

ness of the thing is in question, it is implied in the definition (as by *onetime*, *formerly*, or historical reference):

longbow . . . *n* . . . the great bow of medieval England
man-tel-et . . . *n* . . . a movable shelter formerly used by besiegers as a protection when attacking

8.1.2 The temporal label *archaic* means standard after 1755 but surviving in the present only sporadically or in special contexts:

be-like . . . *adv* . . . *archaic*
oak-en . . . *adj* . . . *archaic*
spir-i-tu-ous . . . *adj* . . . *archaic*

archaic is a comment on the word being defined, not on the thing the word represents.

8.2.1 The stylistic label *slang* is affixed to terms especially appropriate in contexts of extreme informality, having usually a currency not limited to a particular region or area of interest, and composed typically of clipped or shortened forms or extravagant, forced, or facetious figures of speech:

clary . . . *n* . . . *slang*
cornball . . . *n* . . . *slang*
happy dust . . . *n* . . . *slang*
lu-lu . . . *n* . . . *slang*

There is no completely satisfactory objective test for slang, especially in application to a word out of context. No word is invariably slang, and many standard words can be given slang connotations or used so inappropriately as to become slang.

8.2.2 The stylistic label *substand* for "substandard" indicates status conforming to a pattern of linguistic usage that exists throughout the American language community but differs in choice of word or form from that of the prestige group in that community:

drown . . . *vb* . . . *substand* *drown-ed*
his-self . . . *also* *his-sel* . . . *pron* . . . *substand*

This label is not regional.

8.2.3 The stylistic label *nonstand* for "nonstandard" is used for a very small number of words that can hardly stand without some status label but are too widely current in reputable context to be labeled *substand*:

ir-regardless . . . *adj* . . . *nonstand*

8.3.1 The regional label *dial* for "dialect" when unqualified indicates a regional pattern too complex for summary labeling usually because it includes several regional varieties of American English or of American and British English:

husky . . . *n* . . . *dial*

8.3.2 The combined label *dial Brit* and the combined label *dial Eng* indicate substandard currency in a provincial dialect of the British Commonwealth or England:

clart . . . *dial Brit*
slape . . . *adj* . . . *dial Eng*

8.3.3 A standard word requiring a specified regional restriction in the U.S. will have one of the seven labels *North*, *NewEng*, *Midland*, *South*, *West*, *Southwest*, and *Northwest*. These correspond loosely to the areas in Hans Kurath's *Word Geography of the Eastern United States* (1949). Examples:

dreadful . . . *adv*, chiefly *North*
jolt-wagon . . . *n*, *Midland*
can-ni-kin . . . *n*, *NewEng*
mountain pheasant *n*, *South*
cay-use . . . *n*, *West*
jor-na-da . . . *n*, *Southwest*
muck-a-muck . . . *vb* . . . *Northwest*

No collective label (as *U.S.*) is used to indicate currency in all regions of the U.S.

8.3.4 A regional label that names a country indicates standard currency in the named part of the whole English language area. Examples:

derry . . . *n*, *Austral*
cau-been . . . *n*, *Irish*
abeigh . . . *adv*, *Scot*
cabbage tree *n*, *NewZeal*
ca-muck . . . *n*, chiefly *Canad*
pet-rol . . . *n*, *Brit*

9. SUBJECT LABELS

9.1 A prefixed subject label in italics names an activity or branch of knowledge in relation to which a word usually has a special meaning not identical with any other meaning it may have apart from the labeled subject. An abbreviated subject label can be found in the list of "Abbreviations Used in This Dictionary". Examples:

con-junct . . . *adj* . . . **5** *music*
break . . . *vi* . . . **4** . . . *c* *cricket*
con-choi-dal . . . *adj* . . . **2** *mineralogy*
con-sec-u-tive . . . *adj* . . . **3** . . . *b* *Semitic grammar*

11. THE SYMBOLIC COLON

11.1 This dictionary uses a boldface character recognizably distinct from the usual roman colon as a linking symbol between the main entry and a definition. It stands for an unexpressed simple predicate that may be read "is being here defined as (or by)". It indicates that the supporting orientation immediately after the main entry is over and thus facilitates a visual jumping from word to definition:

black-ly *adv*: in a black manner
blackfish *\b'k-f* *n*: any of several dark-colored fishes
bis-cay-ner *\bi'(sk)an-er* *also* *bis-cay-ner* *\bi'(s)k-*
n-s usu cap [Obs. *Biskayne*, *Biscayne* *Biscayan* (fr. *Biscay*, province of Spain) + *-er* or *-eer*]: a seaman or ship from Biscay

11.2 Words that have two or more definitions have two or more symbolic colons. The signal for another definition is another symbolic colon:

daunt-less . . . : marked by courageous resolution; incapable of being daunted, intimidated, or subdued
avail-a-ble . . . **3**: such as may be availed of: capable of use for the accomplishment of a purpose; immediately utilizable

11.3 If there is no symbolic colon, there is no definition. For what sometimes takes the place of a definition see 15.2, 16.3, 19.1, 20.1.

12. SENSE DIVISION

12.1 Boldface arabic numerals separate the senses of a word that has more than a single sense:

x . . . **1**: . . . **2**: . . . **3**:
sev-en-teenth . . . *adj* . . . **1**: being number 17 in a countable series . . . **2**: being one of 17 equal parts into which something is divisible

12.2 Boldface lowercase letters separate coordinate subsenses of a numbered sense or sometimes of an unnumbered sense:

x . . . **1**: . . . **2a**: . . . **b**: . . . **c**: . . . **3**:
howl . . . *n* . . . **1**: a loud protracted mournful rising and falling cry . . . **2a**: a prolonged cry of distress . . . **b**: a yell or outcry of disappointment, rage, or protest
x . . . **1**: . . . **2**: . . . **a**: . . . **b**: . . . **c**:
bridge-man . . . *n* . . . **1**: one who works on a bridge: as **a**: one who tends the landing bridge where a ferryboat docks . . . **b**: one who operates the machinery for opening and closing drawbridges . . . **c**: a member of a construction crew that builds bridges . . . **2**: one who works on the loading platform of an icehouse

x **a**: . . . **b**: . . . **c**:
huge . . . *adj* . . . : very large or extensive: as **a**: of great size or area . . . **b**: of sizable scale or degree . . . **c**: of limitless scope or character

x . . . **1**: . . . **2**: . . . **a**: . . . **b**: . . . **c**:
gag . . . *vb* . . . *vt* **1**: to apply a gag to: **a**: to stop the mouth of . . . **b**: to pry or hold open . . . **c**: to silence by the force of authority . . . **2**: to cause to heave

12.2.1 The lightface colon (as in the preceding formulas) indicates that the definition immediately preceding it binds together or subsumes the coordinate subsenses that follow it:

main stem *n*: a main trunk or channel: as **a**: the main course of a river or stream . . . **b**: the main line of a railroad **c**: the main street of a city or town

12.2.2 The word *as* may or may not follow this lightface colon. Its presence indicates that the subsenses following are typical or significant examples which are not exhaustive. Its absence indicates that the subsenses following are exhaustive with respect to evidence for dictionary inclusion.

12.3 Lightface numbers in parentheses indicate a further division of subsenses:

x . . . **1a**: . . . **b** (1): . . . (2): . . . **c**: . . . **2**:
lead . . . *vt* . . . **2a**: to be first or foremost in some respects . . . **b** (1): to begin or open a passage or course of action . . . (2): to play the first card of a trick, round, or game (3): to direct the first of a series of blows at an opponent in boxing

12.4 The system of separating by numbers and letters reflects something of the semantic relationship between various senses of a word. It is only a lexical convenience. It does not evaluate senses or establish an enduring hierarchy of importance among them. The best sense is the one that most aptly fits the context of an actual genuine utterance.

12.5 The order of senses is historical: the one known to have been first used in English is entered first. This ordering does not imply that each sense has developed from the immediately preceding sense. Sense 1 may give rise to sense 2 and sense 2 to sense 3. As often as not, however, each of several senses derived in independent lines from sense 1 has served as the source of a number of other meanings. Sometimes an arbitrary arrangement or rearrangement is the only reasonable and expedient solution to the problems of ordering senses.

12.6.1 An italic functional label or other information given between a main entry and the etymology of a multisense word applies to all senses and subsenses unless a limiting label (as *pl*) or symbol (as *-s*) is inserted immediately after a

12.6.2 The etymology also applies to all senses and subsenses unless another etymology in boldface brackets is given after a sense number or letter:

can-on . . . *n* . . . [ME *canoun* . . .] . . . **6** [LGk *kanōn*, fr. Gk]: a contrapuntal musical composition

12.6.3 An italic status label, subject label, or guide phrase does not apply to all the senses of a multisense word. When divisional numbers are present, such a label is inserted after the number:

daisy cutter *n* **1** *slang*: . . . **2** *slang*: . . . **3** *slang*:
de-ject . . . *vt* . . . **2a** (1) *obs*: to lower esp. in rank or condition: *ABASE*, *HUMBLE* (2) *archaic*: to reduce esp. in force, degree, or quality: *WEAKEN*, *LESSEN* **b**: to make gloomy
de-fine . . . *vb* . . . **6a** *math*: . . . **b**:
fish . . . *vb* . . . *vi* . . . **4** of a *Salvationist*: to speak with individuals

It then applies to lettered and parenthetically numbered subsenses that follow. It does not apply to succeeding boldface-numbered senses:

giance . . . *vt*: . . . **2** *obs a*: to allude to **b**: to barely touch
 : *GRAZE* **3**:

Senses 2a and 2b are both obsolete but not sense 3. If it falls between a boldface letter and the symbolic colon or between a lightface number in parentheses and the symbolic colon, it applies only to the immediately following sense.

13. VERBAL ILLUSTRATIONS

13.1 The matter enclosed in a pair of angle brackets illustrates an appropriate use of the word in context. The word being illustrated is replaced by a swung dash which stands for the same form of the word as the main entry or by a swung dash plus an italicized suffix which can be added without any change of letters to the form of the main entry. Otherwise the word is written in full and italicized:

av-id . . . *adj* . . . **2** . . . <an ~ reader> <an ~ gardener>
firm . . . *adj* . . . **1** . . . **b** (1) . . . <walked with a ~ tread> <a ~ handshake>
fix . . . *vb* . . . *vt* . . . **4** . . . **c** . . . (2) . . . <the jury had been ~ed>
fritter . . . *vb* . . . **1** . . . <foolishly ~ing away time and energy>
shake . . . *vb* . . . **3a**: . . . <were ~ing in their shoes>

13.2.1 A person's name or an italicized title included in the angle brackets acknowledges the authorship or source of a quoted verbal illustration:

just . . . *adv* . . . **4a** . . . <I'm ~ your interpreter—Ernest Hemingway>
lim-it . . . *n* . . . **1a** . . . <at the exact northern ~ of this valley—*Amer. Guide Series: Minn.*>
shake . . . *vb* . . . **3a** . . . <his voice shook and became shrill—Kenneth Roberts>

13.2.2 Suspension periods indicate an omission in quoted matter. Sometimes spelling, punctuation, or capitalization has been normalized without notation usually because the brief quotation is so far removed from its original context that such matters are no longer significant and may be actually misleading.

14. THE TAXONOMIC ENTRY

14.1 A main entry that defines the name of a kind of plant or animal (as rose) or a technical category of plants or animals (as Rosaceae) is a taxonomic entry. Such entries employ in part a formal codified New Latin terminology developed and used by biologists in accord with international codes of botanical and of zoological nomenclature to identify and to indicate the relations of plants and animals. In this terminology each kind of organism has one and only one correct name that for a species (binomial or species name) consists of a singular capitalized genus name combined with an uncapitalized specific epithet or trivial name which is an appositive or genitive noun or an adjective agreeing in case, number, and gender with the genus name (as in *Rosa setigera*). For a variety or subspecies (trinomial or variety name or subspecies name) the name adds a similar varietal or subspecific epithet (as in *Rosa setigera tomentosa*). Such binomials and trinomials are in this dictionary routinely italicized and enclosed in parentheses and ordinarily immediately follow the primary orienting noun:

ca-ran-dá . . . *n* . . . **1**: a tropical palm (*Copernicia australis*)
bar-row's goldeneye . . . *n* . . . : a No. American goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*)
red-shafted flicker *n*: a flicker (*Colaptes caper collaris*)

By their use an absolute technical identification is made.

14.2 A binomial or trinomial so used is a technical device and does not have separate entry. The name of a genus used in such a combination normally does have an entry unless directly or indirectly oriented (as by specific mention of a higher category or through another vernacular or

...bicyclic terpenes C₁₀H₁₆ found esp. in some ...
...blyc oils and in the oil of an East Indian grass (*Cymbopogon*
...*iswarancausa*) and distinguished as 3- (or Δ³-)carene and 4- (or
...Δ⁴-)carene
...CARES *pl* of CARE, *pres 3d sing* of CARE
...caress \kə'res\ *n* -ES [F *caresse*, fr. It *carezza*, fr. *caro* dear,
...fr. L *carus*—more at CHARITY] 1: an act or expression of kind-
...ness or affection; ENDEARMENT (he exerted himself to win by
...indulgence and ~es the hearts of all who were under his com-
...mand —T.B. Macaulay) 2 a: a light stroking, rubbing, or
...patting b: KISS
...caress \kə'res\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-ES [F *caresser*, fr. It *carezzare*, fr.
...*carezza* caress] 1: to treat with tokens of fondness, affection,
...or kindness; CHERISH (the regiment was fed and ~ed at
...station after station —Stephen Crane) 2 a: to touch or
...stroke in a loving or endearing manner: FONDLE, EMBRACE,
...PET (left hand . . . ~es the boy's face —Henry Adams)
...b: to touch or affect as if with a caress (echoes that ~ the ear)
...caressing *adj*: touching with or as if with a caress (the doctor's
...voice, soothing, ~, infinitely consoling —Ellen Glasgow) —
...caress-ingly *adv*
...caress-ive \kə'resiv\ *adj* 1: like a caress: CARESSING (di-
...minutives have a ~ character) 2: given to caresses (childishly
...~) —caress-ively *adv*
...caret \kə'ret\ *also* -'aa-, -'aa-, -'e(ə)-, -'ā-\ *n* -s [L, there is
...lacking, 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of *carere* to lack, be without
...—more at CASTE] 1: a mark made on written or printed matter
...to indicate the place where something is inserted or is to be
...inserted: an inverted v placed below the line or in the margin
...2 caret \kə'ret\ *vt* caret or caretting; caret or caretting;
...caretting or caretting; carets: to indicate with a caret the
...place at which to insert (new matter) —usu. used with *in* or
...*into* (—*ed* the revision into the manuscript)
...caretaker \kə'retəkər\ *n* -s 1: one that is placed usu. as occupant
...in charge of the upkeep, repairs, and protection of the house,
...estate, or farm of an owner who may be absent 2: one fulfill-
...ing the functions of office on a temporary or provisional
...basis (a ~ government)
...caretaking \kə'retəkər\ *n* -s [caretaker + -ing]: the act or occupa-
...tion of caretaking as a caretaker
...car-ri-ta \kə'redətə\ *n*, *cap* [NL, fr. F *carret* hawkbill turtle,
...fr. Sp *carey*, fr. Taino] 1: a genus of marine turtles (family
...Cheloniidae) comprising all the loggerhead turtles or in some
...classifications solely the common loggerhead (*C. caretta*)
...car-ret-to-che-lyd-i-dae \kə'redətə\ *pl*, *cap* [NL,
...fr. *Carettochelyd-*, *Carettochelys*, type genus (fr. *caretta* + -
...+ Gk *chelys* tortoise) + -idae—more at CHELYS] 1: a family of
...pleurodiran freshwater turtles including a New Guinea
...turtle (*Carettochelys insculpta*)
...careworn \kə'rewɔrn\ *adj*: showing the effect of grief or anxiety
... (a ~ face)
...car-ex \kə'reks\ *n* [NL, fr. L, sedge; perh. akin to L
...*carere* to care—more at CHARD] 1 *cap*: a genus of perennial
...grasslike herbs (family Cyperaceae) of very wide distribution
...and distinguished by having the seedlike achenes enclosed in a
...sac in the axil of a bract—see SEDGE 2 *pl* car-i-ces
... \kə'reks\ : any plant of the genus *Carex*
...ca-rey \kə'rej\ *n* -s [AmerSp, fr. Taino] 1: HAWKSBILL
...TURTLE 2: the tortoiseshell obtained from the hawkbill
...turtle
...carf \kə'rf\ *dial var* of KERF
...carfare \kə'fəre\ *n* -s: fare for carrying a passenger on a streetcar
... or railroad
...car-fax \kə'faks\ *n* -ES [ME *carfouk*, *carfuks*, modif. of
...AF *querrefourc*, fr. LL *quadrifurcum*] Brit: a place where four
...or more roads meet—used chiefly in place names
...car ferry *n*: a ferry of special design for the transportation of
...railroad cars by water
...car float *n*: a barge equipped with tracks on which railroad
...cars are moved in harbors and inland waterways
...carfour *n* -s [MF *carrefour*, fr. LL *quadrifurcum*, neut. of
...*quadrifurcus* having four forks, fr. L *quadr-* + *furcus* (fr. *furca*
...fork)—more at FORK] obs: CARFAX
...car-tur-file \kə'tɜrfəj\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [Sc *car-* (fr. ScGael
...*car* turn, twist) + *fuffle*, v.] Scot: DISORDER, DISARRANGE,
...RUFFLE
...carfuffle \kə'fʌfl\ *n* -s Scot: RUFFLE, AGITATION, DISORDER,
...FLURRY
...car-ga \kə'gə\ *n* -s [Sp, lit., load]: a unit of weight usu. of a
...value about equal to 300 lbs. used in Mexico and certain other
...Spanish-American countries
...car-ga-dor \kə'gəgdɔr\ *n*, *pl* *cargado-res* \kə'gəgdɔrɛz\ *obs* -
... [AmerSp, fr. Sp, loader, fr. *cargar* to load] 1: PORTER
... 2: STEVEDORE
...cargason or cargazon *n* -s [Sp *cargazón*, aug. of *cargo*] obs
...: CARGO
...car-go \kə'gɔ\ *n*, *pl* *cargoes* or *cargos* [Sp *cargo*,
...*carga* load, burden, charge, fr. *cargar* to load, fr. LL *carricare*
...—more at CHARGE]: the lading or freight of a ship, airplane,
...or vehicle: the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed
...: LOAD, FREIGHT—usu. used of goods only and not of live
...animals or persons
...cargo cult *n*, *often cap both Cs*: a religiopolitical movement
...among natives of various So. Pacific islands characterized
...by the messianic expectation of the return of their ancestors in
...ships or planes carrying cargoes of the products of modern
...civilization that will suffice for all native needs, render work
...unnecessary, and free natives from white control
...cargo liner *n* 1: a ship that carries general cargo and usu.
...follows a fixed schedule 2: a transport plane that carries
...freight

...bees or caribee or caribees *usu cap* [Sp or Pg *caribee*]. CARIB
... 1
...ca-ri-be \kə'rebē\ *-(,)bā\ n* -s [AmerSp, fr. Sp, cannibal,
...Carib—more at CARIB]: any of several So. American fresh-
...water fishes of the genus *Serrasalmus* (family Characidae)
...remarkable for their voracity, in spite of their small size often
...attacking and inflicting dangerous wounds upon men and
...large animals—called also *piranha*
...carib grass *n*, *usu cap C*: a native West Indian grass
...(*Eriochloa polystachya*) grown in Florida and Texas for forage
...and resembling Para grass but finer-stemmed and leafier
...car-i-bou \kə'rebju\ *also* -'e-\ *n*, *pl* *caribou* or *caribous*
... [CanF, of Algonquian origin; akin to Micmac *khalibu* caribou,
...lit., pawner, scratcher, Quinipiac *maccarib*]: any of several
...large deer (genus *Rangifer*) of northern No. America that are
...related to the Old World reindeer and have large palmate
...antlers in both sexes, broad flat hooves, a heavy double coat,
...and short ears and tail—see BARREN GROUND CARIBOU, WOOD-
...LAND CARIBOU
...caribou eskimo *n*, *usu cap C&E* [so called fr. the fact that they
...live chiefly from caribou]: an Eskimo of the Barren Grounds
...of northern Canada
...caribou moss *n*: REINDEER MOSS
...caric- or carico- *comb form* [NL *Caric-*, *Carex*]: carex: sedges
... (<caricetum> <caricology>)
...car-i-ca \kə'rekə\ *n*, *cap* [NL, fr. L, a dried fig, fr. fem. of
...*caricus* Carian, fr. Gk *karikos*, fr. *Karia*, ancient division of
...Asia Minor + Gk *-ikos* -ic]: a genus (the type of the family
...Caricaceae) of chiefly tropical American trees—see PAPAYA
...car-i-ca-ce-ae \kə'rekəsē\ *n* *pl*, *cap* [NL, fr. *Carica*, type
...genus + -aceae]: a family of trees (order Parietales) native to
...tropical and subtropical America and Africa having milky
...juice, a rarely branched trunk, and large palmately lobed
...leaves and including the papaya and a few related plants—
...car-i-ca-ce-ous \kə'rekəsəs\ *adj*
...car-i-ca-tur-a-ble \kə'rekətʃərəbəl\ *adj*: suitable for carica-
...ture: having features easily caricatured
...car-i-ca-tur-al \kə'rekətʃərəl\ *adj*: like or having the character-
...istics of caricature
...car-i-ca-ture \kə'rekətʃərə\ *n*, *pl* -tʃərə, -tʃərə, -rək- *also* 'ker- or -
...-tʃərə\ *n* -s [earlier *caricatura*, fr. It, affectation, car-
...icature, lit., a loading, fr. *caricare* to load, fr. LL *carricare*—
...more at CHARGE] 1 a: exaggeration by means of deliberate
...simplification and often ludicrous distortion of parts or char-
...acteristics (the art of ~) b: an instance of such caricature
... (in her rambling and her idleness she might only be a ~ of
...herself, but in her silence and sadness she was the very reverse
...of all that she had been before —Jane Austen) 2: a rep-
...resentation esp. in literature or art that has the qualities of
...caricature (a series of satirical ~s of the faculty of a progres-
...sive college for women —Orville Prescott) 3: a distortion
...so gross as to seem like caricature (the kangaroo court a ~ of
...justice)
...Syn BURLESQUE, PARODY, TRAVESTY all indicate kinds of
...grotesque and exaggerated imitation. CARICATURE suggests
...ludicrous distortion of a peculiar feature (<caricature is a very
...special kind of portraiture, permitting extravagance and
...enuciating the awkward and uncomplimentary —*Christian*
...*Science Monitor*) (<his caricature of the "gentleman" . . . is
...a biting sarcasm of the respectable, gentle, and polite bourgeois
...—*Commonweal*) BURLESQUE is likely to imply humor sought
...or attained in imitation of the dignified, heavy, or grand
... (<ridiculing follies with a burlesque as riotous as that in *The*
...*Immocents Abroad* —Carl Van Doren) (<he whipped off his
...old slouch hat with an air of gallantry which reminded Dorinda
...of the burlesque of some royal cavalier —Ellen Glasgow)
...PARODY, like CARICATURE, involves the heightening of a pec-
...uliar feature and, like BURLESQUE, is likely to aim at humor.
...It may differ from the first in attempting less obvious and
...pictorial and more sustained and subtle imitation, from the
...second in aiming at a quieter, less boisterous effect (<Dryden's
...method here is something very near to parody; he applies
...vocabulary, images, and ceremony which arouse epic as-
...sociations of grandeur —T.S. Eliot) (<played in the manner
...of a parody, an intention which . . . cannot possibly be rec-
...ognized by any hearer who has not previously been warned
...of it —Eric Blom) TRAVESTY is perhaps the strongest word in
...the group. It may apply to any palpably extravagant imitation
...designed to mock and consistently sustained, esp. in stylistic
...matters (<in producing *Androcles and the Lion* his motion pic-
...ture executor has already managed to make a public travesty of
...his work —*New Republic*) All these terms may be used in refer-
...ence to a situation that contains grotesque distortion (<a cari-
...cature of the truth) (<a burlesque on religious observations) (<a
...parody of justice) (<a travesty on decent marriage)
...2 caricature \kə'rekətʃərə\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S: to make or draw a caricature
... of: represent in caricature (he could draw an ill face or ~ a
... good one —George Lyttelton)
...caricature plant *n* [so called fr. the yellowish leaf blotches,
...often suggesting a human profile]: an East Indian ornamental
...foliage plant (*Graptophyllum pictum*) of the family Acantha-
...ceae
...car-i-ca-tur-ist \kə'rekətʃərəst\ *also* -tʃərə\ *n* -s: one that
... makes caricatures
...carices *pl* of CAREX
...carico- —see CARIC-
...car-id \kə'red\ *n* -s [NL *Carides*]: a crustacean of the tribe
... Carides
...ca-ri-da \kə'redə\, 'karədə\ or ca-ri-d-ea \kə'redē\ *syn* of
... CARIDES

...also *carina*
...part of a pi
...the stamen
...commonly i
...on the brea
...thickened
...of a barna
...ridges on t
...ca-ri-nal \kə'renəl\ : relating to
...carinal car
...car-i-nar-ia \kə'renəriə\ : fr. the
...mollusks b
...only the m
...car-i-na-ta \kə'renətə\ (fem.)
...Aves inclu
...or with the
...car-i-nate \kə'renət\ *adj* [L *car-*
...keel or cri
...—ca-ri-nate
...2 carinate \kə'renət\ : breastbone
...carinate fr
...cline or sy
...car-i-na-ti \kə'renətɪ\ : being cari
...caring *pres*
...ca-ri-ni-a \kə'renɪə\ : *carina* ke
...American
...flowers, th
...JEQUITIBA
...ca-ri-ni-fc \kə'renɪfɪ\ : having t
...ca-ri-ni-thi \kə'renɪθi\ : in
...ance of C
...ca-ri-nu-l \kə'renɪl\ [NL *car-*
... \kə'renɪjə\ : *carino-*
...car-i-o-con \kə'rejə\ : *car-*
...+ *oca* ho
...2 a: the
...for such
...car-i-o-ge \kə'rejə\ : ducive to
...car-i-ole \kə'rejə\ : *carriola* s
... (assumed
...1: a lig
...2: a lig
...car-i-ous \kə'rejəs\ : decay +
...fected v
... (<~timbe
...car-i-pu- \kə'repju\ : *cap* [pro
...+ *po* at
...Bolivia
...Caripum
...car-i-ri \kə'reri\ : AmerInc
...b: a me
...people
...-car-is \kə'res\ : head—
...names o
...ca-ri-sa \kə'resə\ : shrubs (and Au
...carissa
...Carissa
...car-i-tas \kə'retəs\ : CHARI
...car-i-ta \kə'retə\ : LL *car-*
...tendenc
...car-i-tiv \kə'retɪv\ : be with
...ca-ri-us \kə'rejəs\ : wig *Car-*
...halogen
...heating
...special
...avoid d
...'car- \kə're\ : fr. ON
...: to bu
... <fate ha
...and an
...trouble
...—Isaac
...~ and 1

...laks\ n [NL, fr. Gk *gony* knee + re at KNEE] 1 *cap*: a large genus of fine dinoflagellates that when unusually tide and a serious mussel poisoning of POISONING 2 -ES: any member of the

es [NL, prob. modif. of Gk *genys* jaw, N]: the prominent ridge along the line of alve of the lower mandible of certain

ˈsʊlɪs\ n, *cap* [NL, fr. Gk *gony* knee the geniculate styles — more at KNEE, us of East Indian trees (order Malvales) typical family, having alternate leathery culate flowers and woody fruits, and ber resembling agalloch

gout — more at GOIT 1 chiefly Scot 2 a disagreeable smell 2 chiefly Scot 3, TASTE

ortening & alter. fr. *gaspergow*: FRESH-

alter. of 'glue' 1: a viscid or sticky sub-off your hair — Nancy Rutledge) and — in seconds — *adv* 2: sickly or y (of all the silly — J.U. Newman) (the ~ ... remains a bad taste in the mouth

ˈb- or goober pea n -s [of African nbundu *nguba* peanut, Kongo, kidney, iland: PEANUT

ˈjoʃ filter \ ˈgʊtch- n, *usu cap G* [after 129 Am. chemist]: a small crucible with in which precipitates can be collected e asbestos, dried, and weighed

nulas of meeting & parting often *gød* (f), -eta- best 'best' [ME, fr. OE *gōt* good, ON *gōthr*, Goth *gōths* good, ie, OHG *bigatōn* to fit together, *gigat* hold fast; basic meaning: uniting, fitting a favorable or auspicious character ICIAL (sailed for France with a ~ wind) ~ ... they often pursue the chase far mes Stevenson-Hamilton) (the country) > (the company has had a ~ year) (2) orting what is favorable or fortunate u hear the ~ news) (3) : producing, able to a bountiful yield or a yield of .E (the land around here is not very ~) it year) (4) : favorably affecting one's or attended by a favorable or prosperous fortune would have it) (wished him ~ by or conveying approval or commendation ~ opinion) (had a ~ report on his ~ word to say about him) (6) : making a 1 with respect to moral character : ind a ~ face; I instinctively liked him) rable impression with respect to appearal traits : COMELY, ATTRACTIVE, BEAUTIFUL figure) (she's certainly ~ to look at) oks) (an early Georgian manor of dis-H.H. Johnston) (8) : BECOMING, APPROP-at dress ... it isn't ~ for you — Elizabeth rved for special occasions : not shabby or ot one ~ suit — James Shelldrake) (she b (1) : adapted to the end designed or ry in performance : free from flaws or IABLE, FIT (this light is ~ for reading) r ... will keep ~ for a long time — *Encyc.* ruit ~ to eat) (2) : not impaired : SOUND id more expression than the ... ~ one l to do everything with his one ~ arm) (enjoying ~ health) (3) : not downcast y cheerful : SUNNY, SMILING (found him ~ humor is infectious) (trying to put a ~ dness — William Black) (4) : not countersted the new car was financed with ~ (Mass.) Union) : not depreciated (bad ey out of circulation) (5) : commercially ~ debt) (a ~ risk) (a ~ check) (6) : hav-specified duration : certain to last or live — used with for (most swords ... were ~ n hard blows — Tom Wintringham) (the other 30 years) (from the feel of it, the r three days — Robert Murphy) (7) : hav-icity or willingness to pay or contribute — used with for (is ~ for a cool million) would be ~ for a few hundred — Henry to elicit or produce a specified result — ry sound of the word was always ~ for a n) (that is ~ for a three months' debate ublic) (9) : PROFITABLE, LUCRATIVE, ie a very ~ deal) — often used in the new they were onto a ~ thing — Bryan 1 the phrase *make a good thing of* (was ng a ~ thing out of it — Hamilton Basso) made a ~ thing of coming over here c (1) : suited to give or giving pleasure NT (all had a ~ time) (a ~ dinner) (we npany) (2) : tending to promote well-LUTARY, WHOLESOME — used chiefly with sh air are ~ for one) (this is ~ medicine ertaining by its wit or sparkle : AMUSING, joke) (he got off some ~ cracks) (that's not small or insignificant : comfortably .E (quite a ~ crowd down here today > outpointed the three-time national ~ margin — *Current Biog.*) (made a ~ g enough time and usu. to spare : suffi-

... excellent — used of scholastic work (5) : containing more lean muscle and less fat than higher grades — used of meat, esp. beef 2 a (1) : conforming to a certain ideal or standard of morality or virtue : wholly commendable : VIRTUOUS, PURE (< works) (a truly ~ man) (a ~ conscience) (would only date ~ girls) (< conduct is its own reward) ; *specif* : possessing either absolute or intrinsic value (2) : conforming to some abstract standard or ideal (as of prudent conduct or proper condition) : RIGHT, DESIRABLE, WISE (do what you think ~) (< it is not ~ to fritter away one's time) (< it is ~ to love and be loved) (3) : directed or tending toward the welfare of another : BENEVOLENT, FRIENDLY, AMIABLE (be ~ enough to answer this letter promptly) (did me a ~ turn) (< intentions) (< you have my ~ wishes) (< sought to restore ~ feeling between England and her colonies) (4) : well-regarded : being without stain : FAIR, HONORABLE (a ~ name) (5) : well-behaved : DECOROUS (now, be a ~ boy) (6) : not sulky : not rancorous nor given to complaint : not troublesome : GRACIOUS (a ~ loser) (a ~ patient) b (1) : belonging to the aristocracy or socially distinguished class : NOBLE, RESPECTABLE (sardonic jabs at smug ~ families — Margaret Willis) (< ~ blood flowed in his veins — Frank Yerby) : conferring or enhancing social prestige or respectability (a comparatively new family ... but had made ~ marriages — A.I. Macnaghten) (would need an apartment with a ~ address — Morley Callaghan) (2) *archaic* : WORSHIPFUL, WORTHY — used as a conventional epithet in addressing persons of high rank (3) : DEAR, KIND, EXCELLENT — used as a conventional epithet in courteous address or respectful reference (my ~ sir) (4) — used of a ship or town as a conventional epithet (the ~ town of Edinburgh) (sailed on the ~ ship *Enterprise*) (5) *chiefly Scot* : standing in the relationship of an in-law of a specified kind (~ brother) (~ sister) c (1) : having or demonstrating the qualities or skills requisite or appropriate in a specified capacity or occupation (a ~ doctor) (a ~ soldier) (a ~ housewife) (2) : COMPETENT, SKILLFUL, ADROIT (very ~ with children) (< at tennis) (very ~ at dancing) (3) : sound or faithful in doctrine or belief : ORTHODOX (a ~ Catholic) — as good as *prep* : faithful to (a man as good as his word) (as good as his promise) — as good as gold 1 : of the highest worth or reliability (his promise is as good as gold) 2 : exemplary in deportment : well-behaved (the child was as good as gold) — good and *adv* : VERY, ENTIRELY, THOROUGHLY — used as an intensive (was good and mad) (< went up on deck when he was good and ready — William Irish)

2 good \ \ n -s [ME, fr. OE *gōd*, fr. *gōd*, adj.] 1 a : something that possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, or is otherwise beneficial (teach a child to know ~ from evil) b : something that satisfies or commends itself to the ethical consciousness or is conceived as fitting in the moral order of the universe: (1) : something that is either an end in itself or a means to such an end (among the concrete ~s traditionally nominated for the position of highest ~ of all ... are happiness and self-realization — Lucius Garvin) (2) : the character of human beings or of their attitudes, motives, and actions that is morally praiseworthy — compare ETHICS c : the good element or portion of anything (cherished the ~ in him, overlooking the bad) 2 : advancement of interest or happiness : WELFARE, PROSPERITY, ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT (worked for the ~ of the whole community) (what is the ~ of idle debate) 3 a : a particular advantage or benefit : an object of desire or endeavor : something beneficial; *specif* : something that has economic utility or satisfies an economic want b goods *pl* : tangible movable personal property having intrinsic value usu. excluding money and other choses in action but sometimes including all personal property and occas. including vessels and even industrial crops or emblems, buildings, or other things affixed to real estate but agreed to be severed : chattels, wares, merchandise, food products, chemical compounds, and agricultural products (household ~s) (baked ~s) c goods *pl* but sometimes *sing* in *constr* : CLOTH — compare DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS d goods *pl*, *Brit* : FREIGHT (heavier classes of ~s vehicles) (a ~ train) e goods *pl* : the contents of the mash tub when the mashing process in brewing has been completed f : official grade for meat of medium quality 4 a : good persons — used with the (the ~ die young) b : one that is good (if it's any ~ you'll pay a lot for it) (she was no particular ~ — Ethel Wilson) (that's no ~; it won't work) (I have no use for him; he's no ~) 5 goods *pl* but sometimes *sing* in *constr* a : something that comes up to expectations or requirements : the genuine article (a youthful work ... but it is the ~s — Arnold Bennett) b : the qualities required of one or necessary to accomplish a desired end (that boy has the ~s) c : evidence or proof of wrongdoing (didn't have the ~s on him — T.G. Cooke) — for good also for good and all *adv* : completely and finally : FOREVER, FULLY (fearful of losing their jobs for good — Meridel Le Sueur) — in good with *prep* : in a favored or preferred position with (another effort ... to get in good with their new masters — A.M. Schlesinger b.1917) — to the good 1 : for the best : BENEFICIAL (the government's efforts to restrict credit were all to the good — Time) (all this is to the good — Sir Winston Churchill) 2 : in a position of net gain or profit (he wound up the game \$10 to the good) (two wins in the home-and-home series put the team 4 points to the good)

3 good \ \ *adv* better \ \ best \ \ [ME, fr. *good*, adj.] 1 a : in a satisfactory, competent, or adequate manner : WELL (he showed me how ~ I was doing — Herbert Gold) (worked here once and did real ~) (don't you hear so ~, teacher — W.B. Marsh) — not often in formal use b : PROSPEROUSLY, NICELY (hope you ... are well and getting along ~ — Walt Whitman) 2 *chiefly dial* : TOTALLY, THOROUGHLY, COMPLETELY (when it got ~ dark — F.B. Gipson) — as good : equally well (as good almost kill a man as ... a good book — John Milton) — as good as *adv* : in effect : APPROXIMATELY, PRACTICALLY, VIRTUALLY (he is as good as dead)

good afternoon *interj* — used conventionally as an utterance on meeting or parting in the afternoon

... develops especially well

good-de-nia \ ɡuˈdɛniə\ n, *cap* [NL, fr. Samuel Goodeno †1827 Eng. bishop and botanical writer + NL -ia]: the genus of Goodeniaceae

good-de-ni-a-ce-ae \ (ɡ)uˈdɛnɪˈeɪsɪə\ n *pl*, *cap* [NL, Goodenia, type genus + -aceae]: a family of chiefly Australia herbs or shrubs (order Campanulales)

good evening *interj* — used conventionally as an utterance meeting or parting in the evening

good-evening \ ɡuˈdɛv-, ɡəˈdɛv-\ n [good evening]: a remark on meeting or parting in the evening

good faith n : a state of mind indicating honesty and lawful of purpose : belief in one's legal title or right : belief that one's conduct is not unconscionable or that known circumstances not require further investigation : absence of fraud, collusion, or gross negligence — usu. used with *in* (the bond need have no fear of being in contempt of court if it acted in good faith — J.B. Martin)

good father \ ˈɡuːdˌfɑːðə\ n, *chiefly Scot* : FATHER-IN-LAW; *somell* : STEPFATHER

good fellow n 1 *archaic* : a drinking companion : ROISTER REVELER b : a jovial agreeable person typically radiating humor and heartiness (seeking to be good fellows at all cost — C.W. Ferguson) 2 *obs* : THIEF, ROBBER

good-fellowship \ ˈɡuːdˌfɛləʃɪp\ n : a spirit existing among good fellows; *esp* : a spirit of friendship and goodwill

good folk n *pl* : FAIRIES — used with the

good-for-naught \ ˈɡuːdˌfɔːnɔːt\ n : GOOD-FOR-NOTHING

good-for-nothing \ ˈɡuːdˌfɔːnɔːt\ *adj* : of no value : USELESS (couldn't hear their two good-for-nothing canal — Eudora Welty)

2 good-for-nothing \ \ n -s : an idle worthless person (a meeting place of all the armed good-for-nothings of the triest — Atlantic)

good-for-nothingness \ ˈɡuːdˌfɔːnɔːtˌnɪs\ n -ES : the quality state of being good-for-nothing

good friday n, *usu cap G&F* [ME]: the Friday before Easter celebrated in churches as the anniversary of the Crucifixion of Christ and observed as a legal holiday in some states of U.S. and in many Christian countries

good-friday grass n, *cap 1st G&F* : a wood rush (*Luzula campestris*) with short stolons connecting small decumbent crowns

good god \ ˈɡuːdˌɡɒd\ n, *usu cap 2d G* : PILEATED WOODPECKER

good-hearted \ ˈɡuːdˌhɑːtɪd\ *adj* : having a kindly benevolent nature or disposition (a good-hearted man when he was sober — Conan Doyle) : WELL-MEANING (good-hearted but inept effort — Douglas Cater) — good-heart-ed-ly *adv* — good-hearted-ness n -ES

good-hen-ry \ ɡuˈdˌhɛnrɪ\ n, *usu cap G&H* [fr. the *Henry*]: GOOD-KING-HENRY

good-humored \ ˈɡuːdˌhʊməd\ *adj* : characterized by or indicative of good humor : GOOD-NATURED — good-hu-mored-ly *adv*

good-hu-mored-ness n -ES

goodies *pl* of GOODY

good-ing \ ɡuˈdɪŋ, -dɪŋ\ n -s [2 good + -ing]: an asking alms and wishing good to the donors in rural areas of England

good-ish \ ˈɡuːdɪʃ, -dɪʃ\ *adj* 1 : moderately good : rat good (a ~ local white wine — G.A. Wagner) 2 : rather considerate (as in number or extent) (a ~ walk — Mary Webb)

good joe \ ɡuˈd(j)oʊ, ɡuˈd(j)oʊ\ n, *often cap J* : a kindly obliging good-hearted person (my failure to answer his letter promptly ... furnished proof that I was not, as he'd thought, a good Joe — Philip Wylie) (you can see he's a good Joe — James Joyce)

good-king-hen-ry \ ɡuˈdˌkɪŋˌhɛnrɪ\ n, *usu cap G&K* [alter. (influenced by the name of Henry VII †1509 king of England) of Good-Henry]: a European plant (*Chenopodium bonus-henricus*) naturalized in No. America and formerly cultivated and often collected from the wild as a potherb

good lack *interj*, *archaic* — used to express surprise or objection

good life n 1 a : a life lived in accordance with certain moral laws : a life of virtue (most men will not attain the good life and ... for them it is necessary to institute the laws — Wa Lippmann) (felt most sincerely that they were trying to lead good life — A.A. Cohen) b : a life characterized by or tending toward the harmonious rounded many-sided cultural and material development of the individual : a life promoting individual self-realization (editing a magazine is a form of good life; it is creating when the world is destroying — *Tir*) (preparing for ... the good life, through one or two years liberal studies at the graduate level — *Science*) (never ... confused the good life with an efficient economy — Sidney Hook) 2 : a life marked by a high standard of living : a life of material well-being (a tidy home, a new car, a television set ... these are the measures of the good life for millions — A.H. Rank)

goodlike \ ˈɡuːdˌliːk\ *adj* 1 *now dial Eng* : appearing to be good (a farmer) 2 *now dial Eng* : GOOD-LOOKING, HANDSOME

good-li-ness \ ɡuˈdliːnəs, -liːn-\ n -ES : the quality or state of being goodly

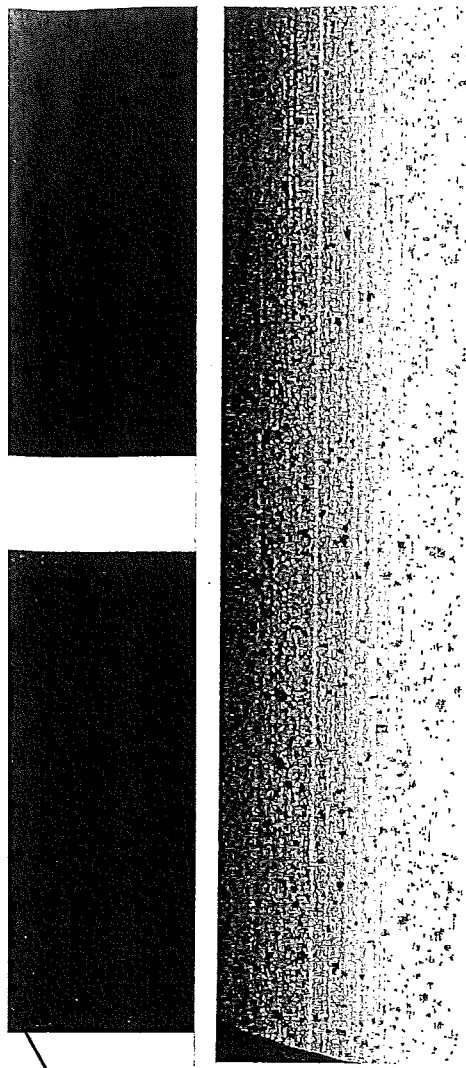
good liver n : a person who lives well or luxuriously : VIVANT

good-looker \ ˈɡuːdˌlʊkə\ n : a good-looking person (didn't tell you she was a good-looker — Christopher Isherwood)

good-looking \ ˈɡuːdˌlʊkɪŋ\ *adj* 1 : having a pleasing or attractive appearance (a good-looking car) : HANDSOME, COMELY : plain : not homely : not ugly (not good-looking and yet ugly, for his features were rather good — W.S. Maughan) 2 : serving to enhance one's appearance : BECOMING (a good-looking coat) (her hairdo is good-looking) *syn* see BEAUTIFUL

good-look-ing-ness n -ES : the quality or state of being good-looking

good-ly \ ɡuˈdliː, -liː\ *adj* -ER/-EST [ME, fr. OE *gōdlic*, fr. *gōd* + -lic -ly — more at GOOD] 1 : of pleasing appearance, character, or quality : COMELY, HANDSOME, EXCELLENT (a person) (< ~ houses) 2 : LARGE, CONSIDERABLE (a ~ crowd was assembled — Sherwood Anderson)



INCIDENT *obs var of INCIDENT*
 in-ci-dent \-nt\ n -s [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *incident-, incidens*, fr. L, pres. part. of *incidere* to fall into, fall on, meet up with, occur, happen, fr. *in-* + *-cidere* (fr. *cadere* to fall) — more at CHANCE] 1 a : an occurrence of an action or situation felt as a separate unit of experience : an occurrence or sometimes a situation or thing taking place as part of a larger continuum but unimportant or nonessential : HAPPENING (conflict is an inevitable ~ in any active system of cooperation —Lewis Mumford) b : an accompanying minor occurrence or condition : CONCOMITANT (Madison's view ... that taxation is a necessary ~ anyway to the exercise of any power —C.P.Curtis) c : an occurrence noticeably varying a set or accustomed course or routine : an uncommon happening (to remain at variance with his wife seemed to him a considerable ~ —Joseph Conrad) d : an occurrence calling forth a sequel : a motivating event or situation : FACTOR (the ~ of that conflict was slavery, but it was not its true cause —Congressional Record) e : a happening or related group of happenings subordinate to a main narrative plot (the melodrama and the romance ... must be made up of swift successions of startling ~ —E.G.Sutcliffe) f : a frequent, accustomed, or routine occurrence unworthy of note or comment (a quite ordinary ~ of daily life —Arnold Bennett) 2 a : a contretemps, fracas, disturbance, or other action likely to lead to grave consequences esp. in matters diplomatic (repeated minor ~s led finally to the danger of open combat at the boundary —Amer. Guide Series: Maine) b : a military situation marked by fighting without formally declared war (the Korea ~) c *chiefly Brit* : a bomb explosion or other sudden violent disturbance (air-raid wardens checking on ~s) 3 a : something dependent upon, appertaining or subordinate to, or accompanying something else of greater or principal importance (an alimony agreement may be an ~ of a divorce proceeding) b : something arising or resulting from something else of greater or principal importance (a power to employ a broker may be an ~ of an express power to sell real estate) SYN see OCCURRENCE

incident \-nt\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *incident-, incidens*, pres. part.] 1 a : occurring or likely to occur esp. as a minor consequence or accompaniment (confusion ~ to a quick change) : associated or naturally related or attaching (the privileges ~ to increased rank) b *obs* : PERTINENT, APPROPRIATE, SUBJECT 2 *archaic* : occurring accidentally and without essential relationship : INCIDENTAL 3 *law* : dependent on or appertaining to another thing : directly and immediately relating to or involved in something else though not an essential part of it 4 a : falling or striking on something — used esp. of light rays on a plane : b : acting from without : EXTERNAL (attacks by ~ forces) SYN see LIABLE

in-ci-den-tal \-dent-əl\ *adj* [*incident* + *-al*; prob. influenced in meaning by ML *incidenter* incidentally, adv., fr. L *incident-, incidens*] 1 : subordinate, nonessential, or attendant

ing of the tenor in a cantus, tr reference to the tenor's origin in the in-circumscription \in-ə-ri-ən\ *n* | *circumscription*, fr. *incircumscription*, fr. *in-* + *circumscription*, past circumscribe) + L *-ion-, -io* -ion *archaic* : the quality or state of being in-circumspect *adj* [LL *incircumspectus*, past part. of *circumcautus* — more at CIRCUMSPECT] — *incircumspection* *n*, *obs* — *i*

incis *abbr* [L *incisus*] engraved

in-ci-sal \-səl\ *adj* [L *incisus* edge of a tooth]

in-cise \-sīz, -sīz\ *vb* -ED/-ING fr. L *incisus*, past part. of *incideri* caedere to cut) — more at CONCISE, ~ vt 1 : to cut into : make an incision (to cut into tissue) 2 a : to carve figures, letters (a tablet with an inscription) figures, or devices by carving into on a monument) b a : to prod (a valley) by downward erosion (ca valleys —C.O.Dunbar) b : to deeper channel (the streams then new baselevel —C.O.Dunbar) narrow cut (more than twenty systems ~ the continental border)

incised *adj* 1 a : CUT-IN, CARVED (a wall) : esp : decorated with incised cut or wound : made with or as scalpel : clear and well defined (a deeply and sharply and more or ~ leaf)

incised meander *n* : the curve of slopes on both sides rising to a : interpreted as due to rejuvenation but prob. also formed by a comb erosion in a single cycle of valley ENTRENCHED MEANDER

in-ci-sion \-sion\ *n* -s [ME *incision*, fr. L *incision-, incisio*, fr. L a : separation of parts made by a cutting or pointed instrument (a leaf or of an insect's wing) b : a incised wound made by a surgeon (as in reaching a site of injury or abdominal ~) 2 : an act or action (a Pliocene uplift which Bateman) (the surgeon's skillful

inched

inched \-ntʃt\ *adj* [*inch* + *-ed*] : having or measuring a specified number of inches (a 4-inched hook)

inch-er \-tʃə(r)\ *n* -s [*inch* + *-er*] : something having a dimension of a specified number of inches; *specif* : a gun having a bore of a specified number of inches — usu. used in combination with a numeral (heard the 14-inchers firing on the coast)

in chief *adj* 1 : heading a staff : LEADING — often used in combination (editor-in-chief) 2 : PRIMARY, BASIC, INITIAL (evidence in chief) (a fabric dutiable on its in chief value of wool)

inch-ling \-tʃɪŋ\ *n* -s [*inch* + *-ling*] : a small being of a kind likely to grow larger (drew in a netful of ~s)

inch-ma-ree clause \-tʃmɑːrɪ-ə\ *n*, *usu cap I* [after *Inchmaree*, Brit. steamer; fr. its formulation as a result of the sinking of the *Inchmaree* in Liverpool harbor March, 1884] : a clause in a marine insurance policy on the hull of a ship that assuming the owners and managers of the ship have exercised due diligence makes the underwriter liable for loss or damage to hull or machinery arising from the negligence of the master, charterers, mariners, engineers or pilots from explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts, or any latent defect in hull and machinery, from contact with aircraft or land conveyances, or from any accident at docking facilities (as when loading or unloading or entering a dry dock)

inch-meal \-tʃmē(s)\ *adv* [*inch* + *-meal* (as in *piecemeal*)] : little by little : GRADUALLY — often used with *by*

in-cho-ate \-tʃoʊ, -tʃoʊt, -tʃoʊt, -tʃoʊt\ *adj* [L *inchoatus, inchoatus*, past part. of *inchoare, inchoare* to begin (lit., to hitch up), fr. *in-* + *cho-* from *cho-* strap fastening a plow beam to the yoke; perh. akin to *brēt morgan hame, Wmyncl hame, OE haga* hedge — more at HEDGE] : being recently begun or undertaken : INCIPIENT : being partly but not fully in existence or operation : INCOMPLETE : as a : imperfectly formed or formulated (a DISORDERED, INCOHERENT, UNORGANIZED (the general plan is ~ and incoherent, and the particular treatments disconnected —Hilary Corke) (the solar system ... far out from the hub of this great wheel of stars and ~ dust and gas —L.C. Eiseley) (vague consumer longings and ~ needs —J.S.Gamb) b of a legal right or instrument or interest : not yet perfected : not yet made certain or specific : not yet vested : INCIPIENT, EXPECTANT, POTENTIAL, CONTINGENT, IMPERFECTED (an ~ right of dower) (an ~ equity) (an instrument that the law requires to be recorded is an ~ instrument until it is recorded —Besse May Miller) — *in-cho-ate-ly* *adv* — *in-cho-ate-ness* *n* -ES

in-cho-ate \-tʃoʊ, -tʃoʊt, -tʃoʊt, -tʃoʊt\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [L *inchoatus, inchoatus*, past part. of *inchoare, inchoare*] vt, *archaic* : to cause to begin ~ vi, *archaic* : to make a beginning : START

in-cho-a-tion \-tʃoʊ, -tʃoʊt, -tʃoʊt, -tʃoʊt\ *n* -s [LL *inchoation-, inchoatio-, inchoation-, inchoatio*, fr. L *inchoatus, inchoatus* + *-ion-, -io-*] : an act of beginning : COMMENCEMENT, INITIATION

in position or significance: as a : occurring merely by chance or without intention or calculation : occurring as a minor concomitant (allowing a few dollars extra for ~ expenses) (the ~ gain which such a policy may win —J.A.Hobson) (man may be an ~ host of the sheep liver fluke) b : being likely to ensue as a chance or minor consequence — usu. used with *to* (labor problems ~ to rapidly expanding factories —Amer. Guide Series: Mass.) c : lacking effect, force, or consequence : not receiving much consideration or calculation (a cool, purely ~, and passive contempt —Herman Melville) d : presented purposefully but as though without consideration or intention; *often* : DIGRESSIVE (an ~ allusion, purposely thrown out, to the day of the week —Charles Dickens) 2 : met or encountered casually or by accident : CHANCE (~ traveling companions) (an ~ shipboard acquaintance) SYN see ACCIDENTAL

incidental \-ntʃəl\ *n* -s. 1 : something that is incidental : a subordinate or incidental item (no such ~ as personal sensibilities can be allowed to interfere with the overall plan of the survey) 2 *incidentals pl* : minor items (as of expense) that are not particularized (a bill for tuition and ~s)

in-ci-den-tal-ist \-ntʃəl-ɪst\ *n* -s : one that is more concerned with the minutiae of incident than with broad overall views or concepts

in-ci-den-tal-ly \-ntʃəl-ɪ\ *adv* 1 : by chance : as a matter of minor import : CASUALLY (in this discussion grave questions were ~ brought up) 2 : by way of interjection or digression : in passing : PARENTHETICALLY (touching ~ on the waterpower values) (another leading industry, ~, has quadrupled its business in five years)

incidental music *n* : descriptive music played or to be played during the action of a play to heighten a situation or project a mood (as of a battle, a storm, a death scene) or to relate directly to stage action (as a song or a dance); *broadly* : any music related to a play (as an overture or entr'acte) — compare BACKGROUND MUSIC

in-ci-den-tal-ness \-ntʃəl-ɪ-nəs\ *n* -ES : the quality or state of being incidental : CONCOMITANT

in-ci-dent-less \-ntʃəl-ɪ-s\ *adj* : free from incident : UNEVENTFUL

in-ci-dent-ly \-ntʃəl-ɪ\ *adv* 1 : so as to be incidental 2 : INCIDENTALLY

inciding *pres part of INCIDE*

in-ci-en-so \-n(t)sēn(t)\ *n* -s [AmerSp, fr. Sp, *incense*, fr. L *incensum* — more at INCENSE] : a shrubby encelia (*Encelia farinosa*) of rocky desert uplands of the southwestern U. S. and adjacent Mexico that has grayish green to almost white tomentose foliage and showy cymes of yellow flowers and that produces a resin that has been used as incense, in folk medicine, and in varnish

quality or tion) : AC

in-ci-sive \-sɪv\ [ML *incis* edge or sharp and by sharp resolutio of presen flash the irony ... place --S

incisors

SYN CLE

sive indic is effectiv raper qu unbreaka Richelieu mistakab or finite and cons lucidity ~ —Times

clear-cut *comprom suggestio vigor, su occasion (crisp ep sharp pe and may rising ca new ecor tations — sarcasm, tendency mordant, cruel ep don) (dc way, wild grew old incisive i behind it and the incisive i bone abc*

in-ci-sive 2 : CUT

n-tra-tracheal \pronunc at INTRA- + \ adj [ISV *intra-* + *tracheal*]: being or occurring within or going into the trachea
n-tra-tropical \ + \ adj [*intra-* + *tropical*]: INTERTROPICAL
n-tra-uterine \ + \ adj [ISV *intra-* + *uterine*]: being or occurring within the uterus; esp: occurring during the part of development that takes place in the uterus
n-tra-vaginal \ + \ adj [ISV *intra-* + *vaginal*]: 1: situated within a sheath — used esp. of branches in grasses 2: being or occurring within or going into the vagina

n-trav-a-sation \ (,)in-travə'sāshən \ n -s [prob. fr. *intra-* + *-vasation* (as in *extravasation*)]: the entrance of foreign matter into a vessel of the body
n-tra-venous \pronunc at INTRA- + \ adj [ISV *intra-* + *venous*]: being within or going into or by way of the veins (< feeding) (an ~ inflammation); also: used in intravenous procedures (< an ~ needle) (< an ~ solution) — **in-tra-venously** \ + \ adv

n-tra-vi-res \in-trə'vī(r)ēz \ adv [NL] law: within the powers — opposed to *ultra vires*

n-tra-vital \pronunc at INTRA- + \ adj [ISV *intra-* + *vital*]: INTRAVITAM

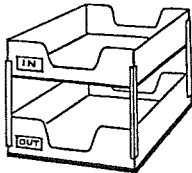
n-tra-vi-tam \in-trə'vī,tam, -trə'wē,tām \ adv [NL, during life, fr. L *intra* during, within + *vitam*, accus. of *vita* life — more at INTRA-, VITAL]: during life: while the subject is alive (< the symptoms of fatty liver are . . . not sufficient in most cases to make an accurate diagnosis *intra vitam* — O.V.Brumley)
n-tra-vi-tam \ + \ adj [fr. *intra vitam*, adv.]: 1: performed upon or occurring in a subject that is alive (< an ~ diagnosis) (< blood clotting) 2 of a stain: having the property of tinting living cells without killing them

n-tra-vitelline \pronunc at INTRA- + \ adj [*intra-* + *vitelline*]: being or occurring within the yolk of an egg

n-tra-vitreous \ + \ adj [*intra-* + *vitreous*]: being or occurring within the vitreous humor

n-tra-xylary \ + \ adj [*intra-* + *xylem* + *-ary*]: situated within the xylem

n-tray \ + \ n [4in + *tray*]: a shallow wood or metal basket usu. placed on a desk and used for holding incoming material (as letters) or material still to be dealt with — distinguished from *out-tray*



in-tray (top)

n-tra-zonal \pronunc at INTRA- + \ adj [*intra-* + *zonal*]: of or belonging to intrazonal soil or an intrazonal soil
intrazonal soil n 1: a major soil group classified as a category of the highest rank and including soils with more or less well-developed soil characteristics determined by relatively local factors (as the nature of the parent material) that prevail over the normal soil-forming factors of climate and living organisms — compare AZONAL SOIL, ZONAL SOIL 2: a soil belonging to the intrazonal-soil group
intray archaic var of ENTREAT

intrench var of ENTRENCH
intrepid \ (,)in-trepəd, ən-t- \ adj [L *intrepidus*, fr. *in-* + *trepidus* alarmed — more at TREPIDATION]: characterized by resolute fearlessness in meeting dangers or hardships and enduring them with fortitude (an ~ explorer) (an ~ attitude) SYN see BRAVE

intrepid-i-ty \in-trə'pidəd-ē, -trē-, -idətē, -i \ n: the quality or state of being intrepid: resolute bravery: VALOR (a girl of immense ~ and she struggled on gallantly — J.C.Powys)

intrepid-ly adv: in an intrepid manner

intrepid-ness n -ES: INTREPIDITY

intrica-cy \in-trēkəsē, -trēk-, -si sometimes ən-'trik- \ 'in-trik- \ n -ES [*intricate* + *-cy*]: 1: the quality or state of being intricate: complexity or involuement in structure or arrangement (as of parts) (these improvements . . . greatly increase the ~ of the mechanisms — Bryan Morgan) (the ~ of his philosophic notions) 2: something intricate; esp: an intricate part, aspect, or relationship (who know and admire the intricacies of bullfighting — Murray Sinclair) (with all its intricacies of fibers, muscles, and veins — Mary W. Shelley) (involved in the intricacies of his own success at law school — Mary Deasy)

in-tri-cate \-kət, usu -kəd- + \ adj [ME (Sc), fr. L *in-*

clandestine affair or intimacy (that hard-to-be-governed passion of youth hurried me frequently into ~s with low women — Benjamin Franklin) SYN see PLOT

in-trigu-er \-gə(r) \ n -s: one that intrigues

intriguing \ + \ sometimes 's, s \ adj: engaging the interest to a marked degree (one of the most ~ and stimulating characters in modern fiction — Harrison Smith): FASCINATING (a subject of ~ intricacy): BEGUILING (a small and ~ young woman) SYN see INTERESTING

in-trigu-ing-ly adv: in an intriguing manner

in-trin-sic \ (,)in-'trin(z)ik, ən-'t-, -rin(t)s \, [ek \ adj [MF *intrinsequē* inner, internal, fr. LL *intrinsecus*, fr. L, adv. inwardly, inwards, fr. (assumed) L *intrin* (fr. — assumed — OL *interus* inward, on the inside) + L *-secus* (fr. *sequi* to follow) — more at INTERIOR, SUB] 1 obs: PRIVATE, SECRET 2 a: belonging to the inmost constitution or essential nature of a thing: essential or inherent and not merely apparent, relative, or accidental (form was treated as something ~, as the very essence of the thing in virtue of the metaphysical structure of the universe — John Dewey) (recommend this book for its ~ interest — Daniel George) (< merit) (a wide gap between ~ feelings and the social expressions of them — H.J.Muller) — opposed to *extrinsic* b: originating or due to causes or factors within a body, organ, or part (< asthma) c: being good in itself or irreducible: being desirable or desired for its own sake and without regard to anything else (< when anyone says that values are merely matters of opinion or subjective liking, he is speaking only of ~ values — L.W.Beck) d: REAL, ACTUAL (a fine big bird, he is . . . but there is no ~ beauty about him — Richard Jefferies)

3: originating and included wholly within an organ or part — used esp. of certain muscles; opposed to *extrinsic* — **in-trin-si-cal-ly** \ək(a)lē, [ek-, -li \ adv — **in-trin-si-cal-ness** \əkəlnəs, [ek- \ n -ES

2intrinsic n -s obs: an intrinsic quality

in-trin-si-cal \əkəl, [ek- \ adj [alter. (influenced by *in-* + *trinis*) of earlier *intrinsecal*, fr. LL *intrinsecus* + E -al] archaic: INTRINSIC

intrinsic factor n: a substance produced by normal stomach and intestinal mucosa that facilitates absorption of vitamin B₁₂ from the gastrointestinal tract and thereby assists in the development and maturation of red blood cells — compare EXTRINSIC FACTOR

intrinsic fraud n: fraud (as by the use of forged documents, false claims, perjured testimony) that misleads a court or jury relying upon it in determining issues and induces the court or jury to find for the party perpetrating the fraud — compare EXTRINSIC FRAUD

in-tro \in-(,)trō \ n -s [short for *introduction*]: a musical introduction in jazz and popular music

intro-prefix [ME, fr. MF, fr. L, fr. *intro*, adv., inwardly, to the inside, fr. (assumed) OL *interus* inward, on the inside — more at INTERIOR] 1: in: into (introjection) 2: inward: within (< introactive) (< introflex) (< introreception) — opposed to *extro-*

intro-cep-tive \in-trō'septiv, -rō-, \ adj [intro- + *-ceptive* (as in *receptive*)]: capable of receiving within itself

intro abbr introduction

intro-duce \in-trō'd(y)ūs, -rō'd-, in rapid speech; in(t)ə(r)'d- \ vt, -ED/-ING/-S [ME *introducen* to initiate, instruct, fr. L *introducere* to introduce, fr. *intro-* + *ducere* to lead — more at ROW] 1 a: to lead, bring, conduct, or usher in esp. for the first time (< a person into a drawing room) (< European birds into America) b: to cause to take part or be involved by introducing (the fruits of *introducing* party men into municipal affairs — Sydney (Australia) Bull.) 2 a: to bring into play (as in action or thought) (< abuses into court practices): bring forward in the course of an action or sequence (< irrelevancies into the discussion): add or contribute (as a new element or feature) (< new business into a play) (< introduced amendments to the draft extension bill — Current Blog.) (< introduced a new and mutually beneficial element into crop and livestock husbandry — N.C.Wright) b: to bring into practice or use: INSTITUTE (< a new fashion in hats) (the first officer to ~ gunpowder into the French Army — Edmond Taylor) (< introduced club cars on certain important business expresses — O.S.Nock) (< slow to ~ new processes, slow to adopt new inventions — Leo Wolman)

(a ~ traveler) of a continent
-tal-ly \-tāl-ē\

† NL cortic- of the brain; to that of the

ED-/ING-/S [L at SCRIBE] vt inscribed from D.C. Mearns in long-the mornings, -Jean Holo-dictating ma-f. Robinson; ide this book stenographer act quotation e of this part used as a mere statement id (a unique if one what is seen ring ear for RIBE, IMPUTE ould be unin-ary —K.S. rom the orig- transcribing to represent ie letter b ~s oth stop and the arrange. (the system <there e might have -J.M. Wolfe) nto German ey (as infor- the account iving ticket ~ punching P.T. Martin) ascription of nscribed for broadcast (a ption b : to ~ vi 1 a : to ~ to ~ again writing dic- n easily and : Simplified) ing —Dun's a factual or om nature

— trans-duc-tion-al \-shnəl, -shon'ē\ adj
trans-duc-tor \-ktə(r) n-s [L transductus + E -or] : a device for controlling or regulating alternating current consisting of two or more coils with a common magnetic core with one of the coils carrying a direct current and the others carrying the alternating current
† trans-ect \trən'sekt, traan-\ vt -ED-/ING-/S [trans- + -sect] : to cut across or transversely (dogs whose spinal cord had been ~ed —Pharmacological Reviews) (where a rock mass . . . is ~ed by natural cracks —W.J. Miller) (in ~ing these fields, the present study pursues . . . many patterns —Books)
2 transect \trən'sekt n-s : a sample area of vegetation usu. in the form of a narrow continuous strip that is used esp. for the tabulation of data (as of frequency, size, or yield of different kinds of plants) likely to vary within a stand or area
trans-sec-tion \trən'sekshən, traan-\ n [trans- + section] : CROSS SECTION 1a
trans-ele-ment \trən(t)'seləmənt, -n'zē-\ also trans-ele-ment-ate \-mənt, tā\ vt -ED-/ING-/S [transelement fr. ML transelementare, fr. L trans- + elementum element; transelementate fr. ML transelementatus, past part. of transelementare] : to change or transpose the elements of : TRANSFORM —trans-ele-men-ta-tion \-tāshən\ n-s
trans-empirical \trən(t)'s, -raan-, -nz +\ adj [trans- + empirical] : being beyond experience : TRANSCENDENT (positivism had as its basic motivation the elimination of ~ metaphysics —E.C. Moore)
trans-sen-na \trən'senə\ n, pl transen-nae \-c,nē\ [L trasenna, transenna net, latticework, perh. of Etruscan origin] : a lattice or screen of stone or metal enclosing and protecting a shrine
trans-sept \trən'sept, 'traan-\ n-s [NL transeptum, fr. L trans- + septum, saeptum enclosure, wall — more at SEPTUM] : the transversal part of a cruciform church that crosses at right angles to the greatest length between the nave and the apse or choir; also : either of the projecting ends (the north ~) — see BASILICA illustration
transept aisle n : the aisle of a transept corresponding to the side aisle of a nave
trans-sep-tal \(')trən'septal, -raan-\ adj : of or relating to or like a transept (~ style) (~ position) (~ towers) — trans-sep-tal-ly \-lē\ adv
transept chapel n : a chapel opening off a transept
trans-esterification \trən(t)'s, -raan-, -nz +\ n [trans- + esterification] : a reversible reaction in which one ester is converted into another (as by interchange of ester groups with an alcohol in the presence of a base)
trans-e-unt \trən(t)'sənt\ adj [L transeunt-, transiens, pres. part. of transire to go across or beyond — more at TRANSIENT] : TRANSIENT 2
trans-euntes pl of TRANSIENS
transf abbr 1 : transfer; transferred 2 transformer
transfd abbr transferred
† trans-fer \R tranz'fər, traan-, -n(t)'sf-, 's(,)z, + vowel -fər; -R -fə, + suffixal vowel -fər; also -fər, + vowel in a following word -fər, or -fə also -fər\ vb transferred; transferred; transferring; transfers [ME transferren, fr. L transferre, fr. trans- + ferre to carry, bear — more at BEAR] vt 1 a : to

ferred or conveyed from one place or per and bad are but names, very readily ~ t Emerson) 2 : capable of being made of another so as to vest in the transfere legal rights, title, or interest in the profe : NEGOTIABLE (~ stock) (a ~ account) (so transferable vote n : a vote that in ball representation may be transferred to a c the one marked as first choice — compar transfer agent n : the officer, bank, or keeps the ownership records and makes t corporate stock or other registered secur transfer-al also trans-fer-al \tranz'fə n-s [transfer + -al] : TRANSFERENCE, TR transfer-ase \tranz'fə, rās, -n(t)'sf- n - : any of various enzymes (as transamin transfer reaction
transfer book n : a register of transfers (e from one party to another
transfer box n : a metal box in which one ing electric circuits are connected or bran transfer caliper n : a caliper equipped w removable leg to permit use of the calipe fined spaces — often used in pl.
transfer case n 1 : a filing unit for sto response or records 2 : a housing ct to distribute the driving power between equipped with more than one driving axl shifting lever for disengaging the front-w transfer company n : a transportation co passengers or baggage usu. for a short dis fied points or terminals
trans-fer-ee \tranz'fə, rē, -raan-, -n(t)'sf-\ 1 : a person to whom a transfer or con compare TRANSFEREE a 2 : one who is one position or place to another) (reset Hands) (the various population shifts o placed persons —E.M. Kulischer)
trans-fer-ence \tranz'fərən(t)s, traan-, (ə)n(t)'s, 'traan-, -n(t)'sf-, -frən-\ n-s [NI transferent-, transferens (pres. part. of tr + -ia-y)] 1 : an act, process, or instance o VEYANCE, PASSAGE, TRANSFER 2 : the r new object (as a psychoanalyst) of feelir as unconsciously retained from childhood transference neurosis n : a neurosis dev of psychoanalytic treatment and manifes of infantile experiences in the presence of transference number n : the fraction of t ried either by the anion or the cation in e also transport number
trans-fer-ent-ial \tranz'fərənchəl, -raan- transferentia + E -al] : of or relating to transfer house n : a station where freight proceeding to final destination
transfer ink n : ink used in transferring de to stone) that often contains wax, soap, lan transfer molding n : a process of molding; molding material is softened by preheatii

transfer

carry or take from one person or place to another : TRANSPORT, REMOVE (from underneath the litter he drew a packet . . . and transferred it deftly to the blue suit —D.M. Davin) (travelers were transferred to sloops to complete the journey —Amer. Guide Series: N. J.) (an effort was made to ~ a good share of the appointments from the president to congressmen —W.C. Ford) b : to move or send to a different location esp. for business, vocational, or military purposes (transferred her law practice to Greenville —Current Biog.) (the company plans to ~ him to its west coast plant) (was commandant at Fort Pitt . . . and in the latter year was transferred to the remote frontier —C.F. Cochran) c : to cause to pass from one person or thing to another : TRANSMIT (motion would be transferred from two cogged wheels to the big wheel through an endless chain —John Kobler) (no way in which he could ~ his own memories of European civilization into the Indian mind —Willa Cather) d : to cause to transform : CHANGE —usu. used with into (had transferred barren wastes . . . into fertile fields —Albert Hyma) (may upon occasion ~ himself into a tiger —Fay-Cooper Cole) 2 : to make over or negotiate the possession or control of (a right, title, or property) by a legal process usu. for a consideration : CONVEY (to preserve the farm intact he ~s it to one heir) (transferred a part of their holdings . . . for \$25,000 worth of stock —Marquis James) 3 : to print, impress, or otherwise copy (as a drawing or engraved design) from one surface to another ~ vi 1 : to go or move to a different place or region to carry on a business or vocation (transferred from the bookshop to the concert agency and was . . . placed in charge of that division —Current Biog.) (the company is transferring to an eastern location) (will ~ to the armored division as soon as his papers can be cleared); specif : to withdraw from one educational institution to enroll at another (students can ~ to other leading colleges . . . without loss of credits —Ruth Wilson) 2 : to change from one vehicle or transportation line to another (took the street-car and transferred to the bus —Robert Hazel) SYN see MOVE
2 transfer \-fə, -rē\ n-s often attrib 1 a : the conveyance of right, title, or interest in either real or personal property from one person to another by sale, gift, or other process b : the removal or acquisition of property by mere delivery with intent of the parties involved to transfer the title c : an order transferring shares of stock or money; specif : a telegraphic order to pay to one party money deposited by another at a distant office 2 : an act, process, or instance of transferring : TRANSFERENCE (proposal for . . . a ~ of populations on a voluntary basis —Current History) (finds occasion for the ~ of his loyalty to a new cause) 2 a one that is transferred

into a closed heated mold
transfer of fire : the shifting of artillery fire from one target to another with the application of corrections determined from the adjustment on the first target to the initial firing data for the second
transfer of training : TRANSFER 6b
trans-fer-o-type also trans-fer-ro-type \tranz'fərə, tīp, -n(t)'sf- n [transfer + -o- + type] : a bromide print transferred from a paper backing to some other surface; also : the process by which this is done
transfer paper n : a paper coated with a special preparation for transferring a design or imprint to another surface by heat, pressure, or moisture — compare DECALCOMANIA
transfer payment n 1 : any of various public expenditures (as veterans benefits or unemployment compensation) made for purposes other than procuring goods or current services —usu. used in pl. 2 : money (as welfare payments or a pension) received by an individual or a family other than compensation (as wages or profits) for goods or services currently supplied or income (as interest or dividends) from investments
transfer picture n : a picture transferred or prepared for transferring (as from specially prepared paper by means of the decalcomania process)
transfer printing n 1 : DECALCOMANIA 2 : a process of pottery decoration in which designs engraved on copper or drawn on stone are transferred to the ware by the use of tissue paper
transfer process n : any of several processes in which a pigmented or dyed image is transferred from one surface to another
transferrable var. of TRANSFERABLE
transferral var. of TRANSFERAL
transfer reaction n : a chemical reaction (as a transamination) in which a group is transferred from one molecule to another transferred part of TRANSFER
transferred intent n : the intent to commit a specific wrong or crime that is imputed to a wrongdoer who in the execution of an intent to do some wrongful act commits an unintended wrong or crime
trans-fer-er also trans-fer-er \tranz'fərə(r), traan-, -n(t)'sf- or transfer-or or transfer-ror \-fə, rō(a)r, -ō(a)\ n-s [transfer + -er or -or] : one that transfers; as a usu transferor : one that makes or executes a conveyance of a title, right, or property (the validity of a transfer, as between the transferor and the transferee, is governed by the law —J.F. Spindler) b : one that transfers images from photographic negatives to zinc plates for printing by the lithographic

esses by which policy —A.N. Holcombe) b : pearance of : ALTER (to —J.C. Smith b.1924) (the scene —Thomas Hardy) scene of the human drama into or to (an elaborate e it into . . . farms and oran sun suddenly ~ed the . . . well) c : to change in TRANSFIGURE (do not be by the renewal of your mi the economic condition i situation —Nation) — of coveries which quickly ~ civilization —R.W. Murra amatical or logical transf of energy) into another (motion) b : to change (i voltage to low voltage) continuous) ~ vi : to 1 growing Crepidula first b a female —W.C. Allee) (a E. Marshak) (sofas that ~ SYN METAMORPHOSE, TR TRANSFIGURE: these all sig into another or different t in outward shape or form (the old rock quarry : baseball and football field winter —Amer. Guide Ser rain, will always transform black glue —C.E.W. Bean) of the people into hatred — add the idea of a supernat it may be confined to a cha stage in the development change induced by chemi- general, however, suggest alteration (a plain girl met (a caterpillar metamorpho. morphosed) by heat into har elemental change esp. invc element or thing into a high base metals could be trans