v. i.* To eat to excess.

over-en'ter (-ĕnt'ĕr'), *v. t.* To make an entry of in excess of the due or proper sum. — **over-en'try** (-trĭ'), *n.*

over-es'ti-mate (-ĕs'tĭ-năt'), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; to overvalue. — **over-es'ti-mation** (-mĕ'shān'), *n.*

over-es'ti-mate (-măt'), *n.* An estimate that is too high.

over-issuē (ō'vēr-īsh'ū), v. t. To issue in excess.

over-issuē (-īsh'ū), n. An excessive issue; an issue, as of bonds, exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority.

over-joy' (ō'vēr-joī'), v. t. 1. To rejoice over. Obs. 2. To overcome with joy. Obs.

over-joy' (-jōī'), n. 1. To rejoice over. Hence, to omit; to ignore. Marston.

over-jump' (-jūmp'), v. t. 1. To jump over; hence, to omit; to ignore. Marston.

over-king' (ō'vēr-king'), n. A king who has sovereignty over inferior kings or ruling princes. J. R. Green.

over-knowing' (-nō'ing), a. Too knowing or too cunning.

over-lab'or (ō'vēr-lā'bour (-lā'bēr), v. t. ; -lā'bour, -lā'bourd (-bērd); -lā'bour-ing, -lā'bour-ing. 1. To cause to labor excessively; to overwork. Dryden.

2. To labor upon excessively; to refine unduly.

3. To labor more than. Rare.

over-lade' (-lād'), v. t. ; pret. -lad'ed (-lād'ēd); p. p. -lad'ed (-lād'ēd); p. pr. & vb. n. -lad'ing (-lād'ing). To load with too great a cargo; to overload.

over-land' (ō'vēr-lānd'), a. Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea; as, an overland journey.

over-land' (ō'vēr-lānd'; ō'vēr-lānd'), adv. By, upon, or across, land.

over-land' (ō'vēr-lānd'; ō'vēr-lānd'), v. t. & i. To drive long distances overland, as cattle in flocks or herds; also, to journey overland. Australia.

over-land'er (-lān'dēr), n. 1. One who travels over lands or countries; one who travels overland.

2. (pron. ō'vēr-lān'dēr; ō'vēr-lān'dēr). One who drives cattle or sheep long distances overland. Australia.

3. [cap.] [Cf. G. oberländer.] A highlander; specif., an inhabitant of the higher lands of Germany. Obs.

over-lap' (-lāp'), v. t. & i. ; -lapp'ed (-lāp't); -lapp'ing. 1. To lap over; to overlap; either, to extend over a part of; or, to extend over and beyond.

2. To lap over, as a wave.

over-lap' (ō'vēr-lāp'), n. 1. The lapping of one thing over another; the distance by which one part overlaps another; an overlapping part; as, an overlap of a shingle.

2. Geol. The extension of newer strata beyond the limits of older ones lying beneath.

3. Naut. The position of two vessels when one overtaking the other cannot, without dropping astern, pass on the other side from that on which she is approaching and when the vessels cannot turn toward each other without the risk of fouling. When such an overlap is established, and while it exists, in a sailing race, the overtaking vessel must yield to the other, except that in rounding or passing a mark or obstruction the outside vessel must give room to the inside vessel to round or clear the mark or obstruction, and except that the windward vessel shall not bear away to prevent the other vessel from passing to leeward.

over-launch' (-lāunch'; -lōunch'; 140), v. t. Shipbuilding. To unite (timbers, etc.) by splices or scarfs.

over-lave' (-lāv'), v. t. To lave or bathe over.

over-lay' (-lāy'), v. t. ; -lad' (-lād'); p. -laid' (-lād'). 1. To lay, or spread, over or across; to superimpose or to cover.

As when a cloud his beams doth overlay. Spenser.

Framed of cedar overlay with gold. Milton.

And overlay with gold. Milton.

With this portentous bridge the dark abyss.

2. To lay on, or cover over, in excess; esp., to overstock. Obs.

3. Print. To put an overlay or overlays on.

4. To oppress as with a weight; to weigh down; to overwhelm.

5. To hide or obscure as by superimposition.

6. = OVERLIE.

This woman's child died in the night; because she overlaid it. 1 Kings iii. 19.

over-lay' (ō'vēr-lāy'), n. 1. A neck covering or cravat. Obs. or Archaic.

2. A covering, esp. one of a temporary or removable sort.

3. Print. a. A piece of paper or other material pasted on the tympan sheet to make a stronger impression. b. A sheet with pieces pasted on the parts that need extra impression.

4. The process of preparing overlays.

5. Ornamental work formed by overlaying, as with veneers of wood. Cf. INLAY.

over-laying, n. 1. Act of overlaying, or that which overlays, as a coating.

2. Print. Act or art of making and applying overlays, involving skill in production of light and shade in pictures.

over-leaf' (-lēf'), adv. On or to the other side of the leaf, as of a book. — n. (pron. ō'vēr-lēf') A leaf on the other side, as of letter paper.

over-leap' (-lēp'), v. t. [AS. oferlīpan. See OVER; LEAP.] 1. To leap over or across; hence, to omit; to ignore. "Let me overleap that custom." Shak.

2. To leap upon. Obs. b To excel in leaping; hence, to excel. c To leap beyond (one's mark or aim); defeat by leaping too far. Ambition which overleaps itself." Shak.

over-leather' (ō'vēr-lēth'ēr), n. The upper leather of or for a shoe. Shak.

over-lick' (-līk'), v. t. To lick over.

over-lie' (-lī), v. t. ; pret. -lay' (-lāy'); p. p. -lain' (-lān'); p. pr. & vb. n. -lying (-līing). 1. To lie over or upon; specifically, to suffocate by lying upon; as, to overlie an infant.

2. To lie heavily upon; to oppress. Obs.

over-lift' (ō'vēr-līft'), n. 1. An overlifting.

2. Locksmithing. A device to catch the bolt of a lock when one of the tumblers is overlifted.

over-lift' (-līft'), v. t. & i. To lift too high or too much.

over-light' (ō'vēr-līt'), n. Too strong a light. Bacon.

over-line' (-līn'), v. t. To draw a line or lines over or above.

over-ling' (ō'vēr-līng), n. [over + 1st ling.] One who is in authority; — contrasted with underling.

The underlings are not satisfied when the overlings tell them that it is not only fit that they should be where they are, but that it is very picturesque. Century Mag.

over-live' (ō'vēr-līv'), v. t. [AS. oferlībban.] To outlive.

over-live', v. i. To continue to live, or to live too long, too luxuriously, or too actively. "Overlived in this close London life." Mrs. Browning.

over-load' (-lōd'), v. t. To load or fill to excess; to load too heavily.

over-load' (ō'vēr-lōd'), n. An excessive load; the excess beyond a proper load.

over-load' start'er. Elec. A circuit breaker applied to a motor to protect the motor from excessive current in starting.

over-load' switch. Elec. A switch which prevents overloading by automatically breaking the circuit.

over-lock' (ō'vēr-lōk'), a. Designating an overstretch, or a sewing machine for making it, which, besides binding and covering the raw edge or edges, is locked on the outside to give more strength and a better appearance. Trade Name.

over-lock' (-lōk'), v. t. 1. a To interlock above. b To lock over, or above.

2. To shoot (the bolt of a lock) beyond its first or normal locking.

over-long' (ō'vēr-lōng'; ō'vēr-lōng', 205; see OVER), a. Too long; specif., Phon., exceptionally long; as, an over-long vowel. — over-long' (-lōng'), adv.

over-look' (-lōk'), v. t. ; 1. over-look' (-lōk't); 2. over-look' (-lōk't). 1. To look down upon from a place that is over or above; to look over or view from a higher position; hence, to rise above; to overtop; as, to overlook a valley from a hill. "The pile overlooks the town." Dryden.

2. To look over or through; to inspect; survey; formerly, to read. "I would I had overlooked the letter." Shak.

The sciences have grown until no one can even remotely hope to overlook their whole field. Josiah Royce.

3. To "look down upon" socially or intellectually; to regard as inferior or low. Obs.

4. To supervise; to watch over; sometimes, to observe secretly; as, to overlook a gang of laborers; to overlook one who is writing a letter.

5. To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; to miss or omit in looking; hence, to refrain from bestowing notice or attention upon; to neglect; to pass over without censure or punishment; to excuse.

The times of ignorance therefore God overlooked. Acts xvii. 30 (Rev. Ver.).

They overlook truth in the judgments they pass. Atterbury.

6. To look on with the evil eye; to bewitch by looking on. If you trouble me I will overlook you, and then your pigs will die. C. Kingsley.

7. To look or appear more than (a certain age). Rare.

Syn. — OVERLOOK, IGNORE. TO OVERLOOK is to pass over without notice, whether intentionally, or through carelessness or inadvertence; to IGNORE is deliberately and intentionally to disregard; as, "It is the practice of good nature to overlook the faults which have already, by the consequences, punished the delinquent." (Johnson); his argument overlooks one essential point; "In reality Hook can only support his theory by resolutely ignoring the whole private correspondence of the time" (J. R. Green); Having noticed the peculiarity of these two dramas, we may henceforth, for the sake of brevity, ignore it? (A. C. Bradley); cf. to overlook an interruption, to ignore an interruption. See NEGLECT, NEGLIGENCE, OVERSIGHT.

over-look' (ō'vēr-lōk'), n. 1. Act of overlooking, or a place from which to overlook; also, a general survey.

2. The jack bean (Canavali ensiforme), planted around plantations by West Indian negroes, who imagine that it acts as a watchman.

over-look'er (-lōk'ēr; see OVER), n. One who overlooks; specif., an overseer.

over-lord' (ō'vēr-lōrd'), n. One who is lord over another or others; a superior lord; specif., a lord paramount.

over-ly, a. 1. Superior. Obs.

2. Careless; superficial; negligent. Obs.

3. Overbearing or supercilious; arbitrary; excessive. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

4. Incidental. Rare. Scot.

over-ly (ō'vēr-lī), adv. [Cf. AS. oferlice excessively.] In an overly manner; a. Excessively; too. Chiefly Scot. & U. S. b Superficially; carelessly. Obs. c Overbearingly; superciliously. Obs. d Above; on the surface. Obs. e Incidentally. Scot.

over-man' (-mān), n. ; pl. -mēn (-mēn). 1. One in authority over others; a chief; usually, an overseer or boss.

2. An arbiter.

3. In the philosophy of Nietzsche, a man of superior physique and powers capable of dominating others; one fitted to survive in an egoistic struggle for the mastery.

over-man' (-mān'), v. t. 1. To overpower.

2. To have or get too many men for the needs of; as, an overmanned ship.

over-man'tel (ō'vēr-mānt'el), n. An ornamental structure, as a painting, a bas-relief, or merely a piece of cabinet-work, above a mantelpiece.

over-march' (-mārch'), v. t. & i. To march too far; to exhaust by marching; also, to pass over in marching.

over-mark' (-mārk'), v. t. 1. To mark over.

2. To produce overmarking in (a horse).

over-mark'ing, n. The effect produced upon a horse, constitutionally as well as locally upon the legs, by overwork and overfeeding. J. H. Walsh.

over-master' (-māst'ēr; cf. MASTER), v. t. 1. To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.

2. a To excel. Obs. b To master over. Obs.

over-match' (-māch'), v. t. 1. To be more than equal to, or a match for; hence, to vanquish.

2. To marry (one) to a superior. Obs. Burton.

over-match' (ō'vēr-māch'), n. One superior in power; also, an unequal match; a contest in which one of the opponents is overmatched.

over-ma-ture' (-mā-tūr'; see OVER), a. More than matured; past the age or condition of maturity, or of fitness characteristic of maturity; as, an overmature forest.

over-meas-ure (-mēzh'ūr), n. Excessive measure; the excess beyond true or proper measure; surplus.

over-meas-ure (-mēzh'ūr), v. t. 1. To measure or estimate in excess of the real or proper amount.

2. To measure across.

over-mod'est (ō'vēr-mōd'ēst; see OVER), a. Modest to excess; bashful. — over-mod'est-ly, adv. — over-mod'est-ty (-mōd'ēst-ty), n.

over-mount' (-mōunt'), v. t. [Cf. SURMOUNT.] To mount over; to go higher than; to rise above.

over-mount', v. i. To mount too high. Shak.

over-much' (ō'vēr-mūch'; ō'vēr-mūch'; see OVER), a. Too much. — adv. (pron. ō'vēr-mūch'). In too great a degree; too much. — n. (ō'vēr-mūch') An excess; a surplus.

over-mul'ti-tude (-mūlt'i-tūd), v. t. To outnumber. R.

over-name' (-nām'), v. t. To name over or in a series; to recount. See OVER-2b.

over-nice' (ō'vēr-nīs'; ō'vēr-nīs'; see OVER), a. Excessively nice; fastidious. — over-nice'ly, adv. — over-nice'ness, n. — over-nice'ly (-nīs'ē-ty), n.

over-night' (ō'vēr-nīt'), n. The fore part of the night last past; the previous evening.

He saw the old man, his mskel on his shoulder, running up the trail of overnight at a dog trot. Kipling.

over-night' (ō'vēr-nīt'), adv. In the fore part of the night last past; in the evening before; also, during the night; as, the candle will not last overnight.

I had been telling her all that happened overnight. Dickens.

over-noise' (ō'vēr-noīz'), v. t. To overpower by noise.

over-of-ficious (-ō-fish'ū-s; see OVER), a. Too ready to intermeddle; too fishy. — over-of-ficious-ness, n.

over-paint' (-pānt'), v. t. 1. To paint over; to paint out.

2. To color or describe too strongly.

over-part' (-pārt'), v. t. To charge with a part or rôle beyond one's ability. Rare.

over-pass' (-pās'), v. t. ; -pass'ed (-pās't); -pass'ing. [Cf. SURPASS.] 1. To pass over; to traverse; hence, to pass through; undergo; also, to pass successfully; overcome.

2. To pass across, over, or beyond; to go to the other side of; as, to overpass a river; hence, to pass over or beyond the restrictions of; to transgress; as, to overpass moral law.

The dividing line between courage and ferocity is easily overpassed. Encyc. Britannica.

3. To pass beyond in quality, value, degree, amount, etc.; to surpass, excel, or exceed.

4. To pass over without notice or mention; to overlook or disregard; as, to overpass many beauties of nature.

5. To extend or rise above.

ding, n. over-mel'low, a. over-melt', v. t. over-mer'it, n. & v. t. over-mer'ry, a. See OVER-4c.

over-mete', a. & adv. [AS. fermēte.] Above measure. Obs. over-mete', v. t. [AS. metan to measure, to pass over. See METE to measure.] To pass by or over. Obs.

over-mick'le, a. & adv. [AS. ofermecl.] Overmuch. [Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.]

over-mind', v. t. To regard beyond measure. Obs.

over-mint'ute, a. over-mix', v. t. See OVER-4c.

over-mo'ca-sin, n. A mockasin to be worn over another. Obs.

over-mod', a. [AS. ofermod.] Proud. Obs. — n. Pride. Obs.

over-moist', a. — over-moist'ure, n. See OVER-4c.

over-mo'ny, v. t. To gain over by bribing. Obs.

over-more, a. [over, adv. + more.] Upper. Obs.

over-more, adv. Beyond; moreover; furthermore. Obs.

over-mor'row, n. The day following to-morrow. Obs.

over-most' (ō'vēr-mōst'), a. Uppermost; highest; also, farthest off. Obs. or Dial. — n. The uppermost part (Obs.); pl. the most part. Dial. Eng.

over-mount', n. Picture Mount-

ing. = MAT. [mountains.] over-mounts', adv. Over the.

over-mourn', v. t. & i. See OVER-4c.

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over-mo'ny, v. t. To gain over by bribing. Obs.

over-more, a. [over, adv. + more.] Upper. Obs.

over-team ('vēr-tēm'), *v. i.* To team or breed to excess; overbreed. — *v. t.* To wear out by breeding to excess.

over-tail ('tāil'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -TOLD ('tōld'); *p. p.* & *vb. n.* -TALLING. 1. To exaggerate.

2. To tell, or count, over.

over-thrust ('thrŭst'), *v. t.*; *pret. -THREW ('thrōw'); *p. p.* -THROWS ('thrōw'); *v. t.*; *pret. -THREW ('thrōw'); *p. p.* -THROWS ('thrōw'); *v. t.*; *pret. -THREW ('thrōw'); *p. p.* -THROWS ('thrōw'). 1. To throw over; to overturn; upset; as, to overthrow a table.***

2. To cause to fall or to fail; to subvert; to defeat; to make a ruin of; to destroy.

When the walls of Thebes he overthroweth. Dryden. [Gloucester] that seeks to overthrow religion. Shak.

3. To bring to a state of disorder; to derange.

What a noble mind is here overthrow'n! Shak.

Syn. — Demolish, prostrate, destroy, ruin, subvert, overcome, conquer, defeat, vanquish, rout. See OVERTURN.

over-thrown ('vēr-thrōw'), *n.* 1. Act of overthrowing, or state of being overthrown.

Your sudden overthrow much rueth me. Spenser

2. That which is overthrown; also, that which causes an overthrowing.

3. A Baseball. Act of throwing a ball too high, as over a player's head. **b** Cricket. A return of the ball by a fielder which is missed by the wicket keeper or fielder at the wicket; also, a run made on such a missed ball.

over-thrust ('thrŭst'), *n.* 1. A thrusting over.

2. Geol. An overthrust fault. See FAULT, n., 3.

overthrust fault. Geol. See FAULT, n., 3.

over-thwart ('vēr-thwōrt'), *adv.* [See THWART, *adv.*]

1. Across; crosswise; transversely.

2. Hence, wrongly; perversely; in an opposite sense. Obs.

3. A Opposite. Obs. **b** On every hand. Obs.

over-thwart, *prep.* 1. Across; from side to side of.

2. On the opposite side of or opposite to.

over-thwart, *a.* 1. Having a transverse position; placed or situated across or over; hence, opposite. "Our overthwart neighbors." Dryden.

2. Crossing in kind or disposition; perverse; adverse; opposing. "Overthwart humor." Clarendon.

3. Awry; slanted out of proportion. Obs.

—over-thwartly, *adv.* **R.** —over-thwartness, *n.* **R.**

over-thwart, *v. t.* 1. To pass or lie across.

2. Hence, to obstruct; also, to cross or oppose.

over-tide ('vēr-tīd'), *n.* A secondary tide of higher frequency than the principal tide, to which it bears a relation analogous to that of a musical overtone to its fundamental.

over-time ('tīm'), *n.* Time beyond, or in excess of, a limit; esp., extra working time.

over-time, *adv.* After the proper or regular time or limit; overhours.

over-time ('tīm'), *v. t.* To exceed the proper limit in timing; to appoint too long a time to; as, to overtime the boiling of an egg; to overtime a photographic exposure.

over-tire ('tīr'), *v. t.* To tire to excess; to exhaust.

over-tire, *v. i.* To become too tired.

over-ly ('vēr-lī'), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

over-toll ('vēr-tōll'), *v. t.* To overwork.

over-toll, *v. t.* To weary excessively; to exhaust. Rare.

over-tone ('vēr-tōn'), *n.* [A trans. of G. *oberton*. See OVER; TONE.] Music & Acoustics. A An upper partial. See TONE, 2. **b** = HARMONIC, 1. **b**

over-tone ('tōn'), *v. t.* 1. To dominate or drown (a subordinate and discordant tone).

2. Photog. To tone too much.

over-top ('vēr-tōp'), *n.* A, or the, part projecting above the top; upper extremity.

over-top ('tōp'), *adv.* Overhead.

over-top ('tōp'), *v. t.*; **TOPPED** ('tōpt'); **-TOP'PING**. 1. To rise above the top of; to exceed in height; to tower above. "To *overtop* old Pelion." Shak.

2. To go beyond; to transcend; to transgress.

If kings presume to *overtop* the law by which they reign. . . . they are by law to be reduced into order. Milton.

3. To make of less importance, or throw into the background, by superior excellence; to dwarf; to obscure.

4. To cause to be top-heavy.

overtopped dam, a dam having a flow of water over it.

over-tower ('tōwēr'), *v. t.* To tower over or above.

over-tower, *v. i.* To tower aloft.

over-trade ('trād'), *v. i.*; **-TRADED** ('trād'ed'); **-TRADING** ('trād'ing'). To trade beyond one's capital; to buy goods beyond the means of paying for or selling them. — *v. t.* To do business beyond (one's capital, etc.). — **over-trader** ('trād'ēr), *n.*

over-train ('trāin'), *v. t.* 1. To train (a person or an animal) to excess, or beyond advantage.

2. To train (a vine or the like) too high.

over-travel ('vēr-trāv'el), *n.* Excess of travel; specif.,

in steam engines, the distance traveled by the valve in excess of that needed for full opening of the steam port.

over-tread ('vēr-trēd'), *v. t.*; *pret. -TROD ('trōd'); *p. p.* -TROD ('trōd') or -TROD'DEN ('trōd'd'n'); *p. p.* & *vb. n.* -TREADING. [AS. *ofertredan*.] 1. To tread over or upon; hence, to oppress; to crush.*

2. To step beyond or across (a boundary).

over-trump ('trŭmp'), *v. t.* Cards. To trump with a higher trump than; as, to overtrump an opposing player.

over-ture ('vēr-tŭr'), *n.* [OF. *ouverture*, F. *ouverture*, fr. OF. *ouvrir*, F. *ouvrir*. See OVERT.] 1. An opening or aperture; a hole or recess; hence, fig., an opening or opportunity for any action. Obs. Chapman.

2. Disclosure; discovery; revelation. Obs.

The *ouverture* of thy treasons to us. Shak.

3. A proposal; an offer; a proposition formally submitted. "The great *ouverture* of the gospel." Barrow.

4. Music. An orchestral composition having the character of an introduction to an oratorio, opera, or other extended work. It often uses melodies from the body of the opera, etc., or otherwise indicates its character.

5. The preem or prelude of a poem.

6. Her. State of being open or expanded. Cf. OVERT.

7. Overthrow. Obs.

8. Specif.: a Scot. Hist. In a parliament or convention, a motion introduced for enactment. **b** In the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, a formal proposal or request for legislation, as to the General Assembly or a supreme court. **c** In American Presbyterian churches, the submission of a question of doctrine or polity by the highest court to the presbyteries for their judgment on it before formal determination by the court; also, the question thus submitted. **Syn.** — See PRELUDE.

over-ture, *v. t.*; **-TURED** ('tŭrd'); **-TUR'ING** ('tŭr'ing'). To make or present an *ouverture* to; to introduce with an *ouverture*.

over-turn ('vēr-tŭrn'), *v. t.*; **-TURNED** ('tŭrn'd'); **-TURN'ING**. 1. To turn over; esp., to turn over with or by the exertion of force; to throw from a basis or position; to upset; as, to overturn a carriage or a building.

2. To subvert; destroy; overthrow; overwhelm.

3. To turn to an opposite or contrary way; to turn away; to pervert; also, to turn to disorder; to upset. Obs.

Syn. — Overwhelm, crush, overpower, overcome, defeat, discomfit, vanquish, rout, beat; demolish, destroy, ruin; overthrow, — OVERTURN, OVERTHROW, SUBVERT, UPSET. OVERTHROW commonly suggests greater violence or more overwhelming ruin or defeat than OVERTURN; but the two words are often used with little or no distinction; as, "He knoweth their works, and he overthroweth them in the night" (Job xxxiv. 25); "Like the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah . . . which the Lord overthroweth in his anger, and in his wrath . . ." (Deut. xxix. 23). To SUBVERT is to overturn from the foundations; the word sometimes implies an invidious or corrupting influence; as, "There is not any other medicine so likely to subvert that gloomy empire of the spleen" (Berkeley); "Temptation and all guile on him to try — so to subvert whom he suspected" (Milton). UPSET is more familiar and colloquial; as, to upset one's plans, to upset one's composure, to upset an argument. See CONQUER, DESTROY, REVERSE.

over-turn, *v. i.* To turn over; esp., to upset or capsize.

over-turn ('vēr-tŭrn'), *n.* 1. Act of overturning, or state of being overturned; as, an overturn of parties.

2. A reversal; also, a turning over, as of goods in trade.

3. The burden of a song. Scot.

over-type ('tīp'), *a.* Elec. Pert. to or designating a form of dynamo having the armature above the field magnets.

over-valuation ('vāl'ŭ-ā'shŭn'), *n.* Excessive valuation; overestimate.

over-value ('vāl'ŭ), *v. t.* 1. To value excessively; to rate at too high a price.

2. To exceed in value. Rare.

over-walk ('wōk'), *v. t.* 1. To walk over or upon.

2. To exhaust or injure (one's self) by walking.

over-walk, *v. i.* To walk too much.

over-watch ('wōch'), *v. t.* 1. To watch too much; hence, to weary or exhaust by watching.

2. To watch over; also, to watch through or throughout.

over-wear ('wēr'), *v. t.*; *pret. -WORE ('wōr'); 201; *p. p.* -WORN ('wōrn'); 201; *p. p.* & *vb. n.* -WEARING. 1. To wear out; to use up or exhaust by wearing.*

2. To outwear or outgrow.

over-wear ('vēr-wēr'), *n.* Clothing worn over the ordinary indoor clothing, as overcoats, wraps, etc. Collog.

over-wear ('vēr-wēr'), *v. t.* To wear to excess.

over-weary ('wēr'), *v. t.* To weary too much; to tire out.

over-ween ('wēn'), *v. i.*; **-WEENED** ('wēnd'); **-WEEN'ING**. To think too highly or arrogantly; to regard one's own

thinking or conclusions too highly; hence, to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion. Milton.

over-ween ('vēr-wēn'), *a.* Unduly confident; arrogant; presumptuous; conceited; also, of an opinion, purpose, etc., too pretentious; out of bounds; exaggerated. — **over-ween'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **over-ween'ing-ness**, *n.*

Here 's an overweening rogue. Shak.

over-weening, *n.* Excessive self-importance, conceit, or arrogance; also, oversteem or overestimation.

over-weight ('wēr'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to overbalance; hence, to weigh down; to oppress.

over-weight, *v. i.* To weigh too much.

over-weight ('vēr-wāt'), *n.* 1. Weight over and above what is required by law, demand, or custom.

2. Superabundance of weight; preponderance; also, excessive or burdensome weight.

over-weight ('vēr-wāt'), *v. t.* 1. To weight excessively

2. To exceed in weight; to overbalance.

3. To give too much weight or consideration to. Rare.

over-whelm ('hwēlm'), *v. t.*; **-WHELMED** ('hwēl'm'd'); **-WHELM'ING**. 1. To overturn, upset, or revolve. Obsolete.

2. To cover over completely, as by a great wave; to overflow and bury beneath; to submerge; engulf; hence, fig., to immerse and bear down; to overpower; crush; bury; to oppress, engross, etc., overpoweringly.

The sea overwhelmed their enemies. Ps. lxxviii. 53. Horror hath overwhelmed me. Ps. lv. 5.

3. To project or impend over threateningly.

His lowering brows overwhelmed his fair sight. Shak.

4. To cause to surround, or to cover. Obs. Papin.

over-whelm, *n.* Act of overwhelming, or state of being overwhelmed.

over-whelm'ing, *p. a.* Overpowering; irresistible. — **over-whelm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

over-whelm'ing, *n.* Overturning; catastrophe.

over-wind ('wīnd'), *v. t.*; **-WOUND** ('wōund'); **-WIND'ING**.

1. To wind too tightly or too far, as a spring or rope.

2. Elec. To wind (a magnet, as in a series motor) so that magnetic saturation is obtained with less than normal current. The fields of series motors are sometimes overwound to obtain a practically uniform speed under varying loads, to keep up a high efficiency with small currents, and to prevent sparking at the brushes under heavy loads.

over-wing ('wīng'), *v. t.* 1. To outflank. Obs. Milton.

2. To wing or fly over.

over-winter ('wīntēr'), *v. i.* [AS. *oferwintran*.] To winter; to pass or last through the winter.

over-winter, *v. t.* To preserve through the winter; as, overwintered eggs.

over-wise ('vēr-wīz'; 'vēr-wīz'; see OVER-), *a.* Too wise; affectively wise. — **over-wisely**, *adv.* — **over-wis'ness**, *n.*

over-word ('wōrd'), *n.* The word repeated or said over, as in a song; refrain; burden.

over-work ('wōrk'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -WORKED ('wōrkt') or -WROUGHT ('rōkt'); *p. p.* & *vb. n.* -WORKING. [AS. *oferwyrkan*, for sense 1; *over* + *work*, for other senses.]

1. To decorate all over.

2. To work or cause to labor too much or too long; to tire excessively; as, to overwork a horse.

3. To fill too full of work; to crowd with labor.

My days with toil are overworked. Longfellow.

4. To work too much on; to overdo or overelaborate.

5. a To work upon the mind or feelings of so as to bring over. **b** To work upon the mind or feelings of to excess, or so as to excite or confuse.

over-work, *v. i.* To work too much, or beyond one's strength.

over-work ('vēr-wōrk'; 'vēr-wōrk'), *n.* 1. [AS. *oferweorc* a tomb.] A superstructure. Obs.

2. Work in excess of the usual or stipulated time or quantity; extra work; also, excessive labor.

3. State of being overworked.

over-worn ('wōrn'; 201; *p. p.* of OVERWEAR. Hence: *p. a.* (*pron.* 'vēr-wōrn'; 'vēr-wōrn'; see OVER-) Worn out; spent, exhausted; also, gone out of use; obsolete.

over-write ('rīt'), *v. t.*; *pret. -WROTE ('rōt'); *p. p.* -WRITTEN; *p. p.* & *vb. n.* -WRITING ('rīt'ing). 1. To write over; either, to write over the surface of, or to write above.*

2. To rewrite.

3. To write too much for the good of (one's self).

over-write, *v. i.* To write too much.

over-wrought ('rōt'), *p. p.* of OVERWORK. Hence: *p. a.* (*pron.* 'vēr-rōt'; 'vēr-rōt'; see OVER-), a Wrought upon excessively; overexcited. **b** Worked to excess; overworked. **c** Laborated to excess; overdone.

ovi ('vī-), *n.* Combining form from Latin *ovum*, egg,

also, to weep over again.

over-well, *v. t.* See OVER-1. **a.**

over-well, *v. t.* [over + well, ME. *wellen*, AS. *uyltan*, *uyltan*, to roll, fr. *uyltan* to roll.] To overturn. — **over-welt**, *n.* Scot. & Dial. Eng.

over-wend, *v. t.* To traverse; exceed; also, cover. Obs. overwene + OVERWEEN.

over-wet, *v. t.* **a.** & **n.** **over-wet'ness**, *n.* See OVER-4. **c.**

over-wheat, *n.* Obs. or Scot. var. of OVERTHAWT. [b. 4. a.]

over-wheel, *v. t.* See OVER-1.

over-wheel, *v. i.* & *v. t.* *Mill*. To wheel too far, as cavalry in drill. Rare. — *n.* Act of overwheeling. Rare.

over-whelm, *v. t.* See OVER-1.

over-whelp, *v. t.* [over + ME. *hwelpan* to roll, AS. *hwylfan* (in comp.).] To overturn; overwhelm. [b. 4. a.]

over-whelp, *v. t.* See OVER-1.

over-whipped ('vēr-whīpt'; see OVER-), *a.* See OVER-4. **c.**

over-whirl, *v. t.* See OVER-1.

over-will'ly ('vēr-wīl'ī-), *adv.* With undue williness.

over-willing, *a.* **over-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-4. **c.**

over-wind, *v. t.* & *v. i.* [AS. *oferwīnan*.] To vanish; win over. Obs. or Dial. Eng. — **over-winner**, *n.* Obs.

over-wind ('wīnd'), *n.* Act or result of overwinding.

over-wipe, *v. t.* See OVER-2. **b.**

over-wiped ('vēr-wīpt'; see OVER-), *a.* Wiped out.

over-wit, *n.* See OVER-1.

over-wit, *v. t.* To outwit; cheat; delude. Obs. or R. **over-wit**, *v. t.* [over + wit (AN-), *a.* See OVER-4. a. [c.] **over-wooded**, *a.* See OVER-1.

over-word, *v. t.* To express verbosely. Obs.

over-world, *n.* See OVER-1. **a.**

over-wound, *pret. & p. p.* of OVERTHROW. [OVERWEAVE.]

over-wave, *pret. & p. p.* of OVERTHROW. [OVERWEAVE.]

over-wrap, *v. t.* See OVER-1. **a.**

over-wrap, *v. t.* To wrest out of place; distort. [4. a.]

over-wrath, *v. t.* See OVER-1.

over-wrath, *v. t.* [AS. *oferwraþan*.] To overwring; to wring over excessively; to overexcite. **b** Worked to excess; overworked. **c** Laborated to excess; overdone.

ovi ('vī-), *n.* Combining form from Latin *ovum*, egg,

ov-i-cell (ŏ'vī-sĕl), n. [*ovi* + *cell*.] *Zool.* In many polyzoans, a dilatation of the zoecium serving as a brood pouch.
ov-i-cida (-sīd), n. [*L. ovīs* sheep + *-cida*.] Sheep killing.
ov-i-cid-al (-sīd'āl), a. [*ov-i-cida*.]
ov-id'ān (ŏ'vīd'ān), a. Of or pert. to the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso, b. c. 43-A. D. 17), or resembling his style, which is characterized by imaginative vividness and vivacity rather than by serious purpose.
Ovid'ān, n. A disciple of Ovid, esp. in allusion to his treatise *De Arte Amandi*.
ov-i-du'al (ŏ'vī-dū'kāl), a. [See *ovioduct*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to oviducts; as, *ovioducal glands*.
ov-i-duct (ŏ'vī-dūkt), n. [See *ovus*; *duct*.] *Anat. & Zool.* A tube or duct serving exclusively or especially for the passage of the eggs from the ovary to the exterior of the animal or to some part communicating with the exterior. The structures so serving are not necessarily homologous in different groups of animals, and may be directly continuous with the ovary, or entirely distinct from it, receiving the eggs only after their discharge into the body cavity. Portions of the oviduct are often modified into glandular organs for secreting a shell or other covering for the eggs, or a part may be modified to form a uterus in which the eggs or embryos develop. The oviducts in mammals are called *Fallopian tubes* (which see), though, morphologically considered, the Fallopian tubes represent only the oviducal canals, the uterus and vagina being their continuation.
ov-i-fer-ous (ŏ'vī-fĕr'ūs), a. [*ovi* + *-ferous*.] *Biol.* Egg-bearing; serving to hold or carry the eggs.
ov-i-form (ŏ'vī-fŏrm), a. [*ovi* + *-form*.] Egg-shaped.
ov-i-form-a. Resembling a sheep.
ov-i-ge-nous (ŏ'vī-jĕ-nūs), a. [*ovi* + *-genous*.] *Zool.* Producing eggs.
ov-i-ger-ous (ŏ'vī-jĕr'ūs), a. [*ovi* + *-gerous*.] *Zool.* Bearing eggs; oviferous.
ov-ine (ŏ'vī-nī; 277; cf. *bovine*), a. [*L. ovīnus*, fr. *ovīs* sheep.] Designating, or pertaining to, sheep; sheeplike.
ov-i-par'i-ty (ŏ'vī-pār'i-tī), n. [See *oviparous*.] *Zool.* Condition of being oviparous.
ov-i-pa-rous (ŏ'vī-pā-rūs), a. [*L. ovīparus*; *ovum* egg + *parere* to bring forth.] *Zool.* Producing eggs that hatch after exclusion from the body; also, designating this form of reproduction; — contrasted with *viviparous*. Cf. *oviviviparous*. — **ov-i-pa-rous-ly**, adv. — **ov-i-pa-rous-ness**, n.
ov-i-pos'it (ŏ'vī-pŏz'it), v. i.; **ov-i-pos'it-ed**; **ov-i-pos'it-ing**. [See *ovum*; *posit*.] To lay eggs; — said esp. of insects. — **ov-i-po-si'tion** (-pŏz'itsh'ūn), n.
ov-i-pos'i-tor (-pŏz'it-tēr), n. [*L. ovum* an egg + *positus* a placer, fr. *ponere* to place.] *Zool.* A specialized organ for depositing eggs in a position suitable for their development. Such an organ is frequent in insects, consisting of three pairs of unjointed styles at the end of the abdomen of the female. The styles are closely fitted together and form a boring apparatus with which a hole (in the ground, in plants, etc.) is made, in which one or more eggs may be placed. The sting of bees and wasps is a modified ovipositor. In some fishes a fleshy, tubular prolongation of the genital orifice serves as an ovipositor.
ov-i-sac (ŏ'vī-sāk), n. a *Zool.* A capsule containing an egg or eggs; an ovi-capsule. *B. Anat.* A Graafian follicle.
ov-ism (ŏ'vīz'm), n. [*ovi* + *-ism*.] *Zool.* The old theory that the egg contains the whole embryo of the future organism and the germs of all subsequent offsprings and is merely awakened to activity by the spermatozoon; — opposed to *spermism* or *animalculism*.
ov-ist (ŏ'vīst), n. *Zool.* A believer in ovism.
ov-i-vo-r-ous (ŏ'vī-vŏ-rūs), a. [*ovi* + *-vorous*.] Feeding on eggs; egg-devouring.
ov-o-. A combining form for *ovum*.
ov-oid (ŏ'vŏid), a. [*ova* + *-oid*.] Resembling an egg in shape; egg-shaped; ovate; as, an *ovoid* apple; specif., *Bot.*, egg-shaped with the large end towards the point of attachment.
ov-oid, n. An ovoid body.
ov-o-lo (ŏ'vŏ-lŏ), n.; pl. *ov-oli* (-lĕ). [*It. ovolo*, *uovolo*, fr. *L. ovum* an egg. Cf. *ovule*.] *Arch.* A rounded, convex molding. See *MOLDING*, *Illustr.* In Roman work it is usually a quarter circle in section; in Greek work it is flatter, and is equivalent to the *echinus* (which see). In medieval architecture it is not distinguishable from the multitude of convex moldings, of all sections, which are used.
ov-o-vi-vip-a-rous (ŏ'vŏ-vī-vīp'ā-rūs), a. [*ova* + *viviparous*: cf. *F. ovovivipare*.] *Zool.* Producing eggs that have a well-developed shell or covering, as in oviparous animals, but which hatch within the body of the parent, as in the case of many reptiles and elasmobranch fishes. The marsupials, which resemble oviparous animals in forming no placenta, have been designated as *ovoviviparous*. — **ov-o-vi-vip-a-rism** (-rīz'm), **ov-o-vi-par'i-ty** (-rī-tī), **ov-o-vi-vip-a-rism-ness** (-rī-vīp'ā-rīs-nēs), n. — **ov-o-vi-vip-a-rous-ly**, adv.
ov-u-lar (ŏ'vū-lār), a. *Bot. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an ovule; as, an *ovular* growth.

ov-u-late (ŏ'vū-lĕt), v. i.; **ov-u-lat'ed** (-lĕt'ĕd); **ov-u-lat-ing** (-lĕt'ĭng). *Biol.* To produce eggs or ovules, or discharge them from an ovary.
ov-u-la-tion (-lĕtsh'ūn), n. *Biol.* The formation of eggs in the ovary; the discharge of the egg or eggs from the ovary.
ov-ule (ŏ'vūl), n. [*Dim.* of *L. ovum* an egg: cf. *F. ovule*. Cf. *ovulo*, *ovulum*.] *Bot.* The megasporangium of a seed plant; popularly, an immature seed. It consists of a central mass of tissue, the nucellus (n in the *Illustr.*), containing a single megaspore, the embryo sac (e), within which is the egg cell. The coat or integument of an ovule is usually double (*primine* and *secundine*) with a minute orifice (*foramen*) leading to an aperture (*micropyle*) through which the pollen tube usually penetrates at the time of fertilization. The point of attachment of the ovule to its support (placenta) is called the *hilum*; sometimes it has a slender stalk, or *funicle* (f). The nucellus and its integuments are closely connected at a point termed the *chalazal* (c). With respect to the position it assumes during growth the ovule may be *orthotropous* (atropous), *anatropous*, *campylotropous*, *amblyotropous*. See these words, also *EMBRYO*, 2, *SEED*.
2 A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth.
3 A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth. [*See CLEARING*, 5.]
4 A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth. [*See CLEARING*, 5.]
5 A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth. [*See CLEARING*, 5.]
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owl moth. Any noctuid moth; — so called from nocturnal habits, usually amber colored, and fluffy covering.

owl-eyed (ou'lid'), a. Having eyes like an owl's; — an epithet of Athena translating Greek γλαυκῶπις (Glaucōpias).

owling, n. [From owl, v. i. See OWLER.] The act of smuggling wool or sheep out of England. Hence, sometimes, the carrying on of any contraband trade. Obs. or Hist. Eng. Formerly, in England, there was an export duty on wool, and to prevent evasion of the duty it was made illegal (by 14 Chas. II. c. 2) to export wool or sheep at night, when the smuggling chiefly took place.

owl's ash, a. Resembling, or characteristic of, an owl. — owl's-ly, adv. — owl's-ness, n.

owl moth. A Brazilian noctuid moth (Erebus agrippina), the largest known moth, having an expanse of ten inches.

own (ōn), a. [ME. owen, oven, auen, aughen, AS. āgen, p. p. of āgan to possess; akin to OS. ēgan own, G. & D. eigen, Icel. eignn, Sw. & Dan. egen. See OW.] Belonging to one's self or itself; peculiar; — most frequently following a possessive case or pronoun, as my, our, thy, your, his, her, its, their, in order to emphasize or intensify the idea of property, peculiar interest, or exclusive ownership, and commonly with reflexive force; as, my own father; my own composition; my own idea; at my own price. No man was his own [i. e., no man was master of himself, or in possession of his senses]. That. Without the possessive preceding, own is now chiefly used to specify relationship as direct or immediate; as, an own brother (as distinguished from a half brother or brother-in-law); own cousins, that is, first cousins. It is sometimes used in the predicate with the force of myself, himself, etc., used as an appositional nominative; as, in, he cooked his own dinner; that is, he cooked it himself, oven here not marking an opposition between his dinner and some other person's. Own is also used absolutely to denote that which belongs to one; as, in, he came to his own; a poem of his own. own cousin. See COUSIN, 2. — To be one's own man, to have command of one's self; not to be subject to another.

own, v. t.; OWNED (ōnd); OWN'ING. [MK. ohvien, ahvien, AS. āgan, fr. āgen own, adj. See OWN, a.] 1. To take or get possession of; to acquire or appropriate. Obs. 2. To possess; to have or hold as property, appurtenance, or proprium; to have rightful title to, whether legal or natural; as, to own a house, a title, a prerogative.

3. To acknowledge; variously: to acknowledge as one's own; as, to own a fault; to recognize as one's own, or give recognition to; as, to own an acquaintance; to admit to be true or pertinent; as, to own the force of an argument; to acknowledge as approved; to give countenance to; to authorize; as, to be owned as heir; to acknowledge as having authority or as deserving homage; as, to own an overlord; to concede as due; as, to own a debt.

The wicket bloodthirst rose, and shook his hide; But his sagacious eye an innate owns. Keats. 4. To claim as one's own. Obs.

Syn. — See ACKNOWLEDGE, HAVE. To own it, Fox Hunting, to recognize or find the scent; — to own of bounds. — to o. up, to confess openly and fully.

own, v. i. To confess; — with to.

owner (ō'ner), n. One who owns; a proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether the possessor or not, at owner's risk, on condition that the owner shall bear the risk of loss. Cf. COMMON CARRIER.

The phrase "at owner's risk" is used in a bill of lading providing for the delivery of the property on deck at the owner's risk could not be regarded as intended by the parties to cover risks from all causes, and including negligent or willful acts of the master and crew. 108 U. S. 104.

owner-ship, n. State, relation, or fact of being an owner; exclusive right of possession; lawful claim or title; property; proprietorship; dominium. All ownership is by purchase or descent. Cf. PROPRIETY.

What has to be said with reference to the orbit, or contents, of the right of ownership may be arranged under the three heads of possession, enjoyment, and disposition. F. B. Holland.

ox (ōks), n.; pl. OXEN (ōks'n). [AS. ōza; akin to D. ocs, G. ochs, oche, OHG. oho, Icel. ox, Sw. & Dan. oxe, Goth. aūsa, W. ych, Skr. ukshan ox, bull. Cf. AUROCHS.] 1. The domestic bovine quadruped (Bos taurus), esp. an adult castrated male (which is used for a draft animal or for food) as distinguished from a bull, or uncastrated male, and a steer, or young castrated male. Not applied to the individual female, or cow.

2. Any species of the genus Bos or a closely allied genus; any bovine quadruped; as, a wild ox; extinct oxen.

ox'acid (ōks'ās'id), n. [Oxygen + acid.] Chem. An acid containing oxygen, as chloric acid, sulphuric acid; — contrasted with hydracid. See HYDRACID, ACID, n., 2 a (2).

oxal-, oxalo-. Combining forms used in chemical terms, meaning derived from, or related to, oxalic acid.

ox'ala-ce'tic (ōks'ā-lā-sē'tik; -sē'tik), a. [oxal- + acetic.] Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, COCH₂(CO₂H)₂, known only in the form of its esters, oxime, etc. The oxalic ester is an oil obtained by the condensation of oxalic and acetic esters.

ox'alan (ōks'ā-lān), n. [Cf. OXALIC.] Org. Chem. The

amide, C₂H₂N₂O₂CONH₂, of oxaluric acid. It is obtained as a crystalline powder by the action of ammonia and hydrocyanic acid on alloxan, and in other ways.

ox'late (ōks'ā-lāt), n. [Cf. F. oxalate. See OXALIC.] Chem. A salt or ester of oxalic acid.

ox'al-ethyl'ine (ōks'āl-ēth'ī-līn; -līn; 184), n. Also -in. [oxal- + ethyl + -ine.] Org. Chem. A poisonous nitrogenous base, C₆H₈N₂ (methyl ethyl glyoxaline), artificially prepared. It is a colorless liquid having a narcotic odor, and a physiological action resembling that of atropine.

ox'alio (ōks'āl'īō), a. [From OXALIS; cf. F. oxaliue.] Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, a dibasic acid, C₂H₂O₄, or (COOH)₂, existing in oxalis as acid potassium oxalate, and in many plant tissues as calcium oxalate. Oxalic acid is obtained as a white crystalline substance, containing two molecules of water, by the action of nitric acid on sugar, starch, etc. It is prepared on a large scale by the action of fused caustic soda or potash on sawdust. It has a strong acid taste, and is poisonous in large doses. It is used in dyeing, calico printing, bleaching flax and straw, preparation of formic acid, removal of ink stains, etc.

Ox'al-i-da-ce'æ (ōks'āl-ī-dā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See OXALIS.] Bot. A family of plants (order Geraniales), the sorrel family, having compound leaves and regular pentamerous flowers with 10-15 stamens. They are herbs of wide distribution, rarely trees, constituting 7 genera, including about 270 species. Oxalis and Averrhoë are the most important genera. — ox'al-i-da-ce'ous (-shūs), a.

Ox'al-is (ōks'āl-īs), n. [L., a kind of sorrel, Gr. ὄξαλις, fr. ὄξυς sharp, pungent, acid.] Bot. A very large genus of plants, the wood sorrels, type of the family Oxalidaceæ, having palmately or pinnately compound leaves and white, pink, purple, or yellow flowers with 10 monadelphous stamens. Most species are of warm or tropical regions; some are bulbous and acaulescent, others leafy-stemmed, with fibrous roots. Many are cultivated for their flowers. The herbage is acid. Also [i. e.,] a plant or flower of this genus.

ox'al-lu'rate (-lū'rāt), n. A salt or ester of oxaluric acid.

ox'al-lu'ri-a (-lū'rī-ā), n. [NL.; oxal- + -uria.] Med. The presence of an excess of calcium oxalate in the urine.

ox'al-ur'ic (-lū'rīk), a. [oxal- + uric.] Chem. Designating, or pert. to, a crystalline acid, NH₂CONH₂COCO₂H, salts of which are got from parabanic acid by action of alkalies.

ox'al-yl (ōks'āl-īl), n. [oxal- + -yl.] Chem. A bivalent radical, C₂O₂, the radical of oxaluric acid. Cf. BENZOYL, b Carbonyl. Obs. c Carboxyl. Obs.

ox'am'ate (ōks'ām'āt), n. A salt or ester of oxamic acid.

ox'am'eth'ane (ōks'ām-ēth'ān), n. [oxamic + ethyl.] Chem. Ethyl oxamate, crystallizing in white leaflets.

ox'am'eth'yl'ane (-lān), n. [oxamic + methyl.] Chem. Methyl oxamate, a crystalline substance.

ox'am'ic (ōks'ām'īk), a. [oxalic + amido.] Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, NH₂C₂O₂OH, obtained as a fine crystalline powder, intermediate between oxalic acid and oxamide. Its ammonium salt is obtained by treating oxamide, ethyl oxalate, etc., with ammonia.

ox'am'id'e (-īd; -īd; 184), n. Also -id. [oxalic + amide.] Chem. A white crystalline neutral substance, (CONH₂)₂, the amide of oxalic acid, obtained by treating ethyl oxalate with ammonia, and in other ways.

ox'an'i-late (ōks'ān'ī-lāt), n. Chem. A salt or ester of oxanic acid.

ox'an'il'ic (ōks'ān'īl'īk), a. [oxalic + aniline.] Chem. Designating a crystalline acid, C₆H₅NHCOCO₂H, obtained by heating oxalic acid with aniline; phenyl oxamic acid.

ox'an'il'id'e (ōks'ān'īl'īd; -īd; 184), n. Also -lid. [oxalic + anilide.] Chem. A white crystalline substance, (CONHC₆H₅)₂, obtained by heating aniline oxalate, and in other ways. It may be regarded as a double anilide of oxalic acid or as diphenyl oxamide.

ox'az'ole (ōks'āz'ōl; -ōl; 184), n. Also -in. [oxygen + azine.] Org. Chem. An azine containing is made up of four atoms of carbon, one of oxygen, and one of nitrogen. According to the relative position of the two latter, the oxazines are classed as orthoazines, metaazines, and paraazines, from their analogy to benzene derivatives. Certain paraazines are the parent substances of important dyes.

ox-az'ole (-sāz'ōl), n. [oxygen + azole.] Org. Chem. A hypothetical cyclic compound, CH₂CH₂O₂CH₂N, one of the two simplest furonazoles; also, a derivative of the same.

ox'bane (ōks'bān), n. A poisonous amarillidaceous bulbous plant (Boophane disticha) of the Cape of Good Hope.

ox'bird' (-būrd'), n. a. The dunlin. b The sandpiper or other sandpiper. Local, Eng. c An African weaver bird (Tector alector). d An oxpecker.

ox'bow' (-bō'), n. 1. A frame, bent into the shape of the letter U, and embracing an ox's neck as a kind of collar, the upper ends passing through the bar of the yoke; a bow. 2. Anything shaped like an oxbow; specif., Phys. Geog., a river bend such that only a neck of land is left between two parts of the stream. The river may cut through, leaving a crescent-shaped lake. Cf. CURVE, 4 b. U. S.

ox'cart' (-kār't), n. A cart drawn by oxen.

ox'er (ōks'ēr), n. [From ox.] A fence to restrain oxen; specif., among fox hunters, a strong hedge with a wide

ditch, and a single rail in front of it. A double oxer has a rail on each side. Also called ox fence, ox rail. Eng.

ox'e-tone (ōks'ē-tōn), n. [oxycid lactone, with change of oxy- to oze- because the compound is neutral.] Org. Chem. Any of a series of neutral compounds derived indirectly from lactones; specif., the simplest member, C₆H₁₂O₄, a mobile liquid of pleasant odor. They may be regarded as anhydrides of γ-dihydroxy ketones.

ox'eye' (ōks'ē-ī), n. [ox + eye.] 1. Any of several composite plants having heads with a conspicuous disk and marginal rays: a The oxeye daisy. See DAISY, 2. b The field camomile. c Any plant of the genus Bupththalmum. Eng. d Any plant of the genus Helopsis; also called false sunflower. U. S. e The rudbeckia, or yellow daisy. N. Eng. 2. a A large East Indian and Australian fish (Megalops cyprinoides) related to the tarpon. b A fish, the boco.

3. Local, Eng. a The dunlin. b Any of several titmice. 4. = BULL'S-EYE, 2.

5. An object suggestive of an ox's eye; esp.: a A round or oval window. b Naut. (1) A small cloud which on the African coasts precedes storm. (2) A glass bulb's-eye.

ox'eye' bean. The large orbicular brown seed of a tall Asiatic fabaceous climbing shrub (Stizolobium giganteum), with trifoliate leaves, yellow flowers, and flat fristly pods; also, the shrub. The seed has a conspicuous raphe.

ox'-eyed' (-īd'), a. Having eyes like those of an ox; — translation of Bōopis (Bōōpis), used by Homer as an epithet especially for Hera.

ox'eye' molding or moulding. Arch. A form of molding somewhat similar to the cavetto or casement. The oxeye is somewhat deeper than the casement, the circle being struck from a center of a circle the diameter of the intended flange, and thus returns at top and bottom. Monon.

Ox'ford (ōks'fōrd), n. 1. The city in England the seat of Oxford University. 2. [sometimes l. c.] An article of merchandise named after Oxford; esp., short for: a OXFORD SHOE. b OXFORD CLOTH.

Oxford clay, Geol., a clay formation which belongs to the Middle Oolite of the English Jurassic period. — O. cloth, a fabric woven of dyed threads of one or several colors; also, a printed cotton fabric used for dresses, shirts, etc. — O. corner, Printing, Binding, etc., a plain border rule projecting in each outward direction, making a square outside at each corner. — O. gray or grey, black flecked or dotted with white; a very dark gray. — O. India paper, a kind of printing paper used in the manufacture of thin paper books and made for the Oxford University Press. — O. marbles. See ARUNDELIAN. — O. movement. See TRACTARIANISM. — O. ocher or ochre, a superior yellow ochre found near Oxford, England. — O. school, the ecclesiastical school which took the form of the Oxford movement. — O. shoe or tie, a low shoe laced or tied over the instep.

Ox'ford-ism (ōks'fōrd-īz'm), n. a. An Oxford trait or peculiarity. b = TRACTARIANISM. — Ox'ford list, n. Ox'ford-shire Down, or Oxford Down (ōks'fōrd-shīr; -shēr), One of a modern breed of sheep resulting from crossing Cotswolds and Down sheep. It is popular in the midland counties of England.

ox gall. The fresh gall of the domestic ox.

ox'head' (ōks'hēd'), n. Lit., the head of an ox (emblem of cuckoldom); hence, a dolt; a blockhead.

ox'heart' (-hār't), n. Hort. a A large variety of heart cherry. b A race of cabbage with oval or conical heads.

ox'hide' (-hīd'), n. 1. The skin of an ox, or leather of it. 2. Erroneously taken (by confusion with hide, a land measure) as the name of a measure of land.

ox'horn' (-hōrn'), n. 1. The horn of an ox, or a drinking cup made of an ox's horn. 2. A West Indian cumbretaceous tree (Buceras buceras), yielding a tan bark.

ox'l-dant (ōks'l-dānt), n. [Cf. F. oxydant, earlier oxidant.] An oxidizing agent.

ox'l-dase (ōks'l-dās; -dās), n. [oxidation + -ase.] Chem. Any of a group of enzymes, as lactase, tyrosinase, etc., which promote the oxidation of various substances.

ox'l-date' (-dāt), v. t. & i.; -DAT'ED (-dāv'ēd); -DAT'ING (-dāv'īng). [Cf. F. oxyder, earlier oxyder.] To oxidize. Rare.

ox'l-da'tion' (-dāv'shūn), n. [Cf. F. oxydation, earlier oxy-] Chem. Act or process of oxidizing, or the state or result of being oxidized. — ox'l-da'tion'al (-āl), a.

ox'l-da-tive' (ōks'l-dā-tīv), a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, oxidation.

ox'l-dē'tor' (-dē'tēr), n. 1. An oxidizer. Rare. 2. A contrivance for causing a current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp.

ox'l'de (ōks'l'dē; -ād; 184), n. Also Ox'id. [F. oxide, oxyde; oxygène oxygen + -ide acid. The French word was originally correctly spelt oxyde; but later the spelling oxyde became substituted to conform it to oxygen, and probably from ignorance of the true origin of the name.] Chem. A

oxy- + -ide. [F. oxyde, oxyde; oxygène oxygen + -ide acid. The French word was originally correctly spelt oxyde; but later the spelling oxyde became substituted to conform it to oxygen, and probably from ignorance of the true origin of the name.] Chem. A

ox antelope. A bubaline antelope. [ox's stomach.]

ox ball. A hair ball from an ox. The horse balm.

ox'berry, n. Dial. Eng. a The fruit of the black bindweed (Tamus communis). b The cuckoo-pint or its fruit.

ox'ble, Ox gall.

ox'bow' (ōks'bō; -ō; 184), n. a The cowbird. Local, U. S. b An oxpecker. [color.]

ox'blood. A certain dark red color.

ox'bot, ox'botfy. A warble fly.

ox'boy', n. A boy who takes care of oxen. [oxen are shod.]

ox'brake', n. A frame in which ox'cheek', n. An ox's cheek, esp. as a cut of meat. [sv. 2.]

ox'daisy. Oxeye daisy. See DAISY, 2.

ox'e' (ōks'ē; -ē; 184), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. ὄξυς sharp.] Zool. A needle-shaped upon spine acute sharp at both ends. — ox'e'ate (-āt), a.

ox'en, n. pl. of ox. [ox.]

ox'eye' oxen. Obs. pl. forms of oxeye daisy. a = DAISY, 2. b = OXYE, 1 d.

Ox'f. Abbv. Oxford.

ox'fence = OXER.

Ox'f. Gloss. Abbv. Oxford Glossary of Architecture.

ox'fly', n. An ox warble fly or other fly troublesome to cattle.

ox'foot', n. Made of the feet of oxen; as, ox-foot jelly.

Ox'ford'ian (ōks'fōrd'ī-ān; -ī-ān; 20), a. [From Oxford, Eng.] Geol. Designating a subdivision of the British Jurassic. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

ox'gang', n. [ox + gang, n., 1.] O. Eng. Hist. = BOVATE.

ox'gate', n. [See OX; GATE a wry.] Law. An oxgate, or bo-vate.

ox'good', n. A good for driving oxen.

Ox'god', n. = APIS. [OX + GO'ING.] Dial. var. of OX-god.

ox'har'row' (ōks'hār'ō; -ō; 20), a. [From Ox, a kind of large harrow requiring great strength in the team that draws it.]

ox'heal', n. Fetid hellebore.

ox'hoff' (ōks'hōf; -ō; 20), n. [NL.; fr. Hoff, G.] A large vessel or measure for liquids; a hoghead. See HOGHEAD.

ox'house', n. A stable for oxen. ox' + ASK.

ox'id' (ōks'īd; -īd; 184), n. Var. of OXIDE.

ox'id-ble' (ōks'īd-ā-ā-ā; -ā-ā; 20), a. [Cf. F. oxydable, earlier oxy-] Oxidizable. — ox'id-ble'ly' (-lē; -lē; 20), n.



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